The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1836. No 55.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1836.

Public attention has been again directed to the state of the law in regard to the Clergy Reserves, by a thick and thin stickler for every thing that is exclusive and illiberal in either church or state. We are right glad of the agitation of this question, in any shape, for it is not the bugbear of a legal quibble that can stand in the way of a people's wishes. Although the advocates of perfect religious equality rest the main strength of their cause upon the principles of equity, yet it would be neither politic nor right that they should give up one inch of ground which can be consistently and justly maintained.—The intention of the defenders of the exclusive claims in taking shelter under a perverted view of the provisions of the Constitutional Act, is obviously to give effect to clamour about the invasion of vested rights, and that if the law, which is the guarantee of our form of government is in the slightest degree invaded, the foundations of the rights of property will be shaken, and so forth. Such a device may have some influence with the weak-minded, but it is, we hope, of too shallow a nature to damp the ardour of those who are solemnly resolved to obtain for themselves and posterity the advantages of complete religious equality in these provinces.

Before examining the special pleading of the *Herald* on this subject, it will be of material service in helping to a sound conclusion on it, if we take a general view of those sections of the 31 Geo. III, chap. 31, or Constitutional Act, that bear on the question in dispute. No one can dispassionately peruse the 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, and 42d sections of that Act, without being convinced that the intention of its framers, as far as discoverable in these portions of it, was to provide the necessary machinery for the erection of an established Church, if deemed advisable, at some future day. The skeleton of such an institution is there complete in all its members. The "accustomed dues (tythes) and rights" of a Roman Catholic incumbent, are to be made over for the support of a Protestant Clergy, whenever the land which was liable to such, passed from the hands of a Roman Catholic to a Protestant—provision is made for the erection and endowment of rectories and parsonages, and for the induction of incumbents, who "shall hold and enjoy the same, and all rights, profits and emoluments thereunto belonging or granted, as fully and amply, and in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions and liable to the performance of the same duties as the incumbents of a parsonage or rectory in England." Other particulars might be pointed out to prove what has been stated, that the Act contains the embryo of an established Church.

It is a singular circumstance, which we may notice in passing, that while the latitudinarian phrase of a "Protestant Clergy" is uniformly employed in connection with the appropriation of one-seventh of the waste or crown lands, and the appropriation of previously existing tythes, all the special provisions that relate to this subject have a regard only to Clergy of the Episcopal order.

It is scarcely worth while to enquire whether the ambiguity in question, which contrasts strangely with the precise definitions in the same Act, of the rights, &c., of one Protestant sect, is to be regarded as a blind to the ministers of the Kirk, or was in good faith intended to give them a title to a share in the appropriations.

But to return from this digression. The Constitutional Act, it is undeniable, contains a connected scheme for an Established Church. While it delegates certain powers to His Majesty, respecting the allotment of land, endowment of rectories, &c., it also invests the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Provinces, with the power to vary or repeal this Church scheme, either in whole or in part, upon the sole condition that their Acts relative thereto, shall not take effect until laid before the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, previous to receiving the Royal assent. Such is the obvious and natural view of the subject which, as a whole, it presents.

Hence, since the passing of the Constitutional Act, whenever any grants of crown or waste lands have been made in either Province, a quantity of land bearing the proportion of a seventh in value to the grants so made, has been "appropriated" for the support of a "Protestant Clergy." Every new township that has been or may be laid out by the surveyor, must have such an "appropriation," so long as the law remains unaltered. Now, it is contended that the Provincial Legislature has no right whatever to interfere with these "appropriations." It may legislate for the future, and prevent any more land being appropriated; but it is denied that it can take a retrospective glance at what has already been so disposed of. This is the *Herald's* plea. Let us look for a moment at its consequences.

Such a view of the provisions of the Constitutional Act, virtually deprives the Provincial Legislature of any controul whatever in regard to such "appropriations," past, or even in a great degree, future. His Majesty may withhold his assent to their measures on the subject, till all the waste lands that may for many years be likely to be taken up, have been surveyed, and the Church appropriations made. The powers apparently conferred by the Constitutional Act on the Provincial Legislature hence amount to nothing, and are a mere mockery. The Provincial Legislature has not even an independent veto. Such clap-trap legislation as the *Herald's* view would make it, would be unworthy of the framers of the law.

