# The Morning Courier.

## FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1836. No. 18.


## Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY JULY 1, 1836.

The Select General Committee of Delegates, in session for the last six days, have separated, and ANDREW STUART, Esq. of Quebec, ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq., of London, and PATRICK MAXWELL STEWART, Esq., an active and intelligent member of the British Parliament, have been chosen as Agents to advocate their views and opinions before Parliament and his Majesty's Ministers.

Of the course pursued by the Committee, we are unable to speak. The public have not been admitted to their deliberations, and the reporters for the public press have been excluded.

There are some questions of great local interest to the inhabitants of the City and District of Montreal, which, we are fain to believe, have not been underrated or overlooked. There are others, amongst which may be ranked a Legislative union of the two Provinces, which must, or ought to have commanded a share of attention.

Circumstances of urgent necessity have induced the inhabitants of this city to regard the latter measure as one of paramount importance to the interests of the British population in the two Provinces. And believing, as we do, that any enactments of the British Parliament, directed to the redress of local grievances, would prove unsatisfactory and insufficient, unless accompanied by a union of the two Provinces, we look with anxiety to an early and authentic report of the proceedings of the Committee, as expressive of the views which are entertained upon this important question.

No person, possessing or professing an interest in the welfare of the country, ought to be deterred from urging this measure upon the public attention, by apprehensions of the present state of public feeling, or the relative strength of parties in either province.

Without awaiting the result of the appeal, which has been made by Sir FRANCIS HEAD to the loyalty and intelligence of the electors of Upper Canada; and assuming, not merely the possibility, but the certainty, of the present agitation retaining an ascendancy in the Representative branch of the Legislature, we assert with confidence, that the control of talented demagogues, who, apart from the struggles of political life, are engaged in those pursuits, agricultural or commercial, in which the great mass of their fellow citizens claim to possess an interest, is infinitely to be preferred to that of the ignorant—the exclusive and the imbecile;—that the measures of the popular leaders in Upper Canada, however at variance with the principles of the Constitution, and subversive of the King's authority, have not yet seriously affected the general interests of its inhabitants, or the progress of public improvement. In their career, personal interests have been combined with public professions and public services; and if the parties who have assumed the character of Radical Reformers, have acquired any share of prosperity, we may justly infer that other classes have also participated in advantages, which no efforts, however ably or strenuously directed, can or ought to exclude from the enterprise and competition of all.

We trust that the publication of the Reports of the several Sub-Committees adopted by the Select General Committee, as the basis of instructions to the Agents, will not be deferred for any length of time; and that their contents will enable the Constitutional Party in this city, to judge how far their interests and wishes have been met and responded to by the General Committee.

Last night we had the opportunity of reading several letters from Upper Canada, from which we glean the following particulars of the progress of the elections.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

June 29.

| Conservatives. | | Radicals. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cartwright | 202 | Bidwell | 172 |
| Butler | 195 | Perry | 173 |

PRINCE EDWARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Armstrong | 329 | Robins | 62 |
| Rockwell | 119 | Wilson | 93 |

NORTHUMBERLAND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Macdonell | 171 | Gilchrist | 104 |
| Hutton | 168 | Boswell | 112 |

On Monday evening, the first day of polling, at the close, THORBURN, a man anything but popular, was 50 ahead of MACKENZIE, in the 2d Riding of York.

Captain MACAULAY was ahead of MACDONELL at New Market, and was likely to keep it.

We have been unable to ascertain the state of the poll at Cornwall, at the close of Wednesday evening; but we heard that O'LEAR & WALDRON were nearly equal with their opponents. Last night, thirteen voters had engaged to proceed this morning to give their votes to the Conservative candidates at that place, and a number of others are expected to accompany them.

The Conservative candidates at Glengary—M'DONELL and MACMARTIN, were so far ahead of their opponents that their return was considered certain.

Yesterday four gentlemen left for Cornwall, in the Upper Canada stage, to vote for the Constitutional candidates for the County of Stormont, and we believe that twelve others are to leave this morning, for the same purpose.

His Excellency Lord GOSFORD held a Levee yesterday in the Government House, which was numerously attended. His Excellency appeared to be in high good humour. A guard of honour, and the band of the 23d Regt., were in attendance in the court yard in front.

