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THE

CANADIAN REVIEW

AND

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL JOURNAL.

No. III.

MARCH, 1825.

*Hæc mea, nec juste quos odit, pagina lædit,
Et mihi de nullo fama rubore placet.*

MART.

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR

AT THE

OFFICE OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

1825.

ERRATA.

- No. III., first line of the article commencing on that page,
for "*fall in,*" read *meet.*
- " Page 3, in the seventh line from the bottom, for "*what*"
read *which*
- " Page 20, line B, for "*subjects*" read *objects*
- " Page 85, last line, after the words "*proceeds*" read *thus.*
- " Page 87, line 14th, after the word "*wife*" read *with*
- " Page 28, for "*Squaws*" read *Squaw.*
- " 88, line 9, after the word "*this*" read, *specimen of the*
author's descriptive talents.
- " " line 24, for "*Banvoile*" read *Barrack.*
- " " line for "*in*" read *on*
- " 98, 2d paragraph, last line but two, for "*duties*" read
duty.
- " 100, first line of 4th paragraph for "*anticipation*" read
anticipations.

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OF

NO. III.

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- ART. I. A General Description of *Nova Scotia*; illustrated by a new and correct Map.—*Halifax*, 1823. 8vo. pp. 208, price 6s. 6d. 1
- ART. II. The Letters of *Agricola* on the principles of Vegetation and Tillage, written for *Nova Scotia*, and published first in the *Acadian Recorder*. By *John Young*, Secretary to the Provincial Agricultural Board, and Honorary member of the Massachusetts and Montreal Agricultural Societies. *Halifax*. N. S. 1822. 8vo. pp. 462. 35
- ART. III. *General Report* of an official Tour through the new Settlements of the province of *Lower Canada*. Performed in the Summer of 1824, in obedience to the commands and instructions of His Excellency George Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. Captain General and Governor in Chief of British *North America*, &c. &c. &c. By Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, His Majesty's Surveyor-General of Lower-Canada. Part First, comprehending the Townships North of the Saint Lawrence, and those situated on the Grand or Ottawa River, 8vo. pp. 90, with an Appendix of 24 pp. *Quebec*; Cary & Co. 1825. 57
- ART. IV. *John Bull in America*, a new Munchauson.—*New-York*, 1 vol pp. 226.
The Refugee, a Romance, by Captain Matthew Margatroyd of the ninth Continentals

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THE
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AND

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL JOURNAL.

Vol. II.

MARCH, 1825.

No. III.

A General Description of Nova Scotia; illustrated by a new and correct Map.—Halifax, 1828. 8vo. pp. 208, price 6s. 6d.

We are sorry that we had not the good fortune to fall in with this interesting work at an earlier period of our literary labours, because our leading and invariable maxim of paying primary attention to local publications, should otherwise have induced us before now to call the attention of our readers to a production every way worthy of their perusal and respect. We trust, however, that it is not too late to allot a few of our pages to the candid and careful examination of this first offspring of native provincial history, in the hope that it may be the means of introducing the way to more general research and industry in a field of literature whose cultivation has not only hitherto been neglected, but over which the most noxious plants have been permitted to rear their rampant heads, without one friendly hand to cut them down, and throw them over that fence, which we hope, is destined for the future to guard our colonial history from similar inroads. All who are interested in the prosperity of British America, must be ready with us to hail the day when the benefits of early education are so widely spread and so generally felt in the colonies as to enable native genius to diffuse both practical and scientific knowledge amongst us, and otherwise afford us that instruction for which, in time past, we have been indebted to strangers as little acquainted with our necessities as

with the proper means of supplying them. Nothing, in our opinion, can go further to prove the great benefits arising from a thoroughly digested plan of education and government than an early appearance of those fruits which are generally anticipated as the result of such blessings. We do not wish to be thought as throwing out any ungenerous or unnecessary reflections when we say, that these appearances have not as yet been generally felt throughout the British provinces in America; but we certainly think that, when such a work as that which now lies before us makes its appearance, it ought not only to be viewed both as a token of British principles having taken a deep root amongst us, and as a good omen of future improvement, but in the mean time excite that ardour which is alone calculated to rouse us from that literary lethargy which has hitherto obtained so unfortunate a dominion over us. Besides, what can more redound to our credit, or more effectually serve our prospects of future improvement, than occasional authentic historical details of the progress which we have hitherto made in the art of civilization? Such essays, when properly and impartially conducted, have the twofold advantage of estimating to a degree almost of certainty the value of our earlier industry, and of opening, as it were, a more direct road to future efforts of improvement. Local histories, moreover, appear to us entitled to an honourable place in the scale of literature. They are useful to history, illustrative of manners, and they effectually prevent the wheel of Fortune, and the brand of Time from crushing or tearing up by the roots, what may deserve either support or preservation. It is, indeed, said, that the press already groans with too many publications; but with regard to works of this kind, we laugh at the cant expressions that the press groans, or that the public is overwhelmed with this or that kind of production. Nothing can be less a burden to the public than a book which it does not purchase; and such works as it deems worthy to be bought are the very supply it wishes, if not of its necessities. The press never groans in any very melancholy voice at being employed. It would groan with much more cause if authors ceased to write, or were afraid to print their labours. We would therefore cheerfully encourage literary labour of every description in the provinces, but in a more especial manner such works as the little volume now before us.

In proceeding to the examination of this production, we regret exceedingly that we are obliged to stop, as it were on the threshold, in order to express our most unqualified disappointment at not finding the name of the author prefixed to a work which professes to claim the rights due to historical detail and

authenticity. In our eyes, a book which comes before the public without the name of its author, has always something suspicious about it, whatever the subject may be upon which it professes to treat. It is like a man travelling in a foreign country with a surreptitious passport. Afraid of detection at every turn, he assumes a feigned name and appearance until he has secured a hospitable reception from the natives, and kind entertainment. This, however, does not seem to us to be fair dealing; for however much it may be countenanced by the practice of the times, and however exalted the examples may be from which it is borrowed, we think, that there can be but little sympathy due to either the feelings or the motives which should induce any honourable person to shrink from the gaze and the scrutiny of the public by withholding his name from any meritorious act to which he may have been accessory. Be the production what it may—whether a work of imagination, or the more important investigation of truth—there seems to us to be something improper, to say the least of it, in the obtrusion of a book upon the public without full information of the source from whence it came, and the motives which dictated it. An historical work, in particular, coming into the world thus shorn of its lawful honours, is doubly censurable; and we cannot receive even the plea of modesty itself as a sufficient justification for so palpable a breach of honourable dealing. Though we are thus induced generally to disapprove and condemn anonymous publications, yet we are far from attributing any culpable motives to the author of the work before us for the neglect which has generated these observations. We feel assured, on the contrary, that so far is this from being the case, that the name of the author, if placed in the title-page, would stamp the volume with additional interest and authority. At all events, the name of the highly respectable and learned Attorney General of NOVA SCOTIA, to whom the work is dedicated, is quite sufficient of itself to shield it from all invidious opprobrium or suspicions on account of the blemish complained of; and there need be therefore little hesitation, on the part of the public, in giving the "*General Description of Nova Scotia*," that credit for research and authenticity to what it appears to us, upon the whole, to be so justly entitled.

This work is divided into twelve chapters, each chapter being preceded by a short title descriptive of the subjects treated therein. Notwithstanding the seeming regret of the author, in a note to the preface, that the work was not published in England, we are happy to state, that so far as regards the typographical part of the work, it is executed in a manner by no means

discreditable to the printer, though not entirely free of the blemishes which so universally characterize the provincial press. The map prefixed is extremely well executed, and seems to be as correctly delineated as the nature of circumstances could admit. The only fault which we have to find in this respect, is, that the bearings and boundaries of the United States are not traced, so as to enable us to judge how far these boundaries have been finally adjusted; and that no compass appears, pointing the four cardinal points in a more correct manner than the degrees of latitude and longitude seem to do. We do indeed agree with the author in thinking, that the execution of his work would have received more justice, and a greater degree of general book-making effect, had it come out in England; but we have no hesitation to express our most decided disapprobation of every attempt that may be made to withhold from the provincial press the means of improvement and of becoming more respectable in the eyes of the empire at large. If literary pursuits are worthy of being cultivated in the country, let the concomitant arts not be neglected or deprived of their just rights to equal attention and encouragement. Nothing can be better calculated for that purpose than the printing and publishing within the provinces of such works as that under consideration, which, as they treat of matters of such general importance, must necessarily find their way abroad, and thereby become the medium of future encouragement and improvement. Writing a book in this country, from materials which concern its best interests, and publishing it abroad, for the purpose of facilitating a more favourable reception by external shew, seems to us not unlike a man of a shallow capacity, who, with a view of concealing the proportions of an ill formed person, assumes a profusion of foreign habiliments quite unsuitable to his rank and bearing in society. But be this as it may, we trust, that whatever native works may happen to find their way to public perusal, may do so through the medium of the provincial press, which we pray may keep pace with every other art destined to do honour to British America.

Our author, in assigning his reasons for the present publication, has very correctly and judiciously observed, that the most profound and unaccountable ignorance prevails in the mother country relative to the moral and political condition of the American colonies in general, but of Nova Scotia in particular. We entirely agree with him in this opinion, and trust, that his laudable zeal "to dispel those errors" will meet with that encouragement which we have already said they so well merit in their general tendency. But, in entering upon his duties of historian, we do

we think an author is equally entitled to credit for judicious reflection in discarding a more minute investigation of the early history of the colony which he professes to treat of. For our part, we have always been accustomed to look upon this period of history in quite a different light, and to profess ourselves as favourably inclined as we can possibly be, without enthusiasm, to the elucidation of an era into which the wise of all ages have always endeavoured to penetrate. Nothing seems to be more natural to man than a desire to trace to their source the first dawns of society and civilization; and if it be true that, in such research, he has experienced a greater share of disappointment than of success, it is nevertheless so far from being a questionable exercise of his faculties, that the greatest praises have been bestowed on those whose superior genius or industry may have enabled them to shed an additional ray of light upon this portion of history. We cannot therefore approve of the reasons which may have induced our author to discard the early history of Nova Scotia, and in which, from what we ourselves know of it, we are certain he would have found an ample field of matter highly interesting to the colony itself as well as to the paternal State. Aware of this we have entered more minutely into the history of our sister province than our author has done; and if the result of our inquiries shall afford any gratification to our readers, without detracting from the merits of the work before us, we shall esteem ourselves as amply rewarded for our trouble.

NOVA SCOTIA, so called by Sir William Alexander, Secretary to James I., and to this day distinguished on the French maps by the name of Acadia, extended originally from the gulf of St. Lawrence to the river St. Croix, on the frontier of New Hampshire, or Maine, as we find it marked on the original maps. This extent of country, England has always claimed as a part of Norembegua, or Virginia, while the French, previous to its final cession, founded pretensions to it on the discovery of Verazzoni, a Florentine pilot. But it is quite unnecessary to enter into any discussion regarding these contending claims of discovery or pre-occupancy, after the question of right has been annihilated by subsequent conquest and treaties. This territory, previous to its partition into Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the adjacent islands, extended from the 43d to the 51st degree of north latitude, but now, according to our author, it is limited to "within the 43d and 46th degrees, and between the 61st and 67th of longitude, west from the Greenwich meridian. It is connected with the body of North America by a narrow istmus.* By a

* These seem not only indefinite expressions, but improper ones. At all events, "North America" should have given place to *The United States*.

fair computation it contains 15,617 square miles, or 9,994,880 acres. One third of this superficies, is occupied by lakes of various shapes and sizes, spread in all directions on the face of the peninsula. There is no point in the province thirty miles from navigable water. It is about three hundred miles in length, but of unequal width. The southern margin is broken and rugged, with very prominent features, deep indents, and craggy islands, with ledges inserted in the sea, either formed by nature to resist the constant attacks of the Western Ocean, or more probably exposed by its action. The features of the northern coast are soft and free from rocks. It is bounded on the north by part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which separates it from Prince Edward's Island; on the north-east by the Gut of Canso, which divides it and Cape Breton; on the west by the Bay of Fundy and New Brunswick; and on the south and south-east by the Atlantic Ocean. Including Cape Breton, which is now a part of the same government, it is divided into ten counties."

1598 In the reign of Henry IV. of France, the Marquis de la Roche was appointed Lieutenant general of Canada, Labrador, and Newfoundland; and having sailed from France in the year 1598, landed on Sable island, which lies about a hundred and fifty miles to the south east of Cape Breton, and a hundred and five east of Canso. The Marquis, little acquainted either with the climate or soil of this new country, and thinking this a proper place for a settlement, left there about forty malefactors the refuse of the French jails. After cruising for some time on the coast of Nova Scotia, the Marquis returned to France, without being able to carry the unfortunate malefactors off the miserable island, and there he died of grief, not of the dangers and disappointments of his voyage, but of grief for having lost his interest at court. In this state of things, the wretched colony must have perished, had not a French ship been wrecked upon the island, and a few sheep driven upon it at the same time. With the boards of the wreck they erected huts, with the sheep they supported nature, and when they had eat them up they lived on fish, but their clothes wearing out, they made coats of seal-skins, and in this miserable condition they spent seven years, when Henry IV. ordered Chedotel, who had been pilot to la Roche, to bring them to France. Chedotel found only twelve of them alive, and when he returned the King had the curiosity to see them in their seal-skin dresses, and their appearance moved him so much, that he ordered them a general pardon for their offences, and gave each of them fifty crowns to begin the world with anew.

- 1600 Though la Roché's patent had been very ample and exclusive, yet private adventurers still traded on the coast of Nova Scotia and in the St. Lawrence, without any interdiction from the government. Among others was one Pontgrave. Upon the death of la Roche, his patent was renewed in favour of Chauvin, a commander in the French navy, who immediately put himself under the direction of Pontgravé, who had before made several trading voyages to this country. In the year 1600 Chauvin, attended by Pontgravé, made a voyage to the St. Lawrence, where he left some of his people, and returned with a very profitable quantity of furs to France. Next year he renewed the voyage with the like good fortune, but while preparing for a third, he died. The many specimens of profit to be made by the Canadian trade led the public to think favourably of it: and de Chatte, the governor of Dieppe, succeeded Chauvin, as governor of Canada. De Chatte's scheme seems to have been to have carried on that trade with France by a company of Rouen merchants and adventurers. An armament for this purpose was accordingly equipped, and the command of it given to Pontgravé, with powers to extend his discoveries up the St. Lawrence.
- 1603 Pontgravé with his squadron sailed in 1603, having in his company Samuel Champlain, afterwards the famous founder of Quebec. Arriving at Tadoussac, in the St. Lawrence, they left their ships there, and in a long boat proceeded up the river, as far as the falls of Montmorenci, and then returned to France. By this time de Chatte was dead, and was succeeded in his patent by the Sieur de Monts, whose commission for an exclusive fur trade extended from 46° to 55° of north latitude, that is from Virginia to almost the top of Hudson's Bay. He had likewise the power of granting lands as far as 46°; and being lieutenant general of that whole extensive province, it may be said to have been at his disposal. The French merchants were now so well reconciled to the Canadian trade, that de Monts was soon enabled to form a company, more considerable than any that had yet undertaken it, and who resolved to avail themselves of their exclusive patent.
- 1604 With this view they fitted out four ships; de Monts took the immediate command of two of them, and was attended by Champlain, and a gentleman called Pontrincourt, with a number of volunteer adventurers. Another of the ships was destined to carry on the fur trade in the St. Lawrence, and the fourth was given to Pontgravé, who, after touching at Canso in Nova Scotia, was ordered to scour the sea between Cape Breton and St. John's island; and to clear it of all interlopers. It was on the 7th of March, 1604, when de Monts sailed from Havre de Grace,

and touching at Nova Scotia, he there confiscated the Nightingale, an interloping vessel in the harbour, where he found her, to which he gave the French name of the ship, the Nightingale! He then steered for another haven which he called Mutton haven, on account of a sheep, which tumbled overboard there, and where he remained for a month. Champlain was all this while in search, in a long boat, of a proper situation for a settlement, and at last he pitched upon a little island to which he gave the name of St. Croix island, about sixty miles to the westward of St. John's river, and about two miles in circumference. He was followed to this island by de Monts; but it soon appeared that they had made a very injudicious choice of a situation for a settlement. For though the corn they sowed there produced very fine crops, and though they had been very successful in clearing the ground, they found themselves, when winter came on, without fresh water, without wood for firing, and, to crown their misfortunes, without fresh provisions. To save themselves the trouble of bringing fresh water from the continent, many of the new settlers drank melted snow, which filled the little colony with diseases, particularly the scurvy, which swept many of them off. Those inconveniences determined de Monts to remove his settlement to Port Royal, which has since been called Annapolis by the English in honour of Queen Anne, and which, during the winter, had been discovered by Champlain. By this time Pontgravé had returned to St. Croix, from France; and found that colony almost ruined, but agreed with de Monts to settle at Annapolis. Pontrincourt was so much enamoured with this new situation, that de Monts in virtue of his commission, made it over to him, and appointed him at the same time to be his lieutenant general, upon Pontrincourt proposing to send for all his family and settle at Annapolis. De Monts then returned to France, where matters had taken a turn not at all in his favour; for the French Court began to think they had gone on very mistaken maxims in the exclusive privilege that they had granted him. The masters of the fishing vessels, the best trade which France then had, made the ministry sensible that de Monts, on pretence of preventing the trading with the natives, kept them from the necessaries fit for fishing, and that they were upon the point of abandoning the fisheries, upon which de Monts' patent was revoked, though ten years of it were still to run. This did not damp de Monts; he entered into new engagements with
1606 Pontrincourt, who was then likewise in France; and in 1606, again sailed for America in an armed vessel from Rochelle. By the time they had arrived at Canso, the settlement at Annapolis, which had been left to the care of Pontgravé, was reduced to

such difficulties, that he was obliged to re-embark all the inhabitants but two, whom he left to take care of the effects he could not carry off. Before he left the Bay of Fundy, he heard of Pontrincourt's arrival at Canso, upon which he returned to Annapolis, where Pontrincourt also arrived about the same time. The relief which Pontrincourt brought to this infant colony, came so seasonably, that it again held up its head; but its prosperity was, in a great measure, owing to the spirit and abilities of Le Carbot, a French lawyer, who partly from friendship to Pontrincourt, and partly, through curiosity, had made this voyage. At this time Pontgravé the ablest man by far of any concerned in the project, had resigned his command, and all his concerns with Pontrincourt; and de Monts, who had somewhat retrieved his affairs, abandoned all connexion with Nova Scotia, and applied himself to the fur trade in Canada.

- 1606 It was during this year (1606) that the King of England granted a patent to a body of gentlemen and merchants for raising a joint stock in order to plant colonies in Virginia, the grant formerly made to Sir Walter Raleigh having become void by his attainder.
- 1607 The colony sent out by this company arrived the following year in Virginia, and built James Town; but owing to a variety of untoward circumstances, no proper settlement was effected until 1609, when Lord Delaware arrived with more ample authority than was allowed by the late grant.
- 1609 In 1610 his Lordship was under the necessity of returning to England for the restoration of his health; but in a few years he embarked again for the purpose of resuming the government of the colony of James Town. He, with forty of his companions, unfortunately died upon the passage. At this time the administration of James Town was in the hands of Mr. Argol, who was indefatigable in making discoveries on the coasts of New England and
- 1618 Nova Scotia. While cruising off the latter country in 1618, he was informed by the natives, that some white people, meaning the French, had made settlements to the northward of St. Croix. This piece of intelligence roused his curiosity, and determined him to proceed to the place mentioned, where he found a small colony of Frenchmen, a small fort, and a ship riding at anchor close to the settlement. He attacked the ship with so much vigour, that she soon struck; and then landing his men, advanced against the fort, and summoned the garrison. The enemy desired time to weigh the proposal, and in the mean time seized the opportunity of evacuating the fort, and retiring with their most valuable effects to the adjacent woods; whence, however, they returned next day, submitted at discretion to the English commander, and cancelled the patents granted by the French King

for their settlement. Such of the prisoners as were disposed to return to Europe, were provided with vessels; the rest were transported to Virginia, where they became useful subjects to his Britannic Majesty. Here Argol had intimation given him of another French settlement at Annapolis. The reduction of this place was attended with as little difficulty as the former enterprise; the French submitted on his first appearance, and were transported to Canada, where they settled, some writers, somewhat hastily, imagining this to be the origin of the formidable power of France in this province. Be that as it may, these transactions in Nova Scotia are memorable as the first instance of hostilities between Great Britain and France on the continent of North America.

