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THE
CANADIAN
MAGAZINE

AND
Literary Repository.

DUCIT AMOR PATRIE.

VOL. IV.
FROM JANUARY TO JUNE

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR
AT THE MONTREAL GAZETTE OFFICE

Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY THOMAS A. TURNER.

1825.

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH VOLUME.

HAVING NOW reached another stage in our labours, namely, the commencement of the Fourth Volume of the Canadian Magazine, and having the satisfaction to find that the farther this work progresses, the more extensive is the support with which it is honoured, a brief remark or two, upon publications of the kind, may not at this time be considered as inapplicable.

Many writers of eminence have expressed their unequivocal testimony in favour of periodical publications; indeed the only argument which has ever been adduced against them is drawn from the fact of their having been prostituted by designing characters to propagate sentiments against the bonds of religious and political connections of the first importance. But such is the case with every human institution: and to argue against any thing from the abuses to which it may be made subservient; is equally unjust as the denunciation of the whole because some have been improperly applied.

Periodical publications are the germs of historical details. They catch events as they rise, note them at the moment with a strict adherence to fidelity of relation; because, the periodical writer will be afraid to deviate from truth, well knowing that, a detection and immediate refutation would follow from the knowledge of contemporaries, in whose minds every passing event is freshly stamped. Besides the writer who lives at the moment the performance is going on, can perceive and appreciate the secret motives of many an actor and place these in their proper light: which the future historian who only judges of the act by its effects cannot do. From these causes periodical publications furnish to the future compiler of history, data upon which he may proceed, superior in fidelity to oral tradition, equal in varacity to official documents and guide him in his inferences with more certainty than could be obtained from any other source.

But it is not for the future historian alone that such publications are useful. They are the epitomes of the literature, arts and sciences of the days in which they appear. They form the test book as it were of the sen-

timents and opinions of writers upon all these subjects. And being open to the admission of every new discovery and free to a discussion of its merits, it may be justly stated in an age where periodical publications abound no new theory is propagated without investigation, no new position is advanced without mature deliberation and every step in the progress of science is minutely criticised and its truth or falacy carefully established before it is assumed by the public.

Such publications diffuse a spirit for reading and research. Mankind *en masse* are too much engaged either in business or pleasure to spend much time in deep and abstruse investigations. Hence it happens when large volumes are written on any one subject they find but few readers unless such as have a turn for studying the matter of which the author treats. With periodical writings the reverse is the case. The plurality of subjects they embrace, allow of their only touching slightly upon each.—The variety of discussions they contain render them attractive for all; at the same time their size is not so enlarged as to deter a superficial reader from giving them a perusal. Every man will read with avidity an account of an improvement in the Steam Engine; but few who are advanced in life will go through the study of pneumatics and other branches of mechanical philosophy on which that improvement is made. It is from these circumstances that the patronage such publications have met with in any country has been considered as a pretty sure criterion of the estimation in which it holds literature, and the degree of civilization to which it has reached. And if we judge of Canada by this test, we feel a high gratification in stating that from the encreasing attention our labours daily receive both from readers and contributors, this Colony will soon rank for the encouragement of periodical publications as high as any part of the favoured empire to which it belongs.

To our obliging correspondents we again offer our sincere thanks, and have only to add,

“Hic patet ingeniis campus, certusque merenti”

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CANADIAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LITERARY REPOSITORY.

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THE
CANADIAN MAGAZINE,
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LITERARY REPOSITORY.

No. XIX.

JANUARY, 1825.

Vol. IV.

(For the Canadian Magazine.)

ON THE AGRICULTURE OF CANADA.

No. VII.

Mr. Editor,

AMONGST other remarks I offered with the view of improving the present system of Canadian Husbandry I proposed, (after pointing out the proper method of dividing the farms,) the introduction of drill crops.* In recommending these I had two powerful reasons. In the first place because these are the most efficacious means we can employ for bringing old, foul and worn out land under a proper system of culture; and secondly because drill-crops are far better adapted for the season and climate of Canada, than what are termed naked fallows, as will appear from a consideration of their nature and mode of cultivation. Ground under a drill crop is frequently stirred and well pulverised, by the operation of the hand-hoe, the plough, the extirpator or horse hoe; all or either of which must be used in clearing the crop from weeds on old land; and for which description of work the farmer has the whole summer season at his command or that part of it when his other duties are not so pressing. In the system of using naked fallows the very reverse of this happens. The farmer cannot commence upon these until his seed time is over; a season in the most favourable years too short for the labour which ought to be performed in it. Should the spring be late or wet, his seed-time will be protracted so that he cannot commence on his fallows till mid-summer, and if his ground be of a clay nature he will then find it too dry and hard

* See Canadian Magazine, p. 220.

for working properly with the plough. If any other unforeseen event should happen to detain him from fallowing at this period he will find before he has fairly commenced on this work his hay harvest will come upon him, and after it, one description of labour will supervene after another in so rapid a succession, that in attending to his fallows he will neglect other labours and the whole be in confusion through the season. With drill-crops this cannot happen but from gross neglect, and mismanagement. The soil for them is prepared by ploughing in the fall; and after being left in this state for the winter the frost will pulverize the mould, and leave it in such a condition, that nothing farther than manuring and running the drills will be required before planting in the spring. There is another advantage which a drill-crop possesses over a naked fallow, namely, the return it makes the farmer; and which we shall see hereafter is an object of no minor consideration. By fallowing it is obvious a season is lost without a crop and the farmer must look for a return for his labour from the crop of the following year; but under drill crops, every year pays itself, and while he is thus labouring to bring his ground under a proper system of cultivation he loses no time.

Should the crop planted consist of roots, the additional stirring the soil receives when raising them, saves a considerable part of the labour which would otherwise be required in preparing it for the seed the following year.

Having thus stated my reasons for giving a preference to drill crops for recovering worn out land; it now remains to consider what description of these crops are the best and to what extent they may be cultivated. In a former paper* I recommended the division of farms into fields of ten or twelve arpents† each, and that while the remaining fields were under any crop suitable for their condition, and such as the farmer could put down; one of this size ought to be under the operation of fallowing or drill crops every year: until such time as the farmer got over his whole farm and brought his ground under a proper rotation of cropping. I shall therefore suppose a field of twelve arpents, to be put down in drill crop: and which is the extent that will be found best proportioned for the size of the farms in this province, and the means the majority of cultivators possess, for properly managing this species of crop. This field ought to be laid out in three equal parts; and that sort of crop planted in each, that will make the best return to the farmer. In selecting the description of crops the farmer ought to consider the quantity and kind of manure he has within his reach. This is a point of the first importance, for if he makes a wrong selection of crop, or applies an improper kind of manure to it, or if the manure he lays on be deficient in quantity, he will not only be disappointed in the return from his drill crop, but the white crop which follows it will also be less productive.

One third of this field ought to be laid down in potatoes. It is unnecessary to offer a single word upon the value of these as a crop: we

* See Canadian Magazine, p. 219.

† An arpent is about four fifths of a statute acre.

shall hereafter notice what may be done with the produce of four arpents of potatoes when we come to speak of the application of these drill crops; at present it may be observed, that such is the estimation in which this root is held, for feeding both man and beast; that the farmer who should neglect to cultivate potatoes would be looked upon as little better than a mad-man. It is not however from their intrinsic value alone that potatoes are pitched upon as the best crop for drill husbandry. They are chosen from the fact of their not requiring stable manure; an article which is always scarce with the farmer, when he commences to renovate old land; as he cannot procure it before he has raised crops to feed a stock upon. Potatoes contain a large portion of vegetable saline matter. This fact indicates that saline matter is the best description of manure for them; and experience has warranted this conclusion. Ashes from the stove or fireplace have been found equally good for potatoes as stable manure, and should the farmer choose to be at the expence, a top dressing of sea salt will be found preferable to either. When this last is used as a manure; after the sets are deposited and the ridge formed over them, it ought to be strewed over the surface in the proportion of about eighteen bushels to the arpent, and the succeeding year, the crop most suitable is barley, as the saline substance forms a larger constituent part of that grain than of any other.

Having in this way laid down one third of his field in potatoes, the farmer ought to plant another third with indian corn; a valuable crop which can also be raised without stable manure; for plaster of Paris (gypsum) or (if it cannot be had) ashes will form an excellent substitute as a manure for this grain.

For the remaining four arpents of his field the farmer will require his stable manure; and which is indispensibly necessary for raising the crop he ought to plant in them; that is for mangle-wurtzel; a species of root highly valued among farmers for every description of stock, and peculiarly well adapted for this climate; The cultivation of this root among the most intelligent farmers in the old country is fast taking the place of the turnip, as it is found to be fully more productive, and equally good for feeding stock; but what ought still more to recommend it to Canadian farmers, is its being exempt from the destruction of the fly, to which turnips are always subject in this climate on old land; and also from the fact of mangle-wurtzel standing the frost of winter better than turnips. To produce a good crop of this root there ought to be fifty loads of stable manure, each load containing eighteen bushels, laid upon every arpent of ground; when if the soil has been properly prepared by an autumn ploughing, the farmer may fairly calculate on a good return.

By pursuing the foregoing plan the farmer will find he will lay down his twelve arpents of ground to the greatest possible advantage for the present crops, and when these are harvested his soil will be, in such a state of clearness from weeds, that he may lay down his white crop along with his grasses the following year with a prospect of a plentiful return for after years, by simply pursuing a regular rotation of cropping. Although in some degree a degression from my original plan it may not here be improper to offer a few remarks as to the way in which the

On the Agriculture of Canada.

crops above mentioned may be most successfully employed—or as to the method in which they can be consumed with the greatest advantage to the farmer. This is a part of the subject which in Canada, involves more points for consideration than in any other part of the British dominions. The farmer has in this colony, to contend with difficulties which do not exist in other places. The long winters of Canada have been held up as a valid reason for not introducing a regular system of agriculture, founded upon those well established facts which have been received and operated upon in other countries.—This is a fallacious argument and to exhibit its defects it is only necessary to observe that the winters in Canada are every year lessening in severity and duration, and as the country proceeds to be cleared, it is not beyond the verge of probability to expect that the time will come when Canada will have nothing in its rigorous winter to appal the agriculturalist more than England has at the present day. This is no vague assertion—nor is it founded upon a hypothetical basis, journals of the weather and statements of the degrees of temperature have been kept in Canada for twenty-five years past, and from these it can be clearly demonstrated that the mean degree of cold of the winter has not been so great at the termination of the above period by 10 degrees as it was at the commencement* of it. If this be the case—and if it be taken into consideration that if we have in this country a decreasing degree of cold in our winters, and at the same time are blessed with a temperature in our summers sufficient to bring to maturity some of the most valuable productions of the agriculturalist, surely there is no valid reason for deferring improvements in this highly important science on the score of our inhabiting a clime or soil where such improvements are impracticable. But it is not from this idea alone that the aversion to amend our system of Canadian husbandry has arisen. In the improved age in which we live Agriculture has become a business of national consideration, it is placed under Legislative regulations—see the corn laws of England—witness her acts as well as our own for regulating the inspection of beef and pork for exportation—observe the salt duties imposed by Parliament which are so modified as to encourage the curing and packing of these commodities for a foreign market. The protection of the farmer being then the object of the Parliaments in every country in which a Parliament exists; the question is how far they have acted upon this principle in Canada. How has our Legislature in their wisdom provided for the protection of our farming interest? But this is a subject Mr. Editor, you will not readily enter upon, in your Magazine, for there you have very properly excluded “all religious and political matters.”—I therefore gladly return to my subject; a consideration of the value of the crops I have recommended here for cultivation, or a few remarks upon the method in which they can be employed to the best advantage.

In the outset of this part of the subject there is one maxim now so well established among the best farmers that it ought never to be violated, and no consideration ought to induce agriculturalists to deviate from it; namely, that *whatever is raised on the farm as food for cattle*

* The writer here alludes to Montreal and its vicinity.

ought to be consumed upon the farm. The validity and importance of this maxim is so well known in the old country, particularly in Scotland that many landlords have enforced it on their tenants by a specific clause in the lease preventing them from carrying off or selling the straw which grows upon the farm. Since then the farmer is so imperatively obliged to consume the produce of his grounds in feeding stock; it only remains for him to consider what description of stock he can have with the greatest advantage. In this he must be regulated by a variety of circumstances; and particularly by the nature of the market nearest to him. He must be guided by the situation and description of his farm whether he will direct his attention to fattening stock, rearing young cattle for sale; or to the business of the Dairy. It is not my intention in the present paper to offer any opinion as to the comparative advantages of either of these objects, to a Canadian farmer. It will be sufficient to show that the description of drill crops I have here recommended are adequate to produce a large return when employed for fattening stock for Market; and as it is in this way that the greatest quantity of food is consumed, if the produce brings a profit when applied to fattening it is obvious that if the farm be properly situated for it, those crops will go a still greater length either in rearing young cattle or for dairy purposes.

The four arpents of potatoes here recommended will produce from ten to twelve hundred minots* of potatoes; and this quantity with an allowance for each ox of about ten pounds of hay per day, will fatten twelve Canadian oxen. If applied for feeding pork, this quantity of potatoes will do for forty hogs. But for these last, the potatoes must be steamed; and about one fourth of bran, or one fifth of pease, rye, barley or Indian corn meal scalded and mixed in a liquid state with them which will accelerate the fattening and make the pork of an excellent quality.

Four arpents will produce as much mangle wurtzel as will fatten twenty Canadian oxen, with the same allowance of hay as above, and this even if the roots be given in a crude state; but if steamed they will go still farther. The value of Indian corn is so well known and so justly appreciated both for man and beast, that no farmer can have too much of it: and whether he employs it as above directed in feeding his hogs, or in any other way, he will find no difficulty in applying the produce of the four arpents of it, to advantage.

These crops are no less valuable to the farmer, should his views be directed to the rearing of young stock, or to the business of the dairy; as well as to fattening meat for the home supply or for exportation.—The most astonishing part of this statement, as it will appear to some, is the immense quantity of provender which can be raised from so small an extent of ground; yet the fact is no less true than astonishing, for it has been demonstrated from actual experiment that on lands of good soil and in a favourable season, the above quantity may be raised, and that it will feed the number of cattle or hogs above mentioned. When this is the case, it is certainly the greatest absurdity to suppose the people in this country would starve, were the United

* A Minot contains 36 quarts, Winchester measure.

States produce excluded from our markets. On the contrary, let protecting duties be imposed for the Canadian farmer, in order to give him a fair recompense for his labour, and he will soon turn his attention to the most improved systems of culture, and introduce the use of drill crops as well as others.

C. F. CRESINUS.

ON BOTANY.

CHAP. I.

ON THE STRUCTURE OF PLANTS.

(Continued from page 487.)

THE distinguishing characteristics of plants as far as depends upon their branches, are formed in two ways, 1st. from the position in which the branches are placed upon the stem; and 2d. from the angle they form with it in their growth. On an attentive examination of plants and trees we find no fewer than five different ways in which their branches are disposed upon the stem. 1st. When placed without any regard to order or regularity they are in the language of Botany termed *scattered branches*. 2d. When placed alternately on the stem, whether all upon one side or the reverse they are called *alternate*. In the 3d position of branches they are placed opposite to each other, and are designated by the term *opposite*. 4th. In some trees and plants as in the Scotch fir and hemlock, the branches stand all round the stem in the same plain like the radii of a wheel from which they are said to be *verticillated* or *prolifer*. And lastly when the stem to its most minute ramifications, as in the Valerian is divided into two equal sized branches it is called *Dichotomous*. With respect to other distinctions of branches formed by their direction with regard to the stem, these are three in number—termed *spreading* branches when they form nearly a right angle with the stem, but still have an upright direction; *diverging* branches when they form a right angle with the stem, and lastly when they hang down they are called *deflected* branches. These constitute all the distinctive qualities in the branches deserving of notice.

Section third, of leaves.—The leaves although ranked here under the same class with the stem and branches might be considered as a separate part, and in describing any plant the student ought to be careful to note any peculiarities in them. These are common in almost all plants, are found in their natural state very different in different plants; and besides have the peculiarity of being less liable to change from cultivation than other parts are.

Leaves are divided by botanical writers into two classes, the first termed *simple* and the second *compound* leaves. Each of these are again subdivided into orders, according to their figure, substance or the position in which they grow upon the plant. In describing a sim-

ple leaf the attention is to be directed to five parts of it, viz. the point or apex—the base where it joins the foot-stalk—the margin or edge of it—and its two surfaces. It is upon the different configurations of these parts that all the differences among simple leaves have been founded by Botanists: and although they have on these introduced a great variety of orders of leaves but few of them being absolutely necessary, for the beginner little more than a simple enumeration of them is required in this place. In the point of leaf five different shapes are met with. 1st. When it is sharp as in the Jessamine and many others. 2d. When blunt as in the common Bugle. 3d. When bounded by a curved line and appears as if a part of it was bitten off; an example of which is seen in the Pavonia. 4th. When notched; but at the same time blunted as in the petals of the Lychnis or red German Catch fly. Even when there are more than one notch, although some have from this circumstance considered it as sufficient to constitute a different order, it may without any impropriety be taken as only a variety of these with notched points. 5th. The last distinction of leaves founded on the form of their points are termed *cleft leaves*, when their is a fissure extending half their length.

The differences of leaves arising from the shape of their bases are only three in number, viz. *Heart shaped* as in the wood Stitchwort where the base is divided into two round lobes and turns narrower towards the point. *Kidney shaped* which is also divided into two lobes but the point is blunted. The *Arrow shaped* leaf where the lobes of the leaf are somewhat sharpened and elongated.

The margin of a leaf has by some writers been very unnecessarily distinguished from what they call the circumference of it, and some of those among which may be mentioned Wildenow and Smith have treated the circumference of the leaf as the part which distinguished its shape, whether round, square, triangular; or otherwise; while the marginal distinctions indicated the nature of its edges, whether unduled, notched, or cut into teeth like a saw, &c. But this difference is not all required—and the better method is to consider both the margin and circumference as the same part of the leaf; and while in a description of any plant the shape of its leaves is mentioned the state or form of their edges may also be detailed.

In contemplating the surface of leaves Botanists have introduced a number of divisions according to their appearances. Some have even gone so far as to introduce distinctions formed upon the appearance exhibited by one or both surfaces. This however is unnecessary, unless in some few cases where there may be a very marked difference between the two.

The following distinctions are taken from the upper surfaces. 1st. *Spined* leaves as in the Nettle and Raspberry. 2d. *Channelled* leaves where there is a furrow running down the centre rib as is seen in the common Chara. 3d. The *Wrinkled* leaf which is met with in the Sage and Cabbages. 4th. *Veined* leaves in which the veines rise out of the rib and run towards the edges of the leaf. 5th. *Nerved* leaves which are found in the alpine Speedwell, and all those whose vessels spring from the leaf stalk and run towards the point of the

leaf. Several varieties of this kind of leaves have been formed upon the number, direction and other peculiarities of the nerves; but this degree of minuteness is unnecessary here. 6th. When instead of veins or nerves there are small dots or points upon the surface of a leaf, it is said to be *dotted*. 7th. The last distinction of leaves is founded upon the peculiarity in the shape of them; as when the edges of the leaf curl in and leave the middle rib in the form of a keel of a boat—in which case they are called *keel shaped leaves*. This is chiefly met with in the linear or oblong leaves.

Compound leaves, are those in which we find more than one supported on the same foot-stalk; (as Withering terms it,) when we find one leaf inserted into another; as in the Wood-horse tail. Authors on this subject have enumerated a great number of different kinds of leaves of this class; but there are few of them possess sufficient marks of discrimination to entitle them to a separate description. The whole of the compound leaves, as far as is necessary for the young botanist may be classed under four kinds; the rest being only varieties of one or other of these.

1st. When the bases of several leaves rest upon the top of one foot-stalk as in the Horse chesnut; they are termed *fingered leaves*.—2d. When the top of the foot-stalk is cloven and one more leaves issue from each point of it in these cases they are considered as compound leaves, and named according to their number. 3d. There is another division of these called *Pedate leaves*, as when the foot stalk is cloven and their issues from the point of separation a leaf of a smaller size than the rest termed a leaflet; an example of which is seen in the Hellebore. 4th. The *winged leaves*, which are seen when a number of small leaves spring from opposite sides of the same leaf-stalk—Many varieties of these have been formed, from the position of the leaves on the foot of the stalk; their number and other circumstances, but these are unnecessary in this place. In the common Roan we have an example of this kind of leaf.

Having thus noticed the principal marks of distinction among leaves, arising from the figure; it now remains to consider the differences in leaves which are found and characterised by their position and substance.

With regard to the first of these characteristics, (namely, the position in which leaves grow with respect to their stems,) Botanists seem to entertain a wide difference of opinion. While some have held the position of a leaf as the first mark of distinction to be noted in it; others have contended that the position being liable to be varied by an endless diversity of circumstances, is deserving of no attention as a discriminating mark. Perhaps a middle course between these dissenting opinions would be the best; and while trivial differences in the positions of leaves are not worth consideration; there are other differences which result from the parts of the plant on which they grow so permanent and well defined that they must not be overlooked in a system of Botany.

The first of these to be noticed are termed *radical leaves* as when they spring directly from the root without being supported on stems or branches. This is the case with the Violet. The second descrip-

tion of leaves arising from their position is termed *seminal* leaves, where they are intimately connected with the seed, and in many cases differ widely in form from the other leaves of the plant. This term is most frequently applied to such leaves as grow out of a part of the seed vessel as is observed in the hemp.

Third, when the leaves grow directly from the stem or from the body of the branches they are called *cauline* leaves, from the word *caulis*, which signifies a stem.

Fourth, *Axillary* leaves, are those which spring directly from the angle, formed by the stem and the branches; but this term is only used when the leaves growing in such a position differ from the others of the same plant.

Lastly, in some plants there are leaves which grow close to the flower, and from that circumstance they are called *floral* leaves. These are met with in the Sage or wild Marjorum &c. By an inattentive observer this description of leaves is very apt to be taken for a part of the cup of the flower—but their difference from it consists in the cup, decaying and dropping off soon after the flower withers, whereas these leaves continue as long as any of the others on the plant.

The difference of leaves arising from their substances. Of these Botanists have enumerated a great many; but for the present purpose it is only necessary to mention a few of the most obvious; all the rest being only varieties and referable to one or other of the following kinds.

The greater number of leaves are composed of two membranes laid latterly together with little or no pulpy matter interposed between them. These are called *membranaceous* leaves, a term which signifies thin and semi transparent like parchment, and in which acceptation it is here used.

The next species of leaves are the reverse of this, and from their containing a large quantity of pulpy matter are denominated *fleshy* leaves, examples of which may be seen in the Simpervivum, house leek, &c.

Some leaves are of a tube shape partly or in whole as in the onion, and other plants of the kind. These are called *hollow* leaves. And others are three sided, and from that are known by the name of *triangular* leaves. These last two distinctions of leaves ought to be placed among those which are founded on the shape or figure of the leaf, but as hollow and triangular leaves differ from the other kinds in their substance as well as in their figure, they are commonly distinguished by the former characteristic.

Thus we have enumerated the chief discriminating marks used by Botanists in describing the stems and leaves of plants. The main object of rendering the subject as concise and distinct as possible has been attended to; and although no fixed plan heretofore pursued by any author has been implicitly adhered to; nothing considered absolutely essential has been omitted. There still remain a few farther observations on this part of the subject; which although they cannot be with propriety ranked under any of the foregoing heads are requisite before the subject can be considered complete.

The most common colour of the leaves of plants is green; this how-

ever is not invariably the case even in their natural state; and it is liable to be changed by various accidents as will be more fully noticed when we come to treat of the Physiology of plants, in another place.

In some cases leaves are met with, which completely answer some of the foregoing descriptions, but growing in an inverted state; i. e. with their base where the point ought to be. This kind of leaves, in scientific language are usually described by the term which denotes their class with the word *ob* prefixed to them as *ob heart-shaped*, *ob kidney shaped*: but to beginners it is preferable to join the term inverted to them. The term *leaflets* is often applied to a lobed leaf in which case it signifies one of the lobes; and when used in speaking of a winged leaf it denotes one of the smaller leaves which compose it. Some leaves appear to be covered with a fine dust or powder when they are called *powdery leaves*, and in like manner when their surface seems covered with a crust, they are called *crustaceous leaves*.

As in many plants, particularly those of the Fern tribe there are properly speaking no stems; but the leaves rising directly from the root bear the seeds; some Botanists have considered all plants in which the stems are marked with a groove on the one side and rounded on the other as belonging to this class; and have ranked all stems which presented this appearance among the leaves. How far this is correct need not be determined here; it is certain that this method of classification has been the cause of many mistakes to beginners who have paid too implicit attention to it, and this fact alone is sufficient to exclude it from a particular notice in any elementary work. Such minute characteristics may be attended to in particular descriptions of plants, and ought to be noticed when they occur as a circumstance peculiar to some plants, but ought never to be looked upon as discriminating marks of importance by which they are to be referred to any particular order or class. The same remark is applicable to all the distinctions founded on particularities in the stems or leaves which have been here noticed. None of these are in the present advanced state of the science considered as any more than making varieties of any one order or species; which is all the extent to which they can be employed for the purposes of classification.—Some Botanical writers in their rage for describing the minutiae, in plants have bestowed a great deal of attention on the leaf stalks. These like many other parts, although not to be entirely overlooked, are not inheriting much attention. Leaf stalks are nothing more than a part of the stem or branches, and almost in every case bear a striking resemblance to them in both shape and surface. In the language of Botanists, these have been described under the term *Petiolus*.

ON IMAGINATION.

Mr. Editor.

Having in my last communication to you given a few remarks upon Memory, one of those powers of the mind termed internal senses; I now send you the following observations upon *Imagination*, another of these faculties or powers which rank under the same class.

The imagination may be defined, "that faculty of the mind by which a man can combine, divide or arrange in a new order and according to his pleasure, those images which the memory has treasured up in his mind."*

In this definition of the faculty of imagination it will be easy to recognize the difference between it and memory. The power of the latter is confined to the recalling of images or perceptions which have before passed through the mind; and is only capable of presenting them again in the same order as that in which they originally occurred; but the imagination separates or combines them into new forms and in a variety of orders; it even goes so far as to form images and present them to the mind, such as never occurred in nature; and which could not therefore be the result of any previous impression communicated to the external organs of sense. In this way this faculty represents monsters, such as are composed of men and horses, as the Centaur or the Mermaid—a combination of a woman and a fish. By this faculty the poet is enabled to depict some of the most splendid beauties of his art. It enables him to invent and discover similarities and coincidences between things which would escape the notice of a common observer. By the force of imagination he creates new worlds of his own, and peoples them with such creatures as nature in her wildest mood never formed.†

The difference between this faculty and the judgment is no less obvious. The latter is the power which enables us to contemplate and investigate the ideas which either memory or imagination present to our mind, but it acts only a second part to both; for the images or ideas must be first created in the mind by imagination or recalled to it by memory before the judgement can act upon them. Some writers have contended that the operation of these two powers in some instances such as in the science of mathematical investigation is the same. But this is erroneous, for, though by the aid of imagination the scientific recluse may discover coincidences and similarities between apparently remote objects; these he at first only assumes as conjecture or supposition; and it is not till after an investigation of the chain on which their resemblances depend by the exercise of judgement that he can mould these into a true science. It was in this manner and by the exercise of both these fac-

* Descartes has defined Imagination in the following manner which gives it a very different acceptation from what it usually bears. "Nihil aliud est *imaginari*, quam rei corpora figuram seu imaginem contemplari."

† See Canadian Magazine, Vol. I. p. 517.

ulties in their respective ways, that some of the greatest discoveries of the immortal Newton were made. And from this we see that he was no less indebted to the faculty of imagination than Homer or any other poet was.*

The imagination may present innumerable images to the mind; but when in health these can never be confounded with those recalled by memory; at the same time, unless while labouring under disease, the judgment will operate in preventing what is purely the offspring of imagination from being taken for reality. There is one exception to this last opinion, or at least a state which has been considered as an exception, and which may occur while the bodily health does not appear to be impaired. This happens in some disorders purely mental; as in some species of insanity, or more frequently when the mind has become impaired from old age. The writer of this remembers a poor old woman residing alone in one of the districts of Scotland where the superstitious belief in ghosts and feries was still prevalent. She seemed in perfect health as to body, and upon all subjects, but one, indicated no mental disorder, nor did her advanced time of life, being only about 50 years of age, lead her friends to suspect a delapidation of the powers of the mind, from that cause. Her residence was in the vicinity of a clergyman's house, and one morning early she waited upon him under a dreadful degree of depression in spirits, and commenced bewailing her unfortunate condition, saying that she had been beset by the "foul feind" during the past night. The clergyman as was his duty, employed every argument he could suggest to remove the impression from her mind, but without effect, although she appeared perfectly rational on every other subject, and seemed in perfect health of body and mind. Every attention was bestowed to divert her imagination from the false image it had thus formed, and to direct the judgement so as to place it in its true light, during the day. She on the approach of evening, retired to her lonely cottage calmed but not convinced of her error. The following day she returned in the highest degree of good spirits, her mind perfectly recovered from the terrors of the preceeding day, and although she had sufficient recollection of the unpleasant ideas which she previously felt, it was only to laugh at her own stupidity in being so egregiously mistaken in them, and she now told the clergyman that what she had taken for the Devil before, was nothing but a parcel of feries and that they had paid her a second visit and spent the night in all the merry gambols, those tiny elves are said to practice. This diseased state of the imagination continued for several years, indeed during her life time; no force of argument could convince her she was wrong.—She enjoyed excellent bodily health, and upon all other subjects every faculty of her mind seemed to be in its full vigour. Her memory was good to the last and on no other objects which were presented to her mind, could the least confusion of judgement, be detected. A

* Newton by the strength of his imagination suspected the diamond to be an inflammable substance, from its singularly great power for refracting the rays of light, but this he advanced only as a conjecture. It was reserved for the future brilliant discoveries of chemistry to prove that he was right in his supposition.

fact which establishes the proof of the wide difference between the faculty of imagination and any other belonging to the mind; for it clearly demonstrates that this is a distinct quality, differing not only in its action and effect from both the memory and judgment but also evincing that it can be disordered without either of the other two being affected.

Imagination is more vivid and produces a greater effect on the mind and nervous system than memory, and this is the case whether the sensation produced be pleasing or painful. When we recall by the operation of memory any impression its effect on the mind and nervous system diminishes at each succeeding time that it is presented; hence very distressing impressions which are at first productive of great pain; may by frequent repetition be brought back by memory and contemplated with tranquility. This is not the case with the imagination; whenever it acts it engrosses the whole mind and always acts on it with an equal degree of intensity.