The *Herald* bases its defence of this position on the ground that the substance of the 37th section of 31, Geo. III. chap. 31, which refers to the "rents, profits and emoluments" of the appropriated lands is not *verbatim* recapitulated in the 41st section, which conveys authority to the Provincial Legislature to vary or repeal the "general provisions hereinbefore contained," (in section 36 to 40 inclusive, it is to be presumed) respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands. It might be enough, to shew the absurdity of this plea, to state that while provision is made for the regulation of the allotments and appropriations themselves, the rents must necessarily follow the same order. It is ridiculous to suppose that the Provincial Legislature has power, in a certain way, to vary and repeal all the provisions respecting the appropriations, endowments of parsonages, rectories, induction of incumbents, in fine, to refhodel or take to pieces the skeleton of the snug church establishment in the Constitutional Act, and yet to touch not or handle not the rents, profits or emoluments of a part of the machinery. The substance may be disposed of in any way that is thought proper, but its qualities are not to be meddled with! How can one suck an orange, pray, if he does not possess it?

We would direct the attention of the ingenious partizan who has discovered a mare's nest in the 37th section, to another scarcely less valuable in the 35th section. The former treats of "rents," the latter of "tithes." It would cap the climax of an establishment to get hold of the latter. Neither of them is recapitulated in the 41st section *ergo, secundum Herald*, they cannot be attempted to be either varied or repealed by the Provincial Legislature.

There are several other pompous conceits, that the *Herald* indulges in on this subject that our time and space will not permit us particularly to refer to. Upon the whole, however, it seems certain, that the framers of the Constitutional Act, while they deemed it advisable to provide for appropriations being made for ecclesiastical purposes, simultaneously with the settlement of the waste lands of the province, evidently did not intend that his Majesty should exercise his prerogative in the erection and endowment of parsonages, &c., out of such appropriations, until some measures had been adopted on the subject by the Provincial Legislature.

Before concluding these remarks, it may be as well to put the public on their guard against being influenced by the hubbub that is made regarding the inability of the Provincial Legislature to take any steps to prevent further appropriations for a "Protestant Clergy," or to correct the past blunders on the subject. What the Provincial Legislature cannot do, the Imperial Parliament can easily effect. Justice is all that is contended for, and must be had.

At a meeting held last week of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, the Rev. Mr. WILKIE, President of the Society, read a paper setting forth various objections against the science of phrenology. Dr. BARNES, who had been proposed as an honorary member of the Society, was permitted to reply, which he did in his peculiarly lucid and eloquent style.

Sir CHARLES GREY, also delivered at the same meeting a valedictory address to the Society on leaving Canada for England. In the course of his address he stated his intention to write a paper on the causes which had led to the formation of the Island of St. Helena, opposite this city.

We would advise the lucky constable who lately captured eight suspicious looking individuals at a hint, to keep a sharp look out, for the *Quebec Mercury* of Tuesday states that a well known "gang" had become "disgusted with the excessively annoying patrol" in that city, and had proceeded to Montreal. If the "gang" come here they will find that they have got out of the "frying pan into the fire."

Dr. BARNES has delivered a lecture on the genius and writings of SHAKESPEARE at Quebec, which is highly spoken of.

The General Election of New York for state officers, members of congress, and electors of president and vice-president, commenced on Monday last. Nobody can have any conception of the stirring scenes at political elections in the United States, but those who have witnessed them.

The number of Post Offices in the United States is 11,000; the amount of postage received is about $2,000,000 a year.

It is said that a man at twenty retains not a particle of the matter in which his mind was encrusted when he was born.

The *Farmer's Advocate* says, "if the Postmaster General is disposed to try his hand at reform, he will find plenty of room for improvement in the Eastern Townships. We are not much over the mark, when we state that the superiour facilities for speedy communication afforded by private conveyances, cause a loss to the Post Office of at least *one-third* of the whole amount contributed from this quarter."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—In reference to a communication which appeared in your paper of yesterday, signed "CIRCUMSPICE," relative to the Post Office I beg leave to state, that as far as any blame was supposed imputable to the Packet Ships, the Deputy Postmaster General (on my pointing out the fact of some letters having never reached their destination, (England,) and mentioning that suspicions were entertained for the safety of despatches in the Packets) did, without delay, write to the proper authorities in the States, and solicited strongly their immediate attention to the subject.