1621 In 1621, Sir William Alexander* obtained a patent to plant colonies in this country; and accordingly sent a ship full of passengers to settle in Nova Scotia, so first called by this gentleman. The ship being late in her voyage wintered at Newfoundland, and in Spring set sail and made the promontory at

* It may not be improper to give a short account of the life of this singular man, no less eminent as a poet, a scholar, and a statesman, than as having been the founder of the first British settlement in Nova Scotia.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, afterwards Earl of Stirling, was born about the year 1580. He was a younger son of Alexander Alexander, proprietor of the estate of Monstrie, in Clackmannanshire, Scotland. In consequence of having been from his infancy distinguished for quickness of parts, and on account of his accomplishments when but a young man, he was selected to accompany the then Earl of Argyle on his travels as companion. On his return to Scotland, he lived, for some time a retired life, and sighed away his time in composing love-sonnets to his mistress, who proved but unkind and obdurate; but, to use the words of his Biographer, "he neither drowned himself nor burnt his sonnets." He married Janet, the daughter and heiress of Sir William Erskine. Soon after his marriage he became a frequent attendant at the Court of James VI., but not as a flatterer, which he ever abhorred. James called him his "*philosophical poet*." The first work which he published was a tragedy called "*Darius*," printed in Edinburgh, in 1603. On the accession of James to the English throne, Alexander followed the Court to London, where, in 1604, he published a *quarto* volume of poems. On the lamented death of Prince Henry in 1612, Alexander wrote an Elegy on his death. Next year he was appointed one of the gentlemen ushers to prince Charles, afterwards the unfortunate Charles I., and from thenceforward continued to publish various works of genius and eloquence; but from 1614 we lose sight of him as a poet; and the object which first drew aside his attention to the muses was the project for settling a colony in Nova Scotia. The King favoured the design, and by royal deed of the 21st September, 1621, gave Sir William (having been knighted some years before) a grant of Nova Scotia, to be apportioned at his own discretion, and for his own profit, among his followers. Charles I., on his accession to the throne, in order to facilitate the success of Sir William as Lieutenant of Nova Scotia, founded an order of

the north space at Cape Breton. These adventurers coasting along, entered several fine bays and creeks, wrote home the most picturesque and flattering descriptions of the beauty and fertility of the country, and by every art in their power endeavoured to engage others to share in their fortune. They finally settled in Nova Scotia, but were dispossessed in consequence of a treaty between Charles I. and the French King, on the family alliance between these princes. From the patent of Charles to Sir David Kirk it is plain, that not only Nova Scotia, but the whole territory of Canada, were regarded as the property of the crown of England; for the King bestowed on that gentleman, as proprietor and governor, all the lands to the north of the river: the south side being given to Sir William Alexander. Thus it appears, that the King then pretended a right which he conveyed to these two gentlemen, and then relinquished it entirely to 1632 France by a treaty in 1632; bestowing, as his own, a right which had already been vested in the British adventurers, who had been at all the labour and expence of planting colonies and cultivating the country. At the close of the civil war, Cromwell took upon himself the cognizance of this affair, and determined to redress the injuries done to the English adventurers.

Knights Baronets of Nova Scotia, with many privileges hitherto unknown. But the plan did not succeed, having become an object of jealousy with a considerable portion of the public, and was severely attacked through the press by Sir Thomas Urquhart, and other writers; and Sir William gave it up as a hopeless adventure. The order of baronets has, however, continued to be distinguished to this day. In 1626, his Majesty appointed Sir William to fill the important situation of Secretary of State for Scotland; in 1630, he created him a peer of that kingdom, by the title of Viscount CANADA, Lord Alexander of Monstrie; and soon afterwards advanced him to the title of Earl of STIRLING. In the office of Secretary of State he continued for the long period of fifteen years. He died on the 12th of February, 1640, in his sixtieth year. He left by his lady two sons and two daughters; but the title of Earl of Stirling has since become extinct.

Chambers in his apology for a celebrated error, charges Shakespeare with some "adoptions" from Stirling; but the adoptions seem limited to one passage in the *Tempest*, rendered memorable by the choice which has been made of it for a motto to Shakespeare's monument; and the merit of first pointing out its resemblance to a parallel passage in Stirling, is due to Mr. Stevens. It is to be found in the play of *Darius*:—

Let greatness of her glassie scepters vaunt,
Not sceptours, no, but reeds, soon bruised, soon broken;
And let this worldly pomp our wits enchant,
All fades, and scarcely leaves behind a token.

The mutation turns chiefly on the two last lines, where it is evident enough. And like this insubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a wreck behind.

TEMPEST. *Vide Lives of eminent Scotchmen.*

Major Sedgwick* was sent to retake the country; but the French pretended they had purchased the English right at the price of five thousand pounds; a price which most certainly was never paid, admitting there was an agreement to this purpose.

- 1654 The Colonel executed his commission, reduced the whole country, and obliged the French to submit at discretion; accordingly it was confirmed to England by the treaty which took place the following year. The purchase was supposed to have been made by M. Claude de la Tour D'Aunay, whose son and heir, M. St. Estierac,† now went to the Court of London to solicit his right. He made out his claim, and had the property surrendered to him, which he soon conveyed by sale to Sir Thomas Temple, an Englishman; who kept possession till the year 1662, when it was delivered by Charles II. to the King of France, an equivalent of one thousand pounds being made, or rather promised, to Sir Thomas. Such were the vicissitudes of Nova Scotia, confirmed to the French by the treaty of Breda, who now appointed M. Marival governor, and built a fort at Annapolis. It was confirmed to M. La Tour as his property, by the Court of France, on his renouncing the protestant religion. He built a fort at St. John's river, which being deemed an encroachment on the royal prerogative by M. Donnée, the French governor of Nova Scotia, was reduced, and the wife and family of La Tour were cruelly butchered, during his absence in France; the vicissitudes of fortune brought this proprietary to poverty; he borrowed money of M. Betishe, a rich merchant, and great trader to North America, assigning over to him for his payment half his property in Nova Scotia; and thus the lordship again changed its master

- The French became such troublesome neighbours to the English, after they had formed alliances with the natives, and instructed them in the art of war, that it was essentially necessary, for the safety of the English colonies, to check their progress, and resent a variety of insults and injuries sustained from the incursions of the natives. Accordingly, in the year 1690, an armament of seven hundred men and a considerable fleet was fitted out by the province of New England, and the command given to Colonel Phipps; who arrived on the eleventh of May before Annapolis, at that time a pitiful defenceless place, fortified only with single palisades. Marival, the governor, finding

* Not "Sedgeworth," as our author has it.

† The name given to this personage by our author is "Charles De Estina er Estienne." "D'Aunay is also left out in his predecessor's name.

- himself so ill provided to resist a regular attack, capitulated, and was conveyed to Canada, while the French inhabitants took an oath of allegiance to the crown of Great Britain. The fruits, however, of this conquest were yielded up at the peace of Ryswick, as well as the fort of St. Johns, which was also reduced upon this occasion by the same armament. Major Church, at the head of a body of five hundred volunteers, visited several
- 1704 parts of the coast in the year 1704, and made an unsuccessful attempt upon Annapolis; and about three years afterwards, another expedition was undertaken by Colonel March against the same place. This enterprize was supported by the ministry; and a man of war was ordered to attend the transports from New England, and facilitate by every possible means, the operations of the land forces; however, the design miscarried, and the blame was charged on the sea-officers.
- 1709 In 1709, application was made to the court of Great Britain by Colonel Nicolson and Captain Vetch, for a proper force to reduce the French settlements in Canada; but this being an object too arduous at that time, leave only was granted to attempt the entire reduction of Nova Scotia. Orders were accordingly issued to all the governors of the British settlements in America, to promote the enterprize with their utmost ability. Nicolson was appointed Commander in Chief, and the commission of Adjutant General was granted to Vetch. Four men of war and a bomb-ketch were ordered as convoy; and the armament, consisting of twenty six sail, including transports, weighed from Boston in New England on the eighteenth of September; and arriving in six days at Annapolis, landed the troops with little opposition, and soon obliged the French governor, Subercasse, to capitulate. The terms granted were, that all the inhabitants within the Banlieu, or three miles of the fort, should be entitled to the privileges of British subjects, on their swearing allegiance to his Majesty: That the garrison, consisting of two hundred and fifty-eight soldiers, should march out with the honours of war, six cannon and two mortars: that they should be transported to Rochelle, at the expence of Great Britain: That such of the inhabitants as chose to retire to Canada, or France, should be sent thither in the most convenient manner; and that they should have all their effects preserved to them free from the pillage of the English soldiers. The name of Annapolis Royal was given to the new conquest, which had been formerly called Port Royal, and it was garrisoned with a body of four hundred soldiers. Such was the issue of an expedition that cost the American provinces about twenty three thousand pounds, which was afterwards paid by the government.
- 1710

The reduction of this place was of very essential service to the American colonies, by forming a barrier to New England, and depriving the French of a situation which was a nest for their privateers, and might then be called the Dunkirk of this part of the world; but it did not altogether answer the expectations which were formed regarding it. The inhabitants without the *Banlieu* had been declared neutrals by the capitulation; notwithstanding which they continued hostilities, in conjunction with the Indians, and kept the garrison of Annapolis in perpetual alarm. Upon this the English seized the French missionary and five of the principal inhabitants, whom they detained as hostages for the actual performance of the treaty, and good behaviour of their countrymen; notwithstanding which a party of sixty men, from the garrison, sent up the river for timber to repair the fort, was surprized and cut off by the French and Indians.

By the twelfth article of the treaty of Utrecht all the province of Nova Scotia, with all its ancient boundaries; and also the city of Annapolis, with all its dependencies in lands, islands, and other particulars, together with the dominion, property, and possession of the said islands, lands, and other rights, by treaty or otherwise obtained, was ceded in perpetuity to the crown of Great Britain. To this was subjoined an exclusion of the subjects of France from fishing on the coast of Nova Scotia, or within thirty leagues, beginning from Cape Sable and stretching along to the south-west; but the French, who knew that neither Newfoundland nor Nova Scotia were of any value but on account of the fisheries, and the security they afforded our colonies, retained the right of fishing on the coast of Cape Breton, and in the gulph of St. Lawrence; a privilege of which they might easily have been divested at this juncture, had proper regard been paid by the administration to the interests of the colonies, of navigation, and of commerce. The cession of Nova Scotia, and the most solemn treaties, could not, however restrain the French. They excited the Indians to repeated acts of hostility; and, in the year 1721, Captain Blin, a trader of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Newton, collector of the province, were made prisoners by the Indians of Lasamaquady; but released, when reprizals were made by the governor of Annapolis, and twenty-two of the savages brought in prisoners to the fort. But though this spirited act procured the liberty of the English captives, it did not restrain the enemy within the limitations of the treaty of Utrecht. By means of the Indians, they insulted the British fishing vessels on the Cape Sable coast, took some, and killed or captivated the crews; insomuch that governor Philips at Canso was reduced to the necessity of equipping two armed

sloops, attacking the Indians, and forcing them by the rigours of war to pay a more religious regard to treaties. Soon after they nevertheless resumed their hostilities, killed Captain Watkins, two other Europeans, and a woman and child in Durell's island, and even ventured to attack Annapolis, but were repulsed. From 1744 this time to the year 1744, mutual injuries were daily committed, while Nova Scotia was equally neglected by the British government and American colonies. About this time the fort was in the most wretched condition; the garrison, not exceeding eighty effective men, and the fortifications being in so deplorable a state, that the cattle crossed the ditch, and mounted the ramparts at pleasure. Every other settlement within the English jurisdiction was in a similar situation; and the French at Louisbourg, in Cape Breton, having early intelligence of the war which broke out at this time between England and France, took the opportunity of seizing Canso, making the garrison prisoners, and taking a man of war tender, and then destroying the little settlement. In the month of June, one Luttre, a French missionary, made an attempt on Annapolis, at the head of three hundred Cape Sable and St. John's Indians, destroying some houses and cattle, killed two men, summoned the garrison to surrender, and on their refusal, denounced vengeance as soon as a party of French arrived from Louisbourg. However, the arrival of a privateer from Boston with a company of militia to the assistance of the garrison, obliged Luttre to decamp without waiting to be re-inforced by his countrymen; which did not so entirely remove the fears of the inhabitants of Annapolis, but that they sent their families and most valuable effects to Boston.

Luttre had not long relinquished the enterprize, when Du Vivier joined him with sixty regular forces and seven hundred militia and Indians trained to arms, both encamping at Minas; from whence they sent diverse messages to the officers of the garrison of Annapolis, endeavouring to intimidate them with boastings of the large armament which he daily expected from Louisbourg, and persuading them to embrace the present favourable moment of obtaining moderate conditions. The garrison suspecting the truth of his allegations, replied, it would be soon enough to demand terms when the expected armament was actually arrived; at which Du Vivier was so much chagrined, that he broke up his camp, retired first to Bay Verte, then to Canada, and from thence to France, where he was censured for precipitately alarming the English colonies by his sham-hostilities, before the French colonies were in a situation to support the consequences of a war; and likewise for his not marching immediately after the reduction of Canso to Annapolis, when

that place must inevitably have fallen for want of a sufficient garrison.

Mean time the government of Massachusetts Bay declared war upon the Indians of Cape Sable and St. Johns for persisting in hostilities against the subjects of Great Britain, and joining the French in the late attempt on Annapolis, forbidding all nations of allied Indians to hold any communication or intercourse with them; but these orders were ill obeyed, the French having artfully drawn the Indians from their allegiance to Great Britain. Yet could not all these precautions prevent M. Morin, a subaltern officer in Canada, from assembling above a thousand Indian rangers and other troops, with whom he laid siege to Annapolis; but with the same fortune as the last attempt, he being called away to the relief of Louisbourg, at that time besieged by a
 1745 British army and a fleet. Next year the enterprize was resumed by M. de Ramsay, who had collected an army of sixteen hundred men, composed of regular troops, Canadian militia, and *Coueurs des Bois*, with which body he marched to Minas, expecting to be soon joined by the Duke D'Anville from France; but disappointed in this expectation, he was constrained, by the severity of the approaching winter, to return to Canada, and relinquish the enterprize. Just after his departure, the French succours arrived in Chebucto, (now Halifax,) and D'Anville detached couriers to recall Ramsay; but he had disbanded most of his forces, and could bring back no more than four hundred regulars and militia, with which, and the French armament, he resumed his designs, and laid siege to Annapolis. However, there being two English men of war in the bason of the town, and the French fleet returning home before the dangerous season came on, he was again forced to undergo the mortification of abandoning a second time an enterprize on which he had fixed his heart, resolving, however, to quarter at Minas during the winter, and join the fleet and land forces which were expected to reduce Annapolis. This design furnished Mr. Masurari, who commanded as governor in Annapolis, with an opportunity of countermining the enemy. He reasonably imagined that a reinforcement of a thousand men from New England, in conjunction with the three companies of volunteers arrived from Boston in the autumn preceding, would be able to dislodge the French quartered at Minas, keep the Indians in their allegiance, and consume the magazines they had formed, so as to render any future attempts impracticable. This scheme he proposed to the government of Massachusetts, and accordingly five hundred men were immediately voted for the service by the assembly, to which body were added three hundred men from Rhode-Island,

and two hundred from New Hampshire. All entertained the greatest hopes of seeing our colonies secured against all future hostilities, and the French driven from that part of Nova Scotia; but the event disappointed expectation. It would be unnecessary to recapitulate the infractions subsequent to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which Nova Scotia was again confirmed to Great Britain, but with such indefinite limits, as left an opening for farther prevarication. These infractions, and these indefinite terms, may, however, be said to be the cause of those hostilities which terminated in the final expulsion of the French from all their possessions both in Nova Scotia and Canada. As the conquest of Cape Breton by the British arms was the means of rendering Nova Scotia for ever free from annoyance from France, that event may be detailed in a few words. On the 2d of June 1758, Admiral Boscawen appeared before Louisbourg with a powerful fleet of men of war and several transports. The land forces amounted to 14,000 men, and were commanded by General Amherst, the left division being under the command of General Wolfe. The attack on Louisbourg was arduous, perilous, and difficult; but British bravery soon overcame every obstacle, and on the 26th of July, the town surrendered, the garrison being made prisoners of war. This conquest was confirmed by the treaty of peace of 1763:

Having thus, from the work under review and other sources, traced a concise outline of the early history of Nova Scotia, we proceed to the examination of its present condition, as represented in this work. We cannot do so, however, without expressing our regret that our author did not follow the same plan, instead of stopping short in the middle of descriptions of modern places and institutions, for the purpose of introducing more ancient events; but little connected with the main subject under discussion. This is particularly the case while treating of Annapolis and Halifax; and, in our opinion, seems not only at variance with the usual rules of history and topographical detail, when not immediately or collaterally connected with the subject on hand, but gives a confused and incongruous appearance to the work. If, instead of the very limited number of towns of Nova Scotia, it had been the lot of the author to describe a country having ten or a dozen of cities, the adoption of his system would lead him into a perplexity from which no ingenuity could relieve him. Nor can severe critics be very well pleased at the slavish manner in which our author throughout his task has followed the wheels of the historical car of the Abbe Raynal, whose authority, at best, is not altogether unimpeachable when treating of French affairs in North America. We should

be sorry to mention this, from any captious or hypercritical motives; but it is a duty which we owe no less to our author than ourselves to say, that though it is impossible to compile history without the closest and most constant reference to preceding authorities, yet the indolence of doing so *verbatim* ought to be guarded against, no less out of respect to the writer's own reputation, than to those laws which regulate literary labours of every description.

We have already stated that the work before us was divided into twelve chapters. The first of these, which is entirely historical, we have already discussed by our own observations upon the circumstances attending the settlement of Nova Scotia and its final conquest by Great Britain. Chapter second, which treats of "extent, situation, division, government, and representation," we have also partly discussed; but we cannot pass by an observation which is here made with regard to the last of these subjects. The author, after informing us, that the ten counties in which Nova Scotia is divided, are not proportionably separated, Halifax covering nearly one quarter of the province, and Annapolis being about a hundred miles in length, states, as a consequence, that jurors and witnesses undergo great inconvenience; and that the difficulty of apportioning the representation has in some instances obstructed a better division of the province. He adds: "it is the opinion of a gentlemen of great information in the colony, that it would be advisable to form an entire new representation. He proposes that fifty persons be elected by the province at large, or in other words that every freeholder should vote for fifty members, who would not represent any particular county or town, but the whole country. This idea is novel and somewhat singular, but the plan has many advantages; it would destroy all local, partial, and confictory interests; it would be the means of electing more suitable persons, and it would afford facilities of making many improvements in the country, to which jealousy of unequal representation is at present a barrier." We admit, that this idea is indeed a novel one; but we cannot agree with our author in approving of it: for we learn from the experience of centuries, that no hopes are more fallacious than those which have been founded on political innovations. Systems that have been looked upon in theory, as abounding with the most magnificent prospects to humanity, and as the only road to political happiness and national glory, have been the instruments, when put into practice, of the most ruinous consequences to mankind, in ancient as well as in modern times. In any system of government similar to that of Great Britain, and of which the colonial government of Nova Scotia is an epitome,

we conceive alterations to be eminently absurd and dangerous. It was her constitution that first launched Britain from obscurity, that has since preserved her in so many perils, and that has borne her steadily through the revolutionary tempest which has surrounded her by the wrecks and ruins of her neighbours. But besides being at variance with every principle of the provincial constitution, the change above recommended would annihilate every vestige of that representative government of which we so justly boast in these provinces of the British empire. If adopted, we must not only submit to the entire subversion of our constitutions themselves, but of the very principles of those rights and liberties on which they are founded. Nothing can be more absurd than to put it in the power of one freeholder to vote for fifty members, as here recommended. It would be, by far, a more plausible scheme to propose that we should become democrats at once, and every man to represent himself in person. It is no mitigation of this absurdity to say, that the whole body of freeholders should be restricted to a choice of fifty members; because, in the first place, *every individual* is empowered to elect fifty members; and, in the second place, an unanimity of sentiment on the part of the freeholders in giving effect to the letter of the law, is merely a contingency which human experience does not authorize in such cases, and which could only tend to aggravate the practical evils of so undefined and illusory a scheme. Our author thinks that another great advantage would arise from the blow which the change suggested would give to all *local interests*; but we are sorry that he did not recollect that these local connexions which he seems so much to condemn, are the very basis and principal support of representative governments. If we once cut this principal link in our system, the whole fabric will fall to the ground of itself, and leave us nothing but to regret our own folly and stupidity. To pretend, therefore, that the means proposed would secure the election of more suitable persons to legislate for Nova Scotia, would be to bestow a right which the constitution of the province never recognized, and which is incompatible with the moral habitudes of any people whatever. It being evident, then, that no change could be effected in the representative system of our sister province without a total repeal of her constitution, would it not be better, if a change of system be at all necessary, to pass a law adapting the representation to the state of the population in the various districts, as in Upper and Lower Canada, and thereby continue to the people the blessings of their present institutions, and the extension of them on more sound and liberal principles, without violating the constitution under which they have so long acted by

such visionary schemes as those proposed in the paragraph which we have just recited? Nothing could be more simple and salutary in its operation than such a measure as this; no matter in such a case what the territorial extent of a country might be: the constitutional and natural rights of every individual would be inviolably preserved; and the business of government would go on, as it ought to do, under the eye of individuals sent from the remotest corner of the country, always bearing in mind, that though it might be necessary at times to sue for the redress of local grievances, yet the general weal must be the main and principal object in view.

The third chapter treats of climate, lakes, springs, cascades, and other natural subjects; but, in all these respects, Nova Scotia is so similar to our own province, that we shall only trouble our readers with a short extract descriptive of what is more peculiar to our sister colony.

Few parts of the world are so well watered as Nova Scotia. The rivers, brooks, springs and streams of different kinds are very numerous. In addition to these there are lakes in every township, some of them connected one with the other for a great distance. The number of these lakes has never been ascertained, but it is supposed to be very great. Lockwood, in his survey of the Province states, that the space occupied by water is equal to one-third of the superficies of the country. Some of these lakes are extremely beautiful, containing in general one or more small islands, which are covered with a luxuriant growth of wood, and vary in every imaginable shape. The land in the neighbourhood of them is often undulated in the most romantic manner. In several instances they nearly intersect the Province. From the head of the Shubenacadie River they extend with little interruption to the neighbourhood of Halifax. It has been in agitation to connect these waters with Bedford Basin, thereby forming an inland communication with the capital and the Bay of Fundy. The ground has been accurately surveyed, its practicability established, and the expense ascertained not to exceed £35,000. This work, if once completed, will not only be the means of affording Halifax immense exports of Coal, Slate, Plaister of Paris, Lumber, Staves, Produce, &c. but in the event of a war with the United States put the internal trade of the country beyond the reach of interruption from the enemy. The advantage resulting from an inland communication of this kind would be incalculable. There is also a connected chain of lakes, commencing within a mile or two of St. Margaret's Bay, and emptying into the river St. Croix near Windsor; and another near Annapolis, which, with a very small portage, make a water communication with Liverpool on the other side of the Province. This track is always pursued by the Indians when travelling across the country, who take their canoes with them. A similar line of lakes lie between Tusket and the Atlantic. These lakes afford great facility for mill work, both as natural reservoirs of water, and for floating timber and logs. In some of them there are trout of excellent flavour, great quantities of salmon and gaspereaux. Smelts and other fish are taken in the spring of the year in their passage to the lakes to spawn.