During the period of infancy the imagination is weak—in the season of youth it is at its height of perfection; and in manhood and old age, appears sensibly to decline. It would also appear to be somewhat dependent upon what is termed the temperament or disposition of the person. For in such as are sprightly, irritable and volatile we always find it most brilliant; but in torpid frigid and stupid characters it is almost entirely wanting.

It has been said that it is only such perceptions as proceed from the senses of sight or hearing which influence the imagination; and in his respect it bears a strong analogy to memory; but this is not always the case. The imagination will act in the silent hour of darkness where no impression can be made upon the eye or the ear. It is in fact then most busied in some persons.

GHOSTS: OR THE QUESTION SOLVED.

A FACT.

That ghosts now and then on this globe would appear,
 Dick denied with his tongue, but confessed by his fear;
 And passing a church-yard one evening in fright,
 He met, and thus queried, a guardian of night:
 ' Did you e'er see a ghost in your watchings, I pray?
 ' You're here at all hours—and *the thing's* in your way.'
 ' Not I,' said the watchman—' and good reason why,
 ' Men never come back when you get them to die.
 ' If to Heaven they go, they are not so to blame
 ' To return to this world of vexation to fret 'em;
 ' And if to that place it's uncivil to name,
 ' I fancy, your honor, the devil wout let 'em!'

AN ESSAY ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

There was a time when the state of learning in England was at so low an ebb that any man who could read and write was not only considered by the vulgar as a prodigy, but was likewise, on proving these qualifications entitled to the highest privileges in a court of justice. At the period alluded to a clergyman who knew any thing of grammar was rarely to be met with. We are told of a Rector going to law with his parishioners about paving the Church; and quoted for his authority the words of St. Peter "*paveant illi, non paveam ego*," which he interpreted "*They are to pave the Church, not me.*" And this was held to be law by a good judge who was himself an ecclesiastic. Towards the end of the ninth century we find Alfred the great, exclaiming against the illiterate state of the Clergy; saying from the Humber to the Thames there was not a priest who understood the liturgy in the mother tongue, or one who could translate the easiest piece of Latin." If the clergy who were considered as having engrossed for themselves all the learning of the country were then in this state, what a precious condition must the laity have been in? This appears from many other circumstances of the times which have been handed down to us. As late as the middle of the twelfth century; a correspondent of Abelard's complimenting him upon the numbers of pupils who frequented his school, observes that "Britain distant as she was, sent her savages to be instructed by him, "*remota Britannia sua ammalia erudienda destinabat*" There is extant an old Act of Parliament which provides that "a nobleman shall be entitled to the benefit of his clergy, even although he cannot read." And another law cited by Judge Rolls in his abridgement, sets forth that "the command of the Sheriff to his officer, by word of mouth, and without writing is good, for it may be that neither the sheriff nor his officer can read or write." There are many charters and important documents still in existence from eminent characters and even from Kings, where the sign of the cross is affixed for their signature, from their being unable to read or write. "*Signum crucis manu propria pro ignorantia literarum*" and from this practice has arisen the phrase of *signing* any document instead of *subscribing* it.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the very obvious difference in English literature which prevails at the present time, and which has been prevalent for many years back; but the following remarks upon some of the principal objections which have been held against the English language will it is hoped be found not totally devoid of interest.

In every country where education has been diffused among the general class of the people; and where periodical publications are in circulation; it has become a common topic of amusement to criticise the writings of those who are either occasional contributors to, or conductors of such works; and even all publications which issue from the press in such communities. Critics on this subject may be very fairly divided into two classes, one consisting of those who have a smattering of education; a limited knowledge of their native language, without any other requisite to enable them to support the character

of critics which they assume. These people are ignorant of the changes and fluctuations which a living language must be continually undergoing, they forget, if they ever knew that we in vain look for any standard whereby to judge of the excellence of such a language; they consider the style of every writer and the pronunciation of every orator who happens to chime in with their imperfectly formed taste as the standard of perfection by which all others ought to be regulated. Critics of this cast are well cautioned when the celebrated poet remarks,

“ A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.”

The second class of every day critics are such as incessantly run down and depreciate the English language, as being inferior to every other. This was more particularly the case a few years ago when a rage for the French and Italian pervaded all who had learned the elementary parts of these languages. At the period alluded to the French was the language of commercial men; and every youngster who was compelled to acquire a slight acquaintance with it, to qualify him for a mercantile clerk, was loud in praising it at the expence of the English tongue. Such men could not become enamoured of the language for its beauties, they could not prize it from the scientific knowledge delivered in it; for this was beyond their research and their comprehension. Their extolling it in preference to their native language could therefore be the consequence of only two reasons, either the deficiency of their education preventing them duly appreciating the beauties or blemishes of either language or a foolish vain glorious attempt to arrogate to themselves a greater depth of acquaintance with a foreign language than they actually possessed.

That there are beauties in both the French and Italian languages which the true critic and intelligent scholar will discover and highly estimate, cannot be denied, but that these abound with superior beauties, to the English language is an assumption without proof; for even the very objections which have been urged both by foreigners and natives against the latter; ought instead of being considered as defects to be looked upon as beauties. To show this, it is only necessary to examine a few of those characteristics which have been considered as blemishes and objections to this language.

Notwithstanding, as above mentioned every living language is liable to fluctuate; it being so, has been urged as one of the greatest defects in the English. Even Pope says,

“ No longer now, the golden age appears,
When Patriarch wits, surviv'd a thousand years,
Now length of fame, our second life is lost,
And bare three score is all that man can boast,
Our sons their father's falling language see
And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be;

Some have even gone farther and upon the fluctuating property of the English language have founded an idea that it will be of short du-

ration. This last opinion is incompatible with the political events which have been going on for the last century. In every kingdom of Europe we find either schools for disseminating and teaching the English language established; or those who can afford it, send their children to England for the purpose of being instructed in it. The celebrity of the British armies and the spreading of her soldiers over many of the nations of Continental Europe during the late wars has diffused her language and a taste for the study of it among all those nations. Her widely extended colonies; and the dispersing of her missionaries over them; has made England as it were the mother country of the standard language of the present day in the East and West. Even where she has ceased to possess the authority of a parent state over a colony, once formed by her, their native language has been preserved by the colonists, and by them will be diffused over their future possessions and transmitted from sire to son. The continued efflux of emigration, which is yearly pouring out from England to remote countries will extend and preserve her language; so that to speak of a dread of its duration is absurd; when it extends to almost the highest latitudes yet discovered in both hemispheres and surrounds the habitable globe, like its equator.

Against the objection of its being liable to fluctuate; the best argument is found in Mr. Benson's remarks on the above passage from Pope, when he justly observes that "as long as our admirable version of the Bible continues to be read in Churches, there will remain a perpetual standard for the English language." And here we may refer our readers to Dr. Johnson's preface to his Dictionary, a work which has justly commanded the admiration of all the learned men since his days, and wherein he appears to entertain the same opinion.

The second objection urged by foreigners as well as natives against the English language, is its being composed of derivatives from other languages: on this account they say it is a medley, and has no right to be considered a language of itself. The best reply to this is the fact allowed by all foreigners, namely that the English language is of all others the most difficult to acquire a knowledge of. This at once proves it to be something more than a medley, and that it has other claims to be considered a language, for if altogether composed of derivatives from others, where would be the difficulty of learning the English, to the scholar who had previously studied the languages from which it is formed. There is no language in the known world (the Hebrew alone excepted,) but has its origin by derivation from some others. But what is adduced as a blemish in the English language on this score, constitutes its greatest beauty and forms one of the most powerful arguments which can be adduced in its behalf. We have in the formation of the English, culled the flowers from other languages and rejected the weeds. The greater antiquity which other languages may boast, has been taken advantage of to form the English; and where superior taste founded upon mental cultivation enabled men to discover the blemishes and appreciate the beauties of other languages, they made their selection and formed this the most expressive, of the feelings and the best calculated to depict the emotions of the mind of all others, The Spanish lan-

guage is too grave solemn and formal—but little adapted to any thing except senatorial eloquence, funeral orations or descriptive ballads bordering on the terrific. The French is exactly the reverse suitable for airy light and frivolous subjects and for them alone on account of its precipitancy and coxcomicalness. The Italian is softened down by the superabundance of vowels, so as to be incapable of conveying any of the bolder and more energetic emotions of the mind. The German has a redundancy of consonants strung together, which gives it to the foreigner's ear a barbarous, harsh, and disagreeable sound. By a fortunate rejection of these defects and a judicious adoption of their beauties the English may fairly claim a superiority over either of these languages. It is majestic without stiffness, lively without being frivolous or trifling, musical without being effeminate and nervous while exempted from the imputation of being rough and inharmonious.

Among other objections which a too great fastidiousness has ascribed to the English language; it has been said to abound too much in monosyllables. Those who have looked on this as a defect, are totally ignorant of the nature of such words. It is from the abundance of its monosyllables that the English language derives its comprehensiveness and energy. It is by these that an Englishman is enabled to express the same idea in one syllable for which a Frenchman requires three or four. In compositions in the English, an ignorant and tasteless writer may crowd too many of these words together: so as to produce inharmonious and cramped periods, and more especially in verse; but a good writer will turn this seeming blemish into a real beauty; hence the plurality of such words is not a fault in the language, the defect lies in the injudicious selection or ill application of them. An example of this is found in Adam and Eve's morning hymn; where Milton shows how harmony of expression may be preserved even among monosyllables.

“His praise, ye winds that from four quarters blow,
Breath soft or loud; and wave your tops, ye pines,
With every plant in sign of worship wave.”

Here we have three lines of which the second, although composed entirely of monosyllables, is the most harmonious. The first which has one disyllable has less harmony and the last which has two disyllables is the least so of either of them. And again the same author shows farther the harmony of words of one syllable when judgement is displayed in their selection and arrangement.

“Bear on your wings, and in your notes, his praise
“Speak ye who best can tell ye sons of light.”

Thus we see the justly celebrated Milton, no incompetent authority as a judge of the English language, did not consider the number of monosyllables in it any objection; but has employed them in various places, without any violation to the harmony of his verse, and without weakening the force of the expression.

Some have depreciated the English language from its use being limited to a small part of the habitable world, and from its being not understood in other countries. This objection against it was answered when we mentioned its universality as a promise of its duration.— This is daily ceasing; for on the authority of foreign writers well entitled to credit; it appears as before mentioned that in many of the Kingdoms of Continental Europe, and in Italy in particular the study of the English language, has not only become fashionable; but the protection and influence of the Governments have been extended to promote the cultivation of it.

LINES

Written on hearing of the late Enterprise of the Constitutionists in Spain.

Thy spirit, freedom! still is bright,
 O'er mountain, field and flood,
 It hath surviv'd the dungeon blight,
 It is not quench'd in blood!
 Nor shall it yield—nor shall it die,
 While still erect beneath the sky,
 Man, conscious of immortal birth,
 Looks proudly up to heav'n—from earth,

Eternal Ruler of the world!
 Say, was it Thy decree,
 When first this orb thro' space was hurl'd,
 Its lord—a slave should be?
 That he, who fashion'd by Thy hands,
 In thine own glorious image stands,
 Should bow his still more glorious soul
 To any—save to Thy controul?

Free is the lion in the wild—
 The eagle in the skies—
 The very dove, unreconcil'd
 Imprison'd, pines, and dies;
 To all on earth, in heaven, and sea,
 Nature's first instinct is—"be free!"
 In characters of fire impress'd,
 The deepest on the human breast.

And if from her the impulse came
 That spurns the tyrant's rod,
 Up, Spain! to battle! in the name
 Of Liberty and God!
 No more for thankless kings to fight,
 But for a purer, holier right;
 Thy only trust, above—The Lord;
 Below—thy courage and thy sword.

Selected Papers.

An account of the customs and manners peculiar to some of the tribes of the North American Indians, extracted from "Henry's Travels in the Indian Territories."

(Continued from page 512. Vol. III.)

In the course of the foregoing extracts it will have been observed that the North American Indians in common with almost all uncivilized nations yet discovered treat their dead with peculiar ceremonies and forms. This practice so extended and kept up where nothing prevails but the unassisted efforts of nature; affords one of the strongest refutations of the falacious doctrine of materialists which can be adduced. We have from the history of the earliest nations, and discover among the customs of the most ignorant barbarians unequivocal testimony that all have been impressed with the belief that there is something after death, all strong in the conviction that there is in man an immortal principle which survives the dissolution of the body. The feasts to the manes of relatives and friends; of which this writer gives the following account, shows the existence of this belief.

"One evening, on my return from hunting, I found the fire put out, and the opening in the top of the lodge covered over with skins; by this means excluding as much as possible, external light. I further observed that the ashes were removed from the fire-place, and that dry sand was spread where they had been. Soon after, a fire was made without side the cabin, in the open air, and a kettle hung over it to boil.

I now supposed that a feast was in preparation. I supposed so, only; for it would have been indecorous to inquire into the meaning of what I saw. No person, among the Indians themselves, would use this freedom. Good-breeding requires that the spectator should patiently wait the result.

As soon as the darkness of night had arrived, the family, including myself, were invited into the lodge. I was now requested not to speak, as a feast was about to be given to the dead, whose spirits delight in uninterrupted silence.

As we entered, each was presented with his wooden-dish and spoon, after receiving which we seated ourselves. The door was next shut, and we remained in perfect darkness.

The master of the family was the master of the feast. Still in the dark, he asked every one, by turn, for his dish, and put into each two boiled ears of maize. The whole being served, he began to speak.—In his discourse which lasted half an hour, he called upon the names of his deceased relations and friends, beseeching them to be present, to assist him in the case, and to partake of the food which he had prepared for them. When he had ended, we proceeded to eat our maize;

which we did without other noise than what was occasioned by our teeth. The maize was not half boiled, and it took me an hour to consume my share. I was requested not to break the spikes, as this would be displeasing to the departed spirits of their friends.

When all was eaten, Wawatam made another speech, with which the ceremony ended. A new fire was kindled, with fresh sparks, from flint and steel; and the pipes being smoked, the spikes were carefully buried in a hole made in the ground for that purpose, within the lodge. This done, the whole family began a dance, Wawatam singing, and beating a drum. The dance continued the greater part of the night, to the great pleasure of the lodge.—The night of the feast was that of the first day of November.”

The chief animals which the North Americans kill are those whose furs are the most valuable; among the first of which ranks the Beaver. They are peculiarly careful to preserve the breed of these in the rivers and lakes which they frequent within the limits of their hunting grounds; for wherever the Indians discover a lake or river in which there are beaver, they never extirpate the whole from the place, but leave a male and female to preserve the breed. It is to be regretted that of late years, since the British began to interfere in killing beaver they have not pursued the same preservative system, and the consequence has been as might be expected. The beaver are completely extirpated from many places, which they were formerly known to frequent in abundance. So many accounts of this singular animal have been written by travellers, that a recapitulation of them here is unnecessary. The following additional particulars of the beaver and account hunting related by Mr. Henry, from his own observation and from the account given him by the Indians may not however be considered uninteresting: as some of the facts have escaped the notice of many natural historians, as far as we recollect.

“To kill beaver, we used to go several miles up the rivers, before the approach of night, and after the dusk came on, suffer the canoe to drift gently down the current, without noise. The beaver, in this part of the evening, come abroad to procure food, or materials for repairing their habitations; and as they are not alarmed by the canoe, they often pass it within gun-shot.

“While we thus hunted along our way, I enjoyed a personal freedom of which I had long been deprived, and became as expert in the Indian pursuits, as the Indians themselves.

“The beaver feeds in preference on young wood of the birch, aspen and poplar-tree;* but, in defect of these, on any other tree, those of the pine and fir kinds excepted. These latter it employs only for building its dams and houses. In wide meadows, where no wood is to be found, it resorts, for all its purposes, to the roots of the rush and water-lily. It consumes great quantities of food, whether of roots or wood; and hence often reduces itself to the necessity of removing into a new quarter. Its house has an arched dome-like roof, of an

* *Populus nigra*, called by the Canadians, *liard*.

elliptical figure, and rises from three to four feet above the surface of the water; it is always entirely surrounded by water, but, in the banks adjacent, the animal provides holes or *washes*, of which the entrance is below the surface, and to which it retreats on the first alarm.

“The female beaver usually produces two young ones at a time, but not unfrequently more. During the first year, the young remain with their parents. In the second, they occupy an adjoining apartment, and assist in building, and procuring food. At two years old, they part, and build houses of their own; but often rove about for a considerable time, before they fix upon a spot. There are beavers, called, by the Indians, *old bachelors*; who live by themselves, build no houses, and work at no dams, but shelter themselves in holes. The usual method of taking these is by traps, formed of iron, or logs, and baited with branches of poplar.

“According to the Indians, the beaver is much given to jealousy. If a strange male approaches the cabin, a battle immediately ensues. Of this, the female remains an unconcerned spectator, careless to which party the law of conquest may assign her. Among the beaver which we killed, those who were with me pretended to show demonstrations of this fact; some of the skins of the males, and almost all the older ones bearing marks of violence, while none were ever to be seen on the skins of the females.

“The Indians add, that the male is as constant as he is jealous, never attaching himself to more than one female; while the female, on her side, is always fond of strangers.

“The most common way of taking the beaver is that of breaking up his house, which is done with trenching-tools, during the winter, when the ice is strong enough to allow of approaching them; and when, also, the fur is in its most valuable state.

“Breaking up the house, however, is only a preparatory step.—During this operation, the family make their escape to one or more of their *washes*. These are to be discovered by striking the ice along the bank, and where the holes are, a hollow sound is returned. After discovering and searching many of these in vain, we often found the whole family together, in the same wash. I was taught occasionally to distinguish a full wash from an empty one, by the motion of the water above its entrance, occasioned by the breathing of the animals concealed in it. From the washes, they must be taken out with the hands; and in doing this, the hunter sometimes receives severe wounds from their teeth. While a hunter, I thought with the Indians, that the beaver-flesh was very good; but after that of the ox was again within my reach, I could not relish it. The tail is accounted a luxurious morsel.

“Beavers, say the Indians, were formerly a people endowed with speech, not less than with the other noble faculties they possess; but, the Great Spirit has taken this away from them, lest they should grow superior to mankind in understanding.

“The Raccoon was another object of our chase. It was my practice to go out in the evening, with dogs, accompanied by the youngest son of my guardian, to hunt this animal. The racoon never leaves his hiding-place till after sun-set.

“As soon as a dog falls on a fresh track of the racoon, he gives notice by a cry, and immediately pursues. His barking enables the hunter to follow. The racoon, which travels slowly, and is soon overtaken, makes for a tree, on which he remains till shot.

“After the falling of the snow, nothing more is necessary, for taking of the racoon, than to follow the track of his feet. In this season, he seldom leaves his habitation; and he never lays up any food. I have found six at a time, in the hollow of one tree, lying upon each other, and nearly in a torpid state. In more than one instance, I have ascertained that they have lived six weeks without food. The mouse is their principal prey.”

Seeing in all ages and in every country man is liable to disease and accident; it may naturally be expected that the practice of the healing art, will be equally antient and extensive with the cause which calls for it. This we find to be the case from the following remarks of our writer at once evincive of the above facts and at the same time displaying the notions of the medical science entertained by these Indians.

“While in the bay, my guardian’s daughter-in-law was taken in labour, of her first child. She was immediately removed out of the common lodge; and a small one, for her separate accomodation, was begun and finished by the women less than half an hour.

“The next morning, we heard that she was very ill, and the family began to be much alarmed on her account; the more so, no doubt, because cases of difficult labour are very rare among the Indian women. In this distress, Wawatam requested me to accompany him into the woods; and on our way informed me, that if he could find a snake, he should soon secure relief to his daughter-in-law.

“On reaching some wet ground, we speedily obtained the object of our search, in a small snake, of the kind called the garter-snake.—Wawatam seized it by the neck; and, holding it fast, while it coiled itself round his arm, he cut off its head, catching the blood in a cup that he had brought with him. This done he threw away the snake and carried home the blood, which he mixed with a quantity of water. Of this mixture, he administered at first one table-spoonful, and shortly after a second. Within an hour, the patient was safely delivered of a fine child; and Wawatam subsequently declared that the remedy, to which he had resorted, was one that never failed.

“On the next day, we left the Bay of Boutchitaouy; and the young mother, in high spirits, assisted in loading the canoe, barefooted, and knee-deep in the water.

“The medical information, the diseases and the remedies of the Indians, often engaged my curiosity, during the period through which I was familiar with these nations; and I shall take this occasion to introduce a few particulars, connected with their history.

“The Indians are in general free from disorders; and an instance of their being subject to dropsy, gout, or stone, never came within my knowledge. Inflammations of the lung are among their most ordinary complaints, and rheumatism still more so, especially with the aged.—

Their mode of life, in which they are so much exposed to the wet and cold, sleeping on the ground, and inhaling the night air, sufficiently accounts for their liability to these diseases. The remedies, on which they most rely, are emetics, cathartics and the lancet; but especially the last. Bleeding is so favourite an operation among the women, that they never lose an occasion of enjoying it, whether sick or well. I have sometimes bled a dozen women in a morning, as they sat in a row, along a fallen tree, beginning with the first—opening the vein—then proceeded to the second—and so on, having three or four individuals bleeding at the same time.

“In most villages, and particularly in those of the Chipeways, this service was required of me; and no persuasion of mine could ever induce a woman to dispense with it.

“In all parts of the country, and among all the nations that I have seen, particular individuals arrogate to themselves the art of healing, but principally by means of pretended sorcery; and operations of this sort are always paid for by a present, made before they are begun.—Indeed, whatever, as an impostor, may be the demerits of the operator, his reward may generally be said to be fairly earned, by dint of corporal labour.

“I was once present at a performance of this kind, in which the patient was a female child of about twelve years of age. Several of the elder chiefs were invited to the scene; and the same compliment was paid to myself, on account of the medical skill for which it was pleased to give me credit.

“The physician (so to call him) seated himself on the ground; and before him, on a stroud blanket, was placed a bason of water, in which were three bones, the larger ones, as it appeared to me, of a swan's wing. In his hand, he had his *shishiquoi*, or rattle, with which he beat time to his *medicine song*. The sick child lay on a blanket, near the physician. She appeared to have much fever, and a severe oppression of the lungs, breathing with difficulty, and betraying symptoms of the last stage of consumption.

After singing for some time, the physician took one of the bones out of the bason; the bone was hollow; and one end being applied to the breast of the patient, he put the other into his mouth, in order to remove the disorder by suction. Having persevered in this as long as he thought proper, he suddenly seemed to force the bone into his mouth, and swallow it. He now acted the part of one suffering severe pain; but, presently finding relief, he made a long speech, and after this, returned to singing, and to the accompaniment of his rattle. With the latter, during his song, he struck his head, breast, sides and back; at the same time straining, as if to vomit forth the bone.

“Relinquishing this attempt, he applied himself to suction a second time, and with the second of the three bones; and this also he soon seemed to swallow.

“Upon its disappearance, he began to distort himself in the most frightful manner, using every gesture which could convey the idea of pain; at length he succeeded, or pretended to succeed, in throwing up one of the bones. This was handed about to the spectators, and

strictly examined; but nothing remarkable could be discovered. Upon this, he went back to his song and rattle; and after some time threw up the second of the two bones. In the groove of this, the physician, upon examination, found, and displayed to all present, a small white substance, resembling a piece of the quill of a feather. It was passed round the company, from one to the other; and declared by the physician, to be the thing causing the disorder of his patient.

“The multitude believe that these physicians, whom the French call *jongleurs*, or jugglers, can inflict as well as remove disorders.—They believe, that by drawing the figure of any person in sand or ashes, or on clay, or by considering any object as the figure of a person, and then pricking it with a sharp stick, or other substance, or doing in any other manner, that which done to a living body, would cause pain or injury, the individual represented, or supposed to be represented, will suffer accordingly. On the other hand, the mischief being done, another physician, of equal pretensions, can by suction remove it.—Unfortunately, however, the operations which I have described were not successful, in the instance referred to; for, on the day after they had taken place the girl died.”

The following is the account of the dress assumed by Mr. Henry on his joining to the Indian tribe by which he was adopted.

“Menewehna, whom I now found to be the great chief of the village of Michilimackinac, came to the lodge of my friend; and when the usual ceremony of smoking was finished he observed that Indians were now daily arriving from Detroit, some of whom had lost relations or friends in the war, and who would certainly retaliate on any Englishman they found; upon which account, his errand was to advise that I should be dressed like an Indian, an expedient whence I might hope to escape all future insult.

“I could not but consent to the proposal, and the chief was so kind as to assist my friend and his family in effecting that very day the desired metamorphosis. My hair was cut off, and my head shaved, with the exception of a spot on the crown, of about twice the diameter of a crown-piece. My face was painted with three or four different colours; some parts of it red, and others black. A shirt was provided for me, painted with vermilion, mixed with grease. A large wampum collar was put round my neck, and another suspended on my breast. Both my arms were decorated with large bands of silver above the elbow, besides several smaller ones on the wrists; and my legs were covered with *mitasses*, a kind of hose, made, as is the favourite fashion, of scarlet cloth. Over all, I was to wear a scarlet blanket or mantle, and on my head a large bunch of feathers. I parted, not without some regret, with the long hair which was natural to me, and which I fancied to be ornamental; but the ladies of the family, and of the village in general, appeared to think my person improved, and now condescended to call me handsome, even among Indians.”

Much has been said and written on the subject of Indian Oratory; during his residence among them, this writer had many opportunities

of remarking their attainments in this science. Some specimens of Indian Speeches are given, and several occasions occurred in which the chiefs had opportunities of displaying their abilities in this way, for all their councils and at most of their feasts and ceremonies, whatever be their object or whatever event they are designed to celebrate; the speeches delivered by the chiefs form a conspicuous part. We select the following specimen of these speeches as the most complete we find in the work, and which was delivered at a time, and on an occasion when it might have been expected to make a deep impression on the mind of the party concerned. After the surprise and massacre of the English in Fort Mishilimacinac,* our writer was among the few who were taken prisoners and carried off by the Indians, and who naturally conceived that they were reserved to glut the vengeance of their conquerors by being put to death under excruciating tortures; a plan many of these ignorant nations think highly necessary to pacify the spirits of such of their tribe as have fallen in battle. Every effort had been made to save our author, by Wawatam, a faithful Indian, who had become attached to him previous to this event; and who had absented himself from the attack on the fort, from his esteem for the English; but not before had obtained a promise from Menehwehna the Indian leader of that enterprise, that his friend, Mr. H. should be saved from death. Returning he finds him a prisoner, and the chiefs assembled in council deliberating as to the method in which they should despatch their prisoners. When the following pathetic appeal is made to them by Wawatam.

“An hour elapsed, during which several chiefs entered, and preparations appeared to be making for a council. At length, Wawatam re-entered the lodge, followed by his wife, and both loaded with merchandize, which they carried up to the chiefs and laid in a heap before them. Some moments of silence followed, at the end of which Wawatam pronounced a speech, every word of which to me, was of extraordinary interest:

“‘Friends and relations,’ he began, ‘what is it that I shall say? you know what I feel. You all have friends and brothers and children, whom as yourselves you love; and you—what would you experience, did you, like me, behold your dearest friend—your brother—in the condition of a slave; a slave, exposed every moment to insult, and to menaces of death? This case, you all know, is mine. See there (*pointing to myself*) my friend and brother among slaves—himself a slave!

“‘You all well know, that long before the war began, I adopted him as my brother. From that moment, he became one of my family, so that no change of circumstances could break the cord which fastened us together,

“‘He is my brother; and, because I am your relation, he is therefore your relation too;—and how, being your relation, can he be your slave?

* See Canadian Magazine, Vol. II, p. 298.

“On the day, on which the war began, you were fearful, lest, on this very account, I should reveal your secret. You requested therefore, that I would leave the fort, and even cross the lake. I did so; but I did it with reluctance, notwithstanding that you, Menewehna, who had the command in this enterprise, gave me your promise that you would protect my friend, delivering him from all danger, and giving him safely to me.

“The performance of this promise, I now claim. I come not with empty hands to ask it. You, Menewehna, best know, whether or not, as it respects yourself, you have kept your word, but I bring these goods, to buy off every claim which any man among you all may have on my brother, as his prisoner.”

“Wawatam having ceased, the pipes were again filled; and, after they were finished, a further period of silence followed. At the end of this, Menewehna arose, and gave his reply:

“My relation and brother,” said he, “what you have spoken is the truth. We were acquainted with the friendship which subsisted between yourself and the Englishman, in whose behalf you have now addressed us. We knew the danger of having our secret discovered, and the consequences which must follow; and you say truly, that we requested you to leave the fort. This we did, out of regard for you and your family: for, if a discovery of our design had been made, you would have been blamed, whether guilty or not; and you would thus have been involved in difficulties from which you could not have extricated yourself.

“It is also true, that I promised you to take care of your friend; and this promise I performed, by desiring my son, at the moment of assault, to seek him out, and bring him to my lodge. He went accordingly, but could not find him. The day after I sent him to Langlade’s, when he was informed that your friend was safe: and had it not been that the Indians were then drinking the rum which had been found in the fort, he would have brought him home with him, according to my orders.

“I am very glad to find that your friend has escaped. We accept your present; and you may take him home with you.”

(To be Continued.)

LETTERS FROM THE EAST.

GIBBE.

(Continued from page 554. VOL. III.)

The ride to Essouan through the desert was very pleasant, it being near sunset; and to bathe in the Nile afterwards, how exquisite a pleasure! The intense heat being past, the evening air was as balm to the feeling, cool and soft, without being chill. The next day we directed the Cangia to remain at Elephantine; the isle afforded a delightful retirement, which was indeed as a home and a shadow in a weary land. After wandering through wastes of sand and rocks, fatigued and languid, you gaze on the rich groves and unfading verdure of this isle as you would on the shore from a stormy sea. How often I have wandered amidst its shades during the burning heat of the day. There was a favorite spot where a group of trees stood near the water's edge, apart from the cottages. On the opposite shore rose a lofty range of sandhills, and the channel between was broken by some fine rocks, and one little isle covered with verdure, on which stood one or two habitations; on the left were the ruins of the two island temples. It was delightful to sit for hours here, and see the sun go down on the romantic and beautiful scenery.