Regarding letters supposed to be overlooked and allowed to lie over at New York until intermediate dates supersede the originals—that is a new complaint not heard or thought of before.

By giving this communication insertion in your paper of to-morrow, you will much oblige—

Sir,

Your obediegt servant,

ANDREW PORTEOUS,

Nov. 11. *Postmaster.*

Lower Canada.

A large number of citizens and several of the military officers in this city, attended the Chapel of the Ursuline Convent yesterday morning, in order to witness the ceremony of installing Miss Deschene, a Canadian lady, who has been for 3 years a *Postulante*, as one of the sisters of the Black Veil. Monseigneur Signay, Bishop of the Diocese officiated; the exhortation to the young lady was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bailargeon. The ceremony was of the most impressive nature, and was no doubt a novelty to many persons present. A large number of ladies were kindly accommodated with seats in the same room, as the Nuns appeared leading forth the young candidate for a life of religious seclusion.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Summary.

RELEASE OF DUFAYEL.—We mentioned yesterday that Dufavel, the engineer buried in a well near Lyons, had been released from his long and perilous imprisonment 63 feet under ground. We give today, on the first page, a full account of the accident and of the progress made in the endeavour to effect his release, up to the 11th of September; it was not until the 15th that success crowned the labors of those engaged in the interesting task; the accident happened on the 6th. For the last three or four days the sappers were obliged to proceed with such caution, that they advanced but two inches in an hour, expecting every moment that the earth would fall in and destroy the object of their labors. When at length they cut through the planks, the prisoner took hold of the serjeant of the engineers by the neck, and he was drawn out. The earth immediately caved in and closed the cavity in which he had been confined. He was laid on a blanket in the horizontal gallery, and soon after drawn up and conveyed on a litter to the nearest house, where a warm bed was prepared for him. At the last date he was doing well.

The city of Edinburgh is bankrupt. Altogether it stands indebted to the national Exchequer and to private creditors between £6,000,000 £700,000. Now in what way and for whose benefit, was this debt incurred? Accumulating during the course of a century, it has been contradicted from time to time chiefly in adding to the comfort, improvement and embellishments, of that beautiful place. A large portion of the debt is question (exclusive of the expense of supplying the city with water, more than 100 years ago) has been incurred in building magnificent churches and high schools; in partly erecting a splendid University; in founding College professorships and prizes, as well as race stakes; in making bridges and mounds from the old town to the new; and in so adorning the Caltonhill, North Look, and Prince's street gardens, as to have created literally a "rus in urbe." All this, as everybody knows, has attracted universal admiration. A vast amount of money has, in consequence, been spent it it every year by visitors and tourists from all quarters, by families settling there on account of its fascinations and advantages so provided, and by foreigners travelling to acquaint themselves with the science and sights of such a famed locality. It is evident, then, that the lavish expenditure which has sequestrated the corporation of Edinburgh must have contributed essentially to the luxury, pride, and aggrandisement either of the body of its inhabitants; and as, in addition to this, the Government not only awarded for many years the sum of £10,000 per annum towards defraying its University, but accommodated it with a loan of nearly half a millionin bonds its commerce at Leith, we must further hold that Edinburgh, not satisfied with this indulgent aide, has gone on adorning and enriching itself by getting into debt like a reckless spendthrift; while other towns have not obliged either to deep themselves similar assistance, or to whose them by heavy local assessments.—*London Times Paper.*

THE GROWING INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND THE UNITED STATES.—All commercial men must be well aware of the increasing intercourse between this country and the United States of America. The first houses in London are indentified in bills of Exchange with the leading houses in the States; and this they would not be, were it not for the great confidence which is placed in the solidity of American houses. The fact is that the States are daily increasing in their commercial importance, and are extending their connection to all parts of the civilized world. Free from national debt, their institutions all based on the broadest foundations, with great tract of country to spread over, and increased in population by parties repairing there from all parts, and carrying with them what they have learnt and acquired here, they have every means of increasing in mercantile importance, and wealth as its inseparable concomitant. What is it but the growing commercial importance of the United States that has caused the late great sensation and perplexity in our money market! The men whom a dozen years ago were consigned to obliquy by the opprobious term of "Yankees" are now lifting up their heads on high; and are stretching their arms abroad,—they are treated with respect, because they are no longer to be despised: and amongst the commercial communities of the world they are taking their place. The United States, though but in their infancy, have all the materials of mercantile magnitude in them. Every body see this now: and many people have begun to feel it. There seems to be every disposition on the part of our principal mercantile men to transact business with the Americans; and they show no lack of disposition to cultivate this intercourse with us or with any other nation.—*London Mercantile Journal.*