The quality and flavour of the water in Nova Scotia varies, as in every other country, according to the strata of soil and mineral and fossil bodies

through which it flows. When passing through a peat moss or heavy soil it is discoloured and brackish, but when percolated through gravel, sand, or lime-stone, is lucid and wholesome: consequently there is as great a variety in the quality of the water, as there is of the soils. There are many springs of water strongly impregnated with iron, depositing a rusty brownish sediment in their course. This flavour is sometimes so strong as to prove medicinal even to cattle that drink of it. There are also a few salt springs, of which the brine is much stronger than the ocean. From one of these, near the river Philip, in the eastern part of the Province, a considerable quantity of very excellent salt was manufactured in 1811. There is another at Pictou, which was worked for several years upon an extensive scale. It is believed there are no springs of heated water in the country.

The minerals of Nova Scotia are but little known; neither the British government nor provincial legislature having taken any steps to procure a scientific survey of the country. Hence there seems to be no person in the colony to direct a stranger's inquiries, and very few who have thought much upon the subject. The most valuable at present is the coal. This is found at Sydney, in Cape Breton, to a great extent, and of better quality than in any part of America. It is as highly valued as that from Newcastle, and will bring as good a price in market. Were the trade of the colonies opened to the United States, this would become an article of great export, and give extensive employment to shallops, seamen, labourers, &c. In the district of Pictou, coal is discovered in many places.

In Cumberland, Douglas and Granville, it is also found, but has been worked in Nova Scotia, at Pictou and in Cumberland only. There is not much consumed within the colony, except at Halifax and Windsor, and in very small quantities at one or two other places. A portion is exported to St. John, N. B. but the greatest quantity is either used at Halifax or shipped from thence to the United States.

Plaster or gypsum is chiefly found in the county of Hants, although there is some in Cumberland, in the parts of Halifax county bordering on Hants, and at the Gut of Canso. There are various kinds, but it is generally known by the division of hard and soft plaster. The hard plaster is firmer in its texture, and more difficult to manufacture than the other, and consequently not much valued. The soft is of different shades of colour, and of different degrees of induration. Windsor, Newport and Shubenacadie are the places where the greatest quantity is to be met with. It is on high broken ground where the rocks are principally worked, to save the labour of digging.

Lime is very abundant in certain parts, but prefers the neighbourhood of the plaster, consequently the county of Hants contains more lime than any other part of the Province.

Slate of the first quality, and fully equal to the Welsh, has been found in Rawdon in Hants County; and should Windsor become a free port, under the late act of parliament, it is probable it may be shipped to the United States, to a great extent.

Iron ore has been discovered in several places, but in the greatest quantity in the county of Annapolis. No experiments have been made upon it in Nova Scotia to ascertain its quality. Some small pieces of copper have been found at Cape Dore, on the north side of the Basin of Minas; but not sufficient to establish a well founded expectation of finding any mine rich enough to pay for the working of it. It is ascertained that lead exists in several counties; and manganese is in great abundance in the township of Newport. Of other mines little is known. A tradition exists among the Acadians, that the French government was aware of silver ore existing in several places, and

they name some of their ancestors who were sent to the Mississippi when these people were removed from the country, who were acquainted with the spots where it was to be met with. Many people attach credit to this story, but time alone must decide whether it be true or not.

In Chapter IV. population, militia, longevity, and religion are treated of. It appears, that little is known of the ratio at which the population of Nova Scotia increases. In 1817, however, a census was taken by order of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, when it appeared that the total population of Nova Scotia proper amounted to 78,345; but it must have increased considerably since. This population is composed of natives, Scotch, English, Irish, Germans, American Royalists, and the French Acadians; besides 1200 free blacks, who are employed as labourers and domestic servants. Of the religious establishments our author speaks as follows:—

There are several religious denominations in this country. The proportion perhaps, as applied to the population, may be assumed to be, Roman Catholic one quarter, Church of England and Methodist, one quarter, Baptist one quarter, and the Church of Scotland, and other dissenters one quarter. The tolerant laws of this country are of a nature to produce great harmony among all classes of dissenters, and the established Church. The Church of England is supported in this country by the benevolence and liberality of the Society for propagating christian religion. The churches have been erected partly by subscription, and partly by funds belonging to his Majesty to which the society has occasionally contributed. They are in general handsome wooden buildings, well finished and painted, and add very much to the appearance of the country. The clergy of this church are about twenty-eight in number, and are under the control of a bishop, whose jurisdiction extends over the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The salary of the clergy is £200 sterling a year, to which may be added the proceeds of small glebes, parochial fees, and other perquisites, the whole of which at the present period, when bills are at a great premium, and the price of wages and provision so much reduced, afford the clergyman a very comfortable maintenance. The church is increasing in the province, and its congregation contains a large portion of the respectable inhabitants. The Roman Catholics were for many years under control of a vicar general, and afterwards of a bishop who recently died, and at present no successor has been appointed. The subordinate clergy of the Catholic Church amount to ten or twelve. This number in proportion to the size of their flocks is much smaller than that of other denominations, which is attributable to the circumstance of the Catholics living more together, than the people of any other persuasion. The Presbyterians have a provincial church government of their own, and have about twenty-five ministers. The Methodist missionaries act under the direction of a society in England, and are also about twenty-five in number. They are in general natives of Great Britain, and of late years are men of better qualifications than their predecessors, and their church is gaining ground both in respectability and in number. The Baptists are numerous, but not so well organized a body as the Methodists, nor are they so well provided with a regular clergy. The number of meeting houses belonging to all the different sects in Nova Scotia is very great, and speak loudly in favour of the religious feeling of the country.

The V. Chapter is wholly devoted to the aborigines of the province, their history, both civil and military, customs, manners and language. Of the latter a copious vocabulary is given, and any industrious person desirous of becoming acquainted with the *Micmac* dialect, may here find ample means for the gratification of his taste. In chapter VI. we are presented with a glowing description of the chief towns and rivers of the province. The capital is thus described:—

The beauty and safety of Chebucto harbour attracted the notice of speculators at a very early period, and many applications were, at different times made for a grant of the land in its vicinity. The famous projector Captain Coram was engaged, in 1718, in a scheme for settling there, and a petition was presented by Sir Alexander Caines, James Douglas, and Joshua Gee,* in behalf of themselves and others, praying for a grant upon the sea coast, five leagues S. W. and five leagues N. W. of Chebucto; when they proposed to build a town, and to improve the country round it in raising hemp, making pitch, tar and turpentine; and they undertook to settle 200 families there in three years. This petition received a favourable report from the Lords of Trade, but as it was opposed by the Massachusetts Agents, on account of a clause which it contained restraining the fishery, it was thrown out in the Council. The eagerness with which these petitions were pressed upon the attention of government, induced ministers to think of taking the settlement in their own hands. A measure of this kind had become necessary from the many disputes, which had arisen between the subjects of England and France, concerning the limits of Nova Scotia, which no treaty had as yet properly ascertained.

A fort had been raised, and a small garrison maintained at Annapolis Royal, to overawe the French neutrals settled in the neighbourhood; but this did not answer the purpose for which it was intended. Upon every rupture or dispute between the two crowns, these planters, forgetting their neutrality, intrigued with the Indians, communicated intelligence to their own countrymen settled at St. John's and Cape Breton, and did all the ill offices their hatred could suggest against the colonies and subjects of Great Britain.

A scheme was now formed for making a new establishment, which should further confirm and extend the property and dominion of the crown of Great Britain in that large tract of country, clear the uncultivated grounds, constitute communities, diffuse the benefits of population and agriculture, and improve the fishery of that coast, which might be rendered a new source of wealth and commerce to old England. The particulars of the plan having been duly considered, it was laid before his Majesty, who approved of the design, and referred the execution of it to the board of Trade and Plantations, over which the Earl of Halifax presided. This nobleman, endued by nature with an excellent capacity, which had been diligently and judiciously cultivated, animated with liberal sentiments, and fired with an eager spirit of patriotism, adopted the plan with the most generous ardour, and cherished the infant colony with paternal affection. The commissioners for Trade and Plantations immediately advertised, under the sanction of his Majesty's authority, that proper encouragement would be given to such of the officers and private men,

* The Author of a well known work on Trade.

lately dismissed from the land and sea service, as were willing to settle, with or without families, in the province of Nova Scotia. The scheme was so feasible, and the encouragement so inviting, that in a little time from 3,750 to 4,000 adventurers with their families were entered, according to the direction of the Board of Trade, who, in the beginning of May, set sail from England, under the command of Cornwallis, whom the King had appointed their Governor; and towards the latter end of June 1749, arrived at the place of their destination; the harbour of Chebucto, on the sea coast of the Peninsula, about midway between Cape Canso and Cape Sable, one of the most secure and commodious havens in the world, and well suited for the fishery.

Governor Cornwallis no sooner arrived in this harbour than he was joined by two regiments of infantry from Cape Breton, (which had been restored to the French by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle,) and a company of Rangers of Annapolis. He then pitched upon a spot for the settlement, and employed the people in clearing the ground for laying the foundations of a town; but some inconveniencies being discovered in this situation, he chose another to the northward, near the harbour, on an easy ascent, commanding a prospect of the whole Peninsula, and well supplied with rivulets of fresh and wholesome water. Here he began to build a town on a regular plan, in latitude 44°. 40' north, and 63°. 40' west longitude, and about ten miles distant from the mouth of the harbour. To this place he gave the name of Halifax, in honour of the nobleman who had the greatest share in founding the colony, and before the approach of winter, above 300 comfortable wooden houses were built, the whole surrounded by a strong palisade.

By a succession of victories over these internal and neighbouring enemies, the inhabitants of Halifax were placed in a situation to prosecute the settlement of the country, their trade and fisheries without molestation, and from that period the town has increased with great rapidity. It is now two miles in length and about a quarter of a mile in width. Of late years it has been greatly improved in its appearance, several large fires having consumed many of the old buildings; and the increase of wealth having enabled the proprietors to build larger and better edifices. In general they have been replaced by buildings of stone and brick, which can now be erected at as low a rate as those of wood. The whole number of houses in 1817 amounted to 1,200, but has considerably increased since that period. The main streets are parallel with the harbour, and are intersected by others at right angles. Water street is now well paved, and the side path neatly flagged for the accommodation of foot passengers. During the war, Halifax was thought to contain about 12,000 inhabitants, and in 1818, 10,000; but the population at present does not exceed 9,000. It has a meat, vegetable, and fish market, all extremely well supplied. The latter in particular deserves notice, on account of the quality and variety of fish, the low price at which it is sold, and the importance of the establishment to the poorer class of the community.

There are two churches of the established religion, one in the centre of the town, and the other in the north-west suburbs; one chapel for the Roman Catholics, two meeting houses for Presbyterians, one Methodist chapel, and one Anabaptist meeting house. There is nothing remarkable in the appearance of these buildings. They are plain, substantial, and suited to the size of the town and the extent of their respective congregations. Of government establishments the most important is the King's Dock Yard. This was commenced about the year 1758, and has been not only of infinite service to the navy, during the late war, but by its very great expenditure of money, of most essential advantage to the province. It is inclosed on the side towards the town by a high stone wall, and contains within it very commodious build-

ings for the residence of its officers and servants, besides stores, warehouses, and work shops, of different descriptions. It is on a more respectable footing than any in America, and the vast number of shipping refitted there during the last twenty years, and the prodigious labour and duty performed on them, &c. strong proofs of its regulation and order. The neglect of these valuable works at the present period, cannot but excite regret in every beholder. The removal of the Naval Stores to the Bermudas was extremely injudicious. Bermuda is by no means suited for a receptacle of those articles, which, continually assailed by the climate and insects peculiar to the country, soon decay. It is still less calculated for the Hospital, to the success of which, the dampness of the atmosphere and the scarcity and high price of provision seem to impose insurmountable impediments. Independently of these objections, it appears to be the opinion of experienced persons, that the works cannot be completed in the manner designed, from obstacles of a local nature, which can never be overcome or removed. The Dock Yard at Halifax on the contrary is situated in a fine commodious harbour, in a healthy climate, and in a country abounding with provision of all kinds. In the rear of the Dock Yard, and on an elevated piece of ground that overlooks the works and the harbour, is the Admiral's house, which is a plain stone building covered with Roman cement. This house, with its out-buildings, &c. was completed in 1820; and as its name denotes intended for the use of the Admiral or Commandore commanding on the station. The Naval Hospital, which was attached to the Dock Yard, was unfortunately destroyed by fire a few years ago, and has not yet been rebuilt.

There are two Barracks in the town, one on the north, and the other on the south side of the Citadel Hill, in which part of three regiments are generally quartered. They are built of wood, and contain nothing particularly deserving notice except the Library, which was established by the Earl of Dalhousie for the use of the officers of the garrison.

The other government buildings are the General's House, or residence of the Commandant, the Military Hospital, built by the late Duke of Kent, and the Stores belonging to the Ordnance.

The Colonial Buildings are the Government House, the Province Building, and the Court House. The first, which is the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, is built of brown free stone well polished, and is situated in the south end of the town. The Province Building is also erected of an excellent free stone, and is the best built and handsomest edifice in North America. The dimensions of it are 140 feet in length, 70 in width, and 42 in height. It contains all the public Provincial Offices, the Secretary's, Surveyor General's, Treasurer's, Prothonotary's, &c. Also apartments for the Legislature and Supreme Court, lobbies, vestibules, anti-rooms, &c. It has two passages on the ground floor, one extending the whole length of the building, and one running from the front to the rear. It is situated in the centre of the town, in the middle of a square, the whole of which is neatly inclosed with an iron fence. This building is much beyond the state of Nova Scotia, and on too large and expensive a scale for the means and revenue of the country.

The Court House is a plain brick building, in which there is an Exchange Room for the merchants, and suitable apartments for the Court of Common Pleas. There is also a large wooden building, called Free Mason's Hall, in which the public assemblies for dancing are usually held.

Besides the Schools and the Poor House, elsewhere noticed, Halifax contains a House of Correction or Bridewell, which was established in 1815. Persons designated in the act, as liable to be committed to Bridewell for a

time not exceeding seven years, are described vaguely as disorderly and idle people "who notoriously mispend their time to the neglect of their own family's support," and those who are convicted of any clergyable or "lesser criminal offence."

There are in the township a Paper Mill, a Sugar Refinery, and a Distillery. This place also maintains five weekly Newspapers which are as well edited and managed as any in North America.*

Opposite to Halifax on the eastern side of the harbour, which is there about nine-tenths of a mile wide, is situated the town of Dartmouth, which was laid out and settled in 1750. In the war of 1756, the Indians collected in great force on the Basin of Minas, ascended the Shubenacadie River in their canoes, and at night, surprising the guard, scalped or carried away most of the settlers. From this period the settlement was almost derelict, till Governor Parr, in 1784, encouraged twenty families to remove thither from Nantucket, to carry on the south sea fishery. The town was laid out in a new form, and £1,500 provided for the new inhabitants to erect buildings. The spirit and activity of the new settlers created the most flattering expectations of success. Unfortunately, in 1792, the failure of a house in Halifax, extensively concerned in the whale fishery, gave a severe check to the Dartmouth establishment, which was soon after totally ruined. A Mr. Stokes was employed by the merchants of Milford in England, to persuade the Nantucket settlers to remove thither; the offers were too liberal to be rejected, and the Province lost these orderly and industrious people.

During the late war the harbour became the general rendezvous of the navy and their prizes, which has materially enriched the place, and extended the number of buildings. Between this place and Halifax, a boat called the Team Boat, the machinery of which is worked by horses, constantly plies for the accommodation of passengers.

The next town described is Windsor, in the county of Hants, and situated nearly in the centre of the province on the banks of the river Avon. In this town, we are told, there is not much commerce; and it is only distinguished for the romantic beauties of its situation, and as the seat of a college and academy, and a variety of other public buildings. In our tour round the provincial coast, we next come to Annapolis.

At the present period the town of Annapolis is a place of little importance. It contains a Court House, Church, and Methodist Chapel, a Government House, or residence for the Commandant, and very good quarters for both officers and men, Below Annapolis about twenty miles is the town of Digby. The air of this place is remarkably salubrious, the water excellent, and the town rendered particularly agreeable in summer by a cool sea breeze. It is much frequented during the autumn by company from New Brunswick. A packet runs once a week throughout the year, between Digby and St. John's. About three miles below the town the waters of Digby Basin are connected with the Bay of Fundy by a passage through the North Mountain, called by mariners the Gut, from its narrowness, which seems to have been formed by some violent effort of nature; its sides being nearly per-

* This is a questionable assertion.

pendicular. This circumstance of rivers forcing their way through a ridge of mountains, is by no means uncommon in America, although a thing of rare occurrence in Europe. Digby for many years past has had a large herring fishery which has much enriched the neighbourhood, but latterly it has not been so productive. Many causes have been assigned for this failure, but it is probable that the erection of numerous weirs, by destroying great quantities of young fish, has gradually diminished the fishery.

We then come to Yarmouth, a very flourishing and thriving town, ninety-five miles below Annapolis. Barrington lies within Cape Sable, and was originally settled by twelve French families who cleared two hundred acres. Below Barrington is Shelburne, which was first settled in 1764, by Alexander McNutt and associates, who, thinking their happiness complete, named it New Jerusalem. Liverpool is the next town upon the coast. This place is the second commercial town in the province, is remarkably well built, and contains a number of enterprising and intelligent merchants, who are exclusively employed in the fisheries, West India, and timber trade. Lunenburg was settled in 1753 by Dutch and Germans. At the head of Mahon Bay is the town of Chester, settled in 1760 by thirty families from New England. Truro is a small town in the county of Halifax. Pictou is situated on the gulf shore, and is inhabited chiefly by Scottish emigrants and their descendants. This town is a place of much business, and the greatest shipping port for timber in the province. Besides these, we are told, that there are several other small towns in the province.

The two largest rivers of Nova Scotia, are the Shubenacadie and the Annapolis. The former, called by way of pre-eminence Shubenacadie, or *the River of Acadia*, (Shuben being the Indian name for a river) is very large, rapid and circuitous. It takes its rise from lakes of the same name in the county of Halifax, after receiving the tributary streams of Gay's river, nine mile and five mile rivers and Stewiack, empties itself in the Basin of Minas. Throughout its whole course, the exact length of which is not accurately ascertained, it passes through a very fertile country, which it enriches with valuable and extensive marshes and intervalles. It is navigable for large vessels for a great distance in the interior, and contains in its banks large quantities of plaister of Paris and lime. The land at the head of this river is covered with valuable timber, some of which has been recently exported to Europe. This river, and the lakes with which it is connected, form a chain of water communication with Bedford Basin near Halifax, with the exception of two or three portages. The rise and fall of the tide at the mouth of this river is about fifty feet, and the impetuosity of the current very great. The scenery is very picturesque and varied, here by the abrupt frowning cliff, with its woody summit, and there by the extended verdant meadow, by the unbroken solitude of the wilderness, or by the cheerful busy scene of cultivation. The Basin of Minas is a large reservoir, which receives the waters of eleven rivers.—The Shubenacadie, Cornwallis, North River, Salmon River, Canar, Gaspereaux, Kennetcook, Cockmegun, Petit, St. Croix, and Avon. From thence

they escape between Cape Blomindon and Cape Split in the Bay of Fundy. The Kennetcook is an extensive river, commencing in Douglas, about twelve miles distance from the upper part of the Shubenacadie, and passing through Douglas, Kennetcook, and Newport. For fifteen miles this river is very deep, and from thence gradually decreases in size and depth.

The principal subjects discussed in chapter VIII. are soil and agriculture; but we shall take another opportunity, from a volume now on our table, to speak of these more at large. We therefore proceed to chapter VIII. which abounds with useful and interesting information regarding the trade and fisheries of the province. On these latter subjects there is a document which we shall take the liberty of recommending to the perusal of every person interested in the prosperity of these colonies, but for which we are sorry we cannot make room on account of its length. This document consists of queries put by a joint committee of the council and assembly to the merchants of the province on the subject of the late convention with the United States, and the trade of the province in general, with their answers thereto. Chapter IX. treats of the government and the laws of the province in general; but these, particularly the former, are so similar to our own, that we shall pass over them. The subject of chapter X., is education. We have somewhat to say upon this head; but we shall first give the extracts upon which we mean to found a few observations.

In recording the Public Institutions of Nova Scotia for the education of youth, the University of King's College at Windsor eminently merits the first place. The respectability of the establishment, its liberal endowments, the learning and piety of its professors, the number of gentlemen whom it has educated, and the influence it exerts upon the manners and morals of the country, all conspire to make every Nova Scotian, who feels and understands the good of his country, regard this university as the parent of all that is good and great, and learned in it. When we meet in a new colony like Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, men whose education and promise in life are perhaps beyond the state of the country, we admire, but we seldom stop to ask for the causes; but in tracing every young man of figure in the professions in both provinces, to the seminary where he acquired his education, our enquiries generally terminate at King's College. The university has a royal charter, bearing date at Westminster, the 12th day of May 1802. By this charter it is ordained that the said College shall be deemed to be an university, and shall have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the universities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed by virtue of the said letters patent. And that the students in the said college shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of bachelor, master, and doctor, in the several arts, and faculties at the appointed times.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, is Patron of the institution, and the following persons compose, *ex officio*, a board of Governors; His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia,

the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Attorney-General; the Solicitor-General, the Secretary of the Province, and the Rev. the President. The board has the power of making statutes and by-laws for the internal government and regulation of the institution.