We alluded yesterday to the Report of the two Accountants, on Mr. MACKENZIE's charges of defalcation against the officers of the Welland Canal Company. It will be recollected that the book-keepers, appointed by a Committee of the House of Assembly, composed of MACKENZIE's own personal friends, reported no intentional fraud, but that a defalcation of some two or three hundred pounds existed; and at the same time they expressed a doubt as to the correctness of the balances. The whole matter, after a thorough investigation, has been cleared up, in such a way as has met with the approval of the book-keepers appointed by the Committee.

The gentlemen subsequently appointed, in order to arrive at the desired object, viz:—the expenditures of all the monies received by the Company—found it necessary to make a set of books, which when taken as a part of the Company's Books, gives a comprehensive abstract of the whole transactions of the Company.

It is needless for us to enter into the details which are given, in tracing the errors which have produced the apparent defalcations, to their various sources; and it may suffice for us to state, that the impression which a perusal of the Report before us must produce upon every unbiassed mind, is, that the Board of Directors stand fully acquitted of all fraudulent acts or intentions. It, indeed, we are to be guided in our judgment in this matter, by the deliberate opinions of men who had the best opportunity of forming them correctly, the officers of the Company instead of censure, deserve credit for the manner in which the books have been kept. Messrs. CAMERON & MURRAY in their Report, state:—

"In conclusion, we have to remark upon the whole investigation, that in consideration of the expenditure of so large a sum of money, through out a period of twelve years, in payment of accounts kept with upwards of two thousand individuals, that it is very surprising how few errors have occurred; and, we believe, that there are few undertakings of a similar magnitude, the accounts of which have so been correctly kept—and the faithful account which the books afford of the monies received by the Company, must reflect the highest credit on the Officers entrusted with their disbursement."

Mr. MACKENZIE's charges, in all that regards the disbursements, &c., of moneys, are thus satisfactorily disposed of. They had a certain degree of *verisimilance*, from the minuteness of the details and references, with which they were accompanied.

At the last Superior Term, the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, rendered judgment in two actions, one brought by JOSEPH BURLINGHAM, and the other by JOSEPH LANCASTER, against the truly unfortunate JAMES MILLAR, dismissing their actions with costs. Our readers will probably recollect, that some time since, it was proved on several Special Jury trials, that BURLINGHAM, aided by his colleague JOSEPH LANCASTER, and one HEYWOOD, (in consequence of the production of a certificate numerously signed by members of the Society called Friends, of Worcester, England,) had contrived to obtain from MILLAR no less a sum than £1600 sterling; and that after the cash was thus obtained, those three meek protested followers of the justly celebrated GEORGE FOX, instituted numerous vexatious law suits under, various pretences, against MILLAR, apparently with a view of destroying his reputation, quashing his heavy claim, and worrying him in such a manner as to induce him to quit the Province, flattering themselves that had they succeeded, their culpability would have been hidden from the world. Their infamous attempts have, we are happy to state, been uniformly defeated, and have recoiled on themselves; the Court of King's Bench having in each of their actions, three of which were Special Jury trials, mulcted those worthies to pay the costs, which, however, they have avoided by absenting themselves from the Province, and without returning one shilling of the large amount so fraudulently obtained from MILLAR, thereby involving his wife and seven children in total ruin. "We do not think the annals of history ever furnished a more dishonorable transaction, than the one to which we have just adverted. Certificates furnished by the Society of Friends have heretofore when produced been as much respected, and considered by merchants as equal to letters of credit; and we sincerely hope the Society of Friends will on no future occasion be so unfortunate as to furnish certificates to such individuals.

On Wednesday evening the play of the *Stranger* and the farce of *Turn Out* were performed at the Theatre Royal. The audience was pretty numerous, but certainly not so much so as the sterling merits of Mr. WARD's company were entitled to. Any critique on the performance is unnecessary. None who witnessed Mrs. TEESAN in the character of Mrs. *Haller* in the *Stranger*, could have done so without being impressed with the peculiar and unquestionable excellencies of this actress.

*Turn Out* was gone through with great spirit.

The Tragedy of *Richard III.*, and the Farce of *Perfection*, will be performed to night.

It is gratifying to learn that the inhabitants of New Brunswick are to lose no time in making the proper use of the £10,000 lately granted by Government for the purpose of effecting a complete survey of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad. A letter from Mr. WILSON, of St. Andrews, (N. B.) to Mr. AULDJO, of this city, explanatory of the steps the Railway Committee are about to take is subjoined:—

ST. ANDREWS, *June* 14, 1836.