NOBODY WILL STEAL YEARS.—Napoleon, in his Italian campaign, took a Hungarian batallion prisoners. The Colonel, an old man, complained bitterly of the French mode of fighting—by rapid desultory attacks on the flank, the rear, the lines of communication, &c.—concluded by saying, "that he had fought in the army of Maria Theresa, in Germany, when battles used to be won in a regular systematic way." "You must be old?" said Napoleon. "Yes; I am either sixty or seventy." "Why, colonel, you have certainly lived long enough to count years a little more closely." "General," said the Hungarian, "I reckon my money, my shirts, my horses; but as for my years, I know that nobody will want to steal them, and I shall not lose one of them."

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1836.

The Morning Courier is published daily throughout the year, Sundays, Christmas and New Year's days, excepted, for the small sum of six dollars delivered in town, or eight dollars if sent by mail—a small fraction cent one-penny per number in town, and not three half pence per number in the country, payable in advance.

The packet ship *Virginian*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th ult., arrived at New York during the night of Monday the 7th instant. Few or none of the letters and papers by her reached town yesterday.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for several New York evening journals of Tuesday, which enable us to give a fuller summary of the late news, than we could otherwise have done, as our papers of that date did not come to hand.

The money market continues to be the engrossing object of interest in England.

The difference between France and Switzerland has not been arranged.

DON CARLOS appears to have profited somewhat by the revolutionary movements among the Queen's adherents; but the entire defeat of a large body of his troops by the Christinos, is confirmed by the late accounts.

England.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.—Her Royal Highness is said to be accomplished in a high degree. She speaks with fluency and elegance nearly all the modern European languages, is a proficient in Latin, and has made great progress in the Mathematics; she is also an excellent musician, and frequently assisted at the private concerts that were given in the season at the palace at Kensington. Her Royal Highness will be declared of age next May.

The villain who contrived the explosion at the Liverpool Post Office has been discovered. He lately arrived from America in the *Virginian*, and is a Portuguese. One of the letters that exploded was addressed to Governor Tacon, at Havana, and another to Matanzas. From his examination it appeared he had been employed in love at Havana, the father of the young lady having attempted to take his life by poisoning the soup he was eating, and at another time hiring two negroes to waylay and stab him (he having been opposed to the match) both of which proved ineffectual. He was in hope the letters would have come into his hand and by that means have destroyed him. The examination lasted till a late hour, and the Magistrates remanded him prior to his committal to Newgate.

October 7.—The Money Market, naturally enough, continues to attract the greatest attention here, particularly of those classes whose fortunes are identified with the steady permanence of the circulating medium and a fair rate of interest. The pressure for money on commercial account, has been greater today, and a slight advance in the rate of interest readily submitted to. The state of the market for the Unfunded Debt, continues to be of a most singular and anomalous character. Exchequer Bills bearing interest at 1½d per diem have been done at 1 discount, and now are at par; those at 2d per diem have declined to ½ to 5 premium, and 4 to 7 premium. The Unfunded Debt of the East India Company, commonly called India Bonds, has retrograded from 10 to 8 premium.

O'Connell Bank in the south of Ireland is in active operation to exclude from circulation all other bills that their own, in which they are zealously aided by the priesthood. They also procure the holders of bills of O'Connell's Bank immediately present them for gold at the Bank where they were issued, which causes a run on them and some inconvenience.

The Bank of Ireland, and the Banks on the Continent, have followed the example of England, and raised the rate of interest.

His Majesty's packet *Sea Gull* has arrived at Falmouth, with 500,000 dollars in specie.

The limited circulation of the Bank of England has already seriously affected the woollen trade in Yorkshire.

An extensive foreign Lace establishment in Nottingham has stopped payment.

Rev. Dr. Rowley, Chancellor of Oxford University, died October 5th.

In consequence of the position assumed by the Bank of England towards the American merchants, some of the bills of the latter have been refused to be discounted by the country banks.