It is requisite that the President shall have taken a regular degree of Master of Arts, or Bachelor in Civil Law at one of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge or Dublin, in the United Kingdom.

There are four lay scholarships of twenty pounds sterling per year, which may be held for four years. Also twelve divinity scholarships of £30 sterling which may be held for seven years. When any one of these scholarships becomes vacant, the candidates are publicly examined by the governors, and it is assigned to him, who shall acquit himself the best upon such examination,

The Students are eligible to matriculation at the age of fourteen. This period is perhaps too youthful, but is adopted as the time for admission on account of the state of the country, which does not at present possess a sufficient number of persons capable of maintaining children at a school, and subsequently at a college beyond the age of twenty. The benefits of education at this university are accessible to all, but the honours to those only who subscribe to the articles of the church of England. The college consists of five bays or large wooden buildings under one roof. These bays are three stories in height, and consist of two suits of rooms on a floor, each suit containing one parlour and two bed rooms for the accommodation of two students. The steward provides in the hall a dinner for the students, and supplies them with butter, bread and milk, for their breakfast and supper at their apartments, where they provide such other articles themselves as they think proper. In addition to this he is bound to furnish them with such general attendance as is requisite. For this service he is entitled to receive from every student thirty pounds per year. The whole expence of education at college, including tuition, board, clothes, &c. may be rated at £100 per year, although many limit their expenses to a less sum. There are about twenty-eight or thirty resident students at the present period.

The situation of this college is extremely pleasant, and the most eligible that could be selected. It is about one mile from the town of Windsor, in the centre of the province. There is a direct water communication between this place and New Brunswick, of which about one-half of the students are natives. From the uncommon ebb of the tide which occasionally leaves the bed of the river perfectly naked, there is a constant agitation of the air and a change of sea breeze twice a day. The climate therefore is peculiarly healthy, and it is remarkable that there has never occurred an instance of mortality among the students, since the first establishment of the institution.

The building is erected upon an elevated spot of ground, commanding in front a delightful view of the most improved and best cultivated part of the province. In the rear the scenery is equally fine, the landscape being much embellished by the several windings of the river Avon. The ground belonging to the establishment contains about one hundred acres of land. The present buildings are much out of repair, and it is in contemplation hereafter, to erect new ones on the same site as soon as funds can be obtained for the purpose. Subordinate to the university under its controul, and within the limits of its grounds is the Collegiate School. The building is of free stone erected at an expence exceeding five thousand pounds. There are apartments in it for the head master and his family, his ushers and about 40 boarders.—The principal is a Master of Arts of Oxford, a gentleman whose

habits, experience and education well qualify him for the situation. This establishment is in a flourishing condition and the school very numerously attended. The system of education adopted at this Academy is in accordance with that of the college, for which it is intended as the preparatory seminary. At the school there are also twelve divinity scholarships of thirty pounds sterling each, which may be severally held for seven years or until matriculation at the college. A good female boarding school is established at Windsor. There is a very respectable school at Pictou. The intention of this institution is thus expressed in the preamble of the Act which established it. "A great majority of the inhabitants of the district of Pictou, being either emigrants from Scotland, or are the descendants of emigrants from Scotland, where the Presbyterian religion prevails. The said inhabitants of the district of Pictou, or a great majority of them, do now profess the Presbyterian religion, and are desirous of educating their children therein, &c." The trustees of this academy were incorporated in the year 1816. These trustees, who must be either of the church of England or Scotland, are empowered to purchase lands and receive legacies, &c. make by-laws for the institution, subject to the approbation of the lieutenant governor. This school is conducted by a Presbyterian clergyman of very respectable acquirements, and meets with great encouragement and support from a numerous body of dissenters. As the scholars are not boarded in the house of the master, but make private contracts with the families in the neighbourhood, or reside with their relations, their education costs less than where they are placed under the personal superintendance and immediate controul of the tutor, as at most other public schools. In the year 1811 an act was passed to establish grammar schools in each county, in which the English Grammar, Latin and Greek languages, Orthography, the use of the Globes, and practical branches of the mathematics are required to be taught. By this act the governor is empowered to appoint three trustees for each school, who form a board for making by-laws, choosing tutors, &c. The tutors receive £150 per annum out of the provincial treasury, and are compelled to educate in their respective schools eight poor children or orphans as free scholars.

There was another law of the legislature passed in 1811 for the purpose of affording education to the children of new settlements commonly called the school act. This institution reflects great credit upon the good sense and liberality of the House of Assembly, and has been of incalculable benefit to the rising generation. By this law in any settlement consisting of thirty families, if the majority vote a sum not less than £50 for a school, they are authorized to receive £25 at the Treasury. This amount so voted by the majority of the inhabitants is assessed and collected from all the inhabitants, as well the minority as the others in the same manner as the poor rates.* In 1820 Dalhousie College was established at Halifax, and the trustees incorporated by law: This is a very spacious stone building, is situated at the end of the old military parade, and makes a very handsome appearance.—It has the sum of £9,750 invested in the 3 per cents, as a fund for the payment of professors, &c. and has been erected partly by monies in the hands of the Earl of Dalhousie belonging to his Majesty, and partly by aid of the Legislature. The object in erecting this College, as expressed in the act, is "for the education of youth and students in the several branches of science and literature, as they are commonly taught in the university of Edinburgh," and has three

* This Act is now undergoing some alteration.

professorships established, first for the Greek and Latin classics, secondly of the mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, and the third of theology and moral philosophy.—This establishment has not yet its professorships filled, nor is it probable they will be for some time. It is on all sides unanimously deplored that so much money should have been so injudiciously expended. One college is at present sufficient for the two provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it is to be feared that by the endowment of two, both may dwindle into insignificance. Of all places the centre of a garrison town and sea port like Halifax, is perhaps the most unsuitable for an establishment, which containing only lecture rooms, leaves its pupils exposed to dissipation, without one salutary check or restraint. Had these funds been appropriated to the endowment of new professorships at King's college at Windsor, to the enlargement of its library, and the erection of new buildings, which are much required for the accommodation of its officers and students, the public would have been greatly benefited and the cause of literature much better served than it is at present. Beside private establishments, Halifax contains a very respectable grammar school, a large school for the Catholics, one on Bell's and another on Lancaster's system of education. The latter is extremely flourishing, being under the active superintendance of Walter Bromley, Esquire, on the half pay of 23d regiment of foot. The unwearied and disinterested attention of this gentleman, to the arduous duties of a large public school, principally composed of young children, the neatness, regularity and order he has introduced in the establishment, the interest and paternal care he manifests for the morals and education of his scholars, and the immense number of children he has taught the rudiments of education, entitle him to the highest credit and respect.*

This is certainly a very pleasing and interesting picture of the means of education enjoyed by our sister province; and, upon the whole, much to be envied by this portion of his Majesty's dominions in America; but unfortunately, like most other pictures when narrowly and impartially examined, it has its shades and minor blemishes. We particularly object, in the first place, to the early period in life at which it is allowable to the youth attending the King's college at Windsor to matriculate. Our author himself seems to anticipate various objections to such a system, when he says, that the age of fourteen "is perhaps too youthful, but is adopted as the time of admission on account of the state of the country, which does not at present possess a sufficient number of persons capable of maintaining children at school, and subsequently at a college beyond the age of twenty." But this is no argument; it merely amounts to this—"It is necessary that our boys should be educated in a certain number of years; if their accomplishments are not completed in that time, we cannot help it, for we cannot afford to let them remain longer either at school or college." Is not this destructive of

* This School was established by Mr. Bromley 31st July.

the great benefits of education, and cutting at the very root of those laws which ought to govern juvenile society in what so essentially concerns its future welfare. It, besides, detracts from the dignity and respectability of the institution itself; for, by this regulation, it condescends to receive its laws from the exigencies of private circumstances, and local peculiarities, instead of *imposing* laws which would have the twofold advantage of maintaining its sway over the human mind until a period in life when the knowledge and the good principles which it may have been the means of infusing should be proof against all future assaults, and of preserving the laws of literature in general from abuse and contamination. We protest, in the next place, against the *honours* of this college being withheld from such as do not subscribe to the church of England. Never did a more illiberal or unwise law receive the sanction of men! Never ought the education of a *colony*, where so many different sects collect from every quarter of the globe, to be shackled and crushed by such inconsiderate and sweeping reservations! How different is the case in Great Britain—how different is the case all over the world! It is truly galling to a young man, after passing the best years of his youth in pursuit of that information which is best calculated to fit him for the various duties of life, to be told, when he applies for the honorary rewards of his labours, that, because his conscience does not allow him to forego the faith in which he was brought up, and subscribe to the doctrine of the church of England, he has neither “lot nor part” in the honours of the seminary in which he was educated. The bigotry which imposes such a yoke as this, and draws such an unhallowed distinction as this, does not belong to the orthodox and enlightened church of England: she spurns it away from her as the more suitable garb of some prejudiced and narrow-minded sectarian. In the colonies, where every possible facility ought to be given both to the real benefits and external honours of education, such a system of things should never be countenanced, far less maintained with impunity. It would damp the ardour of youthful enterprise, and pollute the very fountains of liberal and enlightened knowledge. No wonder, then, if Lord Dalhousie, while administering the government of Nova Scotia, thought it necessary to recommend the building of another college upon different principles, “in which,” to use the words of his Lordship in submitting the plan to the Legislature—“in which the advantages of a collegiate education will be found within the reach of *all classes of society, and which will be open to all sects of religious persuasions.*” We are sorry to learn, that, though such a college has been built, it has not yet been

constituted, notwithstanding the avowed hostility of our author to the measure. We do not, however, despair of the final endowment of this praiseworthy institution, which, in its constitution, deprecates all distinctions of persons or religions; and the character of Lord Dalhousie, for every public and private virtue, is too well known in this country to admit for a moment the supposition that he would abandon prematurely what he began with such praiseworthy motives and liberal views.

Chapter XI. contains a sketch of the history of the province during the administration of the present and the three preceding lieutenant governors; but our extracts have already been so ample, and this is a subject with which the generality of readers are so well acquainted that we cannot enter upon it at greater length. The concluding chapter contains an Appendix consisting of various documents bearing relation to the subjects discussed more at large in the body of the work.

In bringing our account of this work to a conclusion, we cannot but express a regret that the author did not find it convenient to extend his researches to the sister province of New Brunswick, which we understand is not so far behind Nova Scotia herself in wealth and prosperity as is generally imagined. As this is now a desideratum in the moral and political history of these provinces, we trust our author will on some future occasion fill up the only blank left by the work before us; especially, as we hold such works to be of incalculable benefit to the colonies at large, as making the inhabitants better acquainted with the real condition of each other, and drawing the bond of union which ought to subsist amongst them, as the offspring of one great family, still closer and closer. Such works, in our estimation, are worth tens of thousands of those itinerant productions which yearly make their appearance from the hands of persons but little qualified to afford useful information relative to the British colonies in America. We do not think our author has much reason to be afraid of coming again before the public on a more extended field of enquiry. His task is troublesome and intricate, but by no means difficult of attainment; and if we were called upon to give our opinion of the qualities most desirable in the individual who undertakes to produce such a work as that which now lies before us, we should undoubtedly prefer the patient diligence of a man of common good sense, to the warm imagination which would emblazon what it describes, or to the political enthusiasm, which must pause to censure, where the only business of the author is to record facts. That our author possesses some of these qualities it would be unjust to deny; and it is on this account that we

are tempted so earnestly to recommend a descriptive account of New Brunswick to his serious attention.

In the discharge of our painful duties as critics, we cannot, however, conclude without stating, that the work before us contains many glaring errors. Though the style is in general perspicuous and plain, yet it contains throughout so many irregularities in point of diction, and such a variety of style in the formation of its sentences, that it is impossible to believe it came altogether from one hand. Both the grammatical and typographical errors are very numerous. Of the former we are only tempted to mention *one*, and that more on account of its common use with careless or unlettered writers in general, than any wish to use severity towards our author. At page 26th, we meet with these expressions—“*neither* the British government *or* provincial legislature;” and they are the less excusable in this instance, because we frequently meet with similar constructions of sentences throughout the work. But here our criticisms must cease with stating, that, upon the whole, we have derived both pleasure and information from the perusal of the work before us, and can with honour recommend it to the attention of our countrymen on both sides of the Atlantic, as a production full of much interesting matter relative to the present condition and future prospects of the province of which it professes to treat. If this feeble notice of it should extend its circulation, we shall be both more pleased and gratified than we can well express.

The Letters of AGRICOLA on the principles of Vegetation and Tillage, written for NORA SCOTIA, and published first in the Acadian Recorder. By John Young, Secretary to the Provincial Agricultural Board, and Honorary member of the Massachusetts and Montreal Agricultural Societies. Halifax, N. S. 1822. 8vo. pp. 462.

Such books as this are the glory of civilized society—such men as its author, are its best benefactors. The one is the instrument by which human nature, in many respects tarnished with sloth and indolence, is goaded to its own improvement and permanent happiness: the other the good and careful master by whose prudence that industry is stimulated, and that labour conducted which lead to the melioration of man's condition on earth. It is with the sincerest pleasure that we congratulate our sister province on the possession of such a public-spirited man as our author, whose influence in promoting among her agriculturists the benefits of the great art of rendering mankind happy, wealthy, and powerful, must be of the highest importance. How sincerely do we pray that CANADA may soon behold such another genius to chase away from the land the apathy and deep-rooted prejudice which have so long usurped the place of that industry and activity which are so well calculated to secure the dignity and independence of man, and render the soil the nursery of those comforts which Nature herself has pointed out as the reward of meritorious exertion! If the destiny of this province has secured to it such a blessing, the task of him who undertakes to rouse the slumbering energies of our agriculturists will, indeed, be almost herculean; but, along with a liberality of sentiment which seems to be gradually making its appearance in the country with regard to agricultural pursuits, his exertions in such a good cause will derive support and encouragement from the happy consequences which attended the volume before us, and rendered its author the true friend of his country's prosperity.

The wise of all ages, in treating of Agriculture, have, from the importance of the subject, divided it into two general heads, namely, in so far as it has a tendency to benefit mankind in general, and as connected with national wealth and greatness. In introducing a few preliminary remarks previous to entering upon a consideration of the volume before us, and of sketching an historical account of the rise and progress of agriculture, in the hope that it will excite a greater share of the attention of the Canadian public to rural affairs than has hitherto been the case, we shall follow the same plan—trusting to the indulgence of our

readers for our incompetency to treat with any degree of usefulness so very important a subject.

To the introduction of Agriculture we are indebted for that dignified place now held by man in the scale of created beings. By having his subsistence secured, without the necessity of bodily labour, his solicitude has been in a great measure removed, and the powers of his mind allowed to expand, and raise them to that situation he was originally intended to fill. The same thing may be said of the other arts of peace: from the period that Agriculture came to be so well understood, as to enable a part to raise corn and other necessaries for the support of the whole, the attention of the remainder would be directed to other pursuits. There is a natural propensity in man to aspire to something beyond what he possesses at the time. In the savage state, and even in the first ages of civilization, the labour and exertions of every individual must, on the contrary, have been required, during the whole year, to procure a scanty and precarious subsistence, barely sufficient to prolong a wretched existence. Circumstances so adverse must not only have operated as a bar to the introduction of other arts, but chilled and rendered torpid every faculty of the human mind. Man, so situated, discovers little of those rational powers, by which, in the more advanced stages of society, he is so eminently distinguished. It is only in situations where the means of subsistence are ample, where the labour of a certain part of the community is sufficient to provide the necessaries of life for the whole, and where a considerable portion of the remainder are placed beyond the necessity of toiling to procure the first necessaries of life, that the powers of the mind develop themselves; mental exertion and much bodily labour having, in almost every instance, been found incompatible, especially in cases where the sole support of the individual depends upon that labour. Accordingly, in the inferior walks of life, where the individuals have received little or no original education, and have, from their infancy, been doomed to a laborious employment, which has occupied the greatest part of their time, we meet with innumerable instances where the rational powers are nearly extinguished, and the individual, from never having been accustomed to think, and excessive hard labour, is in many respects reduced to a mere machine, and in a situation little above that of the irrational animals.—But the first wants of life being once supplied, and a permanent provision made for them, new desires would be felt. Warm clothing and comfortable habitations, would be first in order: fine clothes, and other elegancies, would follow in succession, together with science, literature, and the fine arts. These

wants and desires, in many respects so different from the real wants and natural desires of man in his original state, have, in their progress, gradually produced such a change in the face of society, as none but those who have an opportunity of perusing ancient history could believe. While a proportion only of the population is now required to provide the necessaries of life for the whole, the remainder are employed in arts, manufactures, and commerce, and in cultivating the sciences.

Taking Agriculture in the other point of view above mentioned—as connected with national wealth and greatness—it assumes a high degree of importance, and, in the present state of the world, claims the most distinguished attention from every well regulated government. It requires slender knowledge of the present state of society, to convince any one, that, without Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, no nation can be either great, populous, rich, or happy. Agriculture, however, is the foundation upon which the other parts of national greatness rest; without it none of the others can possibly exist. Indeed, it may be assumed as a principle, that the nation most distinguished for an extended and successful Agriculture, holds the highest place in the scale. The cause is too obvious to be mistaken. In countries where grain and other species of food are plenty and cheap, the lower orders of the community marry early in life, and have numerous families; the population, and the number of hands necessary for carrying on arts, manufactures, and commerce, is by that means increased; and as in every situation the price of labour bears an exact proportion to that of bread and other necessaries,* it never fails to follow, that, in every country where these are abundant, the manufacturer is enabled to bring his commodities to market at an easy rate, and in that way to undersell the merchant or manufacturer of another country, where living is more expensive, and, of course, the price of labour higher. Our mother country, at this moment, furnishes a striking example in support of this truth. Much of the preference given to the British commodities in foreign countries, is, no doubt, owing to the skill of her tradesmen, and the excellence of their workmanship; but, when to this is added, the cheapness of the articles, and their superiority over every other, the preference they meet with in all quarters of the

* Some of the modern Economists are not of this opinion; but we prefer the old system, which is founded on the common course of events, and seems, upon the whole, far less objectionable than many of the hypotheses at present in vogue.

world will excite little surprize; and, as that circumstance enables us to supply other nations with articles of much more value than what we need in return, the difference is received in money, which, by giving us a command of resources beyond what is possessed by any other power, enables us to hold the exalted rank we now do in the scale of nations. While the Agriculture of the country continues to flourish, this will be the case; and an extension of it under the fostering hand of government, which has so frequently been stretched out for that purpose, will, if possible, increase our independence, and make us at once formidable in the eyes of surrounding nations. Conquest and success, of which our own country now enjoys an ample harvest, confer a name that dazzles the world; but it is inferior to that acquired by those who have turned their attention to the instruction of men in the arts of peace, of directing their pursuits, and promoting their happiness. The name of an ALEXANDER has, no doubt, inspired many a romantic and ambitious mind; but that of any of the rural duties commands a more extensive, as well as different suffrage. In one we behold a conqueror wading through seas of blood, and sacrificing every thing to his ambition; in the other we contemplate the benevolent care of an affectionate parent, anxious to promote the happiness, and direct the future prospects of his family.

We now proceed to give a short historical account of Agriculture. The antiquity of this art is undoubtedly beyond that of all others, and may be said to be coeval with man. No sooner had man fallen from the dignity and happiness of his original state, than his Creator said, "Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil: and now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for ever: therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken."* That Adam knew how to cultivate the ground, may also be inferred from the authority of Scripture; for the origin of the fatal quarrel between his sons, was, "that Cain brought of the *fruit of the ground* an offering unto the Lord."† It would, however, be unreasonable to suppose that these progenitors of the human race were acquainted either with the present mode of husbandry, or the implements necessary for carrying it on; and, as foolish would it be to imagine, that the instruments made use of by the first tillers of the soil, were so rude and unartful as those em-

* Genesis III. Chap. 22d and 23d Verses.

† Ib. IV. Chap. 3d Verse.

ployed by their posterity, and by the savages of the present day throughout most parts of this continent. The great length of life which was vouchsafed to the antediluvian patriarchs, must indeed have been very favourable to the advancement of the arts and sciences, and especially agriculture, without which they could not procure the necessary means of subsistence; but though it has been asserted that the arts and the sciences were further advanced, in some respects, during that period than the present, yet not a vestige of history remains to inform us what progress was made in any of these departments, the terrible catastrophe of the flood having overwhelmed the world, and all the workmanship of man in one general ruin. It seems reasonable to suppose, however, that Noah and his children would have retained a knowledge of a variety of the arts of the old world, in particular agriculture, and transmit them to their posterity; and that they did so is evident from the wild and presumptuous undertaking of the tower of Babel. It is from this remarkable era, and the dispersion of mankind consequent upon the confusion of tongues, that the origin of savage nations ought to be dated. In all societies where different arts are cultivated, there are some persons who have a kind of general knowledge of most of those practised through the whole society, while others are in a manner totally ignorant of every one of them. If at the dispersion of Babel we suppose a few men of understanding to have united in separating themselves from the rest, and become the founders of a nation, it would in all probability be a civilized one; and thus the arts might once more begin to flourish. But if one or more nations were founded by the remainder of these unfortunate objects of God's displeasure, whose intellects were in a manner callous to every human science, the limited knowledge or memory of arts that may have been found among the original founders, would in a short time have become extinct: and such a people would continue in a state of barbarism for many ages, unless the arts were brought to them from other nations. From this, or similar causes, all nations of equal antiquity have not been equally savage, nor is there any solid reason for concluding that all nations were originally unskilled in agriculture. Different nations have always been in a different state of civilization; and agriculture, as well as other arts, has always been in different degrees of improvement among different nations at the same time.

