

# THE MONTREAL COURIER

MORNING EDITION—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1851.

[Vol. XVII.—No. 317.]

No. 317.

PRICE TWO-PENCE.]

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

The Underwriters have received their  
order for the supply of seeds for their  
various gardens, and have now  
every year every kind  
of seed.

W. LYMAN & CO.,  
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

March 21, 1851.

GARDEN SEEDS,  
2000 LBS. LARGE RED CLOVER  
SEED, positively raised in Vermont.

1000 lbs. Red Clover Seed  
1000 lbs. Green Clover Seed  
200 lbs. Green Clover Seed

March 21, 1851.

HEALTHY SWEDISH LECHEES,  
by WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,  
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

December 25, 1850.

ARTIFICIAL LEECHES,  
by WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,  
Corner St. Paul & St. Catherine Streets.

December 25.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

The situation of the TRADE is called to a  
general attention by the following notice:

TURKEY BLACK SALVE,  
just received at Lévis, will be sent to you.

For sale,

WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,  
Wholesale Drug Store, St. Paul Street.

September 23.

GENUINE BRAVYLANTA,  
FOR CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

The Underwriters have received their  
order for the supply of this article.

It has been fully  
and satisfactorily tested, and  
is now in great demand.

The following is being  
published in the  
newspapers of the  
United States, and  
is now in great demand.

The following are among the distressing variety  
of diseases which have been known to be  
cured by this medicine:

BLESSING OF GRAVEL,  
BLESSING OF STONES, &c.

BLESSING OF STONES,  
BLESSING OF STONES, &

**THE COURIER.**  
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**OPEN FIRST PAGE.**

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We have published a copy of the Resolutions passed at a meeting of various Ministers and other persons, purporting to be for the Constitution of an Association to prevent the publication of what they are pleased to call the "Sabbath," by which they mean Sunday; and here we must observe that we dislike all cant terms; in fact, all cant is a nuisance, whether it be the cant of Abolitionism, Radicalism, Socialism, Presbyterian or Evangelicalism, or anything else that ends in -ism. This, by the way, but we observe that the fifth Resolution passed by the Association, according to the Post Office on Sunday. We are threatened with an agitation in Canada similar to that which was made in England a year or two ago, and as on that matter we choose to have an opinion of our own, diametrically opposite to that of Mr. John Dougall and Mr. Joseph Whigham, the proposer and seconder of this Resolution, we shall, when duty so requires, publish it for the benefit of our countrymen, and as this is a free country, we presume we have a right to do so.

When we put a letter into the box of the Post Office, we pay the three-pence, which the Government charges for a letter from one part of this Province to another, we perform one part of our contract; it is the business of the Government which receives the three-pence, to perform the other part, which is to cause that letter to be delivered to the person to whom it is addressed with the utmost promptness and despatch. The conveyance of letters at a certain fixed charge, is a contract between the people and the Government, and we having performed our part of the contract, the Government has no right to demand us, by withholding that letter for five minutes even, provided there is a physical possibility of delivering it. This is the plain common-sense view of the matter, and it is of no importance whatever to us, nor ought it to be to the Government, that certain persons choose to call Sunday the Sabbath, and to insist that that day shall be kept judicially, and not Christianly; we are perfectly certain that the majority of people in this Province have no such opinions, and the majority must not be punished for the sake of the minority; we object, to moral as much as to physical thumb-screws.

We are of opinion that there is much that is praiseworthy, and deserving the earnest co-operation of all Canadian men, in the objects of this Association; but this interference with the delivery of letters, to those who call them, will excite the hostility of a great portion of the community, &c. &c. &c. which might be taken. It seems to us a curious thing that men never learn wisdom from past experience; the Puritans tried to force the majority of the English people into their views on religious matters; to a very great extent, they took the right side, as represented in the Books of the Old Testament as their guide, eschewing the milder precepts of the *Gospel*, and forgetting that they lived under a Christian and not a Jewish dispensation; for every enormity that could be committed, even to the slayer of King and Prince, they had a justificatory text at their finger-end, and though they, in this matter, were for one which says, "Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophet'sught of evil"; they declared war against play-houses, closed down the village May-poles, and actually levelled domestic tabernacles against mince-pies and plum-porridge; and what was the end of this attempt to spread the atmosphere of their own cold-colored dullness over merry England? England determined to be merry in spite of crop-ears and steeped-covered heavers; why, the King came back, and the Puritans played game, back, and the village inns and lasses danced, ten times more merrily than ever round the restored May-poles, and mince-pies and plum-porridge clattered down the throats of the hungry livers, just as if there never had been a Puritan in existence. The whole land revolted from the trifling infliction of rottenness, dullness, and hypocrisy; they refused to be righteous on compunction, and mark us well, the people of Canada will not be righteous on compunction, a righteous man cannot but receive and read a letter on a Sunday. We can fancy a case. John Smith comes from Toronto to Montreal on his lawful business, and informs his wife Jenkins that she write to him, like an affectionate wife that she is, during his absence. A consequence takes place which causes John Smith to deliver himself some what after this fashion:—*"I, John Smith, being in the City of Montreal on my lawful business, call at the Post Office on Monday, and enquire for letters; I find one from the family Physician, it may be, which tells me that my dear wife, Jenkins, hath fallen mortally sick, and that, if I desire again to see her alive, I must start immediately on my journey. That letter I ought to have had on the day before, that is Sunday,*

