

The Montreal Courier

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Republica status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia preuendi.—SENeca.

MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1836.

Vol. II.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1836.

By the arrival of the Steamer *Canada* last night, we were put in possession of the *Quebec Gazette* of the preceding evening, from which we give the shipping intelligence and eleven days later news from England. The *Canada* had 60 cabin and 100 steerage passengers.

Jan 17.—A conference was held between the Commons and the Lords on the subject of the amendments to the Irish Municipal Bill. Lord Macclesfield moved, "that the bill be amended, so as to give the freeholders a vote in the election of the Mayor, and to give the ratepayers a vote in the election of the Aldermen."

House of Commons, Jan 20.—*Kirkney Election*.—The House of Commons resolved, "that the House do resolve, that the petition of the electors of the City of London, praying for the removal of the name of the late Sir Robert Peel from the list of names for the election of a Member of Parliament for the City of London, be referred to a select committee."

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acquirements, to say nothing of the habits or character, of the mass of emigrants to the native Americans. Thus, although the lower class of emigrants suffer in the comparison with the corresponding class of natives in the United States, they lose nothing, as we have remarked, when viewed in connection with what should be a much higher class of the population in Lower Canada.

Let us now see if there is any contrast in the way in which emigrants are received and treated, in the two countries. Here it should be borne in mind, that emigrants from the United Kingdom, in coming to Canada, remove only from one part of the Empire to another. The feelings which they are regarded by the majority in this colony, the jealousy, the envy and the dread which their arrival creates, are the very reverse of what a stranger would naturally pre-suppose, from the fact of the new comers and old residents being the subjects of the same Monarch; but upon these discreditible displays of nationality, we shall not dwell, as they must be familiarly known to our readers. The improvements which emigrants introduce into the country, are about as much disliked as themselves. No means are taken to soften down national prejudices. The lines of demarcation between the discordant elements of the population are rendered, by all possible means, broader.

In the United States, on the other hand, emigrants, foreigners though they there be in the eye of the law, are welcomed to their shores. The Southern States vie with the Northern to tempt strangers to settle in them. But, that which reforms most to the credit of the people, are their efforts to raise the uneducated migrant to their own level. It is true that these efforts have not as yet been reduced to any comprehensive system, and that hitherto they have been more private than public. But there is an increasing anxiety on this subject, and the more so with the Americans, as it is an easy matter for individuals to become naturalized in the country.—

It is feared by some amongst them that the annual influx of emigrants may deteriorate the national character. It is not, however, proposed to close their ports against these on this account, but to educate them. What a striking contrast there is here between our Republican neighbours and those of the Canadian majority towards emigrants.

The *Gazette*, we allow, has a right to an explanation, why its account of the German Society Dinner appeared in our columns on Wednesday in a slightly altered form. We should have accounted for the mutilation sooner, had we been aware of its existence before yesterday morning, when it was pointed out to us as having afforded the *Herald* a glorious opportunity of descending upon the "disingenuousness" of the *Courier*. The matter is not difficult to be explained.

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The *New York papers* of Monday, contain notices that the *Welland Canal* is again in complete order, and that vessels passed through on the 24th ult.

Another advantage to arise from the union of the provinces, is that Upper Canada would immediately be relieved from the present very disadvantageous arrangement of collecting the duties upon all merchandise in the Lower Province, apportioning to Upper Canada, as her revenue, only a certain part; and even that part does not seem to be calculated upon the most equitable basis. If the country, after falling to the British Crown, was to be divided into two separate Provinces, it must be confessed that, in tracing the line of separation, there was either a lamentable want of judgment, or a deplorable forgetfulness of justice. The largest and most valuable portion of the Colony is cut off from any direct communication with the sea; which itself furnishes strong grounds for a reversion to the former arrangement. It is not, however, proposed to close their ports against these on this account, but to educate them. What a striking contrast there is here between our Republican neighbours and those of the Canadian majority towards emigrants.