From the earliest accounts of eastern nations, there is reason to think, that agriculture has at all times been understood by them in considerable perfection; since they appear to have been always supplied not only with the necessaries, but the greatest

luxuries of life. The children of Israel, from the chiefs of the tribe of Judah, to the lowest branch of the family of Benjamin, became husbandmen the moment they were settled in Palestine. The Chaldeans, who inhabited the country where agriculture had its birth, carried that valuable art to a degree of excellence unknown in former times. The Egyptians were so sensible of the blessings resulting from agriculture, that they ascribed the invention of that art to Osiris. Their second deity, Isis, they also regarded as the discoverer of the use of grain, which before grew wild in the fields without being applied to the purposes of food. Their superstitious gratitude was carried so far, as to worship those animals which were employed in tillage. The divine honours paid to Bacchus in India were derived from the same source, he being considered in that country as the inventor of planting vineyards, and the other arts attendant upon agriculture. The grandeur and the regal trappings of the Persian Monarchs were laid aside once a month that they might appear and eat as husbandmen. The precepts of the religion taught by their ancient magi, included the practice of agriculture; and salvation itself could only be obtained by pursuing with ardour its labours. It was a maxim of Zendavesta, that he who sowed the ground with care and diligence, acquired a greater degree of religious merit, than he could have gained by the repetition of thousands of prayers.* The Phenicians, so well known in scripture by the name of Philistines, were remarkable for their skill in agriculture; but finding themselves too much disturbed and confined by the Israelites, they spread themselves throughout the greatest part of the Mediterranean islands, and carried with them the knowledge of the arts of cultivation. A famous Carthaginian general of the name of Mago, is said to have written no less than twenty-eight books on the subject, which Columella tells us were translated into Latin by order of the Roman senate. According to the ancient writers, Sicily gave birth to Ceres, the goddess of corn and tillage. We are told, that the descendants of Noah who took possession of Greece were such an uncivilized race, that they fed on roots, herbs, and acorns. Pelasgus taught them the culture of the oak, and the use of acorns for food, for which service divine honours were paid him. The Athenians, who were the first people that acquired politeness, taught the use of corn to the rest of the Greeks; and also instructed them how to cultivate the ground, and prepare it for the reception of the seed. This art was taught them by Trip-

* Vide page 455, of the Volume under review.

tolemus; but Hesiod was the first we know of among the Greeks who wrote on this interesting subject. He wrote in poetry and embellished his poem with the sublimest imagery. He calls his poems *Weeks* and *Days*, because agriculture requires exact observations on times and seasons. Xenophon also wrote upon agriculture and says, that "where it succeeds prosperously, there the arts thrive; but where the earth necessarily lies uncultivated, there the other arts are destroyed. The ancient Romans esteemed agriculture so honourable an employment, that the most illustrious Senators of the empire, in the interval of public concerns, applied themselves to this profession; and such was the simplicity of those ages, that they assumed no appearance of magnificence and splendour, or of majesty, but when they appeared in public. Cato the censor, after having governed extensive provinces, and subdued many warlike nations, did not think it below his dignity to write a Treatise on Agriculture. Varro composed a work on the same subject, and on a more regular plan. Virgil, who lived about the same time—about forty years before the commencement of the christian era—has, in his *Georgics*, adorned this subject with the language of the Muses, and finely illustrated the precepts and rules of husbandry left by Hesiod, Mago, and Varro. Columella, who flourished in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, wrote twelve books on husbandry, replete with important instruction. After the death of Constantine Pognatus, however, the increasing attention of the people to commerce, and the ignorance and gross superstition of the ages which succeeded, seems to have rendered agriculture an almost neglected science. The irruptions of the northern nations soon abolished any improved system. These barbarians, who desolated all Europe, and laid its palaces and temples in ruin, were originally shepherds or hunters, like the present Tartars, and savages, of this continent. They contented themselves with the mere possession of those vast deserts made by their own ravages, without labour or trouble, cultivating only very small spots around their rude habitations; and in this trifling husbandry only the meanest slaves were employed. By this means this noble art, which was formerly thought worthy of the study of Kings, was now looked upon as mean and ignoble. Nor do we find that any attempts to revive or improve it till 1478, when Crescenzo published an excellent work upon the subject at Florence, which roused the slumbering attention of his countrymen as well as foreigners.

Antiquarians are not agreed as to the period at which agriculture was introduced into Britain. It is, however, certain, that

when Julius Cæsar first invaded the island, it was not wholly unknown. The conqueror himself was of opinion, that agriculture was introduced by some of those colonies from Gaul, which had settled in the southern parts of Britain, about a hundred years before the Roman invasion.* Whatever evils might have accompanied the Roman yoke in Britain, it is certain, that the establishment of their power in that country produced great improvements in agriculture, insomuch that prodigious quantities of corn were annually exported from the island; but when the Roman power began to decline, this, like all the other arts, declined also, and was almost totally destroyed by the departure of that people. After the arrival of the Saxons in the year 449, they were involved in such long wars by the incursions of the Scots and Picts, and underwent so many calamities, that the husbandmen gradually lost much of their skill, and were at last driven from those parts of the country which were most proper for cultivation. Yet even after the retirement of the Britons into Wales, such was their lingering attachment to agriculture, that various laws were enacted for its encouragement. Some of these laws are very curious. It was ordained that no man should undertake to guide a plough who could not make one; and that the driver should make the ropes of twisted willows, with which it was drawn. It was usual for six or eight persons to form themselves into a society for fitting out one of those ploughs, providing it with oxen and every thing necessary for ploughing; and many minute laws were made for the regulation of such Societies. If any person laid dung on a field with the consent of the proprietor, he was by law allowed the use of the land for one year. Whoever cut down a wood, and converted the ground into arable, with the consent of the owner, was entitled to the use of it for five years. If any one folded his cattle, for one year upon a piece of ground belonging to another, with the owner's consent, he was allowed the use of that field for four years. The invasion of the Normans in 1066, contributed very much to the improvement of agriculture in Britain—many thousands of husbandmen from Flanders, France, and Normandy having settled in the country, obtained estates or farms, and cultivated them after the manner of the times. Though the implements of husbandry of that period were nearly of the same kind with those employed at present, yet some of them were very rude in their construction. The plough, for example, had but one stilt or handle, which the ploughman guided with one

* Cæsar de Bell. Gall. lib. 5. c. 12.

hand, having in his other hand an instrument which served both for cleaning and mending the plough as well as for breaking the clods. The Norman plough had two wheels; and in the light soil of Normandy was commonly drawn by one or two oxen; but, in England a greater number was often necessary. In Wales, the person who conducted the oxen in the plough, walked backwards; and the people of that country did not use a sickle for reaping their corn, but an instrument like the blade of a knife, with a wooden handle at each end.—But, after all, very little information is to be found relative to the state of agriculture in Britain previous to the fourteenth century. In the latter end of the fifteenth century it seems to have been cultivated as a science. At this time Fitzherbert, judge of the common pleas, distinguished himself in the practical parts of husbandry, and appears to have been the first Englishman who studied the nature of soils and the laws of vegetation with philosophical attention. Since then the agriculture of Great Britain, stimulated and directed by the writings of the greatest and wisest men the country has ever produced, has continued to improve and extend its influence among all classes until it has arisen to its present eminence among the other arts, and exceeded the exertions of all modern nations.

About the year 1600, France made some considerable efforts to revive the arts of husbandry; and, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, participated with most of the other nations of Europe in their application to the study of agriculture, and continued to do so, more or less, amidst the universal confusion that succeeded. Nearly about the same period the practice of husbandry became more prevalent among the Flemings. About the middle of the seventeenth century, Blyth opened the eyes of the Irish relative to their agricultural interests. In Russia the Empress Catherine made the most vigorous exertions to introduce the most approved system of husbandry; and for that purpose sent several gentlemen into Britain and other countries to study agriculture. For upwards of sixty years, the art has been publicly taught in the Swedish, Danish, and German Universities. Even Italy has not been totally inactive; and the Neapolitans have of late recurred to the first rudiments of revived husbandry, and begun to study anew the agricultural system of Crescenzo. That indifference with which the people of Holland were so long accustomed to look upon agriculture, seems to have been very much removed. In the year 1759, a few ingenious and public-spirited men at Berne and Switzerland established a society for the advancement of agriculture and rural œconomics. Even indolent and inactive Spain has been roused to some degree of

exertion, and was among the first to invite Linnæus, with the offer of a large pension, to superintend a college founded for the purposes of making new enquiries into the history of Nature and the art of agriculture.

When the genius and enterprize of the inhabitants of Europe enabled them to discover and take possession of a New World beyond the Atlantic, the first of arts immediately sped its way thither, and was the means of subduing the wilderness and reducing it to the rules of cultivation. The gloom and the solitude which had for ages reigned triumphant in the woods, fled at the approach of the civilized husbandman, and gave place to cheerful fields and populous villages. It was necessary that agriculture should be the first art put in practice by those who sought for a home in the newly discovered country. Though the savage was able to secure to himself a precarious subsistence by following the chase, the principal employment of his youth upwards, yet, such was the influence of civilization over those who had been bred to her mysteries, that they could not have existed had they not immediately applied themselves to the exercise of the first and most useful of arts. In situations of such difficulty, it may be said, that savage life possesses advantages unknown to civilization. But mark the sequel and its consequences. While the one hunted in the woods, at a distance from his family and his tribe, for the food which was destined to support them for days, and perhaps, for weeks, the other, by cultivating the soil at his leisure and convenience, and without either hazard of life or much fatigue of body, was rearing around his peaceful habitation, not only the food of a whole year for himself and family, but a surplus for the purpose of being bartered with his neighbour for some of the other necessaries of life. As his wants become more numerous and urgent, his labour, by which alone he could supply them, became more active and extended. Nay, the more land he cultivated, the farther was the savage, whom he so much dreaded, driven from his door; and thus, while civilization extended her wings, barbarism receded, as if afraid of a contact, until at last the whole continent has become peopled and cultivated, and the ancient inhabitants, if not wholly exterminated, at least on the eve of being so, unless some friendly hand is speedily extended to save them from the desolation which seems ready to sweep them from the face of the earth. We must not, however, flatter ourselves with the supposition that the agriculture of America has kept pace with its improved state in Europe. The obstructions which nature had opposed to it in the northern parts of the New World, as well as the unsettled state of society for a number of years, the want of

manufactures to employ a certain proportion of the population, and steady markets, rendered that quite impossible. Still, in some parts of North America, agriculture made such rapid progress, that years ago some spots might be found in a state of cultivation little inferior to the best tilled fields in Europe. Most unfortunately, however, such a happy state of things does not extend to any part of the British colonies; and the evil and the truth of it, is, that, unless such men *rs* Agricola speedily start up amongst us, and find aid to their patriotic exertions in the generosity and liberality of the imperial or provincial legislatures, the same deplorable condition will inevitably be our lot for many years to come. Our soil, fertile as it is, and equal in richness to any in the world, will still be permitted to lie in a state of nature—our population, instead of betaking themselves to those industrious habits by which alone they can become independent and happy, will pine away in sloth and penury—and commerce, instead of being created and stimulated by its great progenitor, Agriculture, will disappear from the land, and refuse its influence in promoting our general prosperity. What a melancholy picture would such a state of things present to the more fortunate regions of the world! How enviable the lot of those destined to avert it!

When Agricola began his patriotic labours in Nova Scotia, such may be said to have been the unfortunate condition of the country. The sudden disappearance of the factitious demand for country produce and labour occasioned by the late war, left the people in a state of inactivity and despair not unlike that which overtakes the stranded mariner when deserted by the tide. While the cheering gale of prosperity poured at their doors in lapsful the gold of the parent state, they neglected to cultivate that art which alone could render their good fortune permanent. They did not perceive the evils that awaited them until they stood at their thresholds with the most appalling aspect—until consternation and despair had seized them, and gaunt famine herself threatened them with destruction. Our author, saw the cloud as it was about to burst upon his countrymen; he awoke them to a sense of their danger; and in a short time had the happiness to see his labours crowned with the most complete success. He once more, if the metaphor may be allowed, launched the vessel of his country's prosperity on that tide, which, we trust, is destined to carry her with increasing happiness down to future ages. To apply the strict rules of criticism to the work by which such glorious ends were attained, would, in our opinion, not only be invidious, but unjust. It is a common apophthegm that there is no rule without exception; and if so,

we know not a case where it could be applied with greater advantage than the present: not because the work before us is destitute of that literary merit which would entitle its *motives* to stand in the room of its defects—by no means, for, on the contrary, it possesses, as a whole, literary correctness and judgment of no ordinary standard; but because labours which have for their object the promotion of virtue and the happiness of the human race by advocating the cause and the benefits arising to society from useful and industrious habits, ought rather to be abetted in their influences than checked or undervalued by the cold sneer of criticism. For our own part, it will afford us the greatest pleasure frequently to meet with works of this kind in the course of our labours; for we know it is by such means alone, that the resources of these provinces, so rich in natural capabilities, can be known and brought to act with energy upon the hopes and the industry of the people. In introducing, therefore, the necessary extracts from the volume before us, we shall merely state, that the letters of which it is composed were first published in a respectable weekly journal published at Halifax, as will be found from the title prefixed to this paper. When the first two or three numbers of these letters were published, there was not a single Agricultural Society existing in Nova Scotia. Few individuals, even among the higher classes, devoted to the art that attention which might be expected from them; and, as to those who lived upon the soil, and ought to turn it into a source of comfort and gain, they wholly forsook and even despised their occupations. Not long afterwards, however, all was bustle and activity. Men of sense opened a correspondence with the author—Agricultural Societies began to be formed in various parts of the country—and, at last, by the indefatigable exertions, co-operation, and generous contributions of the Earl of Dalhousie, a Provincial Agricultural Society was incorporated by an act of the legislature, which, liberally and munificently aided by the same legislature, has since continued to spread its influence to the remotest districts of the province.

The following well-written extract from the introduction to the volume before us, will afford more ample information with regard to these excellent institutions than can possibly be given in any other way; and as it contains, not only an account of the deplorable state of agriculture in Nova Scotia at the commencement of our author's labours, but a true picture of the general state of agriculture in these provinces, we would strongly recommend it to the perusal of every man interested in the welfare of the country.

“The contempt in which rustic labour was held originated partly in the poverty, meanness and abject fortunes of the emigrants and settlers who were peopling the wilderness, and struggling hard for subsistence with the natural obstructions in the soil. Wherever any of these were so successful or so parsimonious as to amass a little wealth, they were sure to escape from the plough and betake themselves to something else. The keeper of a tavern or a tippling-house, the retailer of rum, sugar and tea, the travelling chapman, the constable of the district were far more important personages, whether in their own estimation or that of the public, than the farmer who cultivated his own lands. He was of the lowest cast in society, and gave place here to others who, according to the European standard of rank and consequence, are confessedly his inferiors. This sense of degradation was perceptible among husbandmen themselves. Such of them as were under the necessity of working, set about it with great reluctance and always under a mortifying sensation of shame. They would blush to be caught at the plough by their genteeler acquaintance, as much as if surprized by the commission of crime: and if they saw them approaching, many would skulk from the field, and plunge into the neighbouring thicket. The children were easily infected with this humbling sense of inferiority; and the labours of the farm were to the young men objects of aversion, as those of the dairy were to the women. Hence the family was brought up with habits and feelings inconsistent with their station in life; and that respectable class of men, known in England as the ancient yeomanry of the country who were the owners and cultivators of their own lands, had no footing in the province. The profession was considered as abject, low and debasing. The daughter of a farmer the least above poverty, demeaned herself by milking a cow, and was never seen in the potatoe or turnip field. The sons again made little other use of the horses than to ride to church or market; and instead of being accustomed to ploughing, drilling, reaping, composting, and such like operations, they became country school-masters, crowded to the capital as clerks and shopboys, commenced petty dealers and many of them turned smugglers. The plough was far from being accounted honourable, and the handling of it was an act of self-abasement. This state of public feeling called for correction; the false lights, in which farming had hitherto been viewed, must needs be put out; men of wealth and standing in society were to be induced to break through this wretched system, and dare to be husbandmen in despite of this universal stigma of reproach. They were to be persuaded to put on the dress, to adopt the manners, and to acquire the habits of the profession. But all this could not be accomplished, but by throwing around it some portion of dignity and splendour. If the Governor and his Majesty's Council; if judges, divines and lawyers; if the capitalist, the ship owner and opulent merchant; if in short, the classes in the metropolis who were regarded with respect, the members of the General Assembly, the magistrates and leading characters in the counties, could, by any means, be united in one plan and animated by one spirit to confer honour on rural pursuits; and give them some share of countenance and support; the agricultural order would at once be lifted from disgrace, and placed on its just level in society.—To gain this point was among the earliest objects of my attention; and for that reason the letters begin with recommending societies in the country and a Central Board in Halifax; of which the latter was to comprehend the governor and all the distinguished official characters about his person, as well as the magistrates and wealthy citizens.

“But such associations would have been preposterous and unavailing, if the climate of Nova Scotia was adverse to the production of the cereal gramina,

and particularly of wheat—the most valuable of that whole family. This opinion was quite current prior to the appearance of these letters. Tillage was so much neglected, that neither oats, barley, rye, Indian corn nor wheat were raised in sufficient abundance to answer the half of the domestic consumption.—Oatmeal and pot barley were regular articles of import from Britain; and the latter grain also was brought largely from the States, to be converted by our brewers into malt. Indian meal, rye, and wheaten flour, were landed by thousands of barrels at our wharves from Boston and New-York, not only to supply the inhabitants of the towns, but also the farmers in the country.

“Nova Scotia, at that period, might be justly described as one vast grazing ground, destined for live stock; and if regular fences were any where erected, this trouble was taken to protect not white crops, but in nine cases out of ten, the grass which was to be cut for winter-fodder. Straw was so scarce that it generally fetched only a little less than hay, and was often transported to market a distance of fifty and sixty miles.

“To aggravate all our other misfortunes this abandonment of tillage was defended by a numerous body of advocates, on the ground of barrenness of soil and inclemency of the heavens. The country, they maintained, was only fit for pasturage, and would never repay the expenses of regular cultivation.—Beef and pork might be raised; but flour, pot barley and oatmeal were beyond the utmost efforts of the climate. Though others strenuously resisted these conclusions and exerted all their ingenuity, they were not successful in silencing their adversaries; and the balance on the whole preponderated against them. The fiercest dispute which did occur during the whole progress of these agricultural writings originated in the discussion of this point; though now the controversy is forever at an end, and the productiveness of the province in wheat and all the other corns, is incontestably established by experiment and the best documentary evidence. The different agricultural societies scattered through the country, have made returns of the crops of 1820 and 1821; from which it appears that a statute English acre, under careful and superior management, will yield, of wheat from 50 to 55 bushels Winchester measure—of oats from 80 to 95—and of other grain in proportion. But what is the rarest and more singular feature of the country and gives it a superiority over most others, is this—that there is not a spot in it of such elevation above the level of the sea, which will not ripen and bring to perfection all sorts of bread corn. Wheat can grow on the loftiest summits within our geographical boundary. From shore to shore, from East, West, North and South, Nova Scotia is capable of providing bread for a crowded population.—There is no niggardliness of nature, if man will do his part.

“When such views were predominant among a people, it is easy to infer the state of their agriculture. The principles of vegetation were so grossly misconceived, that few even of the farmers imagined that plants, like animals, stood in need of food; and manures of all kinds were either disregarded, or shamefully wasted and thrown away. The dung by many was suffered to accumulate about the barns; till it became a question of expediency, whether it was less expensive to shift the site of the building, or to remove such an intolerable nuisance; and several instances are on record, where the former alternative was preferred. This surest source of fruitfulness was of so little value, that the more sagacious farmers frequently obtained the consent of their foolish and ignorant neighbours, not merely to carry it off without paying an equivalent, but stipulated to receive some recompense for their trouble. No sorts of compost were ever mixed together; peat earth was scarcely heard of; and lime, if known, lay unwrought in its native quarry, and was in no request.

“ Further, the agricultural machinery in use betrayed the same visible tokens of the degradation of the art. The ploughs were of unskillful construction; fans were rare; and a threshing-mill did not exist in the province. A machine for sowing turnips in rows; a weeding plough with moveable mould-boards, or with bent coulter to cut up and destroy whatever grew in the intervals of the drills; a cultivator or a grubber were implements, of which the names had hardly crossed the Atlantic. Even a common roller was a wonder, and there were counties that could not furnish one of them. When the drill machinery was first imported by the Central Board and set to work at Willow-park in 1820, the circumstance was announced in the papers, and attracted crowds from all quarters to witness the novel spectacle.

“ The state of the land was of a piece with all the other circumstances of agricultural debasement. As lime had never been applied to subdue the stiffness of clay soils, they had all the defects of their original constitution; and as agricultural instruments were both few and imperfect, a complete pulverization had seldom or never been attempted, and its benefits were hardly understood. All ploughing was conducted on the surface, and the share was not permitted to descend beyond three or at most four inches. This shallow method of working was fortified by a great show of argument; and our farmers had discovered, that the soil and climate of Nova Scotia were so unlike those of England, that a nine inch furrow would ruin entirely the expected crop.