The attempt of Messrs. Dallas & Co. to break up the charter of the United States Bank, has produced quite a sensation among the Stockholders in England.

The fall of stocks on the continent is imputed in part to the exportation of Corn to America.

Cholera is making great havoc in Hungary.

Among other innovations of Constantinople, we understand that a son of the Grand Seignor is fitting up a divan a l'Anglaise.

Norway, which has been for a long time deprived of a Viceroy, has gained a victory in their diet by which Count Wede-Jarlsberg, a Norwegian by birth, and one of the most popular of the nobility, has been appointed Viceroy.

The Prussian merchants are much incensed at the failure to make a treaty with the Russians, which latter continue their excessive imposts.

France.

The *Journal des Debats* says:—"Mr. Cass, who is to replace Mr. Livingston at Paris as the representative of the United States, is expected to arrive by one of the next packets. Mr. Edward Pointois being at Brazil, and unable to proceed to his new post, the Government has decided that M. Pageot shall return as Charge d'Affairs to Washington until Mr. Pontois arrived there. It is very necessary that at the opening of the Congress, France should be represented by an agent enlightened and acquainted with the country. The manner in which M. Pageot executed his first difficult mission causes us to approve of this office being confided to him."

The *Courrier Francais* says—"Our Toulon correspondent gives us the following information, dated 29th September:—"The embarkation of troops for Africa, far from being suspended, is being carried on with the greatest possible activity. Upon the corvette la Bergere were embarked to-day the 3d battalion of the 62d Regiment, composed of 560 men; upon the corvette Indienne a company of Sapeurs, and upon the Marne 500 men belonging to the different bodies forming in all about 1,200 men. These ships were directed to Algiers."

The same paper states—"That General Evans has requested leave to proceed with his legion to Navarre, in order to take a more active part in the affairs."

Switzerland and France.

The *Courier Francais* announces that "the Swiss Representative at Paris received orders from the Federal Government yesterday to suspend all intercourse with the French Government, and to demand his passport immediately, if any obstacle was made to his communications with Berne."

Spain.

A new opposition paper has been started at Madrid, called the *El Mundo*. In a late number, it contains the following ironical passage, aimed, not at the personage whose name closes the paragraph, but at the Ministry:—"We now hear of nothing but forced contributions, anticipations of the revenue, sales by auction of goods seized from private persons, the formation of lists of proscription, the enforcement of conscript laws. Truly, is not this—'Your money or your life?' Oh! in what an enviable position have we been plaged by 'Don Carlos!'"

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 25th, contains a decree to the effect, that all ecclesiastics who have absented themselves from the kingdom without just cause and express permission obtained since the 31st of December, 1835, shall incur the forfeiture of their temporal possessions, which are to be applied to the wants of the State.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The diplomatic relations between the English Ambassador and the Porte were still suspended, to the great inconvenience of all those whose affairs are involved in that intercourse. M. Butaniefl and Count Koniggmarg (Prussian envoy) were about to go to Brousa for a week. The Persian military demonstration, which had excited the fears of the British envoy, was said to be directed only towards Herat, and not with a view to combine against our Indian frontier, but in order to attack that city.

A great fire occurred at Constantinople near the beginning of September. The whole section of the city called Sultan Bugazid, in the centre of the town, was destroyed. Many magazines full of goods were destroyed, and the loss was estimated at two and a half millions of piastres. One half of the town of Larissa was destroyed by fire on the 24 September. Larissa is situated about 300 miles W.S.W. from Constantinople, and contains about 25,000 inhabitants.

INSURRECTION IN BULGARIA.