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To the proposal made by that body to refer the consideration of this question to public conventions, or, as they are termed primary meetings, to be held by the people at large in every part of the province, His Majesty commands me to oppose his direct negative. Such appeals are utterly foreign to the principles and habits of the British constitution, as existing either in this kingdom or in any of the foreign dependencies of the Crown.

You will therefore apply yourselves to the investigation of the part of the general subject, endeavoring to ascertain how far the Legislative Council has really answered the original objects of its institution; and considering of what amendments it may be susceptible. It is His Majesty's most earnest hope and trust that the practical working of the constitution of the province, there will be found to exist no defects which may not be removed by a judicious exercise of those powers which belong to the Crown, or which Parliament has committed to the Provincial Legislature.

When your report shall have been received, His Majesty will take into his most serious consideration the question whether there are amendments in law on this subject, which would be fit to propose for the consideration of the Imperial Legislature; and which being founded on the principles, and concurred in the merits which emigrants introduce into the country, are about as much disliked as themselves. No means are taken to soften down national prejudices. The lines of demarcation between the discordant elements of the population are rendered, by all possible means, broader.

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under which you are placed to contribute, by every means in your power, to the accomplishment of that glorious purpose.
I have, &c.
(Signed) GLENELG.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1836.

The Kingston Herald calls attention to the number of notices in the Upper Canada Official Gazette of applications for Banks to the Provincial Parliament in its next Session. The establishment of nine new Banks is contemplated, and an increase of the capital of two old ones.

The notices are:—
1 To increase the capital of the Bank of U.C. 2. of the Com-
mercial Bank, to\$500,000
3 For a Bank in Prince Edward Dia-
trict, capital, 100,000
4 Do Niagara, capital 200,000
5 Do 100,000
6 Do 300,000
7 Do 200,000
8 Do 100,000
9 Do 100,000
10 Do 100,000
11 Do 50,000

If these proposals are complied with there will be a total increase in the banking capital of Upper Canada of £1,850,000. On this the Herald remarks:—"The fact that so large an increase of our banking capital is proposed, shows not only that a large increase is actually necessary, but also that a vast amount of capital can be furnished to supply that increase; for we cannot suppose that the persons who propose so vast an addition to our banks, have not considered and found the means which are necessary to carry their designs into effect."

"Did it not strike our contemporary that the number of such proposals, although undoubtedly indicating a great and general desire for increased Bank accommodation, is yet a pretty strong proof of the scantiness, and not of the vast amount" of real capital in the country? Those Banks are not worthy of the name, most of the Stockholders in which pay in the price of their respective shares with one hand, and receive with the other double the amount, in the shape of accommodation. We cannot think that there is as much of reserved, or spare capital in Upper Canada, susceptible of being employed in Banking, as the Herald would seem to imagine. There can, however, be but little doubt that an increase in the number of Banking institutions, would bring into active employment a large share of unemployed capital and would prove beneficial; and it is to be regretted that no general law exists on the subject, by which new Banks could be established, without reserves being laid in every case to the Legislature for a charter. That such a law could be framed, as would effectually secure the public against loss from the mismanagement of Banks, and prevent unnecessary delay in the organization of them in those places where wanted, cannot be doubted. The present practice of creating Corporations aggregate for Banking purposes, is liable to serious abuses, as it affords so many opportunities for the exercise of interested motives, and of party spirit amongst members of the Legislatures besides being vexatious and productive of delay. We should like to see the example of passing an act of this nature set by Upper Canada.

Notwithstanding the vapouring of some of the English Journals towards the end of the month of May, about the instability of the present Administration; at the latest dates there is not the smallest indication of any change.

The late conference between the Houses of Lords and Commons on the subject of the amendments to the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, and the tone of Lord Melbourne's motion in the Lords fixing the consideration of that Bill, as amended by the Commons, for the 23rd of June, are calculated to ally all fears of any violent collision between the two Houses of Parliament. Add to this that Lord John Russell on the 17th of June declined to proceed with those Bills, in which the concurrence of the Lords could not be expected.