“ Besides, summer-fallows had never crossed the imagination of our husbandmen; and the most of them comprehended not the exact import of the term. When first proposed in these letters, they were decried as a useless and most injudicious application of labour: and the first premiums could with difficulty tempt any to begin so mad and romantic a speculation.—The predominance of weeds in all our arable lands could not but be the consequence of such a state of things. To a height so alarming had this evil arrived that the fields were suffered to lie in grass long after the period when they had ceased to be profitable, from the mere dread of the innumerable weeds which would start into life on their being broken up and placed under a white crop.

“ I need not add, after these other details, that any thing like a systematic rotation of crops was unknown. The advantage of the convertible husbandry; the principles on which it is founded; the abundance to man and beast of which it is the fruitful parent, were views that had never opened to the minds of our farmers. In fact, a most profound ignorance of all the branches of knowledge, and of all the better practices which have exalted modern agriculture, maintained here an undisturbed dominion over the intellectual faculties; and the cultivation of the earth, that prime fountain of national wealth, and the first and most essential of arts, was accounted so despicable and vile, as to be the fit employment only of the unlettered and vulgar herd. To this sweeping conclusion, it would be uncharitable to make no exceptions. We had farmers of more elevated sentiment, and of superior cast of mind; we had individuals, too, of affluence and knowledge, who regarded rustic objects and occupations in their true importance, and would cheerfully have aided in advancing them to some distinction. But these had no means of acting in concert; and their influence and feeble voice were lost amid the clamours and vociferation of an overpowering majority.

“ I have been forced to uncover this picture, which to us is rather discredit-able and humbling, in extenuation of the language of these letters, and also of the order in which the matter of them has been brought forward. The design was to correct the public taste with respect to farming; to bestow on it some degree of reputation; to stimulate enterprize; and to attract the notice

of all classes, more than to deliver a code of agricultural precepts. Had I possessed a deeper knowledge of my subject, and been at pains to display it, that very circumstance, in the present condition of the province and its rural population, would have disqualified me from being either popular or useful: for what the people wanted here, at the period alluded to, was not a series of scientific and profound disquisitions on the theory and practice of the art, but an impressive and powerful address to ordinary passions and interests, by which farmers might be instigated to enter on a better plan of culture, and the rest of the community to favour any incipient principle of improvement and extend to it their protection and patronage.

“ Both these effects have resulted beyond the hopes of most men; and this has been owing, I believe, not so much to the merit of the execution, as to the concurrence of the two following causes.

“ During the long wars which grew out of the French revolution, money here, arising from the expenditure of the British government, and from the rich cargoes and ships which were daily brought in by our cruizers, was not only in brisk circulation, but in great abundance. The ships of war which lay in the harbours; the various establishments of dock-yard, ordnance and barracks; the strangers who resorted hither on commercial speculation, contributed to create an uncommon demand for all sorts of produce; and as these were before inadequate to the ordinary wants of the community, they fell now infinitely short of the extraordinary consumption, to which the exigency of the times gave rise. During the whole of this period, the prices obtained by the occupier of land for whatever he could bring to market, were prodigiously high and far outran the cost of production. Hay sold from ten to twelve pounds per ton, and was frequently at fifteen; beef and mutton varied from 8d to 10d per pound; potatoes, turnips and beets were oftener above than below 5s. per bushel; and all vegetables were exorbitant in like proportion. During this unprecedented prosperity, no exertion was needed by the farming body to earn a subsistence. The rewards of the most moderate labour were so ample, that they begot habits of indolence and luxury, but excited not to new energy or a more spirited cultivation. The Americans were contentedly allowed to come in and reap this harvest of gold, by furnishing the army and navy, no less than the inhabitants, with flour, meal and other articles of first necessity. Our own landholders looked on with stupid indifference, and bestirred themselves little, or rather not at all, to supply from their own fields the large government contracts for flour which were yearly offered. Satisfied with the enormous prices they obtained for beef and hay, and trusting that the springs of wealth which flowed so copiously would be perennial, they discerned not the dark cloud at a distance, which was gathering round to overcast their horizon. Peace came and at once dried all the sources of this artificial prosperity. Real estate fell almost in an instant; trade declined; the regular drain on the currency made a visible impression, because specie ceased to be poured in with the former plenty; land produce was lowered by the effect of this general depression: and in about two years after the ratification of the treaty of Paris, an universal gloom had settled over the province. All men began to look round for some internal props on which to rely, when the factitious ones erected by the war so suddenly failed them. The fisheries gave no great promise of assistance; our mines of plaister, which for a long time had yielded a staple export, became well nigh unproductive, from the counteracting policy of the American States and our Legislature; the timber trade was at a low ebb; and at this emergency when men's invention was on the rack and in a state of painful intensity, these letters appeared and decked out the future with the enlivening colours of hope. They taught that the resources of

the province must be found in its soil ; that an improved agriculture was the only means of safety ; and that despondence was unworthy of a free people, enjoying so many political and natural advantages. These bright and exhilarating prospects were eyed with eager attention, and hailed with a cordial welcome. They were medicinal to the sickly state of the public mind ; and the change which they wrought was owing, less to the virtue of the remedy, than to the seasonableness of the application.

“ But this opportunity might have slipped away without benefit or improvement, had the government at the time not happened to be administered by a nobleman,* who imbibed his very correct and first ideas of farming in one of the best cultivated districts of Scotland, and saw its operation on the stability and opulence of his country. The views which I exhibited happily coincided with those of his Lordship ; and he deigned to become one of my earliest correspondents. Nay, he did more. In his private conversations he enforced my doctrines ; spoke favorably of the formation of agricultural societies ; and took frequent excursions into the province, to mark whether our husbandry was ripe for any permanent improvement. While I thus continued to write and he to approve, the first characters for rank in the metropolis did not stand by long as idle spectators ; but touched with the lambent flame of patriotism, they hastened within their respective spheres of influence, to scatter and propagate that sacred fire, which soon burst out with irrepressible and extinguishable brightness. To particularise the names of any would be invidious, when all were so meritorious and active. Suffice it to say, that the views of Agricola were warmly supported by the members of his Majesty’s Council, by the Magistrates, by the Gentlemen of the Bar, and by most men of note and independent circumstances throughout the province ; so that much of the effect and enthusiasm which seemed to spring from the Letters, must in justice be referred to their patrons and supporters. In truth, a great number of agents conspired to produce the mighty revolution in rural affairs, the first steps of which are narrated in this volume.

“ In the history of no country has there ever been recorded a more radical and instantaneous change, than has been witnessed in Nova Scotia. Improvement has proceeded with such gigantic strides, that already the point is out of sight from which we started, and although the whole has been effected in little more than three years, it is with difficulty we can bring ourselves to the belief, that the provincial husbandry was in such a state of barbarism at the commencement of the period. The present aspect of our rural situation is of a most consolatory nature ; and although we have not yet reached independence in bread corn, we are running to the goal with remarkable celerity. In some articles of produce, as potatoes and turnips, we have outstript the demand, and produced a repletion in the market ; in others, as oats and barley, we have raised enough for the home consumption ; but we are still greatly deficient in wheat. Yet the well-directed attention now given to the collecting and preparing of putrescible manures and composts, to the extirpation of weeds by summer-fallow, and the drilling of green crops, to the improved modes of ploughing, and the more perfect pulverization of the soil, must shortly lead to an extended culture of this grain fully equal to the wants of the community. Lime, too, has been pretty generally tried, and found so beneficial as to be sought after with much avidity and applied in considerable quantities. Rotations on the best principles have been also introduced ; and

* His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie.

the benefits of white and green crops following each other in succession have been studied, and are beginning to be justly appreciated. Oatmeal of native growth has, within this last year, been greatly consumed among the farming classes in the eastern and middle divisions of the province; and no less have than twenty nine mills for grinding it have been erected, partly, it is true, through the operation of the counties offered by the Central Board, but chiefly from a sense of the great value of this article of subsistence.

“The Scotch husbandry in all its branches has been fairly transplanted into Nova Scotia; and though many still adhere to old prejudices, and to old modes, there are in every county zealous and intelligent cultivators, who are setting the very best examples. A spirit of reform actuates the whole agricultural mass, and provided the energy be sustained for a few years longer, we shall master the difficulties which have beset us, and place the independence of the country on fixed and immoveable ground. The foundations of this noble structure are already laid deep and solid, the masonry is in progress, the columns are raised on their pedestals, the workmen are plying their respective tasks with all the life and bustle of active industry, and nothing is wanting to finish the building, but the continued superintendance of the architects and an adequate supply of funds. If these latter are withdrawn or given with a too sparing hand, all that has been yet accomplished may quickly go to ruin; and this is a real danger of appalling aspect which threatens the establishment. No public institution, in the past annals of the colony, has been supported by the legislature more liberally than the Central Board. Fifteen hundred pounds were voted to it the first year—then a thousand—next twelve hundred and fifty—but the present grant, which is the fourth in order, has been reduced to eight hundred. After provision has been made for encouraging the local husbandry of the twenty-five societies now in action, there is nothing left in the power of the Directors for giving a new turn to agricultural enterprize; and accordingly, objects of the first importance, and which were imperiously called for from the gradual development of the general plan, have been relinquished from necessity, and thus a violent and sudden check has been given to their unexampled speed. In proportion to the impulse with which they were moving forward, this stop is the more apt to endanger the safety of the whole measures.—Economy in the administration of the provincial purse is unquestionably a virtue of the highest praise, but there is an economy which borders on the neighbouring vice, and defeats its own intentions. The husbandman, who is parsimonious in the use of his manure or in the quantity of his seed corn, may spare some little expense in the spring, but his narrow views will meet with their just retribution in harvest. A mistaken principle of saving is fully as pernicious in its consequences as a profuse expenditure; and in this lies the only difference between them, that the former imposes restraints on production, and the other wastes and squanders what is produced. Both, however, are destructive of property, the one in preventing its creation, the other in annihilating it. Should the withholding, therefore, of the proper means of encouragement to extend tillage, or to cultivate an essential article, such as flax, throw a damp on the ardour of rustic exertion, this cannot be dignified with the name of economy, and bears no resemblance to the virtue. It is the saving of a shilling to prevent a pound from being drawn out of the great storehouse of vegetation.

“An example of this improvident frugality has been already set before our eyes. Cattle shows have been found in every country the only means of exciting emulation in the improvement of live stock; as they afford inducements to a more careful selection of the young which are to be reared. But the premiums must be of such magnitude as to attract the animals of first rate

excellence from some distance; for if they are less than to gain this end, the show will degenerate into a job among the farmers in the immediate neighbourhood. In the first year of the Provincial Society's existence the sum of fifty pounds was distributed at each of the two exhibitions which took place. This was diminished next year to £33 15s. ;—and then followed what were called the county cattle shows, for each of which either £15 or £10 only according to the extent or importance of the district, were appropriated: and this gave the death blow to these institutions, because they were no longer objects of interest or ambition. They are now abolished: and that of Brighton in Massachusetts, which has imparted so prodigious and commanding an impulse to that State, may be rendered nugatory and ineffectual by the same contracted policy. As no other plan of encouragement has been substituted in the room of our cattle shows, the amelioration of our stock is entrusted to the guidance of chance, and left, without care or direction to float down the sluggish stream of human improvement.—Every other object of how much importance soever, may be as easily upset; and it is still possible to extinguish the fervour which has glowed in the different departments of our rural economy."

To this extract, which indeed contains an epitome of the whole volume, it was our attention to have added several others of a very important nature; but, finding our room circumscribed, we shall conclude with another short extract, premising a few observations relative to a remark by our author, on page 896. He there says, "to elevate our husbandry to the most enviable pitch, we need little else save capital and skill." We believe this observation to be founded on truth and observation. Without the one, as society is at present constituted, it is impossible that agriculture can flourish to that degree which will either render it a desirable pursuit in this country, or raise the people to a comfortable independence: without the other, capital had as well remain in the mines which first produced it. But how is capital to be obtained in the present state of things? Whatever may be said of Canada, we do not think the question, as regards Nova Scotia, of very difficult solution, at least to an extent that would greatly benefit agriculture. Most of our readers are perhaps aware, that for some years back, the establishment of a Bank at Halifax has been much talked of and urgently advocated by some. Let this institution be once founded on a fair and liberal basis, and, besides the spur which it will give to every branch of commerce and to every public undertaking, the province may be assured that in it agriculture will find its best support. As a proof of this we have only to look to the good which has been done by such institutions in other countries. It is truly grateful to the feelings of every patriotic breast, to observe the progress which of late years has been made in the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of Great Britain; and in tracing the effects, we are gradually led to an examination of the causes; amongst which

the establishment of Country Banks holds a primary place. To those who think we mistake an effect for a cause, and would willingly attribute the rise of Banks to the previous increase of money derived from the flourishing state of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, we would produce SCOTLAND as the instance of the cause preceding the effect. In that country, no sooner had the excellent banking system peculiar to it been put in operation, than its effects were observable. The Bankers, by advancing money to their customers, enabled them to increase their agricultural and trading capitals, by which means lands were better and more extensively cultivated, more hands were employed, the mass of industry increased, and the natural consequences of this order of things, were observable in the opulence which followed. This will serve to shew that we have not mistaken an effect for a cause. The operations of banking, when prudently conducted, are creative of wealth; for wherever a Bank can flourish, it will convert the produce of industry into money. What the Bank of England is to government and merchants of the metropolis, Country Banks are to farmers, traders, and gentlemen of landed property in the country. They assist them in their necessities, and aid them in their enterprises. It seems indeed very evident, that the system of banking in general multiplies prodigiously the specie of the country where it is in operation; when from the confidence placed in the character and responsibility, of its conductors, its promisory notes have the same currency as gold and silver money. The stock added to the capital of the community is precisely to the extent of the issues, over and above the sum necessary to be kept in the coffers for the purpose of answering the demands of those who prefer, or have occasion for coin, instead of its paper. "When paper," says Adam Smith,* "is substituted in the room of gold and silver money, the quantity of the materials, tools, and maintenance, which the whole circulating capital can supply, may be increased by the whole value of gold and silver which used to be employed in purchasing them. The whole value of the great wheel of circulation and distribution, is added to the goods which are circulated and distributed by means of it. The operation in some measure resembles that of the undertaker of some great work, who, in consequence of some improvement in mechanics, takes down his old machinery, and adds the difference between its price and that of the new to his circulating capital, to the fund from which he furnishes materials and wages to his workmen."

* Vol. I. p. 411. Wealth of Nations.

When the gold and silver necessary for circulation, is reduced to the substitution of paper to perhaps a fifth part of the former quantity, if the value of only the greater part of the other four-fifths be added to the funds appropriated for the maintenance of industry, a very considerable addition will be made to the quantity of that industry, and consequently to the value of the annual produce of land and labour. How desirable, then, for every country to have these advantages? What a source of wealth and happiness would it generate? And here Scotland may again be pointed out in support of the truth which we are now advocating. For upwards of sixty years has the business of that country been carried on by means of the paper currency of different banks; and what country, let us ask, has flourished so much in so short a time? In Scotland, the whole face of the country has been changed; beautiful cities, elegant towns, comfortable villages, fertile fields, increased population, thriving manufactures, extensive commerce, and a happy people, have arisen. Let us hope that the *NEW SCOTLAND* of this continent will find it to her advantage to imitate the example of her celebrated Patronimick of the old world.

We cannot conclude, without making one more extract from this interesting work.

“What causes then are in existence to operate our agriculture depression; and whence the difficulty felt in producing a sufficiency of bread corn? These questions may be easily solved by marking and recounting the history of the emigrant population, by which this colony has from time to time been settled.—Men, driven from home by the pressure of want and not infrequently allured by the glitter of false and interested reports, disembark on this foreign strand, their imaginations teeming the meanwhile with wild and impracticable visions. Conceiving that lands here bear some relation in value to the inclosed and fertile fields of their native country, they indulge in golden dreams of immediate ease and independence; till the sad reality bursts on their astonished and awakened senses. They behold, for the first time, in its true light, a wilderness of stern and forbidding feature, which is to be subdued by long and continued efforts of painful application. Unfitted by their former habits for the many privations to which they must submit, and impatient of the hardships which are inevitable, they plunge into the forest without skill, without capital, and almost without hope.—They must rear a miserable cottage by which to shelter themselves from the inclemency of the coming winter; and if their means fail not, a barn to protect the half-furnished and shivering cow, from which they are to draw their principal subsistence. These beginnings of a new settlement, or as it is vulgarly called here, of making a farm, generally leave them penniless; and with minds soured by disappointment, their future exertions, in place of being directed by vigorous and enlightened calculation, are committed to the hazards of blind and capricious accident. They drag on a wretched existence under the benumbing influence of poverty, and seldom can resist the temptation of running into debt. The produce of all their after improvements is anticipated in the purchase of some little necessaries always at an extravagant

rate; and this, which they account an evil, and attribute to the rapacity of the merchant, grows out of his uncertainty and risk of regular returns. From such a race and so circumstanced, it is in vain to expect enterprising activity. They want capital—the vivifying soul of improvement, and the grand instrument of industry; and we have not in the whole province a public bank, which by the distribution of judicious loans might aid the careful and persevering. Although our agricultural population are strangers to squalid indigence; and in general can command the simple articles of living, we have settlements, and these of considerable importance and of long standing, where the pittance of five pounds in money could not be scraped together from an hundred families. There is no such poverty known in England; and capital there is accounted as indispensable to farming as to mercantile speculation. The whole sum necessary here to clear an acre, and which is repaid by the very first crop, falls short of the yearly expenses incurred by every ordinary tenant in his summer-fallow and subsequent liming. It is a fixed maxim at home, that no man can engage in a lease without the possession of a circulating capital treble the amount of the rent; and should he be so indiscreet as to enter on it with scantier means, he is sure of being embarrassed; and from his incapacity of working the land to advantage, ten to one but he is ejected by some ruinous process of law. On the contrary, here our farming operations are often commenced in poverty, and conducted throughout under its paralyzing influence. I should like to behold a man of moderate wealth and skill, acquainted with the habits of the country, a judge of soil and situation, embarking in an extensive scheme of improvement. The cutting down of twenty acres annually would make a deep and perceptible incision on the forest, and in the endurance of a common lease in Great Britain, would create a property upon which might be reared the most lasting independence. The sum of two hundred pounds is able to meet all the contingencies of this undertaking: and I am satisfied that no investment of money in fisheries, in commerce or in West India shipping, would yield an equal profit to the individual, or be half so beneficial to the public.”

Upon the whole, we have derived much instruction from the *Letters of Agricola*, and the other information contained in the volume under review; and we have no doubt its circulation will be attended with the most beneficial consequences in the provinces, where, we hope, it will never be forgotten, that “*Rural labour ought to be the most favoured branch of national industry*;”*—an opinion which nothing but the intrepidity of ignorance, fortified by false system, could venture to contradict.

* Aristotle.

GENERAL REPORT of an official Tour through the new Settlements of the province of LOWER CANADA. Performed in the Summer of 1824, in obedience to the commands and instructions of His Excellency George Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. Captain General and Governor in Chief of British NORTH AMERICA, &c. &c. &c. By Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, His Majesty's Surveyor-General of Lower-Canada. Part First, comprehending the Townships North of the Saint Lawrence, and those situated on the Grand or Ottawa River, 8vo. pp. 90, with an Appendix of 24 pp. Quebec; Cary & Co. 1825.

THE purposes of the Tour, of which this is a report, evince such a solicitude on the part of the Governor in Chief to obtain extensive and authentic information with regard to the resources of the province, as well as the present state of the townships, as to call forth the gratitude of the country. Without some such measure as this, performed at regular intervals, the capabilities of these provinces will never become thoroughly known. Both the settler and the agent will remain ignorant of what concerns them most to know; and the government itself, instead of being able by the possession of such information to regulate with wisdom and impartiality the various and intricate affairs of emigration and settlement, will be the means of misleading thousands who might otherwise set themselves down on the waste lands of the crown with the most cheering prospects of future comfort and happiness. We therefore hail the production before us, as the most auspicious means that could possibly be devised for exploring this province to advantage, thereby opening to the public a channel of information which, if it cannot be said to contain all the knowledge that we have a right to expect in the present enlightened state of society, will at least, so far as it goes, afford a source of authentic information to be met with in no other quarter. Our earnest wish is, that such surveys, thus so properly and successfully begun, may be periodically continued, and sure we are they will place in the hands of government a more efficient and permanent instrument for securing the prosperity of the country, and checking the irregularities which have hitherto attended emigration and settlement, than has yet been thought of. They will besides convey such pleasing and instructive representations of the general topography of the province, as must give pleasure to every enlightened mind, and afford the most valuable and interesting information with respect to its natural history.

With regard to the Report before us, should different parts of it possess different degrees of merit, or be chequered with tra-

ces of imperfection; nay, should it even as a whole come far short of our expectations, who can wonder when he considers the difficulties of such an undertaking? When we recollect what a multifarious assemblage of materials a provincial descriptive History is composed of, what a wide field it opens for inquiry, what a variety of information, appertaining to different and unconnected sciences, it presses into its services; when we consider that it demands from the author not only sedentary lucubrations at home, but also bodily labour and active investigation abroad; that it compells him to pass over

————— many a region dolorous,
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades—

that he may see with his own eyes the country which he has undertaken to describe, and make an accurate report of the works of nature and art scattered abroad throughout an extensive province, as well as inquire into the habits, industry, and moral conduct of the people; when all these difficulties and discouragements are considered, we confess criticism should disarm herself of some part, if not wholly, of her severity, and all that fastidiousness which would require perfection in a species of work, wherein perfection is scarcely attainable. When to this we add, that we understand upon good authority that the report under review was not intended for public perusal, but printed by command of the Lieutenant Governor for the information of the executive government, we are certain our conduct would be esteemed to be as invidious as it would be unjust, if we were to apply the strict rules of criticism to the work before us, while presenting our readers with a concise but we trust a correct account of its contents. We cannot, at the same time, avoid expressing surprize that any cause should exist for withholding from the public a work in which it must be so much interested, and which, we are sure, would receive from it that encouragement which its object so justly merits. We do not know whether it would suit the economy of the House of Assembly to vote a sum for defraying the expence of printing and publishing the report in question, provided His Excellency would give orders for throwing off a few hundred copies of it; but certain we are, that the country would not grudge such a donation. We have indeed good reasons for supposing that if a large edition of this report were published, the public would buy it up in a very short time. But be this as it may, it is our duty in the mean time to make it as generally known as the nature of our work will admit of.