The cataracts, a few miles above Essouan, are very insignificant, they fall over a ledge of rocks, extending nearly the whole breadth of the channel, being but a few inches in height, though the noise may be heard at some distance. This being the termination of our voyage, the next morning we went down the current at a good rate, and soon reached Esneh and then Luxor. At the former town there are some hundreds of Mamelukes in the service of the Pacha, to whom they are slaves, being Circassians and others, purchased by him when very young.—They are still, for the most part, men in their youth, handsomely dressed, and are commanded by Suleman Aga, the *quondam* French Colonel, by whom they are disciplined in the European manner. One day, being becalmed near the opposite shore on our return, we landed at the entrance of a little valley, confined by lofty precipices. Advancing up this romantic spot, we came to a small monastery, with its cemetery in the wild. The gate was closed and, no answer being given to the repeated calls, we entered through one of the windows, and found all its apartments silent and deserted. It must have been so for some time. In the burial ground were many tomb stones with inscriptions, in memory of the fathers who had lived and died in this solitude, which seemed not to be intruded on by human footsteps, save some chance traveller should direct his wayward steps there. A self-denying place it was altogether for this little community of fathers, who might truly say they had nothing to do with the pleasures of the world, with more reason than most who so profess in the present day.

Returning to Thebes, we sat out early in the morning on a visit to the Tombs of the Kings, and passing again near the ruins of Karnu,

sought the house of Osmin, an Arab, who keeps the keys. Having waited two hours till he arrived, he soon set before us a couple of fowls, and some cakes of bread, spread on a mat in the open air, as we had a fatiguing walk before us. The path was first across the sand, and then a continual and tedious ascent up the mountains, till it approached the place of the sepulchres. They are situated in a kind of amphitheatre formed by naked and pointed summits of the mountains : in the middle of this is a steep descent or chasm, and at its bottom are the entrances of these abodes of the dead. Descending a flight of steps, the door of the largest tomb was opened, and the passage, by a slight descent, conducted into the various chambers. The surprise and delight felt at viewing these wonderful cemeteries can hardly be expressed ; there is no spectacle in the world, perhaps, like that which they afford. The chambers are fourteen in number, hewn out of the solid rock ; and the walls and ceilings are covered with bas-reliefs, in the highest state of perfection, which is owing partly to their having been carefully preserved from injury and from the external air. The painting looks as fresh as if laid on but a few years ago. The figures, finely and deeply cut in the rock, are of various colours, some of a light and deep blue, yellow, or red, with a mixture of white ; they are in some parts diminutive ; in others, three or four feet in height.—These groups of figures represent sometimes the progress of the arts or the productions of agriculture ; in one part you see a long religious procession, in another, a monarch sitting on his throne, dressed in his splendid attire, and giving audience to his subjects ; or a spectacle of death, where a corpse is laid out on the bier attended by mourners ; various animals, also as large as life, and a number of serpents, the different hues and folds of the body of which are beautifully executed, in particular one of a large size of the *Boa Constrictor*. The features of the women in these representations bear a close resemblance to those of Modern Egypt ; the face oval, the complexion rather dark, the lips full, the expression soft and gentle, and altogether African. In some of the chambers the sculptures on the walls and ceilings are only partially executed, the work being evidently left in an unfinished state. The ambition of a monarch to eternize his memory or preserve his remains untouched, never could have chosen a more suitable or wildly impressive situation.

Leaving Thebes the same night, the next place of any consequence we stopped at was Kenah ; passing by in the way a long encampment of Turkish troops, who were on their march to join Ibrahim Pacha, Ali's eldest son, at Sennaar.—There were several renegades attached to the Pacha's army ; among others, a young American of some talents and good family, who came to Egypt, turned Mahometan, and got an appointment in the Pacha's army, but was soon disgusted with a campaign in the desert of Sennaar. He quitted the camp in company with a Scotchman, a soldier in the same army, and after a painful journey arrived at Cairo. At the time I knew him there, he had an appointment as a writer in some way under the Pacha, with a small salary. He should have made a pilgrimage to Mecca ; the only object almost worth turning Mahometan for, if to indulge in Turkish voluptuousness was his aim ; but he was not rich enough, for it re-

quires means in Egypt as well as in Europe to live a life of pleasure. However, at Cairo he was often in company with a missionary for the conversion of the Jews, and an excellent man, whose discourses made him perceive the folly of Mahometanism, though he had written a treatise in defence of it. He accordingly became extremely penitent, was conveyed down the Nile secretly to Alexandria, and on reaching Europe was received once more into the bosom of Christianity.

His companion, the Scotchman, was more unfortunate; he went about the streets of Cairo with little on him except a blanket, and sometimes came to me for relief. "I can make it badly out, Sir," said he to me one day, "among the Turks: I shall turn Christian again." In the way to Girge the wind became violent for one or two days, and obliged the vessel to stop. One afternoon, in order to pass the time, I took a walk to a village at some distance, and seating myself beneath a palm, took out a volume of the Arabian Nights to read. After some time, two Arabs came up, and sat down beside me. The book was beyond their comprehension, save that a figure of a beautiful Eastern Princess in the frontispiece interested them wonderfully. One of them, an old fellow with a beard, made the most expressive signs of admiration, while his eyes sparkled with pleasure. They invited me to enter the village; where being seated on the floor of a cottage, they set dates and milk before me, and a number of women gathered before the door out of curiosity. The custom they have of concealing a good part of their faces is a very laudable one; considering the number of fine looking men among the Arabs, it is strange there should be such almost universal plainness among the other sex in Egypt.

A little naked boy came into the hut; he seemed to be a great favourite, being a Marabey—that is, dedicated from his infancy to be a fakir, or Arab Priest. The little dog looked very round and fat, and was, I believe, covered over with oil. All at once the sounds of music were heard without, and a strange group made its appearance. A boy carried a flag of red and white, a tall respectable looking Arab played a tambourine, a young man a long drum, and another a pair of castanets. They all sung in a low voice; and in the midst was a fakir, for whom all the display was made. He was a very good looking man, with a full florid face, a black bushy beard, and his thick hair in wild disorder. He moved his head up and down strangely in time to the music, and joined in the chant with the others. He came into the hut where I was, and behaved with great ease and civility; and seemed more a man of the world than a self-denying saint.

The figure of the beautiful woman in the book, which the two Arabs had kissed with earnestness, the fakir seemed to view with dislike, as the Koran forbids a fondness for pictures.—The Prophet was right, perhaps, in prohibiting the use of pictures or images to his people; the wretched paintings of the Virgin and the saints, male and female, in the Greek Church may have quite as much effect on the imagination, if it can at all be excited by such things, as the vile statues of the Catholics. The only human figure I saw in Greece that was better worth worshipping, if I may be allowed the expression,

than half their marvellous calendar, was a young Greek girl at Tré-
pétiza. She was dying—but her figure was symmetry itself. Her
father was a priest, and her mother was, as she was well termed, a
magnificent woman, of large size, stout, and her features had a noble
and imperial character, quite unlike her daughter, who was of the
smallest size in which loveliness could well inhabit. The girl was
laid in the corridor to breathe the fresh air. She did not speak; but
her elegant yet emaciated limbs, but ill concealed by the loose dra-
pery, were moved at times, in agony, while a hurried ejaculation es-
caped her, and her face was buried in the long tresses of her beauti-
ful hair. Never does a woman arrest every feeling so irresistibly as in
hopeless sorrow and anguish; if experience among both the unhappy
Greeks and Turks would confirm this, it were easy to appeal to it. I
have heard the lament of a mother over all her murdered family; of
a widow for her husband torn from her arms, and slain; the parting
of a lady from her son, whose father lay covered with wounds; but in
the touching and impassioned expressions of sorrow the Christian
must yield to the Ottoman:—the men take it calmly and passively;
but the Turkish women—there is the very soul of sorrow there, and
of tenderness.

LAW AND LAWYERS.

We know very well that the French have a proverb, “a good law-
yer a bad neighbour.” And we know that others have averred, that
the remedy by law is worse than the disease, and that strikingly ex-
hibits the moral of that fable, where the horse implores the assistance
of man to revenge an affront. Stamps and expense have saddled,
bridled, and muzzled it. We recollect also, that a lawyer, making
his will, bequeathed his estate to fools and madmen: being asked the
reason; “from such (said he) I had it, and to such I give it.” And it
has also been alleged against Mr. Hargrave, one of our ablest law
commentators, that he expressly says, that any lawyer who writes so
clearly as to be understood, is an enemy to his profession. Solon
compares the people to the sea, and counsellors to the wind, for the
sea will be calm and quiet if the wind does not trouble it. We re-
collect also reading in Dr. Burnet’s entertaining life of Sir Matthew
Hale, that Mr. Hale, the barrister and father of Sir Matthew, was a
man of that strictness of conscience, that he gave over the practice of
the law because he could not understand the reason of giving colour in
pleadings, which, as he thought was to tell a lie; and this with some
other things commonly practised, seemed to him contrary to that ex-
actness of truth and justice which became a Christian; so that he
withdrew himself from the inns of court to live on his estate in the
country. And Dr. Garth, alluding to their practice, tells us:

For fees, to any form they mould a cause,
The worst has merits, and the best has flaws;
Five guineas make a criminal to-day,
And ten, to-morrow wipe the stain away.

But then, whatever may be the portion of truth contained in the aforesaid affirmation, the continued recitation of them in prose and verse, verbal and written, (for it is a fashion to have a fling, at a lawyer) lose their freshness, and the observations being often ill-timed; grow sickly and decay, vanishing into air. There are contingent evils in this world; perhaps these may be of them. But let us proceed to show that, by the increase of lawyers; it is self-evident that we may as well attempt to do without property as to do without those who protect it for us, or take it from us. Now Swift much feared, that if books and acts of parliament continued to increase, few would be learned, or any man be a lawyer. And we know by the time you get one statute tolerably fixed in your memory, you come to another by which it is repealed: who then can wonder at this increase of lawyers, which some call fatal?

In the rolls of Parliament 1445, is a petition from the Commons of two counties, showing that the number of attorneyes had lately increased from 6 or 8 to 24, whereby the peace of those counties had been greatly interrupted by suits. The Commons therefore petition, that it may be ordained, that there shall be no more than six common attorneyes for Norfolk, 6 for Suffolk, and two for the city of Norwich. The King granted the petition, provided it were thought reasonable by the judges. Then again we find a contemporary making the following observations:—"The spirit and essence of the English law cannot be surpassed in point of wisdom by the records of the whole world, ancient and modern; and yet their prolixity is a serious evil, and which George Alexander Stevens drolly satirises, by one counsellor at the bar referring to the 984th page of the 120th folio volume of the abridgement of the statutes. First our legislature passes an act; then comes an act to amend this act; then a rider, then a supplement, then an appendix, and so on; instead of each act being consolidated under their own authority, or that of a delegated committee. The laws of China (Mr. Barrow tells us) are but 16 small volumes; and probably they have lasted for thousands of years, for a population which is equal to that of one-third of the universe. The Code Napoleon, we believe, is in a single volume octavo; but the ramifications of our statutes tend to confuse, not to define, and finally to fill all England with hosts of lawyers, and consequently, by their exertions in the way of trade, with hosts of plaintiffs and defendants. Some have thought that laws may be whimsically compared to nut-crackers, whilst they crush to atoms small objects, with great ones they bend and break."

The Good Old Times.—It is to be hoped the professional gentlemen inhabiting that FOWL place—*Dorking*, will not bring an action against us for exposing its ancient character. We learn, that in the reign of Henry VI. "Courts used to be held there every three weeks, and in them actions were brought. There are instances of suits *lasting for six months*; and perhaps, at last, the damages were four-pence, and the costs twelve pence!" The old story! "Moreover, it was presented at the court leet, anno 24, (and often repeated) that butchers, inn-keepers, tailors, hucksters, millers, merchants, drapers, shoe makers, smiths, turners, labourers, bakers, carpenters, and tanners

took excessive prices; that the watch was not kept, that there were several assaults; and that Matilda Symonds was, as presented in former years, a disturber of the peace."—*Manning's Surrey*, p. 554.

The Neapolitans are very fond of law. Mr. Addison tells us a pleasant story on this. One of the Popes made an application to the viceroy of Naples, for a supply of 80,000 head of swine. The viceroy answered, that for the swine, they could not be spared; but if his Holiness had any occasion for 30,000 lawyers, they were much at his service. The administration of law at Naples seems to have been contrived for the express ruin of litigants.

The pictures of the twelve Judges in Guildhall, are those of the virtuous Sir Matthew Hale, and his eleven contemporaries, who after the dreadful fire in London, 1666, regulated the re-building of the city by such wise rules, as to prevent the endless train of vexatious law suits which might have ensued, *and been little less charitable than the fire itself had been!* These judges sat in Clifford's Inn, to compose all differences between landlord and tenant. Such a judge now, would be thought an enemy to his profession; but such a fact shows what may be done, without the expensive parade of a suit, as some say.

The Chinese code of laws is simple, so defined, and so promulgated through the empire, that the services of attorneys and counsellors are unnecessary; and there is not one to be found in the (thus truly called) Celestial Empire. And Peter the Great issued an edict, that no law-suit should exceed eleven days: then it was to terminate. The only wonder at all is, that litigation should exist at all in despotic states, where the will of power is the Lex-Suprema.

At Axum, in Abyssinia, a singular custom is observed. When any person is injured, he gets hold, if possible, of his adversary's garment and ties it to his own; if he can do this the offender neither attempts to deliver himself, nor to leave the garment behind him, but quietly follows to the presence of his superiors, who are to judge him. Such a respect to this novel though legal form of arrest, would hardly have been expected in such a country.—*Valentia's Travels*.

A Prussian soldier was once detected taking certain jewels and corporal ornaments from the image of the Virgin Mary, and boldly asserted that she gave them to him. The case was novel, and a council of prelates and other learned men was convened, who, not averse to miracles, adjudged the thing possible. Frederick the Great understood it, and suffered the soldier to be discharged; but next day it was proclaimed, that on pain of death none should therefore take advantage of the Virgin Mary.

An account of all the weekly newspapers published in London, laid before Parliament some time since, has suggested the idea, that a general view of the Newspaper Press, as it exists at the present time might not be an unacceptable paper to lay before our readers.

We shall commence then with the Parliamentary Return. Even in it's limited scale, this document contains the names of forty-two journals; of these, however, several had perished between 1817 and 1820, the years embraced in the record: the remaining number consequently stands at 32; but several have originated in the year 1821, not comprised in this list, which would carry the number to within a very few of the first total. Of these, twenty-two have taken from the Stamp-office within the year, above three millions and a quarter of stamps, the lowest number being 825, and the highest, 992,500. The other journals enumerated, probably purchase their stamps from their stationers, and therefore the Stamp-office could furnish no clue to their demand. The number of advertisements on which duties were paid by these journals in 1820 is, in round numbers, about 23,300; and the total amount of the tax they paid to the Treasury, £46,000.

It is not within our limits to name all the journals to which the foregoing epitome applies; and we therefore name those only of the largest sale:—*Bell's Weekly Despatch*; and *the Englishman*, on Sunday; *the Examiner*; *the Guardian*; and *the Literary Gazette*, the highest Saturday, are at between yearly 130,000 and 200,000; *the County Herald*, above 200,000; *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, and *the News*, above 500,000; and *the Observer*, above 900,000. It is observable, from the return, that, in several instances, there has been considerable fluctuations in the sale of certain journals. The best established do not vary much; others exhibit a certain and rapid decline; while *the Observer*, nearly doubled it's sale in 1820. The most violent of the opposition press stood higher in 1819 than in 1820; and in general, the papers less decidedly of a party character, have increased; while those of a contrary cast have diminished. It is observable, at the same time, that other, besides political causes, have conduced to this state of things. One journal may have struck upon popular articles: another may have failed in similar features; and those which mix literary matters, and matters of taste, with politics and news, may have been affected by various considerations.

All the periodicals above mentioned are produced on the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday: but there is another class of considerable importance published in the metropolis, which does not come under the designation of the daily press. There are five papers, the *British Mercury*, *Christian Reporter*, *Philanthropic Gazette*, *Military Gazette*, and *Moderator*, peculiar to Wednesday; one, *the Farmer's Journal*, claims Monday; *the Law Chronicle* belongs to Thursday; *the Hue and Cry*, or *Police Gazette*, is seen only every third week; and *the Literary Advertiser* on the 10th of every month. On the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, *the Evening Mail*, *London Packet*; and *London Chronicle*; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, *the Commercial Chronicle*, *English Chronicle*, *General Evening Post*; and *St. James's Chronicle*, which are called thrice-a-week papers, are published, and,

though not much read in London, have most of them, we believe, a respectable country circulation. In town, the population wants its food of news daily; while in the provinces many are contented to be instructed on alternate days. There is also the *Courier de Londres* every Tuesday and Friday; and, the *London Gazette*, by authority, every Tuesday and Saturday.

Taking the average of the sale of these eighteen papers, at 1,000, their thirty-four impressions will amount to 34,000 weekly, to be added to the first order, or about 1½ million in the course of the year.

The Third, and best known class of London newspapers, consists of the daily morning and evening publications; the former comprehending Eight,—the *British Press*, *Morning Advertiser*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Morning Herald*, *Morning Post*, *New Times*, *Public Ledger*, and *Times*. The latter also eight, the *Courier*, *Globe*, *Star*, *Sun*, *Statesman*, *Traveller*, *True Briton*, and *British Traveller*. The eight morning papers have a daily sale of from 18 to 20,000: and the eight evening papers amount probably from 12,000 to 14,000. We will take the two united at about 33,000 per diem, which makes an addition to the preceding weekly sale of newspapers of more than 200,000, and to the yearly total of about ten millions and a half.

The consumption of newspapers published in London alone, therefore, will on these data amount annually to—

Papers of Saturday, and Sunday with Monday editions,	3,250,000
Of other weekly, twice and thrice-a-week papers...	1,750,000
And of daily papers.....	10,500,000

Grand yearly total.....15,500,000

or about 300,000 every week, or 50,000 every day!

When we look at the great price of this article, which from its demand may well be reckoned among the necessaries of life, at the Revenue it produces without the trouble even of collection, at the multitude of persons to whom it affords employment, at the quantity it uses of manufactures and mechanism, paper, type, presses, &c. &c.; at its various ramifications as a source of industry and property in rent, insurances, buildings, news-venders, postage conveyances; and above all, at its commercial, scientific, social, political, and moral influence, it will stand forward to the contemplation as one of the most extraordinary objects even of this extraordinary age.

But what we have yet considered is only a part of the whole; there are still an infinitely greater number of provincial newspapers to be added to the list. There is hardly a town of any size in the kingdom which has not its journal. Glancing at the newsman's list we observe, that Birmingham has 4, Bristol 5, Bath 4, Brighton 3, Cambridge 2, Canterbury 3, Carlisle 2, Chelmsford 2, Chester 3, Coventry 2, Durham 2, Exeter 4, Gloucester 2, Hull 3, Ipswich 2, Leeds 3, Liverpool 6, Leicester 2, Manchester 7, Maidstone 2, Newcastle 3, Norwich 2, Nottingham 2, Oxford 2, Preston 2, Plymouth 3, Sheffield 3, Sherborne 2, Stamford 2, Whitehaven 2, Worcester 2, and York 3. And this list as we have not minuted places where papers are published only once a week by no means includes all the country

journals published. In England and Wales, however, it extends its enumeration to one hundred and thirty-three, all of which are weekly, except the two belonging to Canterbury, which appear twice a week.—The Isle of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey produce each two weekly journals.—Scotland has thirty-one in the list, to which Aberdeen contributes 2, Air 2, Dumfries 2, Dundee 2, Edinburgh 9, Glasgow 4, Inverness 2, Kelso 2, and Montrose 2. Of these, there are three Edinburgh published thrice a week, and three twice; two at Glasgow thrice a week, and one twice; Greenock twice a week, and one at Kelso twice a week; raising the whole to forty-seven within that period.

Ireland publishes fifty-six, of which Belfast has 4, Cork 4, Clonmel 2, Dublin 16, Ennis 2, Galway 3, Kilkenny 2, Limerick 4, Tralee 2, and Waterford 2. Among these, four of the Dublin, are daily, and there are others thrice and twice a week, to make the total weekly 126 publications.

The sums total therefore are, weekly,

English Provincials.....	135
Isles of Man, Guernsey and Jersey.....	6
Scotland	47
Ireland	126
Total	314

Many of the country newspapers have a very great sale, so that we should probably not exceed the truth in averaging them at two thousand. The result would then be above 620,000 weekly, or 36 millions and a half annually, to be added to the mass of the metropolis, and augmenting the grand total to above fifty millions of sheets within the year, or a weekly million distributed over the country, and despatched abroad!

Though simply speculative, it would be curious to calculate on these data the number of readers in the kingdom, the number of hours employed in reading, and the quantum of effect produced in conversation, by this prodigious circulation of newspapers. At a first view, it would seem that the entire adult population of Great-Britain did nothing else but print and peruse journals. It is however sufficiently obvious, that these channels of intelligence and of opinion are so widely ramified, that they must have an incalculable influence on the weal or ill of the people; and this ought to be a serious warning to those who conduct them, beyond all laws of restraint, above the dread of all associations to prosecute, and dearer than any motives of selfish interest. The lowest paper has its circle, upon whose minds it operates; and its duty is,—to speak the truth, to discourage vicious, and instil beneficial principles. To those whose popularity gives them an extensive sphere, we need hardly insist on the important nature of the functions.—Every one superintending a periodical work in great demand, must be made sensible of his power at every step he moves. It meets him in society, in public and in private; and it deeply affects individual as well as general interests: for tastes are formed, judgments are upheld, and acts of moment are done on no other grounds, and too often with no other enquiry.

We meant, in this view of the Newspaper press, to have described at some length, the labours connected with the varieties of newspapers,—the weekly and daily publications ; but our space compels us to brevity.

We shall pass the weekly, and just sketch a morning newspaper ; the contents of which would make a three guinea volume, as books are now fashionably got up.

In the first place, the advertisements are continually printing. During the sitting of Parliament, each journal has from six to ten, or more gentlemen of literary acquirements, engaged in reporting the debates. These succeed each other in rotation in the gallery of the House of Commons, or space for strangers in the upper house ; and remain, as may be requisite, half an hour, an hour, or two respectively, to take notes of what passes ; as one retires, another occupies his place ; and the succession lasts till the business is done. In the same way, the matter is delivered to the printers ; the first reporter goes to the office and writes out his part of the debate, while the second is carrying on the system of note-taking ; and so the whole proceeds through four, to ten individuals. This division of labour renders that practicable which would otherwise be thought impossible, and is proceeded with upon the same principle in the printing-office. The principal printer receives the debates written on slips of paper, and distributes them to his compositors, to be put in type. When finished, the matter is put regularly together, and impressions are taken as the work goes on, which are submitted to the reader for correction. Again handed to the compositors, the necessary alterations are made in the type ; and the proof is read once more before it is finally made up into columns for the editor, and for putting into the shape in which it is published. The news, and politics, and all other branches of the paper, undergo a similar process : and it is altogether curious to see the busy scene in which perhaps ten able writers, a number of clever printers, superintending readers, correctors, and editors, are all co-operating to the publication on the following morning of that well-filled sheet, of which the very commencement was witnessed only twelve hours before. The circumstances of getting the sheet stamped at the Stamp-office, wetting for printing, and submitting them to the press in pages, it would prolong this article too much to detail : we shall only mention that, for expedition's sake, it is often necessary to print the latest made-up pages four or five times over ; so that, though only one sheet is produced, it is frequently set up, in *fac similes*, twice or thrice. To conclude the whole, the publishing of a large impression is, in itself, remarkable. The speed with which reams of moist paper are counted and disposed of in quires, dozens, and single papers, to the various newsmen ; the clamour of their boys, and the impatience of the *devils*, constitute a spectacle of no common kind. The evening papers, which take their reports from those of the morning, are, of course, spared a very considerable expense. Some of the leading morning journals disburse for literary assistance and printing above £200 weekly ; though none of the evening, we presume, expend one half of that amount, however liberal they are in providing for the public entertainment and information.

In the weekly prints, the system is nearly the same ; only they proceed more leisurely, in consequence of their work being spread over six days. Few of them look much after original matter ; except, perhaps, that some of the leading Sunday newspapers obtain an account from the Law Courts on Saturday, and of any late news on that day. Their expenses are thus comparatively inconsiderable, and their emoluments great. It is not easy to speak with certainty, nor would it be right to do so, of the profits of any particular journals ; we shall therefore conclude by stating the common rumour that, at least, one morning paper is worth from fifteen to eighteen ; two from eight to ten ; one evening, more than ten ; and one, or perhaps two weekly, from three to five thousands pounds per annum.

It will be perhaps expected, that in speaking of the Periodical Press, we should say somewhat of Magazines, but this would be an exceedingly tender subject, and we therefore wave it for the present ; proceeding to conclude the dissertation before us, by analyzing.

THE MORALITY OF NEWSPAPERS.

Of all the improvements of civilization, there is, after all, nothing like a Newspaper ; and the newspapers of our times are the *ne plus ultra* of journals, "*Venimus ad summum fortunæ.*" Such variety, such abundance, such a happy adaptation to all sorts of tastes : Whigs, Tories, Royalists, Radicals, and Ultra-radicals ;—all have their measure accurately taken ; and from *The Hue and Cry*, up to *Cobbett's Register*, there is such an infinity of shadings, that a man's politics must be as badly shaped as Yorick's head, if he does not somewhere find the echo of his opinion. In this point of view a newspaper is no bad index of men's dispositions and pursuits. Our maiden sister, who is full ten years' older than ourselves, though she will not own it, ever casts her eyes first on the marriages ; our married sister reads, *par preference*, the fashionable intelligence, our niece the theatrical bulletin ; young Hopewell, our nephew, is divided between Tattersall's and the Five's Court ; our brother looks to the price of stocks ; and we to the advertisements ; while Doctor Drowsy, our nephew's tutor, begins patiently at "*Wednesday December the 19th,*" and reads straight down to "*London, printed and published.*"

The advertising columns of a newspaper are, to a philosopher, who sees into the essence of things, a camera obscura, or moving picture of the world, in which whatever is passing abroad is reflected with a fidelity and perspicuity that delight and edify ; and we protest, were we historiographer to our respected King, or a compiler for *The Annual Register*, we would rather have the newspaper advertisements for our original documents, than *The Gazette*, and *The Moniteur* both together. Indeed, we are quite convinced, that if those veracious continuators of Smollet and Hume, who, for a reason the very opposite of Pope's,

"Write in numbers, for the numbers go,"

were to pay more attention to this branch of philosophy, their works would at once be more lively and accurate.

Do not, for example, the advertisements from the Ordinance-office give "dreadful note of preparation," more certain and trust-worthy than "we are credibly informed?"—"Advices received from Trieste;" or "We have it from the best authority?" in all which, credence follows in the inverse ratio of asseveration. Then again, in matters of trade, revenue, and other branches of political economy, the notices to insolvents afford much plainer indications of national prosperity or adversity, than could be gathered from all the Custom-house returns that ever were printed.

It must however, be freely confessed, that documents of this description are not every body's market, and that not only genius is necessary to pick the marrow from the bone, but much perspicuity also; to avoid such errors as that of the Frenchman, who inferred the political corruption of England from the column which he imagined an address to Lord L—, which is headed in large capitals, "WANT PLACES!" Those who know the details of office can best tell how egregious a blunder the presuming traveller made; and can answer that the whole newspaper would not contain all the applications to the heads of departments from gentlemen who *Want Places!* Applications,—which employ so many corresponding clerks only to answer them. But it is chiefly for the minor moralities that the advertisements of a newspaper may be usefully studied, though occasionally the more heroic virtues are both theoretically and practically illustrated in these productions. The devotion and gratitude of Members of Parliament, as set forth in their addresses to the electors after the return, and their humility and patriotism during the canvass, are enough to move the stubbornest hearts, and have touched our's again and again almost to tears.

The offers of money lenders are splendid testimonies of the innate generosity of our very dear countrymen, amongst whom Jews and Christians rival each other with a zeal and devotion the most flattering to the national character. The hospitality of those who provide board and lodging for young men standing in need of such accommodation, is no less praiseworthy; while the terrible denunciations against vicious indulgencies so fearfully promulgated by the *velites* of the Esculapian band, ought to reclaim the most hardened sinner. Matrimonial advertisements afford striking proofs of modesty, the absence of pretence, and the *bonhomme* of the age, no less than the prevalent contempt for pecuniary motives. He who doubts the advantages of education, may be convinced of his error by studying the promises of dancing masters; while the advertisements of insurance offices are lessons of prudence, and those of the lottery-office keepers are direct incitements to that enterprise which is the life and soul of a commercial people. Then it is impossible to look over the "*Sales of Estates*" without a crowd of moral reflections rushing upon the imagination. The uncertainty of human affairs, the instability of fortune, the "*quantum in rebus inane*" are felt at a first glance; while a more steady and protracted scrutiny points the close connexion of cause and effect, which regulates the transfer of property,—connecting extravagance with ruin, and vice with beggary. On the other hand, it must be owned that incentives to vicious excesses are to be

found in the multifarious reading of the advertising columns : that wives are tempted to extravagance at "*Le Magazin des Modes* ;" that "*The curious in fish-sauce*" are seduced to *gourmandise* by Mr. Burgess ; and that "*real old port at forty-two shillings per dozen*," lays the foundation of many a head-ache and bilious fever. But this is the nature of things. "*Corruptio optimi pessima* ;" and use and abuse, by the fatality of man's disposition, go hand in hand. However, like the viper, the newspaper carries with it the remedy for it's own poison. The "*Eau medicinale*" is found in juxtaposition with "*Fresh turtle every day* ;" and the "*New invented essence of shrimps*" serves but as an index to—"Barclay's antibilious pills."

To the Philanthropist, the first and last pages of a newspaper are a perpetual feast. How must the humane and generous heart glow with delight at each fresh proof of the enterprise and ingenuity of the species ; and at each new triumph over Nature and Time. What food for self-congratulation at being born in an age and nation, to which no obstacle is invincible, and each new want becomes the source of abundant gratification. On one side we have a pomade to make the hair grow, and on the other an ointment to check it's exuberance, when we have the misfortune to apply the pomade in a wrong place. In the same page we find washes to preserve the gums, and in the next, indestructible teeth to fit into them. The successes of our tradesmen in this department are most consoling ; and we cannot conceal our hopes, that those who sweeten the breath, and check the progress of decay, in our teeth, may produce a Reform in Parliament ; that the "most sweet voices" of the Senators may become as wholesome as their kisses ; that the incorruptibility of their grinders may pass to their votes ; that journalists may cease to be foul-mouthed, and that the spirit of purity may pass from the persons to the minds of our representatives.