DEAR SIR,—You will ere this have received a Plan and Prospectus of our projected Railroad, from this place to Quebec, and probably have heard of our expectations having been so happily realized by our noble Government in England, granting us £10,000 the sum fully to explore and ascertain the practicability of making the road. And we have the strongest assurances from Government, that on this point being ascertained, we shall not be disappointed in the grant of Crown lands through which this road will pass; as well as aid in money from our Casual and Territorial revenue. With these high favors we are fully confident of ultimate success in this great work.

A Deputation is now at Fredericton advising with Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, our Governor, so as to make the necessary arrangements for the exploration.

We purpose to begin at Point Levi, and from thence proceed the whole route to St. Andrews. As the season is advancing, we wish not to lose any time in commencing the Survey, and the invaluable services of Captain YULE we fully calculate on, and as many other scientific gentlemen to be selected at your City and Quebec, as may be necessary for the work; the object, therefore, in taking this liberty is to ask the favor of your communicating with Capt. YULE, and should he be absent from your City, be pleased to address him advising him of our wishes, and that a Deputation will leave here in eight or ten days for Quebec via Montreal, with a view to the necessary arrangements for starting of the exploring party; when they will have the honour to wait upon you. I am, very respectfully, &c. yours,

JOHN WILSON.

GEORGE AULDJO, Esq.

One of those Steamboat accidents which are of so frequent occurrence in the United States, lately happened near Columbia, (Ark.) and was more than usually disastrous in its consequences. The name of the boat was the *Rob Roy*. She had been stopped to enable the engineer to oil the wrist of the bilge pump only a few minutes, when one of the boilers collapsed, and the steam and water rushing out carried every thing before them, fore and aft. There were seventeen persons killed or lost, and about as many more badly scalded.

Another Steamboat blew out her cylinder head, on the 9th, when about fifty miles above New Orleans, but no person was injured.

A successful experiment has at length been made to propel steamboats by the use of the Anthracite coal, as will be seen by the annexed table, exhibiting at one view the rate of her progress to and from the ancient Dutch capital of the State.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Left New York | 6 40 | A.M. |
| Passed Sing Sing | 8 25 | |
| West Point | 9 41 | |
| Newburgh | 11 10 | |
| Poughkeepsie | 0 20 | P.M. |
| Catskill | 2 35 | |
| Hudson | 3 40 | |
| Coxsackie | 4 21 | |
| Arrived at Athens | 4 30 | |

Making the passage in 12 hours 10 minutes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On her return passage, she | | |
| Left Athens | 6 5 | A.M. |
| Passed Coxsackie | 9 40 | |
| Hudson | 10 15 | |
| Catskill | 10 55 | |
| Poughkeepsie | 0 50 | P.M. |
| Newburgh | 2 37 | |
| West Point | 3 20 | |
| Yonkers | 4 20 | |
| Arrived at New York | 4 30 | |

The experiment of propelling a boat of the first dimensions and at the greatest rate of speed hitherto attained, by the substitution of anthracite coal instead of the customary fuel, has been fully tested. The result, we think, is one of vast importance; and we trust that the able and indefatigable experimentalist will reserve as much of profit as he deems fit, for glory for the improvement. We shall publish the card of the party who accompanied his boat to and from Albany, tomorrow.

In the United States Senate on Saturday, "the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in New York, was called up for its third reading, and explained by Mr. WRIGHT. It appears that one half of the Custom-house bonds had been paid by the merchants, and Mr. WRIGHT moved to amend the bill so as to extend the same relief to those sufferers who had paid their bonds, as to those who had not. The amount paid, is stated at $405,115, and the relief is to be extended to those sufferers only who have lost more than one thousand dollars. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading."

At a meeting of the Select General Committee of Delegates of the signers of the Petitions to the King and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, presented in the year 1835, praying for justice; held at the City of Montreal, on the 30th day of June, 1836, it was *Resolved*—That the following Resolutions passed on the 28th day of the same month, be published in the several Constitutional papers throughout the Province.

*Resolved*, That an Agent or Agents be now appointed, and do proceed to England, to forward the views of this Select General Committee.