In doing so, we must previously state it as our opinion, that a Report such as the present, to be really useful, is an undertaking which exceeds the grasp of any *one man's* ability. If we were asked, "how such a work should be written?" we should answer, that it ought to be the joint production of several men; that it should consist of a contribution from the industry and talents of various persons, respectively qualified for particular departments of science. Here, as in the ordinary arts of life, we should see the great advantages which are to be derived from the division of labour. Each inquirer would be enabled to contribute his portion to the common stock with ease and satisfaction to himself, and we might then repose with confidence on that information, the accuracy of which would be guaranteed to us by the competence of the several communicators. *In arte sua cuique perito credendum est.* Some one indeed of these associates should not only labour himself in his particular province, but should superintend the progress and execution of the whole work. Like the master artist, who adjusts the wheels and pinions, which separate workmen have manufactured, and combines them into a complete watch, or other machine, he should collect, revise, and arrange the detached materials, and give the last polish to the whole by imparting to it the uniformity of design and diction of one performance. A History of the Province, or rather a Statistical account of it, thus methodically executed, would be a source of genuine information, and would be appealed to as authority; it would therefore be a check upon itinerant descriptions of it, and would tend to discover and establish truth, by cutting off, if we may be allowed the expression, the entail of those mistakes and misrepresentations, which traveller has been used to inherit and transmit to traveller. But such a mode of conducting Provincial Topography is rather to be wished in theory, than expected to take place in practice, unless government itself should undertake to provide the means for carrying it into execution—a circumstance which, from the present aspect of affairs, we are far from being justified in anticipating.

The Report before us is dated "Surveyor General's Office, Quebec, 20th December, 1824; and is addressed to "Ls. Montizambert, Esquire, Asst. Civil Secretary." The Reporter commences by stating, that, "in obedience to his Excellency the Governor in Chief's commands, and instructions contained in Mr. Secretary Cochrane's letter, dated 29th May last, enjoining" the Reporter "to visit the townships under agency in various parts of this province, and to inquire, on behalf of his Majesty's government, into the proceedings of the Agents appointed to forward the settlement of the waste lands of the crown, and to

personally (and personally to, it should be) conduct certain inquiries respecting conflicting claims, together with other objects most conducive to illustrate the general state of things, and the progress made in those townships since the appointment of Agents thereto respectfully, and desiring" the author to report fully on all points which should appear to "him worthy of consideration, and proper for the information of his Majesty's government in this province, and also to investigate the actual existence and discovery of a silver mine at Owl's Head, in the township of Potton"—he took his departure from Quebec to Montreal on the 21th of July last. Having here communicated with the commissioners, but what commissioners we are not informed; "and, after having ascertained, by personal inspection, the propriety of a survey of the whole extent of Beach from the Wind Mill down to the Cross, below the town," the Reporter immediately proceeded to visit the townships of Rawdon, Kildare and Kilkenny.

Rawdon is bounded in front by the rear lines of the Seigniories of L'Assomption and La Chenaye, from which there are roads leading into the township. The new system of laying out the crown and clergy reserves in blocks has been extended to this township, the face of the country of which is represented to be mountainous in many parts. The soil "generally" is fit for the cultivation of every species of grain, and the culture of hemp and flax. It contains several lakes, and is well watered by the River Ouareau, and numerous other streams. The population is chiefly composed of emigrants from Ireland, and the settlements are in a state of tolerable advancement. A Mr. Dugas has erected excellent Grist and Saw Mills on lot No. 24 in the first range. In proceeding from this township to Kildare, the Reporter's attention was directed to a natural curiosity worthy of being described at length in his own words.

"Continuing this route for a distance of about two leagues and a half, we took the road which leads to the River Rouge settlement in St. Sulpice. In the vicinity of which and upon the River Rouge, is a place called *Les Dalles*, from a singular contraction of the river, the banks whereof, for some distance on either side, are perpendicular rock, thirty to forty feet in height. The current necessarily glides through these narrows with unusual rapidity, much increased in the spring and fall of the year, from the additional volume of water which passes down with the precipitancy of a Cataract, until it bursts from its fetters at the foot of the *Dalles*, and meanders along its more natural bed.

"I was here informed of the existence in the neighbourhood of that spot, of a great natural curiosity in the shape of a subterraneous cavern, which was discovered by two young Canadian peasants, whilst hunting the wild cat, about two years ago. Prosecuting their sport, they pursued two of their game, until entering an obscure hole a little above the bank of the river, the young sportsmen lost sight of them. The most enterprising of the two attempted to en-

ter the aperture in the rock, at that time barely sufficient to admit *his crawling into it*.* Having provided themselves with lights, they made a second attempt so effectual, that not only did they secure their prey, (of which they have preserved the skin to this day,) but they discovered another of the many phenomena of nature, a description of which cannot be uninteresting.

"I descended into the cavern by means of a trap door which has recently been placed at one of its angles for the facility and convenience of strangers desirous of visiting this singular spot, having as my guides two of the inhabitants of the neighbouring house, bearing lighted tapers. The height of the Cave where we entered is five feet, from which angle branch off two Caves, the lesser whereof is of the following dimensions. —

Length, ----- 25 feet,
 Breadth varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 —
 Height, ----- 5 — It bears about a
 S. E. course from the entrance.

The other has in length, ----- 70 feet,
 Width, from ----- 7 to 8 —
 Height, gradually increasing 5 to 13 —

"The increase in the loftiness of the cave originates from the declivity of the ground part, which at the north eastern extremity is at least twenty-three feet from the surface. It forms nearly a right angle with the first, at its S. W. end, and an angle scarcely obtuse at the other with another cave, whose

Length is ----- 80 feet
 Average width ----- 6 —
 Height ----- 5 —

"At the S. Eastern extreme of this cave, branches off another of inferior size and consequence, bearing about a due south course, as may be deduced from the angle it makes with the last described.

It is in length ----- 20 feet,
 Width ----- 5 —
 Height ----- 5 to 4.

"At the outward angle formed by this cave with the preceding one, is to be seen a nearly circular aperture of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot diameter, which leads to a cavern yet unexplored; the extent whereof is not known with any certainty, but conjecture and supposition will have it to extend 3 arpents, an astonishing distance as a natural subterraneous passage. Summing the lengths of the several caves above-mentioned together, we have a total distance of 195 feet of subterraneity in the solid rock, offering a beautiful roof: "crystallized sulphuric acid of lime, carved as it were by the hand of art, and exhibiting at once the sublimity of nature, and the mastery of the all-powerful Architect of the universe."

The township of Kildare is situated in the rear of La. Valtrie, and is bounded on the south and west by Rawdon, and the Seigniorie De Ramsay to the north east, and does not contain quite one-half of a full inland township. It is most eligibly situated and contains excellent lands, the general aspect of which, as far back as the ninth range, is level; beyond this, it assumes an uneven and mountainous appearance. The principal rivers

* This expression admits of improvement. — *Rev.*

by which it is watered are, the L'Assomption Rouge and Blanche. The Canadian settlements in this township are represented as worthy of particular notice, in consequence of the domestic comfort and rural happiness of the inhabitants, and the good state of their roads and bridges: a proof, that if the Canadians were permitted by those assuming authority over them, to go into the townships, their independence and comfort would at least be equal to those of the Seigniories. To ascertain this fact on undoubted authority is one benefit which has arisen from the Report before us, and we trust it will not be forgotten. The new settlements in Kildare were placed under the superintendency of Major Colclough in 1821, and have made rapid advances in population and agriculture.

The township of Kilkenny is situated in the rear of the Seigniories of La Chenaye and Terrebonne, and is bounded on the north east by Rawdon, to the south-west by Abercromby. The general features of the country here, bear a great resemblance to those of the townships before described. The soil is not inferior to that of Rawdon or Kildare. It is abundantly watered by numerous lakes, the chief of which is six miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. The rivers of this township, are the Lachigan and its various branches, the western branch of the St. Esprit, and many other inferior streams. Little progress has been made in the settlement of this township. The Revd. — Burton is agent. There are no roads in Kilkenny; and what is more surprizing there are none leading from it to the settlement of New-Glasgow, which is not a mile and a half beyond its boundary on the south-east. Here the first branch of the Reporter's mission terminated. In proceeding to Montreal for the purpose of prosecuting his journey up the Ottawa, he witnessed with approbation the good effects of the industry and perseverance of the inhabitants of the settlements of New Glasgow and Paisley, contending as they must have done against the numerous impediments of bad roads, want of mills, &c. &c.

On the 24th of August, our Reporter set out again from Montreal for the settlements on the Ottawa, traversing the Island and Isle Jesus, and passing the Chemin des Neiges and St. Laurent to the village of St. Eustache. This village is advantageously situated at the estuary of the river Du Chêne, in the midst of a populous country, and on the stage route to the Ottawa. It contains about a hundred and fifty houses, and a population of eight hundred souls. The village of Grand Brulé is about half way between St. Eustache and St. Andrews. From Grand Brulé the road turns towards the Grand Carrillion Bay, and on approaching the Ottawa winds along the banks of that

river until it intersects the North River, when it turns to the right, and, following the parallelism of the latter river, enters the village of St. Andrews. This village, situated in the Seignior of Argenteuil, occupies both banks of the North River, and in point of beauty and situation, has even the advantage of St. Eustache. It contains about thirty houses, and an average population of two hundred souls. Besides a Grist and Saw Mill, there is an extensive establishment of a Paper Mill, belonging to Mr. Brown, opposite to whose residence there is a handsome bridge constructed across the river.

In following our author up the Ottawa, we cannot but express our approbation of the plan which he adopted. In ascending the river, he did not enter into the minutæ of his mission, contenting himself with a faithful description of the general appearance of the country, its natural curiosities, and such other interesting objects as fell under his notice. It was on his return that he entered upon those inquiries more particularly called for by his instructions—thus making himself completely master of his subject in every point of view, and on second inspection correcting any mistake that might occur in the first. Where such a plan is practicable, we would recommend it to every tourist, particularly in Canada, where so few *Cicerones* are to be found to guide the traveller and correct his errors. The following extract will be found to contain some interesting matter:—

“Proceeding next to Grenville, I traversed a yet more interesting country, partly through Argenteuil, and the whole front of Chatham. From the upper extremity of this township to Grenville, the way over which the stage travels is almost impracticable, owing to the neglect of the landholders in those parts (that traversing Mr. Greece's lands in particular,) to perform the road duties, an object to which the attention of the District Grand Voyer should be called. I therefore adopted the route along the Military Canal for a distance of about six miles. The handsome and well situated settlements on the front of Chatham, combined with the prospect of the majestic Ottawa, in sight of which we travel for the most part, together with the flourishing settlements and neat villas on the opposite shore, and especially the village at Point Fortune, form a *coup d'œil* truly interesting, particularly when it is remembered that all this is the work of twenty five years, and the opening of one of the most important communications between the Sister Provinces of Lower and Upper-Canada, which is already so materially advanced, whether we look at the land or water conveyance.

“The Military establishment immediately contiguous to Grenville Basin, (known also as Nelson's Bay,) is chiefly composed of two companies of the Royal Staff Corps, who have been employed in opening the Canal, extending from the Basin down to Greece's Point in Chatham, a distance exceeding six miles. This important work was conducted under the immediate superintendance and direction of Captain Duvernet, then commanding that detachment of this useful corps. This Officer having last fall sailed for England with his company, the command at the Grenville station has devolved upon

Captain Read of the same corps. The Canal, which is nearly completed, is cut through the solid rock in various parts, forming an aggregate length of about four miles of rock excavation, to an extreme depth, in some parts of thirty feet. Its average width at bottom is from twenty-five to thirty feet, and at top from thirty-five to forty, and the depth of water is computed at from five to six feet. It is expected that, in the course of the ensuing year, this valuable improvement of our internal navigation will be in full operation. The object of the Grenville Canal is to connect the navigable sections of the Ottawa River interrupted by the impetuous Long Sault rapid, and other inferior rapids below it, especially that in front of Mr. McKobb's property, at the foot of which he has very judiciously laid out a village. It is anticipated that the exertions of this gentleman, aided by the means he possesses, will prove highly beneficial to that part of the country.

The extreme breadth of the Ottawa, from the bottom of Nelson's Bay, rather exceeds a mile and a quarter, spreading into a fine expanse of water flowing down under the influence of a gentle current, until, attaining the eastern point of the Bay, where the river is contracted to a mile in width and interspersed with several Islands, it presses through its shackled channels with incredible velocity, bearing down every thing on its bottom, or within the pale of its attraction, with irresistible force to the foot of the Islands, where it resumes, for a short interval, its *eloquent** placidness. On the southern bank, opposite the military station, is situate the large and conspicuous concern known by the name of Hamilton's, or Hawkesbury Mills; and about half a mile higher up, at the mouth of the small river Chenaille Ecarté, are Mears's Grist and Saw Mills, Stores, Brewery, Tavern, and Stage Establishment, by which the mail is conveyed to Cornwall, Upper-Canada. There is also a Wharf, at this spot, for the reception of the Steam-Boat which ascends the river to Hull every third or fourth day, keeping close in to the south shore, where it is met by boats from Grenville, when there are passengers or cargo to be conveyed to the upper parts of the country. The Boat, however, occasionally traverses over to Grenville, but, in so doing, they are compelled to adopt a circuitous course by running close under the north shore, in order to avoid a sand shoal lying about parallel to the east side of Nelson's Bay, extending a mile, or thereabouts, in length, upon an average width of a quarter of a mile, part of which is dry in summer. Nelson's Bay, with the exception of this shoal, offers a safe harbour and good anchorage for the Steam-Boat or other vessels, which are sheltered by the highlands extending to the north and north-west of the Basin, and descending almost to the margin of the river, except near the river Calumet, where the hills rise from a small but beautiful meadow. These highlands, which might with propriety be called the Grenville Heights, stretch to the westward along the river, somewhat decreasing in elevation until their approach to the Seigniorship of La Petite Nation, where they recede from the river about two miles, leaving in front a low, level, and fertile country, peculiarly adapted for meadow land; the same ridge, extending in its westerly direction, traverses nearly the middle of the townships of Lochaber, Buckingham and Templeton, and, passing along the 9th and 10th ranges of Hull, terminates on the margin of Lake Chaudière (an expansion of the Ottawa,) in the upper part of Eardley.

The distance from Grenville to Hull is sixty miles of an uninterrupted navigation, which the Steam-boat performs in thirteen

* This word is misapplied in this place.—*Rev.*

hours, averaging five miles an hour. The Reporter properly observes, that though this cannot be considered expeditious travelling, yet, in navigating the same distance in open uncomfortable boats, the advantages of such a mode of conveyance cannot but be duly appreciated. On leaving the Basin of Grenville the scenery is represented as worthy of a Poet's description. The settlements of La Petite Nation are next the object of the traveller's attention. On ascending the river from the western boundary of this seigniory, several islands attract the view, which greatly enhance the beauty of the scenery of this part of this magnificent river, and "which," says our author, "seems to leave her elder sister-stream but to traverse and fertilize territories unknown, and tempt the enterprising to explore those parts to which she offers a propitious guide."

"Of the many rivers which disembogue into the Ottawa, between the Seigniory of La Petite Nation and Hull, those more immediately deserving notice are, the Gatineau, and Le Lièvre, on the north, and the Rideau, and La Petite Nation, on the south. The river Rideau is particularly distinguished by the Fall which bears its name, conspicuous for the excessive whiteness of the foam it excites, and the regularity of the rock over which its waters are precipitated, the height whereof does not, I presume, exceed thirty feet. A little higher up are the Richmond and Hull Landings, two convenient Coves for the Steam-boat, where stores and wharves have been built, affording commodious landing places, and storage for goods.

"Opposite the eastern half of Hull the Ottawa is considerably obstructed by rapids and islands, and particularly so about the middle of the township, where the waters descend with extraordinary precipitancy, gliding over shelving flags, forming so many little cascades, of 2, 4, and 6 feet elevation, in various parts of the river, as low down as Wright Village. Opposite to this, the river is nearly choked by a range of islands, of solid rock, jutting out from its bed, overgrown with copse and stunted trees, amidst which a few solitary pines, or spruce trees, are seen towering above the pigmy underwood. Immediately above these small promontories, the waters of the Great Lake Chaudière, urged with great velocity through the contracted part of the river called the Little Chaudière, roll in volumes from rock to rock, and occasionally repelled by opposing islands, mostly collect into one large mass, which, torrent like, precipitates itself over a rock, in the shape of a segment 2-3ds of a circle, into an abyss 25 to 30 feet in depth; from whence it bursts with astonishing rapidity, and, rushing through the main channel, it finally abandons the tumult and uproar of a cataract, and gently flows, uninterruptedly, for many miles. This Fall, the principal one known on the Ottawa, has, from its singular formation, been called the Kettle Fall, (*Chûte de la Chaudière*;) and has given its name to the Lakes above it produced by the expansion of the river. To the north of the Chaudière Fall, is another Cataract of inferior consequence, 21 feet or thereabouts, in height, which is remarkable for one peculiarity not observed in the other.—The waters hurled into this last pit are seen no more, but flow under ground, leaving their visible bed little less than dry. Nearer the shores of Hull, are various gradations of cascades, equally curious, from a similar circumstance, that run considerable distances through subterraneous passages, of which several issues have been discovered. The

prospect and appearance, altogether, of this section of the varied Ottawa, may be compared, in point of singularity, interest, and grandeur, to the best scenery of the Canadas, which has so often been pictured by Tourists; and I would even venture to say, that the deservedly famed stupendous Cataract of Niagara, might, in point of *novelty* and *variety*, yield to the Falls, Cascades, and Islands, in this particular section of the Grand River.

The width of the river, from one main shore to the other, opposite the village, is upwards of 1780 yards, which may be divided into two parts. The first, distance of about 3294 feet, has on its line a chain of Islands, at no considerable intervals from one another, which, by means of short bridges and causeways could easily be connected. The second part embraces the principal channel, 92 feet breadth by actual admeasurement, over which an arch might be thrown, connecting the north and south shores, 40 or 50 rods above Richmond Landing, from whence the mail is conveyed, through Richmond and Perth, to Kingston. This important object cannot be viewed without the most earnest desire and solicitude for its accomplishment, inasmuch as the communication between this province and Upper-Canada would, thereby, become uninterrupted, certain, and secure; and must, necessarily, consolidate and strengthen the Canadas, by ultimately rendering the St. Lawrence, which, from St. Regis, we hold in common with a foreign power, a secondary means of intercourse with the sister province. It is sincerely to be hoped, that the spirit of enterprise and improvement, which has of late years made its appearance in this colony, will be extended to the amelioration suggested, and that the Legislature of both Provinces, always awake to the interest and prosperity of their respective departments, will devote a share of their usual attention to the opening of Canals, and the erection of Bridges, which must so materially facilitate their mutual commerce.

The rapids do not extend higher up than the small island in front of Lot No. 15, from whence the Lake Chaudière may be said to commence, expanding to an extreme width of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This place, it is probable, would be found the most propitious as a landing for the Steam-boat or craft that may hereafter ply upon this part of the Ottawa. The road, however, for a distance of three miles above this spot, is so very good, that it might, perhaps, be esteemed more advisable to establish a landing at Symes's place, lying at the extremity of the Hull road, seven miles distant from the village, where a wharf and store have been already built.—Nor would any distance be lost by the adoption of the latter plan, inasmuch as the offset, from the main road to the landing first proposed, would render the water route, if any thing, the longer of the two.

From Syme's landing to the Rapides des Chats, at the N. W. extremity of the Lake, is a distance of twenty miles of gentle current; but at that point the river is obstructed by a cluster of Islands, above which it again expands and assumes the name of Lac des Chats."

Here our Reporter retraced his steps. The first townships on his way downwards are Onslow and Eardley, which occupy the whole north shore of Lake Chaudière. In 1802 and 1803, the first five rangés of the former were subdivided, and the lands, thus laid out, granted to Boswell Minor, and his associates, with the exception of 1200 acres, embracing the North-West Trading Post at Point Mondion, which were patented to the Honourable John Richardson, and John Forsyth, Esquire, jointly. This

township is traversed by many rivers and streams; but the land, as far as the surveys have extended, is not esteemed as of a good quality. Opposite to Onslow and Eardley are the townships of March and Torbolton.

EARDLEY joins Onslow on the west, and Hull on the east. It is indented by two large Bays. The soil does not yield in fertility to Hull; it is well timbered; and may be said to possess every local advantage of the townships below. From the foot of the hills, which lie along the sixth range, to the margin of the Lake, the country is generally level, or rising into rich and gradual swells of excellent land. Many neat and well cultivated farms are here found; and also the *novelty* of a school, as our author, we fear too justly, calls it, attended by about twenty-five youths of both sexes.