What a pleasing reflection it must afford too, in reading the journals, to pass from disease to disease, from deformity to deformity, and behold science and ingenuity triumphing over all. Our medical writers, like so many St. Georges, with each a dragon prostrate at his feet, restoring their fellow creatures from conditions too loathsome to behold, and from maladies "*universally deemed incurable*," to the plentitude of youthful vigour and soundness of constitution. Then how delightful to know that stays may be had which remedy the worst deformity, and that when the "*Macassar oil*" has lost it's power, wigs are made that put Nature to the blush ; that whiskers are manufactured that would deceive the lynx-like glasses of a drill-serjeant, and that eyes are fabricated so very cleverly that they do every thing but see.

Dexterity is conspicuous in almost all that a Russian does; even the meanest of them has a freedom, lightness, and ease in his walk—an unconstrainedness, and even grace, in his motions: without ever being deficient in respect towards his superiors, he addresses himself, even to those of the highest rank, with perfect self-possession, and without manifesting a *mauvaise honte*. A singular intrepidity and confidence are displayed in the ease with which he climbs the most dreadful precipices without becoming giddy. Yet this fearlessness often becomes rashness: to save a few steps, he will cross over rotten plank, or still more rotten ice; in the midst of a crowd of carriages, he sees as little cause for apprehension as if walking in a room. This apathy of, or rather predilection for, danger, mixes itself even in his very amusements, which would otherwise appear to him insipid. A striking instance of this is to be found in their fondness for their pre-epituous ice-slides.

This dexterity is not merely corporal or manual; it displays itself in their mental exertions. It is well known that the Russian acquires every foreign language with particular facility; an advantage for which he is in some degree indebted to the difficulties of his own; this renders his organs so pliant, and breaks them in so well, that he can imitate any sound with facility, while the German is never able wholly to acquire the sound of the English *th*, the Bohemian *r*, or the Polish *l*. The Russian also possesses a decided and remarkable capacity for the mathematics.

Another trait in their national character is kindness. Among no other people does this truly amiable virtue appear to be cultivated to a greater extent. Whether in an unknown part of the city, or in the deserts of Siberia, one is equally sure of being directed aright; and even of being accompanied until he is certain of his way. Blind-beggars sit in the most crowded streets with the money they have collected in their hats; to these, persons even of the lowest classes will give alms, and should any one have a larger piece of money than he can well spare, will put it down and take out as much change as he thinks proper; nor is the opportunity for being dishonest on such occasions ever known to mislead them. This is a piece of confidence that in some other capitals would soon be repented of by whoever should think of displaying it. It must not, however, be supposed that the Russians are absolutely immaculate in this respect; on the contrary, they make small scruple of appropriating to themselves any little article of value. But robbery, or any thing like violence, very rarely occurs; little care, therefore, is taken to secure doors and windows. Travelling is also perfectly safe, except, indeed, among the Nomadic tribes of the Caucasus, &c.

Whether it arises from the disposition of the people, or from the character of the government, no where does a more unlimited religious toleration prevail than in Russia. Another remarkable trait among the Russians is their extreme disinterested hospitality. A stranger, or a young man of moderate circumstances in any of the larger cities, is sure of obtaining access to tables which he may consider as his own, and can avail himself of the general information given, without the least reserve or constraint.

GENERAL LITERATURE; AND THE CAUSES THAT INFLUENCE THE
REVOLUTIONS OF OPINION.*(Concluded from Page 518, Vol. III.)*

But if those few writers, who may be properly termed the pillars of literature and science, will not admit truth on the authority of uninvestigated antiquity, how much less will they feel disposed to yield to the opinions and judgments of their own times, knowing, that an opinion which has commanded the assent of ages is more likely to bear the test of examination, than the opinion which is only of yesterday. It is idle indeed to dispute the merit of works of taste, when this merit has been once decided on by the public—the antiquity of such works is the best commentary on their excellence. Mankind will never be pleased with works, of taste, unless the sentiments which they convey are found to associate with their natural feelings and sympathies; and the great object of every writer on subjects of taste, is neither to adopt nor admit into his work, any sentiment, notion, or opinion, but what is in perfect unison with those by which mankind are already governed, or which, at least, bears so kindred, and so obvious a relation to them, that its force is instantaneously recognized. When a writer, then, gives the public satisfaction, it clearly demonstrates, that he has consulted their prejudices, and natural biases; for if they had not, they could not possibly be pleased, and if he has done so, his merit is in proportion to the pleasure which he has given, and the invention, or, more properly the ingenuity, which he has displayed in discovering the sources whence these pleasures were collected. What is called invention, in poetry, and which Pope justly considers to be the grand characteristic of genius, is not, strictly, what that term means, in its general acceptation. To invent properly, means to frame or fashion something that did not exist before; but this was not the invention of Homer and Milton; they introduced nothing into their poems, the existence of which was not already known, or the possibility of its existence immediately recognized; they did not invent manners, characters, sentiments, opinions, prejudices, biases, or propensities, that were never heard of before their own time; but justly considered the greatest excellence to which they could arrive, consisted in keeping as close to the reigning and popular sentiments, characters and manners, as the nicest investigation of human nature would enable them. In describing a great character, for instance, they took all their ideas of human excellence from whatever accomplishments, or personal qualifications, they found most admired among their countrymen. They were not solicitous of knowing whether the character they had sketched was such as truth and virtue required at their hands,—satisfied with painting truth, virtue, and all other qualities of the mind, agreeable to the ideas which they knew were formed of them by those for whom they wrote, without stopping to examine, whether these ideas were correct, or agreeable to universal truth and virtue, or not. Accordingly Homer has given us many traits of character which he would never have sketched, had he written in less barbarous times—but his great

object was, to give his heroes those virtues which were most admired, instead of those which ought to be most admired. A poet of the nineteenth century would not think it honourable to the hero of his poem to be represented as a butcher, and yet Homer represents Achilles killing a sheep to entertain Priam, which was also flea'd and dressed by his two friends. That these manners are too gross for the nineteenth century, is evident, when Pope deemed them too gross for his own time; for instead of making Achilles kill the sheep, as Homer does, he assigns that task to his two friends, not reflecting, as Lord Kames judiciously remarks, "that from a lively picture of ancient manners proceeds one of the capital pleasures we have in reading Homer." Hector is represented as dragging the dead body of Patroclus after stripping him of his armour, and threatens to give his mangled corpse as a prey to the dogs of Troy, while Hector himself is served in the same manner by Achilles. These and a thousand other traits of barbarous ferocity, shew that Homer, with all his invention, feign'd nothing that had not already either a virtual or a possible existence. He gave his heroes neither virtues nor vices of which he knew his countrymen incapable. The merit of works of taste does not, therefore, depend on our ideas of right and wrong, of truth and error, for a writer of taste may offend against every principle of right reason, while he finds mankind offend along with him. And it does not, therefore, affect the progress of literature, so far as this progress is connected with the advancement of truth. The progress of truth, however, should be the great concern of all who look to the general interests of Literature. While ever we continue to advance in the knowledge of things, we also continue to establish and secure the dominion of intellect; and in securing this dominion, we also secure the interest of genius and taste, which cannot flourish out of it. It avails but little to possess natural genius and taste, in a soil where the knowledge of things is not cultivated,—because they can never emerge from their original obscurity. But wherever rigid science flourishes, taste and genius must grow up to maturity, as in its natural soil. It is, therefore, to those who have laboriously, but profitably, toiled in pursuit of rigid truth, of those first principles, or elements of knowledge, on which all that is valuable in literature and science is necessarily founded—that the world is indebted for the progress of both. The force of their writings, however, do not always appear in their own age, because truth is not always so attractive as the alluring representations of ingenious error, neither is she so obtrusive and self-sufficient in forcing herself on the public gaze.—But—*Magna est veritas et prevalebit*: however sophistry and casuistry may flourish for a time, like all plants that come quickly to maturity, they soon perish—while truth continues to fix itself stronger and deeper wherever it has taken root; and though the writers to whom we are indebted for it may be eclipsed, for a moment, by usurped reputations, yet their writings will be placed by posterity among those works that keep the elements of knowledge in their proper places, and prevent them from rushing into lawless anarchy and chaos. Literature contains, in itself, the seeds of its own destruction: bad taste, false

sentiment, and inconclusive reasoning, belong not more to one age or nation than another. They are the growth of every age, nor is there any period in which their influence is more to be dreaded, than when that last polish is bestowed upon literature which it is capable of receiving from the exquisite touch of taste and genius. It is easier for a writer of ordinary merit to distinguish himself by vitiating taste, and opposing excellence, than by attempting to improve it; for how can he improve beauties which he cannot discern. Literature, like the ivory, after receiving the last polish, is only dulled by the unskilful hand that would attempt to render it more transparent. Hence it is, that bad taste and false sentiment are more dangerous, when literature has attained its utmost height, than in its progress to perfection, and, for similar reasons, more dangerous in those arts that admit of highest perfection, as music, poetry, and painting, than in those which are incapable of such excellence. If, then, science had not endowed a few of her votaries with the faculty of discerning and plucking up the diseased seeds, of false taste and sentiment, they would soon corrupt the whole mass of literature, and nothing but intellectual misrule and confusion would ensue.

But notwithstanding all that talent and genius can effect, in exploding error, and expanding the circle or limits of our knowledge it is certain that the reign of error, though not destined to be eternal, like that of truth, will, however, be co-existent with the reign of man. In that stock of real or supposed knowledge, which forms the literature of the present day, there are many erroneous doctrines, which the acumen, or the increased experience of future writers may detect and explode. But is it certain, that in supplanting old errors, they will not establish new ones? Is it certain, that he who perceives the fallacy of a theory can also supply its defects; and that it requires no greater effort of genius to discover truth, than it does to detect error? If it were so, indeed, the critics would, ere now, have brought literature to a degree of perfection which it is, perhaps, destined never to attain. For, unhappily, it is easier to detect a thousand errors, than to discover one truth of which the world was before ignorant.—Error is not always the result of false deductions in reasoning, nor of false perceptions in observation. In examining a question, the logical reasoner may be strictly accurate, in the views which he has taken, in the premises which he has laid down, and in the conclusions which he has deduced from these premises; and he may reduce the result of these conclusions logically and correctly into a general proposition; but this general proposition may still be erroneous, as it regards the question under examination, though the arguments on which it rests cannot be disproved. If he has not examined the question in all its parts, it avails but little, that so far as he has examined it, the views which he has taken are just and accurate; for his general conclusion must be erroneous, as it regards the general question, though it is true as it regards that part of the question which came under his consideration. The question which he has discussed is not, in fact, the question which he proposed to discuss, but another question which he has mistaken for it. He divided the former question into

such parts as he thought belonged to it, and drew his conclusions from these supposed parts; but had his penetration been more exquisite, he would have perceived other latent parts, which, though not visible to him, were as necessary to be examined, as those which came under his investigation, before he could arrive at a just conclusion.—The conclusion, however, which he made, may appear very specious; it may be embodied in the literature of the age, and pass many years for a logical truth. Some future reasoner, examining the question with a greater degree of attention, or of accuracy, proves it to be erroneous, from discovering some point, hitherto unnoticed, which essentially belonged to the consideration of the question. But, still, it does not follow, that even the latter is right, because he has demonstrated the former to be wrong; for though he has discovered a point that had heretofore eluded the prying acumen of human investigation, he may still want that comprehensive grasp of mind, that knows to place before it all the individual members, or parts of which a question is composed, at the same moment; and if his power consists in describing the minute and finer elements of a whole, not in arranging these elements in that lucid order which enables the mind to arrive at certainty, he may never be able to fix the just relation which this newly discovered point bears to the other parts of the question, and must, therefore, form his conclusion from the relation which exists between it and some of these parts. Thus, instead of leading mankind from error to truth, he only leads them from one error to another; though the ingenuity of discovering a new point, may serve to give his conclusion an air of demonstrative certainty. Thus it is, that in newmodelling and improving old theories, we sometimes expunge established errors only to gain credence to new ones; and the new theory may be just as fallacious as the old. But though the enquirer after truth should even succeed in determining the just relation which his newly discovered point bore to all the other parts of the question, yet this might only bring him one step nearer to the truth; for if any parts still remain unnoticed, which essentially belong to a just investigation of the question, his solution, or conclusion, however it may be adopted, for a time, as an orthodox literary canon, is still as liable to be exploded from the common-wealth of literature, as that for which it was substituted; and whenever that happens, it will alter one feature, at least, in the aspect of literature.

The causes, however, which influence the revolutions of opinion, taste and sentiment in literature, are not solely to be ascribed to the niggard space of human intellect, contracting and expanding itself, according to the varied powers of individual genius, or the varied circumstances of time and place, eagerly grasping, in one age, that knowledge which is wrested from it in another, incapable of exalting itself, in any age, beyond a certain elevation, however favored by the secondary aids of peace, patronage, national prosperity, and that unrestricted freedom, which gives inspiration to the bard, and eloquence to the patriot—that *rara temporum felicitate ubi sentire quæ velis et quæ sentias dicere licet*, sometimes dwindling into a degree of fatuity and sottishness, that leave man little reason to boast of his native sa-

periority over the irrational species. It is certain, however, that though other causes influence the revolutions of opinion, the limited range of the human intellect, and its liability to deception, is the most prominent and operative. The exercise of the reasoning faculties can never attain to the knowledge of many things of which the mind can form infinite conjectures, because it may have innumerable ideas, between which there are certain intermediate relations which can never be discovered; and where the severity of reason can impose no restraint on the excursions of the imagination, opinions will be advanced, and theories formed, which can neither be substantiated nor disproved.—Whether the planets be inhabited by beings like us, furnished with five senses, or dissimilarly organized? Whether the use of stars, placed innumerable millions of miles beyond the limits of our system, be to illumine planets of their own, or only to restore to the benighted earth a portion of that light which she has lost in the nocturnal absence of the sun? Whether the soul always thinks?—Whether a limited monarchy, or a republic be best calculated to promote the happiness of mankind? and an infinity of other similar questions, can never be satisfactorily resolved. For though we have clear and distinct ideas of what is understood by men, planets, stars, systems, thought, spirit, monarchy, and republic, we have no distinct knowledge of all the relations which the Author of nature has thought proper to establish between some of them, nor of all the possible advantages, disadvantages, difficulties, facilities, and contingencies, that necessarily cling to the other. The government best adapted to an extensive, powerful state, will not equally suit a small state, where there can be neither the same diversity of rank or of property, and where all the people can act in a body. The laws and institutions that are best calculated to promote the happiness of such a state, would never hold together the wheels of government in a rich and powerful state, where justice is warped by private interest, and the glow of patriotism extinguished by the depraving influence of wealth and ambition. The government that would suit the genius of a mild and peaceable people, would not serve to curb the licentiousness of a bold and ferocious race of men. The government that would suit one age and clime, would not suit another age and clime. As, then, the best form of government in one nation is not the best in another; and as in every nation the best form must always depend on the natural disposition of the people themselves, and their local relations, men may continue to argue forever on the most perfect system of government without ever agreeing; and whenever men debate the question, I believe it will generally be found, that they are not aware of the intricacy of the subject in which they engage. They should at least recollect, that when they compare different systems of government, they only want to discover which of different imperfect systems is the best; for a perfect system was never established, nor is it, indeed, possible for legislatures to form such a system, until they first become acquainted with the human heart, and all the caprices to which it is subject—a science impossible to be attained.

Here, then, is an ample source for the revolutions of opinion:—

Wherever the entire of the relations that connect things together cannot be traced, imagination is at liberty to indulge in all the licentiousness of conjecture. Accordingly, we reject many things engrafted on the stock of ancient literature, and posterity will reject many things accredited by us; not that we can prove the ancients were wrong, nor that future ages can prove themselves in the right, but that in matters where reason has not a sufficient clue or data from which, not mere conjectural, but certain, unfailing conclusions can be deduced, she is obliged to give fancy an unlimited rein; and where fools may guess as well as wise men, without a possibility left of proving their error, revolutions of opinion must inevitably ensue.

But if literature was exposed to the caprice of opinion only in matters which are in their own nature, involved in darkness and uncertainty, and where the researches of reason are guided only by a faint and glimmering light, our knowledge would be far more respectable than it is at present, and the march of intellect would so far have extended the powers of the human mind, that we could have little reason to complain of the shortsightedness, and the imperfections of our intellectual faculties. But, unhappily, many other causes combine to offuscate the sphere of human intelligence, and consequently to retard the progress of literature. False reasoning is not confined to matters where certainty is unattainable, but is more frequently and more ingeniously exercised, where truth, evidence, and demonstration, are placed within our reach. In our various pursuits through life, we have different objects to attain, and different obstacles to surmount in their attainment; and if we want that virtue which scorns to sacrifice truth and honesty on the altars of private interest and self-love, it is certain, that all our reasonings in private, and all our declamations in public, will be tempered and directed by that ruling passion which we wish to indulge, or that individual object which is the guiding star of all our actions. Immorality is the parent of false logic, which it renders instrumental in vitiating the purity of morals, of religion, and philosophy; and may be said to exert its baneful influence over all the regions of science, except physics and mathematics. If these sciences continue to be cultivated, time, no doubt, will bring them to the utmost perfection of which they are capable; for the *vis inertiae* of the one, and the abstract calculations and measurements of the other, can never interfere with the passions, prejudices, or interests, of man. He who cultivates such sciences cannot be influenced by interested motives, nor can he render their perversion instrumental to any interested design. He must, therefore, cultivate them, from a pure, disinterested wish to become acquainted with the knowledge which they impart, or of rendering this knowledge of practical utility to man. But does the politician study the laws and relative interests of states and nations from the same sacred thirst of knowledge? This, we apprehend, is much to be doubted; for if we consult only our own experience, and the history of past ages, we shall be tempted to attribute the study of political knowledge to less disinterested motives.

If, then, we except physics and mathematics, it is idle, in the oth-

er sciences, to expect literature should ever remain fixed and permanent. What is there certain in metaphysical knowledge, except what is borrowed from religion? This part, though it cannot pretend to demonstrative certainty, is not, however, like the rest, a mere tissue of subtleties, and idle conjectures, equally offensive to good sense and good taste. It is true, we have here, as in all the other sciences, ingenious reasonings, and subtle distinctions: but he who would confound reasoning with reason, would, in very many instances, confound truth with error. Reason is a faculty of the understanding, seldom brought into action: it is the privilege of great and comprehensive minds alone, to exercise reason in the investigation of difficult and important truths, while reasoning is employed by the most arrant fool as well as by the most casuistical sophist. With what propriety, then, does Molière put the following words into the mouth of Chrysale—

*Raisonner est l'emploi de toute maison,
Et le raisonnement en bannit la raison.*

But to enter into an investigation of the motives that lead us into error, where truth is attainable, would be, to give a history of the abuses of literature, an ample subject in itself for a more extended treatise than the present. These motives, combined with those insuperable difficulties that oppose our progress in the abstruser parts of science, leave no hope, that the human mind shall ever slumber in the lap of certainty. Never shall a period arrive, in the history of the human understanding, when posterity shall sit down, content with those literary treasures which have been prepared for them by their ancestors. Subjects that have been a thousand simes, handled before, will appear to future writers clothed with circumstances, and affected by relations, that escaped the observation of their predecessors; and accordingly they will present them to the world in a new shape, fashioned agreeably to the peculiarity of their own taste, or, what is more probable, suited to the reigning passions, and ephemeral prejudices, of their age and country. It is a question, however, whether the pleasure emanating from the perfection of literature and science, if it were attained, would be more exquisite than that which we already enjoy, in the novelty of new sentiments and opinions; and whether an imperfect being like man, can derive happiness from any thing perfect in its own nature, and complete in its own system.

IMPROMPTU.

“IN IMITATION OF MOORE.”

Is there a heart that never sighed?
Is there a tongue that never lied?
Is there an eye that never blink'd?
Is there a man that never drink'd?
If so, then heart, and tongue, and eye,
Must tell a most confounded lie.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF MAN.

As thy day grows warm and high,
 Life's meridian flaming high,
 Dost thou spurn the humble vale?
 Life's proud summit wouldst thou scale?
 Check thy climbing step, elate,
 Evils lurk in high estate,
 Dangers, eagle pinions, bold,
 Soars around each cliffy hold.

BURNS.

MAN, in his surjourn in this "vale of tears" may be compared to the traveller who ascends the stupendous mountain of the torrid zone. He thinks he prepares himself against every inconvenience, and sets forward on his perilous journey, his imagination glowing with every delightful vision, and his mind fired with the glories before him. Believing no obstruction can materially retard his progress, he sees no impediments in his path but those his strength can overcome, and imagines no thorns or brambles, whose points can wound, or whose thick-
 et is impenetrable. The rocks that overhang and threaten his passage are lost in the obscurity and mist that surround them, and there appears nothing but its flowery base and the freshness of its green sides, to allure his footsteps and lead him to higher and stupendous regions. As he proceeds, he finds the grass mossy, the weather moderate, if not balmy; it pleases—but has not power to arrest his progress, nor satisfy his dreams of its beauties; it only excites more extravagant visions of grandeur, and he quickly passes on, scarcely conscious that his path was unobstructed by a single difficulty.—Higher up, he finds the air colder and the earth more barren; he strains his eye to discover what his imagination has pictured, and now and then perceives a little valley of surprising verdure, caused by the reflected heat of the surrounding heights. He proceeds on his journey, neither appalled by the prospect before him, nor content with scenes he has viewed.

At length he is surrounded by frightful precipices, whose dark and bold visages impress gloom and dread: he finds lakes of immense depths, whose bosoms blackened by the rocks that hang over them, seem ready to engulf him; but he perceives the young and limpid streams which they form; tastes the cool refreshing springs which derive their source from them, and still encouraged and beguiled, mounts upward. Near the summit, he finds vegetation scarcely perceptible; here and there a few plants of the most hardy kind appear; the air intolerably cold, the earth wearing a covering of ice, and the snow continually accumulating. From the experience of his journey he has acquired fortitude and perseverance; but its length gradually steals from him the power of motion, sometimes prostrating him with fatigue, and sometimes rendering him useless from weariness. At length, however, he gains the summit, and finds a vast scene before him, when his exhausted frame is obliged to yield. He feels a purer and more serene region, but when vegetation has entirely ceased, he

views the precipices that hung about him; perceives all the combat of the elements, clouds curling their vapoury forms, light and transparent, dark and impenetrable; lightning darting around, and a thousand meteors, which are never seen in the plains, present themselves. Circular rainbows, mock suns, the shadow of the mountain projected on the body of the air, and his own image reflected as in a mirror, on the opposite clouds. This he perceives is the end—which is illusion, and in grasping for something substantial to enrich his journey, he finds all by which he is surrounded the effect of glittering shadows, and changing into ten thousand forms, by their flutterings. Reduced by his exertions, and exhausted by fatigue, he lays himself down to dissipate weariness, and wisely contemplates how he can make the descent more easy.

Thus is the pilgrimage of man:—youth is the season when every thing is gay and bright before him, when pleasures and joys spread their inspiring influence; hopes and feelings are sanguine and enthusiastic, and the imagination is deceived by its own fair gilding. Every thing appears unclouded and blooming before him. But the real joys of his condition are slighted for the gay anticipations of a fickle fortune; he neglects to prize what he already possesses pure and unalloyed, for the pursuit of that which dazzles at a distance through the beams of false glory. The path is mossy, the sky unruffled, but he skips along unconscious of the softness of the one or the mildness of the other. Fame sounds her treacherous notes to bear him onward, and he leaves his youthful stage to breath the colder air of manhood. In that, he finds ardour and enthusiasm dissipating, objects appearing less inviting and less pleasing. He encounters difficulties, vexations, and trials; the light-heartedness of youth is departing, and he finds all his fairy visions illusive and deceiving: yet fortune, with her wild capricious hand, scatters some brilliant favours upon him, and the gay triumphs renew and renovate his nature; hope and ambition are again in motion, and revive his powers and energies; new schemes press him to action and exertion. He struggles through perplexities and dangers, and imagines he wears the armour to shield him from the blasts of misfortune and repel the attacks of violence. But years steal over him and still find him labouring, toiling, and hoping, and still dispossessed of what he fancied already within his grasp; life and all its fluctuations are crowding upon him; he hears the noise of warfare continually about him; faculties and powers are disturbed and wearied; a few of his strongest and most hardy feelings are still enduring the strife; but the soft affections are cut down and destroyed, and the little endearments of youth are felt no more.

Age at length gains upon him, and he finds himself in a calm serene region; but his hopes unsatisfied, his powers weakened, and his energies destroyed. Its tranquil atmosphere destroys every illusion, and teaches him to see through the dark clouds that had put on a deceiving garb; to discern the rocks and shoals on which he had been tossed, and all the gay aerial nothings which had misled him. He feels the end of all things; that joys and pleasures are but glittering shadows, fame a deceiving bauble, and the possession of human con-

tent an idle dream: and like the wearied traveller, among the shadows of the mountain, prepares for a journey to that land that yields less glittering, but more true and substantial blessings.

S. L.

LETTER FROM ROME.

(Continued from Page 523, Vol. III.)

The founders of those institutions conceived them to be in every country beyond the reach of change, and calculated to continue the rule and the influence of each order to latest posterity.—Their houses, or rather their palaces, were built of the most durable materials, and their supposed sanctity rendered them perfectly secure in the most perilous times. A change of religion destroyed this reverence, and covetousness, no longer restrained by superstition, led to their entire dissolution in all Protestant countries. Still their stability remained entire every where else, and the public reverence continued unimpaired. Whatever rare books, manuscripts, relics, Jewels, plate, money, curiosities, and valuables, were lodged in monasteries, were considered as perfectly secure, and placed altogether beyond the reach of art, accident or violence. Yet that security was interrupted in France without the medium of a change of religion, the property wasted, and the literary relics and records generally lost. In Italy the security continued, and the reverence remained, long after the liberal philosophy of France had subjected every religious institution, regular and secular, in that country to plunder and devastation, and their ministers or members to exile, apostacy, or the guillotine. It seems obvious, however, that those who were highest in power and in the confidence of power in the papal dominions, either anticipated the progress of the desolating current commenced in France, the Netherlands, and in parts of Germany, or could connive at a little secret sacrilege, not quite consistent with the long established security and reverence of monastic repositories. No where in the world, I believe, was there an accumulation of so much useless treasure, in every the most various and valuable form as at Loretto, and long did it lie there in the most perfect security, surrounded by multitudes of clamorous, and importunate beggars, and exposed to an easy *coup de main* by sea or land. Even the Turks and Pirates seem to have been restrained, if not by reverence, and the supposed sanctity of the place, by some species of superstitious fear. The French invader felt no scruple, but he was disappointed in his expectations. The treasure was gone, and nobody could say whither. Some pretty distinct traces were at length found, and were pretty currently talked of when I was last at Rome. The opinion in brief is, that Pius VI. laid his hands on the sacred deposit, and was thereby enabled to execute public and private works of great magnificence and utility. Probably, in the sublimity of his pontifical wisdom, he concluded that he who could grant absolutions, dispensations, and indulgences to all

persons, for all cases, and on all occasions, might take the benefit of them privately to himself, while he employed wealth which was useless, and the loss of which would injure no one, to benefit his country and illustrate his pontificate; and I should have been much disposed to yield to the application, and to grant the absolutions, &c. required, provided his Holiness had taken up the sacred deposit publicly, and applied it strictly to public purposes. He was thus enabled to drain the Pontine marshes, a work of immense public advantage, and of princely magnificence. But vanity, selfishness, and nepotism, predominated in the character of Pius VI. and the Jewels of our lady of Loretto, part in reality, and a more essential part in produce, went to enrich the upstart race of Braschi, and to continue, as is hoped, in good and permanent odour, the fame, and the virtues, and the works of the sovereign pontiff of that race. Peace to his names! his fame on which it seems certain that he relied with something like an idolatrous confidence, is already in the last stage of its wane.—The present Pope is worth a score of Braschis, and his fame will be more permanent, though he has never enriched, nor attempted to enrich himself nor any of his family, nor even to raise any of them to the rank, riches, and influence of office. Change is the distinguishing attribute of all that is human, and I shall not be surprised if the present Pope, who as a private man and public character is every way respectable, and universally respected, be in fact the last of that long race of sacerdotal sovereigns whose pretensions and system contrast so singularly with those of the empire, of the republic, and of the age of royalty.

You cannot look at Rome, either in whole or in part, without seeing the instability of all that is considered most permanent in the works, and most venerable in the systems of men, traced in the boldest characters of hopeless desolation. The general history of Rome, from its first foundation on the Palatine to the present day, is well and universally known. But oblivion has covered with her impenetrable mantle, much which it were most interesting and important to know. The Cloaca Maxima, or great drain, which is still in part serviceable, is perhaps the solitary remnant of Royal times, while scarcely a relic remains of the Republican æra which can with certainty be ascertained. The ruins in and near the Forum, had a very few years ago their names distinctly assigned them, and though there was considerable obscurity and some difficulty, there was little difference of opinion respecting them. The French made many excavations, and removed much earth from behind the Capitol, in the Forum, and in and near the Coliseum; these led to some discoveries of granite pillars, pavements &c. and exhibited some minute fragments of a temple, near or attached to the Capitol, which instantly set the Roman antiquarians to work, with all the keenness common to them, and which ended in changing the whole nomenclature of the ruins of the Forum, leaving, I believe, as much obscurity and as little certainty as ever. Even the Tarpeian rock, or at least the spot from which criminals were precipitated, has recently been changed from the one side to that directly opposite. Such is the instability of all human monuments, and such the imperfections of all human records and traditions. We—who cannot trace the ruins of a city, of

which the history is uninterrupted, and which has been always inhabited from its first origin, nor ascertain their names and uses, though these have been noted, and yet remain in history, or in poetry, or in some accidental allusion—we who are thus enabled with considerable aids and numerous analogies, to trace the works of our fellow-men, when time and violence have covered them with their mantle, we presume, from the scanty scraps of observation which we collect on the surface of the globe, to decide peremptorily how the world was created, and how long it must have subsisted!!!

So little of eternity is attached to the mighty monuments of the eternal city, as it has been proudly styled, that the remaining ruins are in general of a comparatively recent date, and that the various uses and object of some of the most remarkable of these are matter of serious doubt, and of eager dispute. Not a vestige any where remains, within the vast circuit of the walls of Rome, by which we can trace the size or style of their ancient and ordinary habitations.—Some villas, exhibiting the division and mosaic flooring of the lower rooms, with a small elevation of wall, have lately been uncovered, one near the Appian way, about two miles from Rome. Every where indeed, for I believe full eight miles beyond the walls, especially on the Appian side, vestiges are found, which seem to indicate as thick a population without the walls, and to the full extent of eight miles, as within.