The verdict of the Middlesex special jury in favor of the Premier, has also had its influence on public opinion. Upon the whole, there is just ground for believing that the Whigs will enjoy the opportunity of realizing the expectations of their friends, and practically disproving that their views have ever extended beyond a temperate and rational reform of the excesses which have been permitted to deface the fabric of the British Constitution.

From the slight notices we have from time to time taken of Mr. O'CONNELL's scheme, for what is termed a reform in the House of Lords, our readers will be aware, that we never regarded the agitation of this question as warrentable, unless under circumstances of a far more important necessity than have yet existed.

The postponement of Mr. O'CONNELL's motion, from the day for which it stood fixed, until the 30th of June as announced by the papers received by its arrival at Quebec, seems to intimate that he has himself arrived at a conviction, that the measure is impracticable. It is very possible that he always thought so, but as he has a distinct object in every one of his political proceedings, so, in this instance he has probably sought, by the agitation of the measure, to secure the concurrence of the Lords, in his original or a slightly modified shape.

to-RIDEAU CANAL.—We have authority from the most authentic source, to contradict the rumour that was copied into this journal from the *Bathurst Courier*, and which had been industriously circulated here, that the Bywash at Long Island on the Rideau Canal had again given way. Our informant states that what must be highly satisfactory to the public, having seen the work, both during its progress and after its completion, it is, in his opinion, done in the most solid, substantial and permanent manner, and reflects the greatest credit on the engineer in charge.—He further states, that twenty barges sent up by the Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Company, thirteen had passed the locks at Long Island on Tuesday on their way to Kingston, but that one barge, loaded with wheat for the New Edinburgh mills, had come down.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I have observed a long and elaborate article in the *Montreal Herald* of this morning, in reply to my remarks on the non-mention of my letters, in answer to "PHILLETTERS." I will undertake to affirm, that without any prompting of "PHILLETTERS" the Editor of the *Herald* ought to have, of his own proper motion, given my statement, in reply to the pointed personalities in the said letter. This is a matter purely of feeling, and if my sentiments do not find an echo in the breast of either the Editor of the *Herald*, or of "PHILLETTERS," I certainly shall not be so absurd as to reason with them—they are satisfied, it is enough. Both these gentlemen speak with a somewhat premature tone of triumph, as made good my statements, with regard to the Anglican Church in Canada. They will be pleased to have so much consideration for the limitation of human powers, as to remember, that I can only do one thing at a time. I did not wish to let "PHILLETTERS" grow cold, and I considered it of more importance, in the first instance, to meet an attack upon the Prospect. But I must be a gentleman, and my feelings are such that I cannot but be gratified by the notice which you have done me the honor to do. "Sola res est," it is enough that they perform the salutary office of censors—they are too much for me to mean to do otherwise, in respect as my judge, I am anxious not to do anything by halves, and shall endeavor to give the public a general view of the pretensions of the Anglican Church in Canada. If, in any thing I say—or do hereinafter—I shall be mistaken, I shall not be surprised. I shall not be surprised if I shall find credit for any recent assertions of my dependants—and I should be more than happy to be relieved from the ungrateful, and in no respect to me profitable task of refuting the lists against a powerful and influential community. I have returned the note. I have crowned the Rubicon—"periculo capite" I trust my antagonists are equally amenable to the public tribunal.

One word more to "PHILLETTERS," and I beg the public to understand that, if I do not notice hereafter any of his objections or invectives, it will be from the conviction, either that I have already given, or that they need not, an answer. I am resolved not to be diverted from better objects and occupations, by every scribbler that may take a fancy to wield a pen against me. I had the best of the world, to expose the gross and absurd manner of presentations of Dr. CAOLY's speech, of which it is not too hard to say—reverse it in every particular, and you have the truth. It is not the vindication of truth—a very sufficient apology for my attack, if it may be called such, and the fact, if such there be, lies with the Editor of the *Herald*, who excepts, I know not why it is so, seem all of one complexion—*Aery-rod witness of Church and State politics*.