*but that perverse men choose to call Sunday the Sabbath, and have prevailed on the Government to close the Post Office on that day, so that I can not receive my letter." Now, I ask you, Ondinal Briggs, what right have you to work on the Government, you who are not of my creed, with whose religious opinions I have nothing in common, or to prevail on them to do that whereby I am not only inconvenienced, but whereby my best feelings, as a man and a husband, are sorely wounded? And I say to the Government, what right have you, at all the instance of Obadiah Briggs and his fellows, to fail in the performance of your contract with me, John Smith, whereby, for three-pence, paid by, or on behalf of, my wife Jenkins, you covenanted to deliver me a letter writ by her, or at your utmost speed? How dare either of you delay me for four-and-twenty hours on my way to my dying wife? What are your Sabbaths and New Moons to me? Why don't you just as well obtain a law to enforce the observance of the feast of Tabernacles and Trumpets? Thus might poor John Smith—and so will many John Smiths speak, and that with a vengeance, if such an atrocious violation of the rights of the subject be attempted. We go no further into this question at present, though we are perfectly prepared to fight it out with all comers, on all grounds, but we remain, as we always do, for Christians Sunday, or *Dies Domini*; that it was not he to be by the primitive Christians, by the Fathers Apostolic, or succeeding them; that the visible Church of Christ for fifteen hundred years held no such doctrine; that the great Reformers of England and Germany, Clergy and Lay, did not, and that the judicial observance of the day in question, so far as England and Englishmen are concerned, dates only from Cromwell's time; and that any man who thinks to thrust such a doctrine down our throats now-a-days, might as well try to enact in Canada that delicious article in the Blue Code of Connecticut, which proscribed the quantum of stripes allowed by the Mosaic Law to the unfortunate wight who kissed his wife on a Sunday.*

Three candidates only are now in the field for the County of Halton—Mr. Brown, Methodist; Mr. McKimmon, Conservative; and Mr. McKenzie, Ultra-Liberal. The Clever Gentleman, Turner, has retired, and it is said that he *very* will give his influence to Mr. McKimmon, only on the ground that he is a resident in the County, and consequently more acquainted with the wants and wishes of the constituency than any gentleman from a distance possibly can be. The contest is expected to be a very sharp one. Were we to indulge in personal feelings, politics apart, we should wish Mr. Brown's success—and, as he is a friend—secondly, as he is a most energetic man, with very correct business qualities; fourthly, as he would be rewarded for what we believe to be a very important public service, the routing out, that den of iniquity, the Penitentiary; but in spite of all this, if his defeat is to be, staggered to the last administration, we suppose we must even pray the gods that he be defeated.

In another place we insert a letter from our old friend Colonel Prince, R.E.R.; we very much regret that he should have been annoyed at the perusal to which he alludes, which was found, heavily as it appeared, in some *Upper Canada* paper. We did not see the article from which he quotes the atrocious language in his letter. We imagined that it was a mere political attack, and thinking it so, we thought it a pity that Colonel Prince should have condemned it so fully. As it is, the affair assumes quite another aspect; and we suspect that no one will blame the Colonel for making an example of a man who so far departs from his duty as the Editor of a public journal.

**POSTAL REGULATIONS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.**—Letters posted in Canada to any part of the United States, can be prepaid or, at the option of the sender. The whole rate for such letters, not exceeding half an ounce, is six-pence. Letters dispatched from Canada to Oregon or California, will be charged at the rate of nine-pence the half ounce.

It is confidently stated that the Provincial Parliament will be called together for disposal of business on the 20th of May.

The steamer *Burlington* arrived at St. John on Monday morning, and the *Whitfield* yesterday morning, and are in readiness to resume their regular trips during the summer season.

**New Works.**—Mr. Dawson, F.A.S.A., has just received "A Companion to *Vanity Fair*," by Charles Lever, from the English Press. It is entitled "A Companion to *Vanity Fair*," and certainly, for fun and pathos, equals Thackeray's great work. Its sale has been both extensive and rapid in England and the States, and we are confident, when known, it will be equally popular in Canada. The following notice concerning this work appears in the *London Standard*:—*"For wit and humor, we have seen few books that can equal *Vanity Fair*. That popular romance is a master-piece, which is as difficult of imitation, as of facilitating when attained. We have but developed by our author, with rare precision." The *London Standard*, speaking of it, says:—*"This is a most delightful book; something in the mingled style of *Mary Barton* and *Waverley*; it is both laugh and cry over. We present as recommended reading for it."**

*Illustrated Magazine* for March 1st has been received. Among its contents we notice a continuation of *Illustrated New Novel*, in English Life," "Larose," "Dangers of the Outlaw," &c. This is the regular "Blackwood," by Messrs. Longman, Scott & Co., of London, and reflects the highest credit on their firm.

We would seriously call the attention of our readers to the advancement of National and other school books, signed by Mr. George Bryan, and to be found in our stores today. We have carefully looked over these, and find them to be of great value, and that no teacher or parent can be at a loss for a choice, if he visit Mr. Bryan's store, Canada, and will probably be a great success.

## CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

### FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

JORD PARK, YARMOUTH, NOV. 28, 1851.  
THE Editor of the *MONTRÉAL COURIER*:

In response to your very kind inquiry,

I beg to inform you,

that the *Montreal Courier*,

is in existence,

and is published weekly,

at the price of 25 cents.

It is a weekly newspaper,

and is well printed,

and is well edited,

and is well written,

and is well illustrated,

and is well bound,

and is well printed,

&lt;p