Nothing is more remarkable in modern Rome, than the silence and solitude with which it seems surrounded. Especially is this felt on returning from Naples, where the crowd is excessive, and the noise intolerable. In the very centre of ancient Rome, you will find yourself, at mid-day, in silence as profound, and in solitude as perfect, as in the deepest wilderness. I frequently walked to the grotto of Egeria, passing the gate of St. Sebastian. For at least a mile before you reach the gate, you are and you feel as much in the country and in solitude, as in the delightful valley in which that grotto stands, where the silence and solitude could not be deeper and more entire, if it were at the distance of fifty miles from every human habitation, its distance not exceeding, I suppose, from the nearest gates a mile. Solitude is a characteristic feature of Rome, and is felt no where I think as it is felt there. The modern city is handsome, and of very considerable magnitude. There is at some hours and on certain occasions something like bustle and parade, but you never, I think, get rid of the melancholy majesty of ancient Rome, or it is but for a moment.—The mighty shadow which arrests almost exclusive attention is never long absent—it meets you at almost every turn. When we recollect what Rome was originally, and by what process she became the mistress of the world, it is impossible not to feel the contrast of her present condition, especially when we remark the Papal arms* in every

* The foreign ambassadors and consuls, in most cases have the arms of their country over their houses, hotels, and offices: the arms of their own country I mean, such as of France, Great Britain, Austria, Russia, or Prussia. In Rome it is, I think, remarkable, that the Pope's arms are always placed along with the arms of the country which the ambassador or consul represents; nor can I imagine any cause for this particularity, (for no such practice exists in other countries,) except it be a

street and at every turning, with the word PAX inscribed upon the cross under the triple crown. The arms on some of the public offices and buildings are further graced with the once important and significant letters S. P. Q. R. now the mere shadow of a shade, for the mighty senate of Rome is now reduced to a single senator, and he is a civil officer, not selected by the people, but appointed by the Pope.

The solitude of Rome strikes you at every step, in a manner altogether different from my experience in any other place, and which it is not very easy to describe to those who have not felt it. I employed one day, the 7th of January 1818, in a solitary walk round the walls. I went out by the Porta del Popolo, on the Flaminian way, and entered the city again by the Porta di San Paolo, on the Ostian way.—The Porta del Popolo, which is the entry from the north, is the most frequented; but I had no sooner turned from it and begun my circuit course, than I found myself involved in the most perfect silence and solitude. The circuit from one gate to the other is many miles, some say eleven, I should not think it so much. But during my whole course, except two carts loaded with hay, two or three nurses walking with children, and a few transient passengers, as I passed by the intermediate gates, my walk was wholly uninterrupted. No distant hum of men, no note of human occupation, reached my ear, in the singular and effecting solitude of this long walk. On the 9th of January, I crossed the Tiber, and issuing from the Porta Portese, I again followed the course of the walls up the Janiculum, from whence there is a magnificent view of Rome, and of the adjoining hills.—This part of the wall is much more modern than the other, and encloses the Vatican; I re-entered by the Porta Angelica, near the Vatican, thus completing, so far as is possible, the circuit of the walls of ancient and of modern Rome. The solitude during this day's walk was quite as profound as on the former, though I thought it not quite so affecting, as the modern form of the walls, the sight of St Peter's and the Vatican, threw somewhat into the shade of the mighty shadows of antiquity.

In the year 1791, Chateaubvieux (*Lettres ecrites d' Italie en 1812-13*) says the population of Rome amounted to a hundred and sixty-six thousand; while in 1813, when he visited it a second time, it had dwindled down to a hundred thousand. This enormous and unexampled depopulation he attributes partly to political events, but chiefly to the effect of the pestilential air, or malaria, which he and others maintain is increasing every year. There is much more, I suspect, said of the influence of the malaria than is true. Its cause and its progress are yet little known, though I would hope, from the number of our countrymen, Physicians, Surgeons, and men of science and observation, who have been there of late years, that we shall soon re-

remnant of the Papal claim of superiority over all temporal powers. There are several remnants of this claim, which at one period it was neither safe nor wise to dispute. Thus, when conjoined, the mitre surmounts the coronet, while the Cardinal's cap and the Pope's tiara surmount even the Imperial crown. The union of the Papal arms with those of every temporal power who send a resident to the Roman court, is, I presume, a similar remnant of a long-exploded claim.

ceive some information on the subject which may be relied on, such at least as may tell us all which is yet known on the subject. In 1802, the population of Rome was rated in round numbers at a hundred and fifty thousand, and the most particular enquiries which I could make at the time, convinced me that it exceeded a hundred and thirty thousand. During the exile and imprisonment of the Pope, and the domination of the French, I was assured in 1818, on what appeared to me to be good grounds, that it exceeded little more than ninety thousand. But I cannot agree with Chateaubvieux, in attributing this enormous decrease in any considerable degree to the influence and progress of the malaria. By the census made early in 1818, or finished in the beginning of that year, the population was found to amount very nearly to a hundred and twenty thousand. The decrease is, I think, clearly to be attributed, in a great measure, first to the banishment of the court, which with its dependents and followers, clerical and lay, is the most numerous court in the world, and secondly, to the exclusion of foreigners. On these the population of Rome chiefly depends. When these were removed, and when no new channels of industry were opened or supplied, the native poverty of the people would drive all who could emigrate, from the misery and oppression in which that part of Italy was particularly, and probably from feelings of vengeance, involved. The proof of this, I think, is evident in the increase of population which I have noted, which is decidedly the consequence of the restoration of the court, and of renewed intercourse of foreign travellers, on which much of the prosperity of Rome, such as it is, has for a long series of years depended. To an inexperienced eye, such as I readily confess mine to be, there was no perceptible progress of malaria, or of desolation consequent thereupon, between the periods, 1802 and 1818. The intermediate condition is sufficiently accounted for by the political changes, and by the fact that it formed no part of the policy of the French government, or their policy had not time to operate, to promote the prosperity of Rome. I mean not to assert that the Roman government is such as to conduce essentially to the prosperity of the state; my opinion on that subject, and the grounds of it, I will probably venture to give at some future period. I mean to assert, however, that the French dominion was not salutary, nor so esteemed in the country. Indeed, though the Italians universally are neither so happy as they might be, nor by any means satisfied with their present condition, especially in those provinces where they are subject to an ultra-montane yoke, they were universally eager to get rid of the French, and perfectly convinced that their yoke was as bad at least as any thing which could replace it. The great misfortune of Italy consists in the separate interests, in the rival passions and local prejudices, of the various states into which it is unhappily divided, which renders the union of the whole almost impossible, and which therefore gives to the dominion which subsists by division, all the facilities which it requires. The capacity of the country and of the people is great in every way, were they united under a native sovereign and a good government; and it cannot, I think long continue in the very unsatisfactory state in which it now is. It is quite certain

that Italy owes nothing to France, by which it was treated as a conquered country, and its government generally administered by men who could not speak its language, and had no regard to its feelings. Milan and Naples gained something in embellishment, and the former gained considerably also in dignity, as the metropolis of the kingdom of Italy. The other cities and provinces gained nothing and lost a great deal, especially Venice, which seems rapidly hastening to decay.

I have remarked, that we find no vestige among the ruins of Rome, such as to lead us to trace the kind of accommodation which the ancient Romans enjoyed in their ordinary habitations. In order to attain this knowledge, and to view a desolation and a solitude of another kind, we must proceed to Pompeii, the most remarkable and interesting remnant of antiquity now in the world. In Rome the ruins are mere fragments of public works, and of public buildings, none of them anything like entire, except the Pantheon, which has also undergone considerable changes. Pompeii, on the other hand, exhibits the streets, the houses, public and private—the shops on one side, and the dwelling houses on the other, the squares, the temples, the theatres, &c. as they were when that which is still and desolate as the grave was occupied by its inhabitants. Frequently you have the name of the proprietor over the door or near it, and over the shops you have generally a sign, indicating the principle commodity exposed to sale. Pompeii was extremely interesting when I saw it first, in 1802, but it is much more so now, as much more extensive and important excavations have been made since that period. On that occasion the principal objects consisted of what was then called the Soldier's Quarter, now ascertained or supposed to be the ordinary market forum, of the tragic and comic theatres near each other, with the proconsular benches or galleries—of several temples—of a considerable portion of a street twelve feet wide, with raised foot paths of three feet on each side—of two narrow lanes—and of the suburban villa of Diomedes. Now we have several new streets, one of them considerably wider than the widest of those before discovered, with foot-paths on each side in proportion, with large stepping-stones at intervals, for the purpose of crossing during the heavy rains, and with the parapets of wells here and there, indented or worn with ropes, as the street-pavement is by the carriage-wheels. We have also an amphitheatre, which exhibits an entire specimen of such buildings in all its parts—the great forum, with its temples, pillars, porticoes, basilics, courts of justice, with the prisons below, &c.; furnishing perhaps the means of imagining, by comparison, the vast magnificence of the Forum Romanum, of which the traces are now so few and faint. A considerable portion of the city-wall, with the gate leading to Herculaneum, has been lately excavated, with a whole street extending from the gate to the suburban villa, adorned with tombs on each side, interspersed with resting places of refreshment. The whole is remarkably interesting, and very entire. The names of the families and individuals are inscribed on each tomb, and the vases with the ashes of the dead, with the tear bottles, &c. are so exhibited in one of them, as that strangers may see without injuring them. The shops, with their counters and

vessels for oil, vinegar, wine, and other liquids, are still perfectly or very entire. The ovens and bakers shops are very similar to our own. One has rather a remarkable sign just above the opening of the oven—a large Priapus, and *hic habitat felicitas*. The shops are generally on one side of the street, and the dwelling houses on the other. The latter are very small, and the windows are all off the street, and look into a little square court in the interior. The rooms are exceedingly small, and according to our notions, confined and uncomfortable. Some houses have gardens, with spots indicating evidently places of refreshment in the open air—the seats or benches remaining, and the pedestal which supported the table. In the temples, and in some of the houses, there are fresco paintings, of which the colours are quite wonderful; the best of these have been removed to the Royal Museum at Portici. Every step you take in this desolate city is interesting, and yet it is not always easy to express the overwhelming interest which you sometimes feel. You not only stand on the same pavement on which the ancient inhabitants walked, but you are surrounded with the houses which they occupied, with the shops, theatres, forums, and courts which they frequented, and with the temples in which they worshipped upwards of 1700 years ago. The city is a perfect desert without inhabitants; you meet no one except it be a group of curious strangers gazing at the desolation, like yourself, or except a few workmen in the quarter where excavations are still carried on. You sometimes in passing from street to street, all nature smiling around you in the most delightful climate in the world, are apt to imagine yourself in an inhabited city—to wonder at the silence around you, and why the streets, which are in such perfect order, are so utterly deserted. The rains in this country are very heavy, and the streets of course are frequently inundated, for which reason we find the accommodation of stepping-stones for crossing. The earthen spouts, too, which conveyed the water from the roofs of the houses into the streets, or into the fountains in the interior courts, so as to save the walls, lie about in great profusion.—They consist of large ugly heads, with prominent mouths. The parapets of the fountains and public wells are of marble, and are very ornamental.

I will not attempt to give you any notion of my feelings in passing through these desolate streets, and at looking at these deserted houses. The level is the very same—the identical stones and pavements over which the inhabitants walked so many centuries ago; and the chief part of the surrounding picture, full of interest and beauty—the mountains, the islands, and the sea, with all their various scenery, are also the same. The vast fabrics of Rome, idly meant for eternity, which is denied to every human effort, have sunk under the influence of time and violence, leaving a few wrecks respecting which there is no agreement; while the sudden ruin which enveloped Pompeii has preserved the great outlines of the whole, and many of the most interesting details for the contemplation and instruction of late posterity. The most remarkable paintings, (not always very decent) all in fresco, have been removed for preservation to Portici, with specimens of bread, beans, pease, various sorts of corn, &c. &c. which are

carefully preserved, and readily exhibited in the Royal Museum there. In the Studio at Naples is collected a vast variety of household utensils of all sorts,—with statues, gods, horses, &c. mostly in bronze—lamps in great profusion, and of every variety of form and magnitude; moveable kitchens, vessels for holding water—very like our tea-urns; wicks of lamps, residues of wine in a solid state; weights and measures of various sizes; spoons, tickets for the theatre, inscriptions on plates, and something the very next degree, I think, to our stereotype printing. In 1802 a room was fitted up at Portici, in form and dimensions precisely like the kitchen of a house as it was found, with the vessels disposed in their order—the ashes in their various fire-places, and the charcoal under, exactly as they were found, apparently in preparation for some ordinary entertainment. This has probably been removed or destroyed: at least I did not see it in 1818. In 1802 also, among other remnants of provisions were two eggs, which, with other curiosities, were removed to Palermo; and though they were brought back, the packet was not opened nor the contents visible in 1818.—These singular remnants of a people and date so remote from our age, excite in the mind emotions and associations to which language is quite unequal. Degraded and corrupted, however, as Italy now is, it is quite clear to me that the people are happier, more comfortable, and beyond all comparison more moral than their ancestors, whose remains we are contemplating. There is much vice in Italy—but it does not shock you with its obtrusion. You may find it easily in all shapes if you search for it, but you may easily avoid it. It does not insult public decency—not so much indeed as in Paris or in London. It is evident, however, from the paintings and other relics of Pompeii, that vices of the greatest kind were not only common, but publicly avowed among this ancient people—of which the significant relics which were then publicly exhibited, are so abominable, that they are never shewn to women, and to men rarely, and with the utmost possible secrecy. There is something gained to public purity, when vice finds it necessary to hide its head, and to seek secrecy and concealment. It is obvious also, from the size and style of their houses, that the ancient Italians had no notion of domestic comfort, or at least that their notions were very different from ours, and very confined, when compared even with those of the present race of their descendants, the more ordinary of whose houses appear magnificent in size and accommodation, compared with the best houses which we find in Pompeii.

I must hasten to conclude this rather inconsistent and incorrect paper, made up of scraps of letters and notes written at the time, and too hastily huddled together at present. As the prevailing subject of my paper is change, decay, and ruin, I will finish with a rapid note respecting Pæstum, which exhibits a desolation different from that of Rome, and from that of Pompeii. It is the most delightful excursion I ever made: the scenery exquisite, and exhibiting every variety of beauty, from softness to sublimity. Our excursion was made in the last days of April, when nature was arraying herself in her richest robes, and the weather was delightful; so far as nature is concerned, and climate, well may the country round Naples be denominated the

Campagna felice. When we look at the inhabitants, the epithet is less appropriate. We went through the pass of Cava and Salerno, and, that we might have the more time next day, we slept at Eboli, which is most beautifully situated on a hill commanding a view of the Bay of Pæstum. Its best appearance, however, is at a distance. It is a wretched, and a dirty place. From hence to Pæstum the road is still pleasing, and it particularly strikes a northern eye, to see the finest flowers, flowering shrubs, myrtles, &c. &c. which are with us generally confined to the hot-house, in the utmost profusion all along the road, and in the hedges. Pæstum is a perfect desert, uninhabitable for the greater part of the year, from the pestilential influence of Malaria. You can trace the wall which enclosed it,—and one gate with the adjoining wall is pretty entire. Some fragments of ruins are visible here and there. In general, the whole circuit is luxuriant with vegetation, and three temples almost entire attract your notice in this solitary desert. The temple of Neptune, the patron God of the city, is the most perfect and beautiful, with six columns in each front, and fourteen on each side. The temple of Ceres, though smaller, has also six columns in front, and thirteen on each side. The third is called a Basilica, and was probably a place of public resort—not a temple, but a place of assembly for the people. It has in front nine pillars, and on the side eighteen. The columns of this building are larger than those of the temples. It is a singular and indescribable sensation, to see three such perfect forms so entire, when scarcely a vestige remains of the magnificence, public and private, with which they were certainly surrounded. The solitude here is affecting, and it is complete—but as I have remarked, it bears quite a different character, and affects the mind with quite different emotions from the solitude of Rome, interspersed as the ruins there are with a modern town, and occasionally interrupted by modern pursuits, and surrounded by a considerable population. It is different also from the solitude of Pompeii, which the mind may easily imagine to have been recently sacked, and its inhabitants recently destroyed or expelled. In Pæstum there is the evident oblivion and devastation of ages; and the astonishment is, that in a devastation so complete, and an oblivion so general, these three perfect forms of ancient art should alone survive the general wreck, as a specimen of the taste of a people of whom we have scarcely any trace. After passing several hours in pacing through this interesting wilderness, once a crowded city and sea-port, in viewing the temples in every direction, and in reposing in their shade, while some of the party were sketching the temples, the surrounding scenery, and caricaturing our own groupe, we went into a miserable house called an *Albergo, Locanda, or Inn*, of which the inhabitants, consisting of a man, a woman, and several children, presented a picture of the utmost wretchedness. They could furnish us with nothing but coarse bread, wine, which was good, buffalo-cheese, and water; with a single knife, and two most incommodious vessels, one for water, and one for wine. The man, suffering under the influence of Malaria, though the heat was excessive, sat on the hearth, over some dying embers. The woman, equally wretched in her appearance, sat in a corner, looking with apparent astonishment at our

groupe; with a few half-naked children in equal wonder; a starved dog growling for crumbs, and a parcel of fowls equally eager for their share.

We slept at Salerno on our return, and next morning early went along the coast, which is bold and striking, in a boat to Amalfi, of which the scenery is remarkably striking and picturesque. The town is on the beach, with a narrow valley, or rather glen, behind it, with a stream of water, enclosed by hills of the most beautiful shape, covered with wood and verdure in every variety,—with towering heights on every hand, mixed with bare rocks, in singular, fantastic, and beautiful forms. We were exceedingly annoyed by the people, who crowded around us, as we thought at first for the purpose of begging, but as we found, from idle curiosity, for we could not get rid of them by intreaty or by anger. It was Ascension-Day, a high holiday; they had been at mass—were idle, and were amused by the sight of so many strangers. The climate is so happy, the produce is so abundant, and the wants of the people are so few and so easily supplied, that the population is every where superabundant. When disaster befalls the produce of the ground, which is more common than in our less genial climates, the consequences are dreadful. Such was the case in 1817, and along this coast hundreds perished from absolute want. But though the evil was so recent, it had left no apparent trace. The Neapolitans are always happy when they are free from pain, and have their little wants supplied in a manner and to an extent which the meanest among us would deem the most wretched penury. Their's is a mere animal existence. The people of Amalfi are remarkably handsome, particularly the women, girls, and children. The whole sail from Salerno to Amalfi is beautiful, and the day was delightful. The coast is bold and rocky, and every here and there is an opening or glen, with a little fishing-town on the shore, beautifully closing the scene behind, which is diversified with houses of pleasure, monasteries, and summer retreats rising here and there to the very tops of the adjacent hills. Foot-paths are carried along the rocks for the accommodation of the inhabitants, large enough for the passage of asses, mules, &c. We landed at Vietri, where our carriages were waiting to conduct us to Naples. Along the whole road to the metropolis, and in the fields on either side, we saw groupes of people—the whole population indeed of the country, men, women, and children in their holiday clothes, in the highest glee, and in perfect good humour, talking, singing, dancing, and playing. On the road-side we stopped for some time, and saw the national dance called Tarantula, danced by one woman and two men with castinets. They were peasants apparently, and performed their very striking, and not very decent dance, with singular agility and great enthusiasm. It is their highest holiday, and all was idleness, and what appeared to us—extravagant gaiety;—but all was good humour, and it could not well or long have been otherwise, for at every little interval we met numerous bands of soldiers and armed game-keepers, who have a very summary mode of preserving the peace, with which the people seem so well acquainted, as seldom to require more than the mere parade presence of those military peace officers.

I might have made my present paper more interesting, and more uniform, if I had arranged my materials before I commenced it. I cannot mend it now, and you may therefore throw it aside altogether, or recast it if you think it worth the trouble.

VIATOR.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AGE.

Written Fifty years ago.

The effeminacy of our manners, so often complained of by the moralists of late years seems, now to have risen to the utmost height of extravagance. The state of corruption and degeneracy which Dr. Brown, in his estimate of the manners of the times, foresaw was to happen, has actually arrived. The liberal and manly genius which distinguished our ancestors, appears entirely to have fled from this country. The first and capital article attended to by the aspirer after fashion, is that of dress; which, in all its variety of excess and ridicule, is too low for serious animadversion. Yet in this must every man of rank employ his mornings, who pretends to keep good company. The wisest, the most virtuous, the most polite, if defective in these exterior and unmanly delicacies, are avoided as low people whom nobody knows, and with whom one is ashamed to be seen.

How would he have been derided in the days of Elizabeth, when a great Queen rode on horseback to St. Paul's who should have foretold, that in less than two centuries, no man of fashion would cross the street to dinner, without the effeminate covering and conveyance of a coach or a chair?

Yet, thus accoutered, the modern man of fashion is conveyed to company; wherever he goes, he meets the same false delicacy in all. Every circumstance of modern use conspires to soothe him into the excess of effeminacy; warm carpets are spread under his feet; warm hangings surround him; doors and windows, nicely jointed, prevent the least rude encroachment of the external air.

Vanity lends her aid to this unmanly delicacy; splendid furniture, a sumptuous sideboard, a long train of attendants, a costly entertainment (for which earth, air, and seas are ransacked,) the most expensive wines of the continent, and the childish vagaries of a whimsical desert; these are the supreme pride of the master, and the admiration or envy of the guests.

Luxury is not idle in her province, but shares with her sister Vanity in the labours of the day. High soups and sauces, every mode of foreign cookery that can quicken taste, and spur the lagging appetite, are assiduously employed. The end of eating is not the allaying of natural hunger, but the gratification of sordid and debasing appetite. Hence the most inflaming foods, not those which nourish, but those which irritate, are adopted; while the cool and temperate diets that purify the blood, are banished to inferior tables.

In these fashionable meetings, no point of morals, or of taste in

arts or literature, is ever convassed. These are long since expelled from every modish assembly. To speak any thing that carries weight and importance, is an offence against good breeding. The supreme elegance is to trifle agreeably.

But as insipidity of conversation is soon worn out, and an intemperance in wine is not of the character of refined luxury; so, to prevent the stagnation of folly, some awakening amusement is naturally sought for.

We read in ancient story, that in the most polished Court of the most refined period, a reward was proclaimed to him who should invent a new pleasure. This may justly be stiled the last effort of despairing Luxury. The grand desideratum is at length found; a pleasure which absorbs the whole man; a pleasure in which there is no satiety; which cloy not by use, but gains new vigour from enjoyment. The vulgar can only need to be informed, that the pleasure here alluded to is that of Gaming.

But as the present state of splendor of dress, equipage, furniture, and entertainments, is enormously expensive, what can so naturally create a lust of gold, as the vain ambition of equality or superiority in this system of effeminate shew? Hence rapacity attends profusion, till the Spirit of Avarice glides secretly into the soul, and impells the man of fashion to that gaming as a trade, which he had before adopted as a pleasure.

Gaming becomes thus established on the two great pillars of self-interest and pleasure; and on these foundations seems to rest the midnight riot and dissipation of modern assemblies.

The spirit of gaming has even insinuated itself into trade; and men who should attend to business are disgusted with its forms. They renounce commerce for speculation; and in their extravagant haste to get wealth they lose their integrity, and heedlessly plunge into all the mysteries of the Alley. Hence, in a great measure, are those numerous bankruptcies to be accounted for, which of late have involved so many innocent individuals in the misery of distress, and which have been so injurious to trade.

But though gaming be now the capital pleasure, as well as business, of most men of fashion, and of the Macaroni merchants; yet other incidental amusements intervene at vacant times. Let us therefore proceed to examine the other reigning amusements of the age.

A knowledge of books, a taste in arts, a proficiency in science, was formerly regarded as a proper qualification in a man of fashion. The annals of our Country have transmitted the names and memory of men, as eminent in learning and taste, as in rank and fortune. It will not, however, be regarded as a kind of satire upon the present age, to say that among the higher ranks this literary spirit is generally vanished. Reading is now sunk at best into a morning's amusement, till the important hour of dress comes on. Books are no longer regarded as the repositories of taste and knowledge, but are rather laid hold of as a gentle relaxation from the tedious round of pleasure.

But what kind of reading must that be, which can attract or entertain the languid morning-spirit of modern effeminacy? Any, indeed, that can but prevent the insupportable toil of thinking; that may

serve as a preparatory whet of indolence to the approaching pleasure of the day.

As the excess of delicacy has destroyed our force of taste, it has yet notwithstanding it will be allowed, carried off that grossness of obscenity which was characteristic of less polished times. But what Vice has lost in coarseness of expression, she has gained in a more easy and general admittance. In antient days bare and impudent obscenity, like a common woman of the town, was confined to brothels; whereas the *Double-Entendre*, like a modern fine Lady, is now admitted into the best company; while her transparent covering of words, like a thin fashionable gauze delicately thrown across, discloses, while it seems to veil, her nakedness of thought.

No wonder if these leading characters of false delicacy influence our other entertainments, and be attended with a low and unmanly taste of music. That divine art, capable of inspiring every thing that is great and excellent, of rousing every nobler passion of the soul, is at length dwindled to a cunuch's effeminate trill. The chaste and solem airs of Corelli, of Geminiani; the divine and lofty flights of Caldara and Marcello; the elegant simplicity of Bononcini; the manly, the pathetic, the astonishing strains of Handel are neglected and despised; while, instead of these, our Concerts and Operas are disgraced with the lowest insipidity of composition, and unmeaning sing-song. The question now concerns not the expression, the grace, or dignity of the music. We go not to admire the composition, but the tricks of the performer

Let us search the Theatre for the remains of manly taste. The attractions of the Theatre arise from a complication of causes beyond those of any other entertainment; and it is much to be feared, that while the judicious critic admires original excellencies, the crowd is drawn by secondary circumstances. Need we any other proof of this than the conduct of fashionable hearers, who sit with the same face of admiration at Lear, an Opera, or a Pantomime!

It is not to be affirmed, that every individual has assumed the garb and character of false delicacy and uncontroled self-love. As in many ages some will be effeminate, so, in effeminate times, the manly character will be found. As in times of principle some will be void of principle; so, in times when principle is desired, in some superior minds principle will be found. But from the general combination of the manners and principles, in every period of time, will always result one ruling and predominant character; as from a confused multitude of different voices results one general murmur, and strikes the distant ear; or, from a field covered with flocks, herds, or armies, though various in themselves, results one general and permanent colour, and strikes the distant eye.

It appears then from this short delineation, that show and pleasure are the main objects of pursuit. As the general habit of refined indulgence is strong, and the habit of enduring is lost; as the general spirit of religion, honour, and public love, are weakened or vanished, we may with truth conclude, that the ruling character of the present times is a vain, luxurious and selfish effeminacy.—I am, Sir,

An Admirer of the last Age.

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

A strange whim entered into the head of Bob Nevil, one morning. Though already as happy as most men, yet he wanted to be more—so wanted to be completely happy. He imagined that wisdom was the unerring guide to felicity, and that to be wise he had nothing more to do than to renounce the passions: a point of mighty easy accomplishment, according to Bob. Let us remark his success.

First of all, he determines to dissolve his every connection with the Female World; to shun, as a contagion, the bewitching allurements of the Fair,

“I shall arm myself,” says Bob, “with this reflection, That the roses of the cheek, however fresh, must one day fade, must one day wither in the loathsome tomb.”

Bob was charmed with the sageness of the remark, and thus pursued his plan:

“As for my frind at the Bedford, and all my other bottle associates, I need but to recollect the consequences of a debauch, an aching head, a qualmish stomach, the loss of reason, the loss of health, and the loss of time. Strange! that Happiness should knock at the gate, and that man should deny entrance to her!

“About money-matters I have little to care. My wants are few; and my fortune, considerable as it is, cannot be in better hands than in those of Mr. Gripe. I shall have no occasion to dangle at the levees of the Great, or to solicit favours from them. I shall envy no man; no man shall have occasion to envy me. I have many valued friends, and I will continue to deserve their love: there is no happiness without friendship.

The system of our Philosopher is now compleated.—He starts from his elbow-chair, in all the triumph of conscious self-applause—opens his window, in order to ruminate on the blest effects which are to follow upon it, and is at length awaked from his reverie by the appearance of an aged gentlewoman supported by an afflicted damsel, who seemed to be her daughter.

It is not in philosophy to resist the attraction of beauty in distress. Actuated by pity—can we suppose that it was another motive?—Bob is instantly in the street with offers of assistance to the weeping Fair. With the most engaging simplicity, did Miss recount a story of misfortunes which had never happened, and of the barbarous oppressions of an uncle who never existed.

“Your appearance, Sir—” added she—

And her tears flowed as she spoke.

“Your appearance, Sir, bespeaks you a gentleman—a gentleman of sentiment and of feeling. Were you to know every circumstance of our distress, by your friendly aid we might, perhaps, be relieved; but the favour of your company home is what, I fear we dare not expect.”

Bob catches the bait, orders his carriage, and conducts the ladies to their abode. It was at one of the extremities of the town; but oppression confines not her sway in London to a particular spot.

He dismisses his servants, seats himself upon a chair opposite to Miss, while she, though not without the occasional interruption of tears and of sobs, pursues her story. Their eyes often met—it seemed indeed to be accidental, but still they met. Our Sage had never been so affected before. He summoned all the counsels of wisdom to the relief of the distressed stranger; and with such animated tenderness did he deliver his sentiments, that imperceptibly their claims met, their limbs entwined; and her hand became locked in his.

Such is their situation when the *Uncle* bolts into the room.

The appearance of a boisterous ruffian, with a drawn hanger in his hand, put an end to the precepts of philosophy.—Miss takes an opportunity to make her escape, and the Uncle vows instant destruction to Bob. His Wisdom avails not now. He presents his purse to the Uncle, as a mediatorial sacrifice—the Uncle condescends to accept it, and while the addition of his gold watch and diamond ring, permits our Hero to depart.

Bob now proceeds homeward, equally distracted with grief, and confounded with shame.—On his arrival, he receives a card of invitation from his old school-fellow, Jack Riot, to be of a select party that evening, at the Shakespeare.—Jack is just arrived from the Continent, after an absence of several years; and Bob cannot resist the impulse of embracing his long-lost friend.

“Besides,” thought he, “I am uneasy at home—I can neither eat nor drink, and dread the consequence.—I will meet my friends: in their society I will shake off the remembrance of this accursed adventure, I will be restored to myself.—At all events, however, I will retire betimes.”