"PHILLETTERS" returns to the charge, re-asserting the exclusive claims of the Church of Scotland, although I have fully denied the charge, and of course the *onus probandi* lies with him, and, on his own conditions, I challenge him to produce the proof—and I pledge myself to illuminate him and the public most amply on this point. I love to give him a bone to gnaw. "PHILLETTERS" may leave me the task of vindicating my truth. My motto is—"Festus lenis"—and—"hoc age"—I need to say no more.

The difference between the sacred right of conscience with reference to religious faith, and with reference to matters of mere speculative political opinion—these are the questions which of this very luminous controversy. It would require, I do conceive, a "ready larger development of my organ of perfection"—I beg to say, high Olympus—even to approximate to the faintest conception of the meaning of this most strange combination of terms—I say not ideas. Tell me, "PHILLETTERS," what conscience has to do with all matters of mere speculative political opinion? This is the matter of pure intellect, it is matter of abstract reason—falls not within the province of the moral faculty.

Tell me, tell the world, what you mean by this ridiculous and paradoxical expression—*language of the soul*—*one's own Apollo*! Will you rest to repose vulgar—not words!
Aug. 5.

ANOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I know nothing that has been more prejudicial to the cause of the British party, or reflected greater discredit upon them, than the extreme bad and vicious views, which they manifested. It has not

only investigated the opposition against which we contend, but it has evidently inspired the Government with more vigor, interest, and greater ability, in coloring to the worst advantage of our adversaries. So long as we continue to exhibit all the unequal marks of faction and party spirit, we may be assured, that Government will be more scrupulous of the truth of our representations, and will be more vigilant in its progress and after its completion, it is, in his opinion, done in the most solid, substantial and permanent manner, and reflects the greatest credit on the engineer in charge.—He further states, that twenty barges sent up by the Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Company, thirteen had passed the locks at Long Island on Tuesday on their way to Kingston, but that one barge, loaded with wheat for the New Edinburgh mills, had come down.

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THE WIFE.

I could have staid in my own room,
And home the rich and noble
Have been the happy guests of mine.

But thus to see from day to day,
Thy brightening eyes and cheek,
And watch thy life and waste away,

These words which curtain folds displace,
That form I would no longer see,
They have sustained my husband's face,

My child has scarce a month been dead,
My husband has been dead but five;
What dreary hours since then have fled!

There's little that I care for now,
Except this simple wedding ring,
I never yet have had it on my ring.

A LENGTHENED SPEECH.—The public
complain, and assuredly not without reason,
of the great prolixity of parliamentary speech.

fishman's house is no 'castle' here. It offers
free entrance to all blacks or browns who
have a whim to inspect it or make a visit.

The last night this city was visited by a violent
storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied
by heavy rain. The thunder was very loud,

United States
As a party of horse.—A ludicrous ex-
ploded in the hands of a young man, who
was riding on a horse named 'Old Tom.'

A BARBEROUS AFFAIR.
A most melancholy-looking barber, carrying
on the mystery of chin-scraping in Duncan's
passage, under the appellation of a Scotch
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office, bearing in his hand a show-block,

Lower Canada.
The improvements now in progress in the
town of Sherbrooke, which is the centre of the
Land Company's operations, are on a scale which
at once impresses us with a conviction of the
Company's determination to make the Capital
of the Eastern Township worthy of the name.

LIBERTY HALL.—Major Rankin, in his
work on Sierra Leone, says—"The Eng-

steps proper to be taken, the wig, shorn of
its glories, was thrown into his shop. It had
evidently been subjected to a 'fery ordeal,' and
had not stood this one popular test, for one
side was completely flattened.

Upper Canada.
We understand that the Artillery Corps in this
town will soon be removed from their present
barracks to the new barracks on the Fort on
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Office of the Morning Courier, Montreal, August 9, 1836. Includes a large number '442' and a copyright notice for the photograph.