*Resolved*, That the said Agent or Agents be instructed to present and support a Petition to His Majesty, praying the recall of *His Excellency the Earl of Gosford* from the Government of this Province; and that he, or they, be further instructed to urge on the attention of His Majesty and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, the Petitions presented in the year 1835, by the British and Irish inhabitants of this Province, praying for justice.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman and twelve members of this Select General Committee, be now named a Committee to prepare instructions for the guidance of such Agent or Agents in strict accordance with the reports of the several Sub-Committees received and adopted on the 27th June instant, and with such Resolutions as have been, or may be, passed by this Select General Committee; and that the said Committee do also form a Committee of Correspondence with the said Agent or Agents.

*Resolved*, That this Committee do adjourn to the call of the Chairman and ten members, and that twenty days notice, at least, be given of the time and place of meeting.

In pursuance of the first Resolution, it was subsequently determined, that three Agents should be appointed; and ANDREW STUART, Esq. of Quebec, M. P. P., ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. of London, and PATRICK STEWART, Esq. M. P., were named to act as such Agents.

A. C. GEDDES, *Chairman*.
J. GOVEAN SCOTT,
*Secretary Select General Committee*.

Montreal, Lower Canada.
June 30, 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,—In proceeding with my analysis of some of the sentiments and statements in Dr. CHALLY's oration, I will challenge the most subtile logician to found a consistent definition of liberty or constitutional government of any kind upon the insatiable *on, the loose shifting sands, the confusion worse confounded* of the Doctor's ideas—for it were vain to talk of creed or system, in the chaos of light and darkness, in the warfare of conflicting and incongruous elements, which have chosen to make his brain their battlefield—the arena—the palaestra of their *concordia discors*. What notion, I would ask, does that man entertain of liberty, who thinks that it grew up and flourished under the auspices of LAUD and of the House of STUART; who, while he drops the tender tear upon the fall and subversion of liberty and religion in the days of MILTON and HAMPDEN, can see their glorious restoration and triumph in the reign of the Second CHARLES—without all question the last epoch, that any well informed man, in his senses, would think of referring to as propitious to liberty or religion—to whom all question forming the darkest and foulest stain in the page of our country's annals—the bleeding, heartless, lust minded monarch, a pensioner of France, sinned with every vice, his court a brothel, and he, who might have been the glorious monarch of a free and mighty nation, the basest of the slaves whom, for a paltry bribe, he sold to their ancient hereditary enemy—France! What monstrous image must that man have formed in his mind of liberty, who has the hardihood to adress that it flourished under the kingly, fostering, under care of that mating Mother Church, which had blown into tenfold fanaticism, at this moment, the fires of persecution, against the Puritans of England, the Presbyterians of Scotland, and the Roman Catholics of Ireland! Were we to enter into details, who doubts but that we could a *la* MACKAY, show, that the Church of Rome, in every age, and in every country, where she was Queen of Church—power, they are, indeed, the blind leading the blind! for will the last ray of the light of common sense and of attachment to liberty be extinct, nothing short of absolute idiotism, voluntary or involuntary, will be sufficient to darken any sane mind, for indoctrination in their creed,—a creed of contradictions and paradoxes, in which, in many instances the very terms are incomprehensible, because their types exist not in nature; they belong to the category not merely of things non-entity, but of things of which the existence is impossible. Who does not know who possesses even a school boy's smattering of historical information, that at this period, while the church was pushing her love of liberty, to the most unrelenting persecution of all Dissenters in the three Kingdoms, her clergy were, with scarcely an exception, preaching the doctrines of passive obedience, of non resistance,—and if not English Irish, yet such a production of the unfortunate Charles and the will, before the Charcoal Preacher and Philosopher, Rochester, was so hedged in by the chains of power and full grown Priestcraft, says the annals, upon any, and every, pretension.

"For," in the words of Sir JAMES MACINTOSH, in his history of the Revolution of 1688, "they did not pretend to have any right, either from reason, or revelation, to the power which they claimed; they did not even pretend to a power founded on the doctrine of passive obedience, which, when they flattered, and yet were ready to betray, the Stuarts, they had, and yet were ready to resume, the power of the Church, and the sword and the purse and death (TILLOTSON, and the Bench of Lord Bishops,) was ready to support it, in the Church and State, by the sanction of the Divine Law, and the Eternal Salvation of the Soul!" Such, Sir, was the Church of Rome, in every age, and in every country, where she was Queen of Church—power;