Our sparks are now assembled, and are all as happy as claret and good company can make them—all but poor Bob, who still refuses his glass.—At length, however, he reflects, that a few bumpers to a few favourite toasts are immaterial, and that a few bumpers and a few toasts may the more effectually dispel his sorrow.—In little more than an hour is our philosopher within a few degrees of intoxication.—Cards are proposed, and Bob is barely able to muster up recollection enough to persuade himself, that there can be no kind of harm in playing a game at *Quadrille* with one's friend.—Bob, however, is presently reduced to his last guinea. He doubles, he trebles his stakes, and finds himself fairly in for a cool hundred. A dispute arises, in the height of which he receives a bottle at his head. It struck upon a critical place, and fairly deprived our hero of an eye. He is tumbled into a coach with one shilling in his pocket, and with one eye in his head.

In the morning, he sends to Mr. Gripe for some cash to replace his loss. Mr. Gripe has been in the *Gazette* a week, and Bob has not yet heard of it—he is suspected of forgery, and the Town already have it, that he has taken refuge in France.

Bob knows not what step to take. At length he resolves to lay his case at the foot of the Throne, to implore the interference of his Majesty, that the culprit may be restored.

He sets off for St. James's, with a petition in his hand, and with a plaster upon his eye.—There happened to be a number of ladies in

the drawing-room. One lady, who had a slight knowledge of Bob, after taking an oblique view of his face, screamed out, "Heavens! the Shocking Wretch!"—and turned upon her heel.—Another, who knew Bob better, accosts him with, "Your most obedient, Mr. Nevil.—I am happy to see you, Sir.—Lard! Mr. Nevil you seem to have lost an eye!—This is *mal à propos*.—How came it about?"—But without waiting for an answer, away she tripped to Lord Rattle, who stood at a little distance in full titter.

Bob, abashed, stole into an obscure corner, till the time should come when the Sovereign was to appear.—His Majesty, at length, appears, and Bob, with bended knee, presents his petition. It was received with a certain graceful benignity almost peculiar to the Line of Brunswick; and, as is usual on such occasions, handed to one of the Courtiers, who stood ready to receive it.—The Lordling struts up to Bob, and, after duly eyeing him, thus expressed himself:

"What an absurd fellow are you, Sir, to think of addressing the King, without addressing me! How unmannered to come here with a Petition against an honest Gentleman, my Friend, and already honoured with my protection!—Hear me, young Gentleman.....You seem to have lost one eye: if you have any regard for the other, come not again to Court with your impertinent complaints."

It was but yesterday in the morning our Hero had with so much confidence ascertained his future happiness, and persuaded himself that he would renounce the pleasures of women and of wine, and that he would never quarrel with his friends; and, above all, that he would have nothing to do with the Great.....To-day, we find him deluded and robbed by an artful husséy; gambled out of his money, and intoxicated, at the tavern; fighting with his friends; a supplicant at Court, and insulted.

Petrified with horror, and speechless with grief, Bob is now on his return homeward.....He knocks at his door, and cannot obtain access. His creditors have taken the alarm, and an execution is already lodged in his house. Bob, ready to sink into the earth, has hardly strength to reach a neighbouring coffee-house.....On his way thither, he meets with the lady whose distress he had been so eager to relieve, arm in arm with her *Uncle*, and neither can contain their sneers at Bob's plaistered eye.....Night approaches, and he has not a bed to receive him: He finds himself in a burning fever, and can procure no shelter but what the ruins of a deserted building may afford. After many hours of restless agony, sleep comes to his relief: his eyes are not many minutes closed, when Fancy, ever busy with perturbed souls, brings before him his Guardian Angel.

"What art thou?" cried Bob.

"Thy Guardian Angel," replied the phantom.

"My Guardian Angel!.....Restore to me then my eye.....restore to me my fortune, my health, my happiness....."

And he recounted what had befallen him.

"These are accidents of which we have no experience in our world," resumed his aerial visitor.

"Your world!.....Where may it be situated?....."

"Oh! an immensity from hence, and many hundred leagues dis-

tant from the sun.....There it is in a little glimmering, not far removed from Sirius, which you may espy through that hole in the wall."—

"A happy country, no doubt!" exclaimed Bob....."You have no deceitful Strumpets in your regions, who will plunder and seduce unguarded innocence.....no bosom-friends, who will win your money, and afterwards knock out your eye.....no Bankers, who will spend all, and smile when they have done it.....no Courtiers who dare to deny you justice, and to spurn you with ignominy from their presence.—"

"None of these circumstances affect us," replied the Genius....."With us, Women cannot impose, because we know no distinction of sex.....Intemperance cannot injure, because aerial beings neither eat nor drink.....Bankers cannot impoverish, because we are strangers to the uses of gold and silver.....Courtiers cannot insult, because with us all are upon an equality."—

"You have no women, and you neither eat nor drink!.....How then do you employ your time?"

"In superintending the transactions of this neither world; and it is to direct thee that I have now appeared."—

"Would to God," cried Bob, thou hadst come two days sooner!"—

"It was impossible:.....The misfortunes of thy elder brother engrossed my attention; and his case is infinitely more deplorable than thine.....He is now in Ægypt, on his way to England; and the Sultan, for some trival offence has ordered both his eyes to be plucked out, and confined him, loaded with fetters, in a noisome dungeon."—

"Our family are much indebted to thy Guardianship truly," interrupted Bob....."One brother has lost one eye; the other both.....one sleeps upon the cold floor of an empty garret; the other is loaded with chains, and languishes in a dungeon."—

"Happiness still awaits upon Thee," resumed the Messenger from above....."Thou art doomed, indeed to go one-eyed into the grave; but Felicity does not depend upon an eye.—Be contented, and aspire not after a greater degree of wisdom than what man was doomed to know."

"There is no such thing then as perfect Happiness?"—

"No more," returned the other, than perfect knowledge, or perfect strength.—Of many hundred millions of worlds, with which we are encompassed, there is but one in which Felicity is unmixed.—The second world is less wise, and, of course, less happy than the first: the third than the second; and thus forward till we reach the last, in which the people are completely mad."—

"I fear that is the world we inhabit," cried our distressed Hero.

"Not quite so," replied the Heavenly guide;—but it is not many degrees from it."—

"Are not our Philosophers, and our Poets, strangely mistaken then in asserting, that *whatever is, is right*?"—

"By no means.—View the arrangement of the universe at large, and deny it if you can."—

"Alas!" exclaimed poor Bob Nevil,—"I may view it; but, I am afraid, that I shall hardly be able to perceive the force of the argument till I have recovered the use of my right eye."—

POETRY.

THE CAPTURE OF IPSARA.

Ipsara! thy glory is gone from the sea;
The dark clouds of ruin have settled on thee;
The Cross, in its brightness, illumines thee no more,
And the waves roll in blood round thy desolate shore!

Ipsara! the sons of the valiant are thine,
And they rais'd o'er the waters proud Liberty's sign;
And the Muslem oft left on the billowy foam
The wreck of his power near their beautiful home.

And lovely thy daughters, and worthy to grace
The dwellings of Greeks who are proud of their race.
Oh! sweetly the wild hymns of Freedom they sung,
When thy rocks with the music of Victory rung.

But the warrior-bands in their places are riven,
Like the forest struck down by the red bolts of Heaven.
Pale and cold lie thy daughters o'er valley and heath,
Or weep, in their shame those who slumber in death!

Oh! whence came the ruin that swept to the grave
The graces of beauty and strength of the brave,
And crush'd in destruction's most merciless hour,
The pride of the fortress and bloom of the bower.

'Twas not the fierce foe, in his valour, that came
To fight breast to breast for dominion or fame,
Gold purchas'd the triumph—the traitor's curst hand
Threw open to tyrants the gates of the land.

And then did the dark hordes, who fled from the brave,
When their banners were broken on mountain and wave,
Rush on to revenge, like the demons of wrath,
With a desert of ashes and blood round their path.

But worthy their fathers, their cause and their name,
Ipsara! thy children died true to their fame;
Like martyrs of Freedom they bled in their place
Still clasping their foes in a fatal embrace.

Ipsara! thy glory is changed into gloom,
And Ocean's green Eden is now one wide tomb;
But thy spirit shall live over mountain and flood,
Till the trophies of Despots are dash'd in their blood!



ON THE PAINS OF MEMORY.

Will no remorse, will no decay,
 O Memory, soothe thee, into peace?
 When life is ebbing fast away,
 Will not my hungry vultures cease?
 Ah no! as weeds from fading free,
 Noxious and rank, still verdantly
 Twine round a ruin'd tow'r;
 So to the heart unfam'd will cling
 The memory of an evil thing,
 In life's departing hour:
 Green is the weed when grey the wall,
 And thistles rise while turrets fall.

Yet open Memory's book again,
 Turn o'er the lovelier pages now,
 And find that balm for present pain,
 Which past enjoyment can bestow;
 Delusion all, and void of power,
 For e'en in thought's serenest hour,
 When past delights are felt,
 And memory shines on scenes of woe,
 'Tis like the moonbeam on the snow,
 That gilds, but cannot melt;
 That throws a mockery lustre o'er,
 But leaves it cheerless as before.

Her sweetest song will only tell
 Of long-departed noon;
 Of things we loved, alas! how well;
 And lost, alas! how soon;
 For feelings blasted, hopes deferred,
 And secret woes unseen, unheard
 By the cold crowd around,
 Will rise and make their plaintive mo
 And mingle with her softer tone,
 Till, in their murmurs drown'd,
 Her lyre shall loose its soothing flow,
 And only tell a tale of woe.

Tho' Hope's bright scenes be false and vain
 Her's is the beauty of deceit;
 Tho' pleasure's cup hold dregs of pain;
 One sip upon the brim is sweet;
 Yes, they have charms, tho' false and few
 Tho' soon they vanish from the view,
 Impalpable as air,
 But memory soothes not, charms not, brings
 No balm, or true or false, for stings
 Inflicted by despair;
 But still some new device will find,
 To torture more the sufferer's mind.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

Foreign Summary.

 JANUARY; 1825.

EUROPE

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King had another attack of the gout, which prevented him from going abroad. He was recovering. Sir Charles Stuart, the ambassador to France had returned to London, and Viscount Granville had been appointed his successor. Sir Charles Bagot, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of the Netherlands— M. V. Fitzgerald, it is said, will proceed early in the spring to take on himself the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed for the purpose of taking into their consideration the plan proposed by Lieut. Colonel Trench, for making a quay on the north bank of the river Thames at London, held on the 2d November, it was resolved to carry the undertaking into effect, £161,000 is considered an adequate sum; it is to be subscribed in £100 shares. Mr. Wyatt is to be architect, Rinne engineer.

The unfortunate Fauntleroy was executed on the 30th November, pursuant to his sentence—and if we may judge from the copious details of every circumstance connected with this event, as given in the English prints, the occurrence must have excited a great degree of interest throughout England. We have no room to copy the accounts of this sad catastrophe at the present time. The unfortunate man met his end with calmness and resignation—and was only in the 41st year of his age.

Dreadful Storm.... We have advices of severe gales on the British Coast on the 22d and 23d of November.

The lighthouse on Penzance Pier, which is 30 feet above high water mark, was during the gale, hove bodily from its base, and on the 24th was overhanging the pier.

It is stated on authority in a London evening paper, that all the matters at issue between the British Government and the Canada Company, have been finally settled on terms advantageous to both. The Commissioners are to proceed for Canada about the middle of January.

North West Expedition.—Captain Lyon, of his Majesty's ship Griper, arrived unexpectedly at the Admiralty on the 10th Nov. His return has been partly occasioned by his having been unable to get into Repulse Bay, though he got off the entrance of Wager River. The Griper had experienced the most extraordinary continuance of bad weather ever remembered by any seamen on board. They had but five fair days during the whole voyage, and one of the five was Monday last. They have lost all their anchors, and their boats were all stove in. We are happy to learn, however, that no lives have been lost.

The difficulties between the workmen and the proprietors of the cotton works at Glasgow, have not terminated, and the Journal says there is but little prospect of any agreement. The colliers who were so successful in their combination, have proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the cotton spinners.

The typhus fever was prevalent in Manchester, and several individuals had fallen victims to its violence.

The Columbus, or the Leviathan of the deep, as she is called, has reached Black-

wall, London, and is the wonder of thousands. She is like all other great sights in England, converted into a source of profit.—Multitudes visit her from morning to night, at two shillings a head. She is certainly calculated to awaken the lively sensations of pride and astonishment at the spirit and enterprise of our rising offspring in the West.

Fire in Edinbro.—A most destructive fire has occurred in Edinburgh, destroying a great number of lofty buildings, and unhousing many poor families in the vicinity of Parliament close.

A dreadful fire had taken place in Fleet St. London. It commenced in the shop of Mr. Bond, linen draper. No. 87, and extended to several of the adjoining premises, and caused a destruction of property to nearly the amount of £100,000 sterling.

Tunnel under the Thames.—Operations have actually commenced for this extraordinary undertaking; the bed of the river has been ascertained to be quite favorable.

FRANCE.—The king is visiting the principal objects and places in the neighbourhood of Paris, and is said to show a decided partiality to all the branches of useful manufactures; which, it is foretold, will flourish in an unprecedented manner during his reign. His Majesty has also paid a visit to the Foubourg of St. Antoine, in the neighbourhood of the old Bastille. The king seems to be gaining popularity rapidly.

Chateaubriand is also becoming popular among the liberals.

The King, by a Royal Ordonance, has directed a convocation of the Chambers of Peers and deputies on the 22d of December.

The Count de la Puebla del Maestre has arrived at Paris, as ambassador extraordinary from the king of Spain. M. de los Rios has been appointed Spanish ambassador to London, and the Marquis Villa franca to Berlin.

SPAIN.—The convention concluded at Madrid on the 5th of January 1824, makes compensation for the prizes made by France and Spain in the last war, charging each government to indemnify its own subjects. The losses were of two kinds: on French vessels and on neutral. The latter were rejected by the committee made by the ministry, on the principle that the flag covers the goods. But a resource to the council of state is yet open.

The King has prolonged the term which had been fixed at the 9th of June of this year for the purification of civil and military officers. In the mean time they are allowed half pay.

A young man has been tried in Barcelona, for having been found in a mob which was preventing a Monk from preaching the doctrine of revenge and murder. The court decided that there was no proofs of his guilt but sufficient of presumptive testimony to condemn him to the galleys for life.

During the existence of the constitution, the waste or barren lands, known by the name of Baldios, had been distributed as military rewards, and some parts had been sold to enterprising settlers, and a great portion of that land was actually located and cultivated. An order has been published by the Council of Castille, forbidding not only the further improvement of those lands, but actually commanding that the improvements be destroyed and the land restored to its former barren condition.

The Chevalier Heredia, brother of the exminister, Count Ofalia, has been appointed Spanish Minister to the United States.

The members of the Regency appointed by the Cortes in Seville, on the 11th June, 1823—viz. D. Coyetons Valdes, De Gabriel de Ciscar, and D. Gasper de Vigolet, who yet remain in Gibraltar, have been summoned to present themselves, within 40 days, in the prison of the Royal Audience of Seville, for the purpose of answering and clearing themselves from the charge preferred against them for accepting and exercising the said Regency; in default whereof, after the expiration of the above mentioned period, they shall be tried and sentence passed upon them, as if they were present,

SOUTH AMERICA.—The liberator Bolivar and all his army passed the Andes in three divisions on the 25th of June—the first under the command of General Cardo-

va, Caja Tambo, the second under the command of General La Mar, by Guayanco. The Vanguard of the enemy, composed of 3500 men in Acobamba, was completely routed; General Monet, who commanded it was wounded and taken prisoner.—Almost all this division of the enemy fell into our power, the number of killed on their part being very great. Before this action 500 infantry and 100 cavalry, under the Spanish chief Pena came over to us and fought valiently under the direction of their commander. We have also taken four cannon, the train, munitions, forage, and many muskets.

Mexico.—The government of which that of the United States is the model, is fast settling down into something solid and regular. The states are now engaged in forming constitutions, and the federal constitution gives great satisfaction. The death of Iturbide has left them without any thing to fear from foreign or domestic royalty, and no one any longer dreams of injury or trouble from Spain. The yellow fever prevails at Alvarado, and many persons from this country have died—generally while waiting for passports, which, it is said, should be procured from the Mexican Minister before leaving this country. The commercial laws of this country are much complained of, and it is thought their defects will not be remedied until the arrival of an American Minister there.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 6.—It appears that on the 9th of July admiral Guise despatched Captains Robertson and Fleiman, and Lieut. Sulmano, with 125 men, in nine boats, into the harbour of Callas, where they took and destroyed the following vessels of the Spanish naval force: President, 20 guns, burnt,—Juanna Gordon, flag ship, taken—Perta, formerly of Chili, taken—a brigantine, name unknown, taken, and a large vessel burnt.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States to the Minister of Foreign Relations:
Santiago de Chili, 24th Aug. 1824.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has the honor to represent to the Minister of Foreign Relations, that perceiving with sincere regret that by the laws and usages of Chili, the citizens of this country as well as other foreigners are denied, the free exercise of their accustomed religious worship, and the solemn rights of interment; and having learned, that in some instances, shameful indecencies have been committed, upon the dead bodies of his countryman:—finds himself constrained, by every obligation of duty, so far as respects American citizens, respectfully to urge upon the consideration of the government of Chili, the necessity of providing by law, for the protection of these privileges, which they have been accustomed to enjoy; embracing future as well as present residents, occasional as well as permanent ones.

And believing that a request, in itself so just, and founded upon those principles of reciprocity, which form the great basis of national intercourse, will be met by the government of Chili, with such corresponding acts as shall banish every motive of complaint;—and thus afford a repetition of its desire to perpetuate those friendly relations which now so happily subsist, the undersigned salutes the Ministers with his most distinguished consideration.

HEMAN ALLEN

UNITED STATES.

General la Fayette.—Dec. 20.—Mr. Hayne, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of making provision for Gen. La Fayette, reported the following bill:

A Bill making provision for General La Fayette.

Be it enacted, &c.—That the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars be, and the same is hereby, granted to Major General La Fayette, in compensation for his important services and expenditures during the American Revolution, and that for this purpose, a stock to that amount be issued in his favour, dated the 4th July, 1825, bearing an annual interest of six per cent payable quarter yearly, and redeemable on the 31st December, 1825.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That one complete and entire Township of Land be, and the same is hereby, granted to the said Major General La Fayette, and that the President of the United States be authorized to cause the said Township

to be located on any of the Public Lands, which remain unsold, and that Patents be issued to General La Fayette for the same.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,—SAME DAY.

Lake Champlain.—Mr. Mallory, of Vermont, then, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for collecting materials, and preparing, for the building, of a steam vessel of war for the defence of Lake Champlain.

The resolution was adopted.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Compiled from the Documents laid before Congress by the Honourable the Secretary at War.

The Whole number of men enlisted to recruit the army, for the year ending 30th September, 1824, was 2558, of which only 244 men were enlisted in New York, and 301 in Albany.

The aggregate strength of the army, by the latest return, was 5779. The aggregate permitted by law, if the ranks were full, is but 6183.

The annual expense of medical stores for the army, it appears by the Surgeon General's Report, has not been more than 2 dollars 50 cts. per man. The deaths, in the army in the two first quarters of the year were but 53, and thirteen of them were from consumption.

The expense of the National Armory, in Springfield, Ms. for the year 1823, was 136,824 dollars; that of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, Vir. was 194,368 dollars.

The number of Revolutionary Pensioners is 13,034, that of Invalid Pensioners, 3,736, and that of half-pay in lieu of bounty land, 202. Of the first class there died, in the three first quarters of 1824, 441; of the second class, 73; of the third class none. The annual amount of Pensions to the first class is dol. 1,337,316; to the second 298,000, to the third dol. 9,876.

WEST INDIES.

Capt. Ridgeway, from St. Thomas (Dec. 24.) informs, that about ten days before he sailed, a desperate gang of Thieves and Pirates, fifteen or twenty in number, had been arrested, and would be tried after the holidays. Among them, were some old offenders. It appears to have been their intention to supply themselves with goods and money from the stores and iron chests in that place, and to take possession of 2 or 3 of the best vessels in the harbour to carry off their booty. Two vessels had already been selected for this purpose, viz. the new schr. Jeanna Hamilton, and brig Morris, Williams, both of Baltimore. Part of their number, under pretext of wanting passages, actually shipped on-board with a view to assist in capturing them immediately after sailing. They had a small sloop belonging to one of the leaders, which was to take out men and arms to effect their object. The same sloop was afterwards captured with five of her crew by a Danish sloop of war.

Capt. R. adds that too much praise cannot be bestowed on his Excellency Gov. Von Scholten, of St. Thomas, to whose vigilance the public are indebted for the timely arrest of these outcasts of society.

NASSAU, Nov. 20th, 1824.

Bahama Islands.—On opening the present Session of the Legislature, his Excellency the Governor made the following speech :

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

At the period of our again meeting in General Assembly, it is a matter of great gratification to me, that I am enabled to acquaint you, with my having received official intimation, that his Majesty's Government has viewed with much satisfaction the liberal manner in which the important subject of giving further security, and protection to a certain description of persons, forming a portion of our population, was assumed and proceeded with in the course of our last session. I have received a few remarks on certain provisions of our Act and some suggestions analogous to its general principles. It will be my duty to submit them to you at an early stage of the

Session, and in the hopes they will be found in unison with those feelings by which you have been actuated. I have little doubt that they will receive from you all due consideration.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The accounts and estimates are directed to be in readiness for inspection, and I make no doubt that the necessary supplies for the exigencies of the colony will be furnished with your usual willingness and discretion.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It only remains for me, on the present occasion, to add my assurance that to every measure which may come under your deliberation, having in view the comfort of individuals or the public weal, or which, in any way, may appear to tend to the prosperity of the colony, I shall feel an anxiety and pride to give all the support in my power.

LEWIS GRANT.

Council Chamber, 16th November, 1824.

Provincial Journal.

JANUARY, 1825.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The following facts are illustrative of the increasing trade of this Colony. In the year 1824, there were registered at the Port of St. Johns, 60 vessels amounting to 16,489 tons burden. Of these 22 were ships averaging from 667 to 312 tons, 28 were brigs of from 343 to 128 tons, and the remainder schooners.

Besides there at the close of the year there were three ships, and six brigs launched but not then registered.

St. Johns, N. F. November 16.

Important.—Cleared out from the Custom House here, in five days between the 9th and 15th instant, 27,534 quintals of Cod Fish, 93 casks of Salmon, 344 tons of Oil, 45 barrels of Herrings, and 20 barrels of Mackerel. Value, £19,000.

HALIFAX.

Casualties.—On the 11th December, while Mr. Thomas Elder and Mr. William Burnie, Merchants, were crossing the Miramichi River from Chatham to Douglas, the ice gave way, and both were unfortunately drowned. They were much esteemed; and justly lamented by their numerous acquaintances.

We are sorry to learn that Benjamin Wilson, Esq. One of the Representatives in General Assembly for the County of Westmorland, a Mr. Cornwall, and a Mr. Watts, were lately drowned going from Shediac to Prince Edwards Island.

We also learn that two men were drowned between Mispick Point and this City on the night of the 24th ult. on their way from Black River—one of their bodies has since been found.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

The following Address was presented to the late Lieutenant-Governor prior to his embarkation for England.

Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, Nov. 9, 1824.

Sir,—It being your Excellency's intention to embark immediately on your return to England, in consequence of your resignation of the Government of this

Island.—We the Members of His Majesty's Council and other principal inhabitants of Charlotte Town and its Vicinity, avail ourselves of the occasion to request, that you will have the goodness to lay before His Majesty our most dutiful and affectionate sentiments, of loyalty and devotion to His Royal Person and Government.

And we also request that you will accept the assurance of our best wishes for your health and happiness and for the safe arrival of yourself and amiable Family.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,—Signed by the Members of Council, Principal Officers of Government, and two Justices of the Peace.

To C. D. SMITH, Esq. &c.

To which the following answer was returned:

It is particularly pleasing to me under all circumstances to receive from the respectable persons on whose part it is delivered, the present address so expressive of loyalty and attachment to His Majesty.

I cannot but be most grateful also for the personal good wishes contained in it towards myself and my family, and in return I assure you that I must ever feel a high interest in the Prosperity of a Colony whose welfare it is well known to many of you I have unceasingly watched over. It is my confident hope as well as my fervent wish, that the Island may continue to flourish under my successor, aided which I have myself so much and so generally benefited.

With the warmest wishes, I remain Gentlemen Your most obedient,

C. D. SMITH.

In Prince Edward Island the Election for Representatives has commenced; and in Charlotte Town Messrs. Mabey and Hodgson have been returned duly elected.

LOWER-CANADA.—MONTREAL.

New Glasgow Agricultural Society.

On the 22d of March, 1824, a number of the inhabitants of the above settlement having assembled in the house of Mr. William Caine with the design of forming an Agricultural Society, Hoyes Lloyd, Esqr. having been called to the chair, it was unanimously resolved to form an Agricultural Society, and the following gentlemen were chosen as the officers and directors of it. The Honourable Roderick MacKenzie, Seigneur of Terrebone, President.—Hoyes Lloyd, Esqr. Vice President.—Messrs. John Grant, John Hunter, Gilbert Fleck, Alexander Cunningham, John M'Dougal and Archibald Fletcher, Directors, five of whom to be a quorum. At the same time William Foulds, Esqr. was chosen Treasurer, and Mr. John Dunn, Secretary.

Fire.—On Saturday 15, the Out-house, a large wooden building, used as a Kitchen, Wash and Bake-House to the Mansion House at the River David, the property of Josiah Wurtele, Esqr. was totally consumed.—The garret part of the gable near the chimney, and over the oven, was first discovered to be on fire; the flames spread so rapidly that not an article of the property stored in the garret was saved, and the Mansion House was with difficulty rescued from the destructive element. We understand the premises are insured.

Melancholy Accident.—On Sunday 16th, a man named B. Murphy a Blacksmith residing in the Quebec Suburb of this City, in going down the stairs from his apartment, fell and his head struck against the ground with such force, as to fracture the skull in three places; the poor man died in consequence, on the same evening. He has left a wife, and three children, in distressed circumstances, and the charity of a benevolent public would be well bestowed, in relieving their sufferings.

On Wednesday last the 19th, the Quarter Sessions for this City closed their sittings, when the following convictions and discharges were issued:—

Joseph Lamusique,—assault & battery—20s. fine.—*F. X. Desjardins*, do do. 40s. do.—*Louis Bonnet*, do. do. 1s. do.—*Felix Lachance*, do. do. imprisoned 15 days.—

Discharged from Gaol, *Louis Bouchard, Mary Angel, Marie H. Labelle, W. McHugh, Antoine Goyette, Louis Massé, Helen Taylor, Simon Kelly.*

Discharged from House of Correction, *Maria Grant, Marie Ducharme, Amable Charpentier, Julie Doyer, Mitilda Registe, Eliza Robinson, Sophie Bélanger, Eliza Martin, Margaret Blair, John Costelo, Catherine Cameron.*

Weekly Sessions, Tuesday 4th Jan.

Joseph Bodquin dit St. Andre', and James Lang, both of Montreal, convicted of forestalling, severally fined at five pounds currency, and to pay costs.

Antoine Lariviere, of the parish of St. Laurent, *Louis Martineau* and *Jean Baptiste Berthelet,* of Montreal, severally convicted of having driven their horses quicker than a moderate trot through the streets of the city of Montreal, fined 40s. each, and to pay costs.

Alexander Linsay, of the parish of St. Laurent, convicted of having driven his horse through the streets of Montreal without bells, fined 10s. and to pay costs.

Perkins Nichols, of Montreal, convicted of having sold and retailed spiritous liquors without license; fined ten pounds sterling, and to pay costs.

STATEMENT of IMPORTS and EXPORTS at the Port of St. Johns, for the Quarter ending Jan'y 5, 1825,

IMPORTS.

2,442 barrels Beef,	40 do Honey,	6,474 do Harness do,
1,590 do Pork,	27 galls. Oysters,	72 do Shavings,
654 do Ashes,	9,845 bushels Apples,	638 Calf Skins,
56 do Apples,	212 do Potatoes,	372 Sheep do,
12 do Juniper Berries,	105 do Walnuts,	283 Caribou do,
2½ do Tongues,	87 do Indian Meal,	160 Kip do,
10 do and 5 tierces Sand,	54 do Corn,	24 Seal do,
1 do Apple Sauce,	82 Geese,	24 Binding do,
147,057 pounds Tallow,	6 Turkeys,	12 Boot Legs,
46,764 do Cheese,	2,258 Raw Hides,	823 Sides horse Leather,
43,921 do Butter,	636 Buffalo Robes,	465 do Upper do,
89,510 do fresh Cod,	2 boxes Fruit Trees,	475 do Kip Skins,
10,733 do Lard,	1 do Spring water	495 galls. Spirits Turpentine,
10,012 do Oatmeal,	1 do Garden seeds	3,000 Feet Basswood Boards,
9,740 do fresh Pork,	£334 17 6 Sundries valued,	12 bushels Peas,
8,775 do Beef,	£1125, in Specie,	4 do Beans,
3,500 do Cotton Wool,	DUTIABLE ARTICLES.	970 Head of Cattle,
1,300 do Mutton,	63,578 lbs. manufactured Tobacco,	615 Sheep,
1,113 do Wool,	29,674 do Leaf do,	\$18 Hogs,
450 do Hams,	379 do Snuff,	1 Horse,
72 do Hatter's furs	42,835 do Sole Leather	

EXPORTS.

1,185 bushels Salt,	52,604 Muskrats,	10 Jack-Asses,
80½ bbls. Salmon,	1,116 Martins,	5 tons Plaister,
32 do Shad,	300 Seals,	94 galls. Oil,
1 do Mackarel,	100 Otters,	67 do Rum,
1 tierce Salmon,	78 Fishers,	£197 14 9 Merchandise valued,
1,898½ lbs. Beaver,	9 Bears,	£29,954 6s. in Specie,
1,500 do Wool,	8 Buffalo Robes,	
96 do Castorum,	58 Horses,	

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S, 5th January, 1825.

QUEBEC.

Murder—On 26 Decr. last, a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Mr. Edward Shey, a Pensioner, and School Master at Rawdon, who was discovered

murdered at day-light, near to the well in the square in front of the Officer's quarters in the North Barracks.

On the inspection of the body, by Dr. Sterling and Dr. Head, it appeared he had received a wound with a sharp instrument in the right breast, which broke a rib and penetrated through the vena cava, close to the heart, and must have caused almost instantaneous death. Verdict, Wilful Murder, by some person or persons unknown.

AGRICULTUEAL EXHIBITION.