FRONTIERS OF SERVIA, *Sept.* 16.—A strange affair has lately taken place in the western parts of Bulgaria, next to Servia. Different accounts are given of it. I will relate it as I have heard it from persons worthy of credit. A person in the service of Prince Milosch unexpectedly appeared there and issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, announcing to them that the time was come when, like the Servians, they might throw off the Turkish yoke; that he was authorised to promise them all assistance from Servia for this purpose, and that not only infantry, but cavalry and artillery, would be sent. Hereupon about 10,000 men, with all kinds of arms, assembled; who, under the command of the Servian officer, immediately marched against Serkel (Schebergel,) which has a Turkish garrison, announced it to surrender, threatening to take it by storm. Meantime the Servian Government had been informed of these events, and speedily interfered. It pretended in fact to be in favour of the insurrection, but the Prince's envoy, who dispatched it in all haste, declared that the assistance already on its march from Servia, must be waited for before any thing serious could be undertaken. By this means the insurgents were led to retire from Serkel. Those who had been excited became calmer, and part of them returned to their homes, promising to come forward again when they should be wanted. The Prince's commissioner lost no time in giving precise information respecting the origin and the leaders of the insurrection, and when a few hundred cavalry finally arrived from Servia, he ordered them to seize the leaders, who were invited to a conference, which succeeded. They were conveyed to Krappwitz, and punished by whipping. The Servian officer, who caused the insurrection, is said to have been impaled during these events. The neighboring Turkish garrisons were wisely ordered by the Servian government to remain on the defensive, as it would take care to restore order without bloodshed. The insurgents made haste to return to their homes, and every trace of an insurrection disappeared.—*Allgemeine Zeitung, Sept.* 29.

At a meeting of the Members of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, held at RASCO'S, on Thursday evening, the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT,

Honble. P. M'Gill.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

John Fisher, Adam Ferrie.

MANAGERS,

J. Redpath, A. Ross,
R. Armour, A. L. Macnider,
A. Shaw, W. Ritchie.
A. Hume,

CHAPLAINS,

Rev. H. Esson,
Rev. A. Mathieson.

PHYSICIANS,

W. Robertson, M.D.
H. M'Culloch, M.D.

TREASURER,

C. Tait.

SECRETARY. ASS'T. SEC'Y.

W. Edmonstone. H. Allan.

STANDING COMMITTEE,

Walter Benny, R. Morris,
Neil Macintosh, J. Smith.

COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS.

W. Douglas, A. H. Armour,
A. Miller, J. S. Miller.
F. M'Culloch,

COMMITTEE OF INSTALMENT.

Struthers Strang, J. B. Greenshields.

How often is there occasion to remark that this and the other thing are much better managed by our neighbours than with us. Here it is next to impossible to get the public or the Legislature to break through the meshes of custom. Most of our legislators, enlightened patriots, seem afraid to let go the leading-strings of habit, and boldly push ahead in the planning and execution of measures, which would in a short time thoroughly revolutionize the torpid character by which this Province is at present unenviably distinguished.

This representation holds true in regard to undertakings of the greatest magnitude, as well as those that are comparatively insignificant—whether such undertakings relate to a radical reform of the laws or the erection of a bridge. Should the necessity of a particular measure be universally felt, and a disposition manifested to put it in execution, ten to one the blasting influence of party spirit does not nip it in the bud, or that it is not smashed by one of those break-downs of our legislative machinery with which the Province, to its cost, is familiar. We are unable to draw any line of distinction between the duty of a legislature or government and the interests of the country, between that of the law-makers and of those for whose benefit the laws should be made. A dreamy and indefinite importance, different from the question of its utility, is frequently attached to a Legislature, by individuals who lose sight of the only end of the institution. The necessity of laws, and governments to execute them, does not certainly spring from any such pure or noble source, as would induce any rightly constituted mind to regard them with feelings approaching to superstitious reverence.

Although we are far from being an advocate of the political dogmas of the Utilitarian school, yet we should like to see vastly more of *cui bono* spirit in our legislature, and also the same more widely diffused among, and acted upon by the community. Had the House of Assembly, for instance, been sternly judged by its constituents on the score of the usefulness of its labours, it is impossible that it would have been encouraged or even tolerated in its past course of self-idolatry. The little, the very little, that body has done, bears an insignificant proportion to the immense good it, by the exercise of wisdom and prudence, might have effected for the public good.

We have spoken often of the propriety of compelling the criminals, with whom our jails are well stocked, to engage in some species of labour, so long as they remain under public protection. It would be doing a service to the prisoners themselves, as well as lightening the expense of their support. The erection of a Penitentiary is not necessary in the case of petty criminals, whose term of imprisonment is short. It is customary in the State of New York for individuals of this description to be employed in breaking stones, and repairing the public highways and streets of towns. They are, of course, under proper surveillance while so engaged. The same thing might be done with our numerous rogues; and, numerous as they are, we have plenty of bottomless roads and badly

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