The Quebec Agricultural Society's annual Shew of fatted Swine and Poultry was held on the Upper-Town Market-place on the 5th, where a number of Premiums and Gratuities were adjudged to the different competitors.

The Shew was not so extensive as in former years; some of the articles exhibited were of a very superior quality, particularly the Pork, and shewing an increased attention on the part of the farmers to the breed.

The River between the Island of Orleans and the North Shore not being yet frozen over, the Inhabitants of that part of the District, which usually supplies the Market with some of the best Pork, could not attend this Shew, and it is understood that another day has been fixed for a Shew, for the Island only.

UPPER-CANADA.

From the official documents taken for the purpose of completing that department of the "Royal Calendar of Upper-Canada" for 1825; and, through the operation of the Census Act passed the last Session of Parliament, and a greater attention and accuracy in making the returns, an actual increase of twenty-one thousand and twenty-seven souls over and above the numbers officially returned last year!!

Serious Accident.—Mr. Joseph Wenham, Teller in the Bank of Upper-Canada has met with an alarming accident. Riding on a spirited horse on Christmas day last, in company with a friend, the horse took fright and ran off into the wood, by the road side, when the hough of a tree coming in contact with W's head, broke the bridge of his nose, knocked him off and dislocated his elbow joint. Mr. Wenham is otherwise seriously bruised and injured, and has been insensible nearly ever since. The skilful attendance of Dr. Widiter, however, aided by a good constitution, is likely to bring about a speedy convalescence.

Fire.—On the 30th December a fire broke out in the House of Assembly in York U. Canada; and before it could be subdued the whole of the centre building and one of the wings were reduced to ashes.

As the fire originated in the rooms appropriated to the use of Dr. Powell, and his Clerks—the whole of his papers are lost; but the Library, the Furniture, and all the Valuables of the centre, or main body, of the building, and of the southern wing are saved. Nevertheless, the total loss and damage, exclusive of what has been destroyed in Dr. Powell's suit of apartments, cannot be estimated at less than £2000;—which, in the present state of the finances, and debt, of the Province, cannot be considered as a trifling affair.—No part of the property was insured—indeed, one would have thought that if any building was safe that was, isolated, as it is, and a massive brick building, free from the usual liabilities to danger of this kind.

[Deaths].—Lately at L'Assomption aged 64, the Revd. Mr. Roy, Archdeacon and Curate of the Parish of St. Pierre de Portage, after a long and lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, sincerely regretted by his friends and parishioners. He was upwards of twenty years Curate of this Parish.

In Montreal, on the 19th inst. Mr. Thomas Ridd, Printer.

On the 31st December at Glengary, U. C. John M'Donell, of Ardnochie, aged 70 years, a most worthy and respectable man. His father and himself emigrated to the British Province of New-York in 1773; from Glengary, Inverness-shire, and on the breaking out of the American war, they both joined the Royal standard, and came into Canada under the protection of Sir William Johnson.—The deceased was the lineal representative and head, called in Gaelic *Ceann Teigh*, of a most numerous branch of the family and followers of Macdonell of Glengary. His body was fol-

lowed to the place of interment at St. Raphael, by a numerous body of Gentlemen and other inhabitants of the counties of Glengary and Stormont.

At Wolfesfield, near Quebec, Robert Dunn, Esqr. youngest son of the late Honorable Thomas Dunn, aged 35 years.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LOWER CANADA.

Provincial Secretary's Office.—Quebec, 14th Oct. 1824.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz :

Robert Paterson, Esquire, to be a Warden of the Trinity House of Quebec.

John Coffee, a Culler of Staves in and for the Province of Lower Canada.

Robert Layfield to be Tidesman in and for the Port of Quebec, in the room of David Morgan, deceased.

17th November, 1824.

Denis Benjamin Papineau, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for the district of Montreuil, also Commissioner for the trial of small Causes in the Seigniory of La Petite Nation, in the County of York, in the district of Montreal.

Robert Buchanan, Paul Lacroix and Joseph Ignace Leclair, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for the district of Montreal, also Commissioners for the trial of small Causes in the parish of St. Therese de Blainville, in the said district.

Paul Bertrand, Gentleman, a Public Notary for the Province of Lower Canada.

James Murray, Inspector of Beef and Pork for the district of Montreal,

16th Dec. 1824.—Frederick Griffin, Esquire, to practice the Law in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice in this Province.

William Stewart, Gentleman, Surgeon to the Forces to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in this Province.

John Theophile Brasseur, Esqr. to practice the Law in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice in ditto, ditto.

IMPORTS, 1824.

AT QUEBEC.			
Entered—619 Vessels, 150,000 Tons, 6834 Men.			
108 Pipes,	Madeira	27 Butts,	Sherry
53 Hhds.	Wine.	1 Pipe,	Wine.
129 Qr.	17,750	9 Hhds.	3982
Casks,	Gallons.		Galls.
80 Cks. & Cases,		349 Pipes,	Fayal
347 Pipes,	Port,	116 Hhds.	Wine.
22 Hhds.	23,258		43,132
10 Qr.	Gal-	85 Pipes,	Sicilian
Casks,	lons.	142 Hhds.	Wine.
291 Cks. & Cases,		50 Qr.	18,216
227 Pipes,	Tene-	Casks,	Galls.
190 Hhds.	riff.	6 Pipes,	Italian
229 Qr.	40,996	4 Cks. &	Wine.
Casks,	Galls.	Cas.	624
3 Cks. & Cases,			Galls.
1 Butt,	Span-	56 Hhds.	French
350 Pipes,	ish	295 Cks. &	Wine.
227 Hhds.	Wine.	Cas.	5919
15 Qr.	89,264		Galls.
Casks,	Galls.	20 Cases, Hock—163	
20 Cks. & Cases,		Galls.	
		1 Cask,	Whis-
		4 Kegs,	key—36
			Galls.
		324 Pipes,	Brandy.
		35 Hhds.	54,385
			Galls.

558 Pipes,	}	Gin.
25 Hhds.		62453
		Gall.
9158 Puns.	}	Rum.
909 Hhds.		937,555
15 Qr.		Galls.
Casks,		
656 Casks,	}	Molasses,
		79,689
864 Casks	}	Ref. Sugar
		642021
		Musco-
5260 Casks,	}	vado
1455 Bags,		Sugar.
23 Cases,		2,286,-
		957 lbs.
586 Casks,	}	Coffee.
50 Bags,		299,-
		236 lbs
		Leaf
17 Casks,	}	Tobac-
7 Bales,		co. 20.
		990 lbs.
91 Boxes manufact.		do. 75 lbs.
3 Cases Suuff,—		625 lbs.
21012 Packs Playing		Cards.
150801 Minots Salt.		
116 Chests Hyson		Tea—7258 lbs.
1997 Chests,	}	Other
35 Packa-		Teas.
gas,		157,-
		632 lb
N. B.—Three per Cent has been deducted from all the above articles, except the Playing Cards.		
* Value of Merchandise paying 2 1-2 per Cent.		
		£787,520 0 0
Value of		
of Free		
Goods,		8,813 17 0
		<u>L.796,633 17 0</u>

AT NEW CARLISLE.
(From 10th Oct. 1823,
to 10th Oct. 1824.)

Entered—36 Vessels,—6389
Tons,—366 Men,

9986 Galls. Rum,
100 Do. Wine,
729 Do. Brandy,
1422 Galls. Molasses,
1616 Pounds Refined
Sugar.

8546 Do. Muscovado
Sugar.
802 Do. Tea,
60 Do. Tea,
60 Do. Manufactured
Tobacco.

N. B.—3 per Cent deduct-
ed from the above articles.
48,300 Minots Salt—
Duty Free.

Value of Merchandise pay-
ing 2 1/2 per Cent,
£8736 5 7

AT GASPE.

(From 5th July 1823, to 10th
Oct. 1824.)

Entered—33 Vessels,—38-
29 Tons,—235 Men.

3455 Gallons Rum,
2591 Do. Molasses,
3943 lbs. Muscovado
Sugar,
59 Do. Coffee,
387 Do. Tea,
632 Do. Manufactured
Tobacco.

N. B.—3 per Cent has been
deducted from the above.

929 Tons, } Salt,
212 Moys, } Duty
18035 Minots, } Free

EXPORTS, 1824.

FROM QUEBEC.

CLEAR—680 Vessels, 159-
662 Tons, 7157 Men, 24
of which built this year,
9535 Tons.

1132 Masts & Bows-
prits,
1289 Spars,

19994 Pieces Oak Tim-
ber.

96026—Pine ditto,
6048 — Maple, &c.
3657188 — Staves and
Heading,
80416 — Stave Ends
1052147 — Boards and
Planks,
26161 — Deal Ends

36611 — Battens,
 3821 — Batten
 Ends,
 12764. — Pieces Hand-
 spikes,
 11533 — Oars,
 347 Cords Lathwood,
 1600 Pieces Timber
 Ends,
 392 — Poles
 147800 — Hoops,
 353 Ship's Blocks,
 2392 Pine, }
 334 Trc. } Stave
 and Barrel, } Pucks.
 55108 Bls. Ashes,
 218208 cwt 2 qrs. 16lbs.
 5396 Bushels Wheat
 3968 — Oats,
 4974. — Pease,
 250 — Beans,
 86 Barrels Indian
 Corn,
 1874 — Meal,
 24589 Bushels Flaxseed,
 41901 Barrels Flour,
 18328 Cwt. Biscuit,
 36 Barrels Crackers,
 47 Bbls }
 50 Bush. } Potatoes,
 8843 Barrels Pork,
 3138 — Beef,
 20 Casks, }
 358 Kegs, } rounds,
 & Kitts, } &c.
 43 Kegs, }
 3 Packa- }
 ges, } Tongues,
 21 Kegs Tripe,
 446 — Lard,
 2284 — Butter,
 3 Ham- }
 bers, } Cheese.
 12 Bbls. }
 1546 Casks, } Codfish,
 1414 Cwts. }
 416 Tierces, } Salmon,
 401 Barrels, }
 435 Casks Pickled
 Fish,
 523 Bbls. } Her.
 165 Boxes, } rings-
 143 Casks Oil,
 50 Tons Oil Cake
 151 boxes Soap,
 72 — Candles,
 421 Casks Ale and
 Porter,

44 Boxes, }
 11 Kegs, } Essence
 of Spice
 12 Casks Cider,
 3 Puns. Pepper-
 mint,
 2 Casks Noyseau,
 2 Puns. Whiskey
 7 Bbls. }
 4 Boxes, } Canadian
 5 Jars, } Balm.
 670 Barrels Apples
 39 do. Onions,
 12 Kegs Cranberies,
 31 Packages Trees
 and Plants,
 25 Casks, }
 20 Bush. } Malt
 1 Bag Hops,
 10 Boxes Bark Work
 2 Cases Oil Turpen-
 tine,
 2 Boxes Maple Su-
 gar,
 1 Boxes Hemp,
 1 Cask Tallow,
 3 Casks, } Mocca-
 180 Pairs, } sins
 3 Barrels Deer
 Horns,
 4100 Ox Horns,
 20 Seal Skin Coats.
 2 Casks, }
 20 Loose } Hides.
 1 Pun. Bark,
 5 Casks, } Clover
 2 Bags. } Seed.
 1 Cask Sarsaparilla,
 11 Barrels, } Car-
 3 Boxes, } rots,
 3 Horses,
 2 Oxen,
 18 Sheep,
 22 Turkeys,
 6 Geese,
 42 Casks, }
 19 Boxes, } Tobac.
 2 Cwt.
 7 Kegs Snuff,
 2 Puns, } Bees'
 1 Box, } Wax,
 34 Stoves,

FURS AND PELTRIES.

797 Fox Skins,

- 7685 Martin
- 376 Fisher,
- 1983 Minx,
- 2053 Otter,
- 86 Squirrel,
- 1904 Bear and CuB.
- 5 Wolf,
- 20799 lb. Beaver,
- 12 Loupscervier, Sk.
- 9552 Raccoon,
- 5495 Muskrat,
- 4665 Rabbit,
- 401 Cat,
- 865 Lynx,
- 1838 Deer,
- 36 Swan,
- 2 Carcajour,
- 18 Buffalo,
- 4 Weasel,
- 3 Kegs Castorum,

SUNDRY IMPORTED GOODS EXPORTED.

- 16 Casks, } Wine.
- 10 Cases, } Wine.
- 17 Puns. Rum,
- 5 do. Molasses,
- 3 Cwt. } Sugar.
- 6 Casks, } Sugar.
- 2 Chests Tea,
- 3 Pipes, } Brandy.
- 1 Keg, } Brandy.
- 219 Boxes Raisins,
- 1 Bag Almonds,
- 70 Tons Coals,
- 14 Tons, } Log-
- 18 Pieces, } wood,
- 30 Kegs Paint,
- 78 Coils Cordage,
- 156 Lbs. Lead,
- 7 Casks Broken Glass,
- 9 Puns. } Old
- 2 Boxes, } Cop-
- 947 Lbs, } per.

- 132 Pieces Cast Iron,
- 154 Bndles Iron Hoops,
- 2 Cwt. Shot,
- 137 Barrels Gun Powder,
- 103 Pieces, } Salt
- 2199 Minots, } Salt
- 541 Packages Merchandize.

FROM NEW CARLISLE.

- CLEARED.—34 Vessels,
 5900 Tons, 868 Men.
 28915 Cwt. Cod-fish,
 5475 Gallons Oil,
 1 Barrel Salmon,
 12 Kegs Sounds,
 2 Barrels Herringe
 4519 Tons Pine Timber,

- 73 Tons, } Birch.
- 58 Pieces } Birch.
- 875 Deals,
- 166 Cords Lathwood,
- 219 Spars,

FROM GASTE.

- CLEARED—38 Vessels,
 3885 Tons, 284 Men,
 39055 Cwt. Cod-fish,
 269 Barrels do,
 1 — Sounds,
 140 Casks, } Oil.
- 27 Tons, } Oil.
- 3805 Galls, } Oil.
- 276 Pieces Pine Timber,
- 1299 — Plank,
- 2 Cords Lathwood
- 1392 Pieces Staves and Heading,
- 33 Spars.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, 8th January 1825.

The Members assembled at 2 o'clock P. M. on notice from the Clerk,

PRESENT :

Messrs. Amiot, Attorney General, Bourdages, Blanchet, Belanger, Burcau, Bor-
gla, Berthelot, Barbier, Boissonault, Cavillier, Clouet, Carron, Courteau, Cannon,
Deligny, De Rocheblave, De Rouville, Despres, Dessaulles, De St. Ours, Drolet,
Dumont, Fraser, Hency, Lagueux, Laterrriere, Massue, Montigny, Neilson, Papineau,
Proulx, Perrault, Quesnel, Quirouet, Ranvoize, Raymond, Robitaille, Rochon,
Simpson, Taschereau, Turgeon, Vallieres, Vulois, Viger, and Young.—46.

On their return from the Legislative Council Chamber :

Mr. CUVILLIER proposed L. J. Papineau Esquire, member for the west ward of
Montreal as speaker.

Mr. BOURDAGES proposed J. Remy Vallieres De St. Real Esq. member for
the Upper Town of Quebec.

Debates ensued which lasted a quarter of an hour.

On a division there were for Mr. Papineau 32 for Mr. Vallieres 12, Mr. P.
being elected, was accordingly conducted to the Chair in the usual manner, and
the house adjourned till Monday at one o'clock, on which day the Speaker elect
was presented to His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, 10th Jan. 1825.

This day at two o'clock, His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR came down
in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, and
the members of the Assembly, with Mr. Papineau, their Speaker elect, being in at-
tendance below the Bar, the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Council expressed
his Excellency's allowance of the choice of the House of Assembly; and then His
Excellency was pleased to deliver the following SPEECH :

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The administration of the Government of this colony having devolved upon
me in consequence of the absence of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, I
have judged it expedient to call you together at a season of the year, which I am
led to consider as the best suited to your private convenience, and as affording the
greatest portion of leisure for the despatch of business.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall with as little delay as possible cause to be laid before you an account
of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown and of the Expenditure of the Civil Es-
tablishment during the last year, accompanied by such statements and returns as
will enable you to judge of the resources of this rising Colony, and of the means
which it possesses to provide for the civil expenditure of the Provincial Government,
and to promote internal improvement, without the imposition of Duties upon its
commerce or its industry to an extent that can be felt as a burthen by its inhab-
itants.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Persuaded as I am of your devotion to the best of sovereigns, and of your earn-
est desire to promote the general welfare of your fellow subjects for whom you are
called to legislate, I cannot but anticipate the most beneficial results from your pro-
ceedings.

Although entering for the first time on the administration of the government, I have
resided long enough in the Province to become personally acquainted with most of
you, and it affords me the highest gratification to declare that I have not in any
part of the King's Dominions remarked a firmer attachment to His Majesty's Per-

son and Government than I have observed in you individually; I have therefore the best ground to rely upon your collective exertions.

I trust, Gentlemen, that you will cordially unite for the purpose of doing away any difficulties which may heretofore have arisen, and for preventing by an amicable arrangement of the Financial concerns of this Province, the recurrence of such difficulties in future.

The abundance of the late Harvest and the increasing prosperity of the Province are subjects of heartfelt congratulation to us all: a state of greater tranquillity cannot well be imagined than that which we now enjoy; and both the kind disposition of Providence, and the fostering care of a paternal Government, hold out to you the strongest encouragement to pursue, in your legislative capacity, such a course, as may best secure the present, and promote the future happiness of your fellow subjects in this part of His Majesty's Dominions; and I beg you to be assured that nothing is more earnestly the object of my wishes than to contribute by every means in my power to the attainment of so-desireable an end.

Tuesday, January 11th.

Leave was given to introduce a bill further to continue or a limited time "An Act to facilitate the administration of Justice in certain small matters therein mentioned." and the bill was presented and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday.

A Committee to report the draft of an address, in answer to the speech from the throne was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Taschereau, Viger, Cuvillier, Heney, Neilson, Vallieres & Borgia.

And Grand Committees of Privileges; for Grievances; for Courts of Justice; for Agriculture and Commerce, and a Committee to keep up a good correspondence between the two houses of the legislature, were also appointed.

On the Clerk presenting his report of the Library of the House it was ordered that a Committee be appointed with instructions to enquire into the best method of allowing the public the advantage (under certain regulations) of having access to the Library during the recess of the Sessions of the Legislature.

The Clerk's report relating to his Assistants and extra writers was presented to the House by Mr. Speaker and afterwards referred to a Special Committee.

The draft of an address in answer to His Excellency the Lt. Governor's speech at the opening of the session was prepared to the House and concurred with and ordered to be presented by the whole—

A petition from the Members of the Quebec Friendly Society praying for an incorporation was presented to the House by Mr. Blanchet and referred to a special Committee.

A petition from divers inhabitants of Beauport, proprietors of lands on the borders of the St. Lawrence, complaining of the destruction of their fisheries by rafts and praying for a more certain remedy thereto, was presented to the House by Mr. Neilson, and referred to a special Committee.

Leave was given Mr. Viger to introduce a Bill to remove all doubts as regards the benefits of *cession des biens* to which debtors are entitled in certain cases mentioned—accordingly the Bill was presented to the house, and it was received, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

A bill to provide schools of elementary education for the youth of this province on the system of mutual instruction was introduced by Mr. Borgia—was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.

A letter from Sir Jas. McIntosh, Member of the House of Commons of Great Britain, acknowledging the receipt of the Resolution of the House of the 4th March last, was read to the House.

Mr. Blanchet moved, that a Special Committee, be appointed to report on the best plan of giving publicity to the proceedings of the House, in addition to the usual publication of the Journals, and to consider if it be not possible to improve the compilation of the Journals—on a debate the motion was unanimously negatived.

On Motion of Mr. Neilson, it was resolved, that the House form itself into a Committee to morrow, to consider if any and what amendments are necessary to be made to the Laws now in force for regulating the Election of Members to serve in the Assembly.

On Motion of Mr. Taschereau, it was resolved, that the House form itself into

Committee on Friday next, to consider the expediency of amending the Act for the better regulation of the Fisheries in the Inferior District of Gaspé and the Counties of Cornwallis and Northumberland.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 12th January.

The Messengers appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to receive the House with his address, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to fix on Friday next at three o'clock P. M. Leave was given to introduce the following Bills, which were respectively read for the first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next:

A Bill to continue for a limited time certain acts therein mentioned, relating to the trial of contested Elections.

A Bill to continue for a limited time, two certain Acts therein mentioned, relating to the Watch and night Lights in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

A Bill to continue for a limited time, two certain Acts therein mentioned, relating to the inspection of Fish and Oil, intended for exportation.

A Petition from divers Wesleyan Methodists of Montreal, praying to enjoy the same privileges as their fellow subjects of other persuasions in the Province, was presented to the House, and referred to a special committee.

A Petition from William Phillips of Quebec, Inspector of Flour, praying for an increase of fees, was presented, and referred to a special committee.

A Bill was introduced; upon leave obtained, to continue for a limited time two certain Acts therein mentioned, relating to the Lumber trade, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the expediency of amending the Judicature Act, came to a resolution, which being reported to the House and agreed to, leave was given to bring in a Bill to amend the said Act, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.

A Bill to afford speedy redress against Tenants and Lessees, was brought up upon leave, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, 14th January, 1825.

This day at two o'clock, the House went up to the Castle of St. Lewis, and presented the following address in answer to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Speech, at the opening of the Session:—

To His Excellency the Honourable Sir FRANCIS NATHANIEL BURTON, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover, Lieutenant-Governor in and over the Province of Lower-Canada, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Lower-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled; beg leave to return your Excellency our humble thanks for your Speech from the Throne.

We are fully sensible of your Excellency's attention in calling the Legislature together at a season of the year which is considered as best suited to our private convenience, and as affording the greatest portion of leisure for the dispatch of public business.

We trust that your Excellency will not be disappointed in the hope that you entertain of beneficial results from our proceedings, as we can assure your Excellency of our devotion to the best of Sovereigns, and of our earnest desire to promote the public welfare.

Although your Excellency is entering for the first time on the administration of the Government, your previous residence in the Province has enabled you to acquire a knowledge of the general state of the country, which must be of the greatest advantage to the interests of the Crown, and of his Majesty's subjects;—it has, further, not only made you personally acquainted with most of us, but has afforded to us also an opportunity of observing in your Excellency those amiable and conciliatory qualities of mind by which we trust the Legislative Bodies may be brought to unite for the purpose of doing away any difficulties which may heretofore have arisen, and for preventing, by an amicable arrangement of the financial concerns of the Province, the recurrence of such difficulties in future.

In the abundance of the late harvest and the increasing prosperity of the Pro-

vince, we have indeed subjects of general congratulation; and both the kind dispensations of Providence; and the fostering care of a Paternal Government, united to a state of perfect tranquillity, hold out to us the strongest inducements to pursue in our Legislative capacity, such a course as may best promote the future happiness of our fellow-subjects in this part of his Majesty's Dominions.

The assurance of your Excellency's concurrence in so desirable an end, strengthens, if possible, the conviction we have already had reason to entertain, that nothing is more earnestly the object of your wishes than to contribute, by every means in your power, to the attainment of those important objects to which your Excellency has directed our attention.

To which his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to make the following answer:—

GENTLEMEN,

It is highly satisfactory to me to receive this loyal Address, which will enable me to convey to the foot of the Throne, the assurance of your dutiful attachment to his Majesty's Person and Government; I feel, at the same time, most sensibly the kind expressions of regard it contains towards me individually, and for which I beg you to accept my warmest thanks.

At the hour appointed Mr. Speaker and the House went up with the Address of the House, which Mr. Speaker delivered to his His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in the following words:

To His Excellency the Honorable SIR FRANCIS BURTON, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor, in and over the Province of Lower-Canada, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the House of Assembly of Lower-Canada, in Provincial Parliament convened, most humbly pray your Excellency to accept our thanks for the Speech which Your Excellency was pleased to pronounce at the opening of this Provincial Parliament.

We see with great satisfaction that the Government of this Colony has devolved upon you, in the absence of His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

We thank your Excellency for having judged it expedient to convoke the Parliament at the season of the year which you consider as the best suited to our private convenience, and at a time when there is the greatest portion of leisure for the despatch of Public Business.

When we shall receive the accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province, and the Statements and Returns which Your Excellency is pleased to inform us will be laid before this House by Your Excellency's Command, we shall not fail to take them into consideration, with a view to provide for the Civil Expenditure of the Provincial Government, and to promote internal improvements. It will give us great satisfaction to find that these objects may be effected without the imposition of duties burthensome to the Commerce and Industry of the Province.

We cannot but be highly gratified by the confidence which Your Excellency reposes in the faithful Commons of Lower Canada, by expressing your conviction of our devotion to the best of Sovereigns, and of our earnest desire to promote the general welfare of our fellow Citizens, for whose interest we are called to legislate. We shall esteem ourselves happy in realizing the hopes which Your Excellency has conceived of our proceedings.

It must be to us a subject of high satisfaction to learn from Your Excellency, that although entering for the first time on the administration of the Government, you have nevertheless resided long enough in the Province to become personally acquainted with the most of us, and that you do us the justice to declare with the highest gratification that you have not in any part of His Majesty's person and Government than that which you have observed in us individually. We shall endeavour to justify the hope which your Excellency has founded on our common labours.— We shall ever be disposed to do what may depend upon us, for preventing by a suitable arrangement, the recurrence of the difficulties which have arisen respecting the Finances.

We acknowledge with your Excellency that we have many motives of mutual congratulations connected with the state of the Province. The tranquillity which we

enjoy under the protection of a paternal Sovereign, is to us a powerful inducement to adopt such a course as may best secure the happiness of our fellow subjects, and we entreat your Excellency to accept our warmest thanks for the assurance of your most earnest wishes to contribute by every means in your power to so desirable an end.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,

I shall have much satisfaction in transmitting to the foot of the Throne, the Address you have now presented to me. From the assurances it contains, I indulge the hope, that the result of your proceedings during the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, will tend, equally to evince your attachment to His Majesty's Person and Government, and to promote the tranquillity, happiness, and welfare of your fellow subjects in this part of His Majesty's dominions.

The declarations you have been pleased to make, of your great satisfaction that the administration of the Government has devolved upon me, in consequence of the absence of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, is most gratifying to my feelings, and demands my sincere acknowledgments, which I beg you to receive.

The House being returned to their apartments, a Message from the Legislative Council announced that that Honorable Body had received with satisfaction the Message and the Resolve of the House, appointing a Committee to keep up a Good Correspondence between the two Houses; and that a Committee composed of the Honorable Messrs. Hale, Irvine and Felton had been appointed a Committee of good Correspondence on their part; was received by Mr. De Levy, one of the Masters in Chancery.

Leave was given Mr. Young to introduce a Bill further to continue certain Acts mentioned, relating to the Lumber Trade; the Bill accordingly read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday next.

On Motion of Mr. Viger, the House went into Committee on the Act to repeal and amend certain parts of the 34th Geo. 111. "for the division of the Province to amend the Judicature there of;" Mr. Belanger, from the Chair, reported a Resolution which was agreed to by the House, to the effect that it is expedient to amend the above Act; and Mr. Viger accordingly obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal and amend the same; which was presented, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Saturday next.

Mr. Belanger obtained leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the exercise of the rights, and to facilitate the recovery of rents appertaining to proprietors or lessors against tenants or lessees, and for other purposes; the Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Tuesday next.

On Motion of Mr. Neilson it was resolved, that the House go into Committee on Monday next, to consider and report of the Counties of the Province, and for encreasing and better apportioning the representation of the aforesaid Counties in the Assembly of the Province.

Mr. De Rochblave presented the Report of the Commissioners of the Lachine Canal, and it was referred to a Special Committee.

The Bill "to facilitate the Administration of Justice in certain small matters," was read a second time, and on Motion of Mr. Taschereau referred to a Special Committee.

The House went into Committee on the Election Laws, and a Resolution was reported and agreed to by the House, that it is necessary to consolidate all Acts in force relating to the election of Members to serve in the Assembly and to the duties of Returning Officers and further to amend the same; a Bill was accordingly presented by Mr. Neilson for that purpose, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Tuesday next.

Mr. Viger presented to the house a petition from the Stockholders of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company praying for an act of incorporation—referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Berthelot, presented a petition from the Wesleyan Methodists of the District of Three Rivers; and Mr. Vallieres a petition from persons of the same religious sect in the District of Quebec, both petitions praying a law to authorize their Ministers to solemnize marriages to administer the baptismal rites, and bury the dead, and to keep authenticated registers for that purpose.—referred to the special

committee on the petition of the Wesleyan Methodists of the District of Montreal.

Mr. Neilson presented a petition from Joseph Dorion, Esqr. and others, electors of the County of Hampshire, preferring grounds of complaint against the return of John Cannon, Esq. member of the house, for the aforesaid country whereupon it was moved that the complaints, if true, be sufficient to void the election of Mr. Cannon.—The motion was ordered for further consideration on Wednesday next.

Mr. Berthelot presented a petition from the Freeholders of the parish of Rivière du Loup, district of Three Rivers, praying for a law to regulate their Common—referred to a special Committee.

Mr. Bourdages presented a petition from divers electors of the County of Bedford against the return and election of J. B. Hertel De Rouville, Esqr.—further consideration on Monday next.

Mr. Taschereau obtained leave to bring in a bill further to continue, for a limited time, two acts mentioned, relating to houses of Correction in the Province, read a first time and ordered for a second reading on Monday next.

Mr. Taschereau also obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue an act mentioned, to provide a temporary house of correction for the district of Three Rivers, read a first time and ordered for a second reading on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Bourdages, seconded by Mr. Barbier it was resolved that "it is a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons of Lower Canada for any Legislative Councillor of this Province to interfere with or concern himself in, the Election of Members to serve for the Commons of this Province, in Provincial Parliament."

Mr. Cu villier obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the City of Montreal, read a first time and ordered for a second reading on Friday next.

Mr. Viger obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue for a limited time the 3d. Geo. IV. for the division of the Province to amend the Judicature thereof Sec.—read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Viger obtained leave to bring in a bill for better regulating the formalitie of authentic acts passed before notaries, read a first time, to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Belanger presented to the House the report of the Commissioners for the relief of insane persons and foundlings.

Mr. Neilson obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate and grant for a limited time certain fees to the Clerks of the Markets in Quebec and Montreal,—read a first time, to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Neilson obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of the subject in more effectually enforcing the royal instructions of his late Majesty relating to the expense and fees to be allowed upon grants of the Waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, and to punish persons offending against the aforesaid Royal Instructions—read a first time, to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Attorney General obtained leave to bring in a bill to remedy the impropident grants of the West Lands of the Crown,—read a first time, to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. De Rocheblave an address to His Excellency the Lt. Governor was passed, praying that he would order certain plans, accounts and corresponding vouchers of the Commissioners of the Lachine Canal, transmitted to the Secretary's Office, to be presented to the House.

The bill to provide Schools of elementary education, on the plan of mutual instruction, for the youth of the Province, after a second reading, was referred to a Special Committee.

The bill to continue for a limited time the act, for the division of the Province, to amend the Judicature thereof, was ordered to be taken into consideration by a Committee of the whole house on Tuesday next.

The house went into committee on the act for the speedy remedy of abuses prejudicial to agriculture and resolved that it is expedient to amend the same.

Saturday, 15th January.

Mr. Blanchet presented a petition from Jacques Morin praying the exclusive privilege to build a bridge of any kind whatsoever over the branch of the river St. Nicholas, in the County of Devon,—referred to a special committee.

Mr. Latterrière presented the petition of François Cloutier praying the exclusive

privilege of building a toll bridge over the river separating the parishes of St. Anne and St. Joachim, Country of Northumberland,—referred to a Special Committee.

On Motion of Mr. Berthelot, seconded by Mr. Latérière, it was resolved that a Special Committee be appointed to enquire into the causes that have retarded the finishing of the road between St. Joachim and St. Paul's Bay, in the County of Northumberland, and into the means of completing the same in a proper manner.

Monday, 17th January.

Mr. Bourdages gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move for the House in Committee to consider whether it is expedient to form any new districts within the District of Montreal.

On motion of Mr. Blanchet it was ordered that he have leave to bring in a bill to appoint an agent for this Province in Great Britain; the Bill was accordingly presented read a first time and ordered for a second reading on Saturday the 22d inst.

On motion of Mr. Blanchet it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what abuses have resulted from the manner in which lands in the Seigneuries of this Province are at present granted—the committee to have the power to report to the house from time to time.

The bill to remove all doubts with respect to the benefit of the *Cession des biens* was referred, after a second reading to a special committee.

The house went into committee on the act to regulate the Fisheries, in the District of Gaspé &c.; and passed a resolution, which was agreed to by the house, that it is expedient to amend the same, and a special Committee was appointed for that purpose.

A Petition from Jean Baptiste Lague, of the Country of Bedford was presented to the House by Mr. Bourdages, and the same was referred to a Special Committee.

A Petition of Elizabeth Dumas, widow of Augustus Welling, late Serjeant at Arms, was read by Mr. Neilson, who informed the House that His Excellency was acquainted with the purposp of the said Petition, and gave his consent that the House may proceed thereon as they shall think fit. Then the Petition was received and read, and the same was referred to a Special Committee.

A Petition of J. B. René Hertel de Rouville, Esquire Member of the House, was presented by Mr. Cuvillier, who moved that the subject matter of the said Petition be heard at the Bar, at the same time that Mr. Bourdage's motion respecting the Petition of the Electors of the Country of Bedford.

A Petition of dyers Electors of the Borough of Wm. Henry, was presented to the House by Mr. Neilson, who moved a resolve, seconded by Mr. Bureau, that the grounds and reasons of complaint set forth in the said Petition, if true, were sufficient to make void the Election of the said Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke, Esq.

The further consideration of the said motion was postponed till Wednesday next.

The Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the unlawful practice of cutting or felling timber upon the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and upon the ungranted lands of the Crown in this Province; the same was received, read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The Special Committee on the Petition of the Stockholders of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, praying for an Act of Incorporation of the said Company, reported in favor of the said Petition.

Mr. Viger moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Quebec Fire Assurance Company; the same was received, read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.

A Bill relating to controverted Election of Members to serye in the Assembly of this Province, was, according to order, read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

A Bill relating to the Watch and Night Lights in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, was, according to order, read a second time and referred to a Special Committee.

A Bill to continue two Acts respecting the Inspection of Fish and Oil, intended for exportation, was, accordingly to order, read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

A Bill respecting the Lumber Trade, was, according to order, read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

A Bill to continue two Acts relating to the House of Correction in the several Districts of this Province, was, according to order, read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

A Bill providing a temporary House of Correction for the District of Three Rivers, was, according to order, read a second time and referred to a Special Committee.

A Bill relating to the Militia of this Province, was, according to order, read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider if any alterations were necessary in the division of the Counties of this Province, and to increase the representation of the said Counties in the Assembly of this Province.

The order of the day to take into consideration a motion made by Mr. Bourdages, on Friday last, about the Petition against the return and Election of J. B. René Hertel de Rouville, being read.

Mr. Cuvillier moved for the postponing of the said motion till Wednesday next.

The House divided.—Yeas 31.—Nays 7.

So it was carried in the affirmative; and,

Resolved accordingly.

Then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, 18th January, 1825.

Jean Baptiste Fortin, Esquire, having previously taken the oath according to Law, took his seat in the House.

The Messengers reported to the House that their Address of Saturday last to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying he would be pleased to order to be laid before this House, copies of such Plans, Accounts and corresponding Vouchers as have been transmitted to the Office of the Civil Secretary, by the Commissioners of the Lachine Canal, had been presented to His Excellency, and that he had been pleased to say he would comply with the desires of the House.

The report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His late Majesty, "to secure the Inhabitants of the Inferior District of Gaspé in the possession and enjoyment of their lands."

A Petition of Sarah Sills, of Three Rivers, Spinster, was presented to the House by Mr. Ranvozyé, and the same was received, read and referred to a Special Committee.

A Petition of divers inhabitants of the City and District of Montreal was presented to the House by Mr. Rocheblave, and the same was received, read and referred to a Special Committee.

The following petitions were also presented to the House, received and referred to Special Committees.

A Petition of the Wesleyan Methodists of St. Armand and the Township of Stanbridge; of the Wesleyan Methodists of the Townships of Stuckley, Bolton and Stefford; of the Wesleyan Methodists of the Townships of Stanstead and Barnston; of the Wesleyan Methodists of the Seigniories of La Colle, De Lery and Foucault; of Lt. Col Vassal de Monviel, Adj. Genl. of Militia; of the Inspectors of Fish and Oil for the District of Quebec; of Benjamin Spearman, a Militiaman; of divers inhabitants of the City of Montreal: of J. P. Leprohon, Esquire of Montreal.

Mr. Latérière of the Special Committee on the petition of François Cloutier of the parish of Saint Thomas, reported in favor of the petition, and a Bill was brought up to authorise François Cloutier to build a toll bridge over the river which divides the parish of St. Ann's from St. Joachim, the same was received and read for the first time and ordered to be read a second time Saturday next.

A Bill brought up by Mr. Neilson, to augment the number of representatives to serve in the Assembly of this Province, and for that purpose to increase and make a new and general subdivision of the Province into counties, was received and read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to morrow.

The two following bills were according to order read a second time and referred to a Special Committee.

Bill to regulate the exercise of the rights and to facilitate the recovery of rents appertaining to proprietors and lessors, against their tenants and lessees and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Bill to consolidate certain acts therein mentioned relating to the election of Mem-

bers to serve in the Assembly of this Province, to the duty of returning officers, and for other purposes;

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the third year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty, George the Third," intituled, "An Act for the division of the Province of Lower Canada to amend the Judicature thereof mentioned, inasmuch as the same relates to the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, and made several amendments thereto."

The said Bill was ordered to be engrossed—and then the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Juny. 19, 1825.

It was resolved that this House will resolve itself into a Committee, on Friday next, to consider the expediency of erecting new Jurisdictions in the Districts of Quebec and Montreal.

A Petition of divers electors of the County of Richelieu against the return of the members elected for the said Country, was presented to the House.

A Petition of the Inspectors and Measures of Staves, Praying for an increase of fees, was presented to the House.

Upon the House being moved, it was ordered that the entries upon the Journals of the 2d March 1818, relating to the Message of His Excellency the then Governor in Chief, and that of the 8th February 1819, relating to the Message of His Grace the late Duke of Richmond, conveying the decision and directions of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent; relative to the Impeachment of M. Justice Poucher by this House, be now read; and the same being read, it was Resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the despatches containing the commands referred to in the said Messages.

A bill for better regulating the formalities of Acts passed before Notaries, was according to order, read a second time and referred to a Special Committee of five Members.

A bill regulating and granting for a limited time certain fees to the Clerks of the Markets in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and in the town of Three-Rivers, was according to order, read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole House, on Saturday next.

A bill for the relief of the subject in more effectually enforcing the Royal Instructions of his late most Gracious Majesty, relative to the expense and fees to be allowed upon Grants of the Waste Lands of the Crown was according to order, read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee of five Members.

The Bill to augment the number of Representatives to serve in the Assembly of this Province &c. was according to order, read a second time and referred to a Special Committee of seven Members.

The order for taking into consideration Mr. Neilson's motion of Friday last, "that the grounds and reasons of complaint contained in the Petition of Joseph Dorion, Esqr. against the election and return of John Cannon, Esqr. for the County of Hampshire, if true are sufficient to annul the election of the said John Cannon, being read; and the said motion being considered, the House divided upon the question, and it being carried in the affirmative, it was resolved accordingly.

The order of the day for taking into consideration Mr. Neilson's motion relating to the Petition against the Election of N. F. Uniacke, Esqr. for the Borough of Wm. Henry, was postponed till Friday next.

The order of the day for taking into consideration Mr. Bourdages' motion of Friday last, "that the Petition of the electors of the County of Bedford, against the Return of J. B. R. Hertel de Rouville, Esqr. be now received," and for hearing the said J. B. R. Hertel de Rouville, by his Counsel at the Bar of this House, upon the subject of matter the said Petition, was postponed till to-morrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The House adjourned.

Thursday, 20th.

A petition of sundry electors of the county of Northumberland, against the election of Paschal De Salles Laterriere Esquire, returned for the said county, was presented to the House, received and read; when it was moved by Mr. Lagueux, "that

the grounds and reasons of complaint contained in the said petition, if true, are sufficient to render null the said election, the consideration of which motion was postponed till Monday next."

A petition of sundry electors of the Lower-Town of Quebec, against the election of Thomas A. Young, Esquire, returned for the said Lower-Town, was presented, received and read; when it was moved that the grounds and reasons contained in the said petition, if true, are sufficient to annul the election, the consideration of which motion was postponed till Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a committee, to consider the period when the fourteen days prescribed by law for receiving petitions against the return of members to serve in the Assembly are to expire, and the committee rose without reporting.

Then the order of the day for taking into consideration Mr. Bourdages' motion of Friday last, "that the petition of the electors of the county of Bedford against the election of J. B. R. Hertel De Rouville, Esquire, be now received, and that the said J. B. R. Hertel De Rouville, Esquire, be heard at the bar of the House, by his Counsel, was read.

Louis Plamondon, Esquire, Counsel for the said J. B. R. Hertel De Rouville, Esquire, was then admitted at the bar, and heard in behalf of Mr. De Rouville.

Then it was ordered that the consideration of Mr. Bourdages' motion be postponed till to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, 21st January.

The Messengers with the Address to His Excellency praying that an advance of L. 1000 be made to the Clerk of the House on account of its contingent expenses, reported that His Excellency has been pleased to say, that he would comply with the desires of the House.

The Messengers to His Excellency praying that copies of the Despatches relative to the Impeachment of Mr. Justice Foucher, be laid before the Assembly, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to say, that he would comply with the desires of the House.

Mr. Taschereau presented to the House the Report of the Commissioners, (with plans) appointed to erect a Common Gaol in the District of Saint Francis; referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Bourdages moved to resolve, that the grounds of complaint in the petition of divers Electors of the county of Richelieu, if true are sufficient to make void the Election of Messrs. Dessaulles and De St. Ours; ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Mr. De Rocheblave presented the Report of the corporation of the Montreal General Hospital.

Mr. Berthelot presented a petition from the Wesleyan Methodists of Shipton and Melbourne, praying to enjoy similar rights with other Christian sects—referred to the special Committee on the petition of the Methodists from the cities of Montreal, &c.

The following petitions were presented and referred to special Committees.

A petition from J. P. Thirlwall, praying a drawback on rum imported in 1822; by Mr. Taschereau.

A petition from Pierre Roi dit Lapensee, of Lachine, praying the privilege of building a bridge over that part of the Lachine Canal, which divides his property from the St. Lawrence; by Mr. Viger.

A petition from Marie Francois Normand, widow of William Bouthillier, late gentleman usher of the black rod, praying a pension; by Mr. Dessaulles.

A petition from divers merchants interested in the trade of the Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, praying to be incorporated under the name of the St. Lawrence Company; by Mr. Belanger.

A petition from divers electors of Buckinghamshire, against the return of M. M. Bourdages and J. Bte. Proulx; by Mr. Cuvillier.

A petition from the Misses Dambourges praying relief, by Mr. Valliers.

On motion of Mr. Simpson it was resolved, that the House would go into Committee on Monday next, to consider the expediency of establishing Register offices throughout the Province.

Mr. De Rocheblave, from the Committee on the Petition of the Wesleyan Methodists of different Districts and Townships in the Province, reported that "the Committee after mature deliberation, are of opinion; that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted;" a Bill accordingly was presented; read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Wednesday next.

The following Bills, after a second reading, were referred to a Special Committee.

The Bill for the Incorporation of the city of Montreal.

The Bill for the Incorporation of the city of Quebec.

The Bill to amend certain parts of the Judicature Act of the 34th year of His late Majesty's Reign: and,

The Bill to prevent the cutting or felling Timber upon the Crown and Clergy Reserves and ungranted Lands of the Crown—ordered that it be an Instruction to the Committee on this Bill, to enquire into the expediency of extending similar protection to Lands in the possession of Individuals.

The House then went into Committee, to consider of the expediency of erecting new Jurisdictions in the District of Quebec and Montreal, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

The consideration of the Order of the Day on the motion of Mr. Neilson, to resolve that the grounds of complaint against the Election of Mr. Uniacke, were sufficient, if true, to void his Return, was postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Bourdages' Motion to receive the Petition of divers Electors of the County of Bedford, against the Election of Mr. De Rouville, was, after a debate, rejected on a division of Yeas, 11, Nays 25. [This Petition was rejected on account of the Petitioners not having given the recognizance, which is required by law, before any Petition to contest an Election can be received.]

Saturday, 22d January.

A petition from M. M. Dessaulles and De St. Ours, members praying, that the petition of the Electors of the County of Richelieu be set aside in consequence of the default of surety, presented by Mr. Taschereau, was referred for consideration on Monday next.

A petition from divers freeholders from Montreal and its vicinity praying authority to establish a turnpike road between Montreal and Long Point, presented by Mr. Cuvillier—and a petition from Jas. Cuthbert, junr. student at law, praying legislative interference to enable him to practice at the bar; by Mr. Vallières—were both referred to special committees.

Mr. Taschereau presented the Report of the Commissioners for opening a Road from Drummondville to Sorel, and that of the Commissioners for the Relief of the Insane and others in the District of Three Rivers; and Mr. Bélanger the Report of the Justices of the Peace of the District of Quebec for the relief of Indigent and Sick Emigrants.

On Motion of Mr. Taschereau it was ordered that the House go into Committee on Wednesday next, to consider of the expediency of amending the 36th and 39th Geo. III. for making and repairing Highways, Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Taschereau introduced a Bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to administer Oaths to public accountants, to persons having claims against H. M. Government, to facilitate the recovery of certain Revenues of His Majesty, and introduce a more regular system than heretofore of accounting for the public monies; read a first time ordered for a second reading of Wednesday next.

Mr. Neilson introduced a Bill to enforce the ancient Laws of the Province, compelling Seigneurs to concede their Lands subject only to rents and services, and to facilitate the Re-union of Lands *en roture* to the Domain, in certain cases; read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Tuesday next.

Mr. Attorney General introduced a Bill for establishing Post Houses in the different parts of the Province; read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Wednesday next.

On Motion of Mr. Blanchet, it was ordered, that J. L. Papineau and John Neilson, Esqrs. charged in 1823 with supporting in England the Resolutions of the House in its Petitions to the Imperial Parliament, against the proposed Union of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, be requested to lay before the House such documents as they may respectively have, connected with their proceedings.

- The following bills were read a second time and referred to Special Committees, viz—
- The Bill to appoint an Agent in the United Kingdom.
 - The Bill to incorporate the Fire Assurance Company.
 - The Bill to remedy improvident Grants of the Waste Lands of the Crown.

PARLIAMENT OF UPPER-CANADA.

Tuesday January 11th 1825.

His Excellency, accompanied by His Staff, and heads of departments, proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber, when, being seated on the throne, the Speaker informed the members of the House of Assembly (then in attendance) that the opening of the present Session by a Speech from the throne, was adjourned to Thursday next, in order to give them time for the election of a Speaker.

The members of the Assembly withdrew from the bar, and shortly after taking their seats, Mr. John Wilson, seconded by Mr. Beasley, proposed Mr. Hamilton as a fit and proper person to fill the high and honorable situation of Speaker of the House of Assembly.—This motion was negatived by a majority of four.

Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Cap. Matthews, proposed Mr. John Wilson as Speaker, which was carried by a majority of three.

The Speaker took the chair; and on motion of Mr. Walsh, the house adjourned to Thursday.

Thursday 13th.

The Usher of the Blackrod acquainted the House that His Excellency required their immediate attendance in the Legislative Council Chamber. The House proceeded to the Council Chamber, when His Excellency, after sanctioning the appointment of Mr. Wilson, was graciously pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH.

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

In the absence of any urgent occasion for your deliberations at an earlier period, I have called you together at the time which best accords with the ordinary course of the Public Business.

The accident which has deprived you of the Buildings erected for the use of the Legislature, has been attended with the destruction of documents, the loss of which may produce temporary inconvenience, though I trust it will not render your labors less effectual for the general good.

Since the Legislature was last assembled, a very considerable sum has been dispensed from the Imperial Treasury to the Sufferers by the late War, and the recommendation of His Majesty upon the prayer of this Province, has procured such a modification of the East India Company's Charter, as will, it is hoped, admit of our being supplied henceforward with a most important article of consumption, in a manner that must equally contribute to the increase of lawful commerce, and the suppression of an illicit trade which has been alike injurious to the Revenue, and prejudicial to public morals.

In the success of your Joint Address, praying for a deduction from the British Import Duty on a principal production of the Western District, another instance of the Royal consideration has been afforded, by which much encouragement will be given to the Agricultural exertions of the inhabitants of that portion of the Province, who, though enjoying a fertile soil and genial climate, sustain in a commercial point of view, much comparative inconvenience from their inland situation.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have given directions that the Public Accounts and the Estimates for the present year, shall be laid before you. You will find that a very considerable debt remains undischarged against the funds of the Province, notwithstanding the receipt and application of the arrears awarded by the last Arbitrators. I trust that either

By the improvement of the Revenue, as our population becomes more numerous, by measures which you may find it expedient to advise, with a view to accelerate its increase, the receipts will be made at no distant period, to exceed so far the necessary charges as to afford the prospect of speedy relief from this incumbrance. In the mean time you will find me always disposed to confine our expenditure within the narrowest limits which a prudent regard for the essential interests of the Province will permit; and I fully confide in your readiness to make just provision for the maintenance of the Public Service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

You are met to deliberate on the affairs of the Province of a moment when happily for the interests of mankind, a variety of circumstances have concurred in raising the Great Empire to which we belong, to a height of power and prosperity, not exceeded at any period of her history. Under the auspicious Reign of a beloved Monarch, the Royal Councils and the measures of an United Parliament, have, by the favor of Divine Providence, placed our Parent State in a situation, which claims the respect and admiration of other Countries; and which, while it displays in a remarkable degree the blessings of internal happiness and tranquility, holds forth the best assurance of security and peace to the remotest portion of her Dominions.

The King views with lively interest the efforts which the Colony has directed to the improvement of its Internal communications, and it is a great satisfaction to me to inform you, that His Majesty's Government is disposed to afford its co-operation in a manner that would materially facilitate the completion of these great works projected by the Commissioners for the improvement of our Inland Navigation, whose report, with my recommendation, I was happy to transmit at the request of the Legislature, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. The details of the correspondence which has passed on this subject shall be laid before you. They will exhibit an additional proof of the favorable disposition with which His Majesty's Government regards this Province; and I cannot forbear expressing the persuasion which experience permits me to indulge, that from the continuance of unanimity in your proceedings, and from a mutual confidence between the Government and the People, His Majesty will receive the most convincing assurance that the advantages extended to you, are judiciously and effectually improved.

Nothing of moment occurred this day except the Petitions presented to the house to make void the elections of Messrs. Boulton and Lyons; the first was presented by Mr. Hamilton, the latter by Mr. Rolph.

LAW TERM BILL.—Was read a third time, passed, and a committee appointed to carry it up to the Legislative Council.

Messrs Atty. General, Jones, McClean were appointed a committee, to draft an address pursuant to the resolutions.

Mr. B. Jones gave notice that he would on Monday next move for the appointment of a reporter, or reporters during the present session of Parliament.

Mr. Morris gave notice that he would on Wednesday next move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the registry laws in this Province.

Saturday, 15th Jan.

The petition of John Smith of the town of Kingston, on motion of Mr. Thomson, was brought up.

The petition of Robert M'Donell of the town of Kingston, on motion of Mr. Bidwell, was brought up.

The petition of Peter Knight of the township of Kingston, was, on motion of Mr. Thomson, brought up.

The petition of the freeholders of Durham, complaining of the undue return of George Strange Boulton, Esq. was read; and on motion of Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Mathews, it was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday the 31st instant.

The petition of the freeholders of the district of Newcastle complaining of the undue return of Mr. Lyons for the county of Northumberland, was read; and on motion of Mr. Rolph, seconded by Mr. Ingersoll, it was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 1st of February, at the hour of 11 o'clock at noon.

The petitions of the freeholders of Durham and Northumberland, were, upon mo-

tion of Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Randall, ordered to be entered on the journals.

The committee appointed to draft an address in answer to His Excellency's speech at the opening of parliament reported that they had one prepared, which was submitted to the consideration of the house—read a first time; and on motion of Mr. Vankoughnet the 5th rule of the house was dispensed with—read a second and a third time, and ordered to be engrossed, this day. Engrossed, read and passed; and a committee appointed to wait on His Excellency to know when he would be pleased to receive the same.

Mr. Morris reported that His Excellency would be pleased to receive the address on Monday at 11 o'clock.

York, U. C. January 17th, 1825.

This day, at Eleven o'clock, the Honorable the Legislative Council waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address, of which the following is a copy:—

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it your Excellency

We His Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, beg leave to approach your Excellency with our most respectful acknowledgements for your very gracious Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

We regret that the accident which has deprived us of the Buildings erected for the use of the Legislature, has been attended with the loss of documents which may produce temporary inconvenience, though not we hope such as to render our labours for the public good less effectual.

The paternal affection evinced by our most Gracious Sovereign, in directing a very considerable sum to be dispensed from the Imperial Treasury to the sufferers by the late war, not only calls forth our warmest gratitude, but refreshes and strengthens that deep attachment which we have always felt for His Royal Person and Government.

Nor are we less deeply affected with His Majesty's condescension in attending to the prayer of this Province, and procuring by His Royal recommendation such a modification of the East India Company's Charter, as will admit of our being supplied hence forward with a most important article of consumption, in a manner that must equally contribute to the increase of lawful Commerce, and the suppression of an illicit trade which has been alike injurious to the Revenue, and prejudicial to public morals.

In the success of our Joint Address praying for a deduction from the British Import Duty on a principal production of the Western District, we most gratefully acknowledge another instance of the Royal consideration, by which much encouragement will be given to the agriculture exertions of the Inhabitants of that remote portion of the Province.

We rejoice that we are met to deliberate on the affairs of the Province at a moment when, happily for the interests of mankind, a variety of circumstances have concurred in raising the great Empire to which we belong, to a height of power and prosperity not exceeded at any period of her history, and daily feeling her genial influence and fostering care, we are anxious to attain something of that wisdom in our local arrangements which, under the auspicious name of a beloved monarch, the Royal Councils, and the measures of an United Parliament, has by the power of Divine Providence placed our Parent State in a situation which claims the respect and admiration of other Countries, and which, while it displays in a remarkable degree the blessings of internal happiness and tranquillity, holds forth the best assurances of security and peace to the remotest portion of her dominions.

The lively interest with which our most Gracious Sovereign views the efforts which the Colony has directed to the improvement of its internal communications, may well encourage us to redoubled exertions and while we participate in the great satisfaction met by your Excellency in the disposition evinced by His Majesty's

Government, to afford it co-operation in a manner that would materially facilitate the completion of those great works, projected by the Commissioners for the improvement of our Inland Navigation, whose report you were pleased to transmit with your recommendation to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and shall feel highly gratified in pursuing the details of the correspondence which has passed on this subject, when laid before us, as they will doubtless exhibit an additional proof of the favourable disposition with which His Majesty's Government regards the Province, we cannot be insensible to the great obligations we are under to your Excellency for contributing, by your strong recommendation, to the success of our various prayers, thus adding fresh proofs of your Excellency's ardent desire to promote by every means in your power the happiness of the Province.

Clerishing the same persuasion which experience permits your Excellency to indulge that from the continuance of unanimity in our proceedings, and from a mutual confidence between the government and the People, His Majesty will receive the most convincing assurance that the advantages extended to us are duly appreciated, and well be judiciously and effectually improved, we are happy in assuring your Excellency that it shall be our earnest study to preserve this unanimity and confidence which have guided our deliberations so harmoniously for many years, and which have never been interrupted since your Excellency assumed the Government of the Colony.

Legislative Council Chamber: }
15th January, 1825. }

J. BABY, Speaker.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

Honourable Gentlemen,

Your sentiments of dutiful and affectionate attachment to His Majesty, and the sense you entertain of the genial influence and fostering care of the Parent State, give me the greatest satisfaction; and your concurrence with my wishes to preserve that unanimity and mutual confidence which have happily prevailed in the intercourse of this Legislature for many years is highly agreeable to me, and affords the best founded hopes that your labours will continue essentially to advance the interest of your country.

January 17th, 1825.

This day, at Eleven o'clock, the House of Assembly waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address, of which the following is a copy:—
To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to thank your Excellency for your gracious Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session.

We very much regret the injury the Province has sustained in the destruction of the building erected for the use of the Legislature, and lament that it has been attended with the loss of documents, the want of which, will no doubt prove inconvenient, though we trust it will not so materially obstruct our labours, as to render them less effectual for the public good.

We recognize with feelings of the warmest gratitude the proof which his Majesty has afforded of his most gracious attention to the wants of this Province in directing to be dispensed from the Imperial Treasury a very considerable sum towards relieving the sufferers by the late war. And we are deeply sensible of his Majesty's goodness in procuring, upon the prayer of this Province, such a modification of the East India Company's Charter as it is hoped will admit of our being supplied, hereafter, with a most important article of consumption in a manner that must equally contribute to the increase of lawful commerce, and the suppression of illicit Trade, which has been alike injurious to the Revenue, and prejudicial to public morals.

We deem it by no means an inconsiderable addition to those important benefits, that, through his Majesty's gracious recommendation, an abatement has been made in the British import duty on a principal production of the Western District, since we anticipate from that indulgence much encouragement to the agricultural interests

of the inhabitants of that portion of the Province, who, though enjoying a fertile soil and genial climate, sustain, in a commercial point of view, much inconvenience from their inland situation.

The Public accounts, and the Estimates for the present year, shall receive our earnest attention.

We regret to learn from your Excellency that notwithstanding the receipt and application of the arrears awarded by the last arbitrators, a very considerable debt remains, charged against the fund of the Province. We trust that either by the improvement of the Revenue, as the population becomes more numerous, or by measures which we may find it expedient to devise to accelerate its increase, the excess of the receipts above the necessary charges will afford the prospect of speedy relief from this incumbrance. In the mean time we receive with much satisfaction the assurance of your Excellency's disposition to confine the expenditure within the narrowest limits, which a prudent regard for the essential interests of the Province will permit, a disposition which we assure Your Excellency will be met by a perfect readiness on our part, to make just provision for the maintenance of the public service.

We acknowledge with the most humble and sincere gratitude to Divine Providence, our peculiar happiness in being called to deliberate on the Affairs of the Province, at a moment when fortunately for the interests of mankind, a variety of circumstances have concurred in raising the Great Empire, to which we belong, to a height of prosperity and power, not exceeded at any period of her history. Though far removed from the Seat of this Glorious Empire, we feel an equal pride, and have an equal interest, with any other subjects in observing, that under the auspicious Reign of our beloved Monarch; the Royal Councils and the Measures of an United Parliament, have placed our Parent state in a situation which claims the respect and admiration of other Countries, while it displays in a remarkable degree the blessings of internal happiness and tranquillity, and holds forth the best assurance of security and peace to the remotest portion of her Dominions.

We receive with great thankfulness from your Excellency the information that His Majesty views with lively interest, the efforts which this Colony has directed to the improvement of its internal Communications, and we regard it as a matter deserving our most grateful acknowledgments that His Majesty's Government is disposed to co-operate in a manner that may materially facilitate the accomplishment of those great works, which have been projected by the Canal Commissioners.

The details of the Correspondence which has passed on this subject will be received by us with peculiar interest, and we beg your Excellency to accept the assurance of our sincere conviction that the Province is deeply indebted for this flattering instance of His Majesty's Gracious attention to our welfare, to the earnest recommendation with which your Excellency has been pleased to second the prayer of the Legislature.

However gratifying it must be to the People of Upper Canada to receive so many successive proofs of the Royal Consideration, we entreat your Excellency to believe, that no additional instance was necessary to confirm the belief which has ever been entertained of the favourable disposition with which His Majesty's Government regards this Province, and it would be to us a source of the most painful regret if we could entertain for a moment the apprehension that the just expectations of your Excellency are likely to be disappointed, and the best interests of those whom we represent defeated, by any want of that unanimity in our proceedings, or of that mutual confidence between the government and the people, which we are fully sensible must afford to His Majesty the best assurance that the advantages extended to this Province are duly appreciated, and will be judiciously and effectually improved.

Commons House of Assembly, 15th January, 1825.

(Signed)

JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

To which HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to make the following reply:—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Your very loyal and affectionate Address demands my warmest acknowledgments, I cannot recognize without deep interest, the genuine British feeling with which you take part in the common glory and prosperity of the Empire, as the welfare of this portion of that mighty dominion, is the object of my particular attention, and of my most ardent wishes. I receive with peculiar satisfaction the assurance that you will enter on the consideration of public business with a disposition so favourable to its advancement; and I trust that the result of your deliberations will equally conduce to your own honour, and the public good.