HULL succeeds Eardley, and joins Templeton on the east. It is bounded in front by the Ottawa, and in rear by the waste lands of the crown. It is abundantly watered. The Gatineau, its principal river, rises far in the interior, and after traversing the township diagonally empties itself into the Ottawa, about half a mile below the eastern outline of Hull, in the township of Templeton. This river is deep enough to admit vessels of considerable tonnage a distance of three miles; the Steam-boat has ascended it upwards of four miles. On the eastern bank stands a hill which the author thinks deserving of attention as a military post; but the times are too peaceable for such undertakings, and long may they continue to be so. The principal lake of Hull is three miles in length, by three-fourths of a mile in breadth. The face of the country is generally plain, undulated by gradual swells as far back as the 6th Range, where a ridge of highlands arises and bounds the vale on the north. The soil, in the level parts, is of an excellent quality. Hemp and Flax are cultivated with great success, as well as every description of grain raised in Lower Canada. The township is well timbered, and is traversed by several roads, the principal one of which passes through Wright Village. This village is pleasantly situated at the south-eastern angle of the township, and is composed of eight or ten houses, besides a handsome church, decorated with much taste and surmounted by a neat spire. Nearly in front of the church, and close by the highway, stands a stone house of two stories, where an Hotel establishment is carried on, affording good accommodations. There is also a well-conducted school in the village, generally attended by thirty or forty youths of both sexes. There is likewise a Post office. The whole of the village is the property of Philemon Wright and sons; "a circumstance which, our author justly observes, "explains the tardy in-

crease of its buildings and population, it being the interest of those gentlemen to avoid bringing competitors in the various concerns they carry on at that place." For these reasons the author recommends the building of a government village in lot No. 21, in the second range. There are several excellent and well-conducted farms in this township; but little can be said for the roads.

Here (p. 43,) a passage occurs relative to the growth of "Spring Wheat, sown chiefly in August," which we profess not to understand:—

"It is proper to notice that the cultivation of spring wheat (sown chiefly in August) has been attended with much success, and in some instances, one bushel sowed at that season has produced 30 to 40. Admitting this, however, to be an extraordinary and casual production, and taking it that one bushel could generate 25 to 30 bushels, instead of 40, the advantage of spring wheat over the autumnal will still be manifest, the latter being known to produce no more than 15 and 20 to one. The subject is well worth the attention of the agriculturists of the country, and may be the means of their raising two crops in the year, or at least afford advantages heretofore unknown to them."

If our author means to say, that, by sowing wheat in August, it will be ripe for the sickle in spring, we agree with him in thinking the subject well worthy the attention of agriculturists, because this would be a phenomenon in the climate of Canada which we believe was never before alluded to; but if he merely intends to draw a comparison between the general average return of wheat sown in spring and autumn, we certainly think, that, if one bushel sown in August produced thirty to forty, that method should be generally adopted, notwithstanding the preference which the author seems inclined to give to spring wheat. But notwithstanding the obscurity of this passage, it does appear from its conclusion, that the author intended to inform us, that the practice of raising two crops of wheat in one year in this township was carried on with considerable success. As we believe this is the first instance of the kind known in this province, and as a more general practice of it would be attended with the most beneficial consequences, we trust, that, if the author can make it convenient to recur to this interesting subject in the sequel of his meritorious Report, he will favour the public with a more detailed account of his inquiries relative to the growth of wheat in this township.

This township was surveyed and subdivided in 1801, under a warrant of survey issued in favour of Philemon Wright, Esquire, and nine associates, who obtained a grant of 12,000 acres under Letters Patent in 1806. This gentleman and his sons have made improvements to the extent of 4,703 acres in culture, and

24 houses. The inhabitants of this township are, with few exceptions, of "*American birth*." (United States, we presume is here meant.) In no part of the country through which our author had occasion to pass, did he witness more industry and good understanding than in Hull. In the seventh range of this township, there is a mine of iron ore of a superior description, said to produce about 80 *per cent*. The township also abounds with lime stone.

The Township of TEMPLETON adjoins Hull on the west, and Buckingham on the east; it is bounded in front by the Ottawa, in rear by the township of Portland and waste lands of the crown, and is of the usual dimensions of river townships. It has the advantage of Hull in point of timber and soil. It is well watered by the great and little Rivières Blanche. A road opened by the commissioners passes over the front of the township, but owing to the want of settlers to keep it in a state of repair, it is neglected and has almost become impassible. A bridge thrown over the Blanche has been pulled down by some evil disposed persons, causing a loss to the province of nearly £200. We cannot pass over in silence some judicious observations made in this place by our author regarding the indiscriminate manner in which large tracts of land have for many years been lavished upon individuals. We sincerely trust, that, if the progress of this impolitic system has not been already arrested, these observations will attract the attention of government to this most important subject. Perhaps it is to this system more than to any other cause that the country is so much *indebted* to the patched and ragged appearance which it presents. We are sometimes told that government has not an acre of waste land to give away, and are consequently highly delighted to think that there is such a speedy prospect of the country's being brought to a state of cultivation; but let us take but a short journey into the country, and all our bright hopes and cheering anticipations will be banished in a moment; for we shall find the country as wild and uncultivated as ever, and though a miserable hut, and a few cleared acres of ground may here and there attract our notice, yet the immense distance which sometimes separates those isolated spots of culture, is a convincing proof both of the injudicious manner in which land has been given away, and the inconceivable length of time that must elapse before the intermediate tracts can be brought under the subjection of the husbandman, unless some better plan be resorted to than has hitherto been practised.

“ Upon reviewing the immense grants of lands that were made to individuals in this province many years back, we cannot but regret seeing them to this day, for by far the most part, wholly uncultivated, contrary to the intentions of His Majesty's Government and the very conditions of the Letters Patent themselves. These old grantees, however, are likely to be called to a sense of their engagements and obligations towards the government of this colony, by the lively interest it has taken, and the measures it has resorted to, with a view to the attainment of so desirable an object. In considering this subject, it struck me that an abuse had crept into the system of granting lands to leaders and associates, productive of great disadvantages to the country, and defeating the paternal views of government in alienating so large a portion of the crown lands. The abuse I would allude to is, the custom which has long prevailed for leaders, to whom the lands of the associates have been mostly re-conveyed, & offering, as a full and adequate accomplishment of the conditions of their grants, an improved and cultivated block of land, proportionate in quantity to the aggregate of the lands granted to themselves and each of the associates respectively. Now it appears to me, in my humble opinion, that the motives of the grant were and are, on the contrary, that each individual grantee should settle, cultivate and improve the tract patented to him, whether it be 200 or 1200 acres. If the leader think proper to purchase the shares of his associates, he should equally be held liable to do that which was imposed upon himself and his associates as conditions of the grant; without such a responsibility the government is deceived, and the country suffers materially in its settlements. This is exemplified by the actual state of Templeton, where there are only 7 houses, 4 barns, and 186 acres cleared, of which 156 are in culture, as the result of grants made to 67 individuals, as far back as 1807.”

PORTLAND rests upon parts of the rear of the townships of Templeton and Buckingham. It was partially surveyed in 1805. It is watered by the river Blanche, and is reported to be mountainous and rocky; but our author has “reason to doubt the correctness of this account, from the many erroneous descriptions given of lands, which have since proved to be highly valuable, and fit for culture.” We cannot, however, approve of this mode of rebutting popular opinion with regard to the quality of lands; for it is as likely that the one party may be as wrong as the other when conjecture only is made the basis of their conjectures. We think the topographical experience of the author might have enabled him to draw conclusions on a much sounder hypothesis.

The township of BUCKINGHAM adjoins Templeton to the west, and Lochaber to the east, having its front on the Ottawa and Portland, and the waste lands of the crown in the rear. We are told, that the general description given of the lands in the townships already spoken of, may, in many respects, be applied to this one. It is watered by the Lièvre, sometimes called the Lelièvre, and a number of other streams, which discharge themselves into the Ottawa. The roads are bad.

The next township is Suffolk, recognised in the warrant of survey as LOCHABER and its augmentation. It adjoins Buckingham on the west, and the Seigniorship of La Petite Nation on the east; bounded in front, to the south, by the Ottawa, and in the rear by waste lands of the crown. It is equal if not superior, in point of fertility of soil, to Hull, Templeton or Buckingham; and is well timbered. It is watered by the River Blanche, which spreads into three branches, rather upwards of a mile from its junction with the Ottawa, about the centre of the front of the township. The whole forepart of this township is overflowed by the vernal and autumnal rise of the waters of the Ottawa.

After passing through the Seigniorship of La Petite Nation by tolerable good roads, and amidst extensive settlements, our Reporter came to the township of GRENVILLE; which, together with its augmentation, is bounded in front by the Ottawa, to the east by Chatham, in rear, to the north, by the waste lands of the crown, and to the west by La Petite Nation. It possesses many local advantages, besides the Military Canal already mentioned. The lands are not of a favourable description. The hills and cliffs are chiefly formed of a condensed granite of various kinds. The meadows which lie at the base of these hills are overflowed in spring by the Ottawa. Grenville is well watered; its chief rivers are the Kingham, the Calumet, and the Rouge. The roads of this township appear to the Reporter to have been marked out with little judgement, though some of them are tolerably good. A village stands in lot No. 7, of this township, but it is as yet composed of no more than six or eight dwellings, built without the least regard to relative order, "giving it an appearance of irregularity little creditable to the taste of the villagers."

The township of CHATHAM adjoins Grenville on the west, and the Seigniorship of Argenteuil on the east, bounded in front by the Ottawa, and in the rear by Wentworth. The local position of Chatham is highly favourable, and in point of soil and timber it has a decided superiority over Grenville. A section of the North River, with several of its branches, abundantly waters the rear half and eastern parts of this township, the remainder being irrigated by numerous small streams. The first range of this township exhibits most prosperous and flourishing settlements, good houses, and well cultivated farms.

This part of the Report is here closed by some judicious observations and suggestions with regard to the duties of township agents, the amelioration and establishment of settlements, and the formation of roads in various parts of the townships, for

which we are sorry we cannot make room, but which appear to us to be well worthy of the consideration of government. The following extract is a piece of information of considerable value and importance.

“Lower-Canada comprehends an extent of territory of about 150,000 superficial miles; of that great superficies not more than about 25 to 30,000 may be said to have been explored and tolerably known, and about one-half thereof actually surveyed: therefore it appears that about 4-5ths of Lower-Canada remain unexplored and but little known, and even that is obtained from sketches and descriptions through travellers, traders, and aborigines of the soil, the Indians.”

The following passage with regard to the rivers of this province will be found not to be uninteresting:—

“On referring to the most recent maps of Canada, it will be perceived, however, that numerous large rivers, flowing towards the St. Lawrence, and taking their rise in the mountains, which divide these waters from those which discharge themselves into Hudson’s Bay, traverse an immense tract of country; the most considerable of which are the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, and the Grand or Ottawa river. The Saguenay, which is navigable for large vessels to Chicoutimy, a distance of about eighty to ninety miles, and thence for boats to Lake St. Johns, fertilizes in its course a wide expanse of country, by innumerable tributary streams and branches on either side, which should, from a comparative view of the extent of territory along the borders of the Saint Lawrence and its branches, possess equal advantages in a proportionate degree. The same may be said of the Ottawa, whose principal source rises in Lake Temiskaming, traversing, to its confluence with the Saint Lawrence, a space of country, as already stated, of about three hundred miles. The River Saint Maurice, although not so wide as either of the former, winds through as great space of country as the Saguenay. Can it be doubted that, possessing such natural advantages, such exhaustless treasures, any encouragement held out, with a view of colonizing that valuable tract of country, would fail in its object.”

We shall conclude our extracts with a general statistical account of all the townships described in the Report, of which we have given an outline, and a statement of the lands granted under Patent, located and vacant in these townships—two documents which cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.

General Report of the Townships.

GENERAL STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	Clearing Acres.	Acres under culture.	Houses.	Barns.	Males.	Females.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	REMARKS.
Rawdon,.....	726	546	44	25	215	97	19	85	27	7	<p>At least three-fourths of the inhabitants are emigrants from Ireland, and the remaining fourth also British subjects.</p> <p>The inhabitants in Old Kildare are Canadians; the new locations are mostly to emigrants from Ireland.</p> <p>This includes the emigrants from Ireland settled without authority.</p> <p>Extension of the population of Hull.</p> <p>52 Coars } The population of this Township is chiefly of American origin.</p> <p>Extension of the Hull population.</p> <p>Mixture of Americans and Canadians.</p> <p>Do. do. do.</p> <p>Do. do. do.</p> <p>All British-born subjects, mostly emigrants from Ireland and Military.</p> <p>The inhabitants are a mixture of English, Irish, Scotch and Americans.</p> <p>Mostly emigrants from Ireland.</p> <p>A family which has left it.</p>
Kildare,.....	845 $\frac{3}{4}$	793 $\frac{3}{4}$	125	97	412	266	57	285	247	45	
Kilkenny,.....	150	80	9	2	23	10	2	2	5	...	
Eardley,.....	468	365	16	12	51	24	15	76	78	71	
Hull,.....	10152	9283	116	109	565	376	252	1321	782	529	
Templeton,.....	187	156	6	4	20	16	11	25	11	...	
Buckingham,.....	54	23	8	1	18	20	6	32	12	...	
Lochaber,.....	31	18	2	2	6	5	1	8	4	...	
Gore,.....	13	9	1	1	2	2	2	4	...	...
Greenville,.....	433	378	60	9	375	100	19	132	92	9	
Chatham,.....	6500	5000	180	166	460	440	200	200	872	500	
Gore of Waste Lands of the Crown in the rear of Ar- gentuill,.....	45	38	8	...	35	43	4	5	2	...	
Wentworth,.....	7	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1961 $\frac{1}{2}$	1669 $\frac{4}{3}$	576	429	2182	1399	588	2875	2132	1173	

General Report of the Townships.

Statement of Lands granted under Patent, Located and Vacant, in the undermentioned Townships, North of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, visited and embraced within the Tour of the Surveyor-General, pursuant to His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Instructions, dated 29th May, 1824, in the months of August and September last.

NAMES.	Granted under	Located under	Vacant and	REMARKS.
	Letters Patent.	Military conditions.	Grantable.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Onslow,	13,740	.....	31,400	Grantable part not surveyed. Grantable part not surveyed.
Earley,	6,750	.....	21,650	
Hull,	19,731	7,600	32,000	All surveyed, From 6th to 13th Ranges not surveyed.
Templeton,	17,569	364	35,500	
Buckingham,	16,400	.....	31,700	Back Ranges, from 5th to 12th, not surveyed. Back Ranges, from 7th to 12th, not surveyed.
Loehner,	15,206	.....	26,195	
Loehner Gore, .....	.....	.....	12,000	Not surveyed.
Grenville,	9,905	13,800	16,294	The greater part surveyed. No part surveyed except the front lots.
Augmentation of Grenville,	1,200	2,400	10,200	
Chatham,	34,659	21,000	.....	Surveyed.—The Crown Reserves in the last 6 Ranges being located, are included in the superficies;—and it is to be observed that, of the emigrant locations made in 1819, 49 lots are forfeited.
Add forfeited lots, .....	.....	.....	9,600	
Wentworth,	11,800	.....	32,200	The Patent for one-fourth of Wentworth is made out, but not signed.—the vacant part not surveyed. The quantity stated may be granted, though a greater vacant space exists.
Gore behind Argenteuil, .....	.....	.....	22,000	
Abercrombie, .....	.....	4,400	35,600	Surveyed.—A great quantity of this vacant tract has been certified to sundry individuals, some of whom have probably obtained Orders in Council thereupon.
Kilkenny, .....	.....	11,200	28,000	
Rawdon,	5,700	18,000	20,300	
Kildare,	16,587	4,700	.....
Total	169,058	83,464	364,639	

We cannot conclude without expressing a hope that a work which contains so much information of the highest importance to the country at large, will forthwith be published for more general circulation, and that the executive government will continue to superintend with assiduous but prudent ardour the exploration of the province thus so happily commenced under the auspices of His Excellency the Governor in Chief. While it is deemed necessary to employ only one person on these missions, we do not know that a fitter individual could be found in the country for their due execution than the author of this Report, who appears to us to have performed his difficult task on the present occasion with industry, activity and perseverance. The meritorious Report before us, is not the first obligation under which the author has laid the public by his inquiries relative to the resources of the province, and its political condition; and we sincerely trust that so good an officer of the government will neither go unrewarded, nor meet with any obstructions to his laborious undertaking. We shall look with anxiety for the sequel of this General Report.

John Bull in America, a new Munchausen.—New-York, 1. vol. pp. 226.

The Refugee, a Romance, by Captain Matthew Matratroyd, of the ninth Continentals in the Revolutionary war.—New-York, 2 vols. pp. 650.

Lionel Lincoln; or the Leaguer of Boston.—By the Author of *the Pioneers, Pilot, &c.*—New-York, 1825, pp. 550.

It really was a severe trial to a kind, free-handed parent, such as JOHN BULL is universally allowed to be, however gruffly he at times may express himself, to be told by thirteen well grown children, when he expected to share their earnings in return for the expences of their education, that they would not only give him no part, but, on the contrary, being able to do for themselves, for themselves they were resolved to do. That honest old John should in consequence take his staff and do his best to knock them down, was quite natural; it was indeed perfectly becoming both to his age and to his character, and was nothing more than a wholesome endeavour to maintain his fatherly authority. Nor will it be denied that the outcry which those undutiful Absoloms raised on the occasion, calling his just anger tyranny and other ungracious names, was an undoubted privilege which all contumacious sons and daughters have never failed to assert, when instructed by their interests or their inclinations, to throw off the trammels of parental jurisdiction. But nevertheless it was clear from the beginning to every unprejudiced bye-stander that, as soon as the question immediately in debate between the parties was determined, the family quarrel would be cordially made up, and the event is fast coming to pass. After a good deal of grumbling and growling on the one side, and a sufficiently spirited shew of pertness and perking on the other, the father and children have begun to exchange friendly civilities, and the excellent temper in which the old gentleman has lately stood godfather to the South American grandchildren, appears to have restored them all to that right frame of feeling which is so laudable and beautiful in all well regulated families. John, it is said, can now even laugh at the solemnity with which the worthy ladies of Boston sacrificed their teapots on the altars of Rebellion; and, though it is with a grudge, he does also admit that General Washington was quite as able a commander as any of his own officers at that time; and, as a Statesman, the equal at least of Lord North.

But John, in the heats of affection as well as of indignation, is very apt to go a little too far, and accordingly in the conciliating mood with which he has of late begun to regard his Ame-

rican offspring, he talks in the most extravagant terms of their endeavours at Book-making. For example, without at all considering how much of the merit is mere imitation, every new attempt of Washington Irving fills him with admiration, and he throws himself back in his elbow chair and smooths down the abdominal hemisphere of his buff waistcoat with as much satisfaction as if he had made a hearty meal on the beef and pudding of his own Addison. This absurd delight on the part of John, is the more ridiculous as he has never exercised his own judgement on the subject, but has allowed himself to be cajoled, probably in some degree by motives of policy, and certainly to a considerable extent by something very much akin to waggery practised upon him by some of "*Blackwood's gang*," who, perfectly aware of the slender endowments and ordinary acquirements of Mr. Irving, did, we suspect, try how far it might be attainable to write disreputable mediocrity into fame for a time; at least, the first puff given to *The Sketch Book*, came from that quarter, and under very equivocal circumstances. Without vouching for the historical facts of the case, having of course no means of ascertaining their authenticity, we have understood that *The Sketch Book* was first re-published in England by a Bookseller of the name of Millar, and fell still-born from the press! The author, however, sometime in the course of the same season fortunately made, as we have heard, a visit to Scotland, where his calibre was assuredly most strictly measured, and the Critic who in "*The Magazine*" reviewed Dr. Howison's deaf and blind description of Upper Canada,* thought fit, partly in whim and partly in hospitality, and with as much sincerity in the one case as in the other, to give him a friendly shove, the immediate effect of which pushed him into such a degree of light and celebrity, that every one who reads his works marvels how it has happened he ever got so far in England. That Mr. Irving does indeed write quite as well as some of the Tale-Contributors to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as it was conducted thirty or forty years ago, we are not at all disposed to deny; but that he has one spark of originality, or more than a gentlemanly competency of taste, requires the testimony of better witnesses than *Knickerbocker* or *Geoffrey Crayon* to prove, and he has produced no other yet equal to either of them.

That some small inclination both for literature and the arts has arisen in the United States cannot be doubted. In New-York a few plaster casts of the most celebrated antique statues

* See CANADIAN REVIEW, No. I. page 31.

may be seen in a room up a stair, where, also, may be seen several pictures, which, when signs were in fashion in Europe, might, with "*entertainment for man and horse*" in golden letters under them, have been thought no disgrace to the front of any road-side Alehouse; but to build on "such sights" any pretension to a national taste for the fine arts, is a conceit too ludicrous to obtain a moment of grave consideration. The Americans have both virtues and talents sufficiently eminent to justify, in many respects, the proud tone which they take as a people; but their Augustine age is still deep among the chances of futurity, and neither to be hastened forward by the flattery of foreigners, nor retarded by those unfair representations, which, to their own dishonour, some English travellers have made of the actual circumstances and meritorious prosperity of the United States.—But it is high time to look at the books which have given rise to these observations, and *John Bull in America*, as owing its existence to those very misrepresentations, we shall take first.

It is manifestly a crude and hasty work. Some persons, we doubt not, will regard it as an angry and illiberal one. But we do not think it has been written with any hostile spirit. The satire, in point of conception, is not ill imagined, and here and there we meet with a palpable hit; the whole concern, however, is coarsely got up, and possesses very little of that playful extravagance without which no work of the kind ever produces the effect intended. The chief fault of the author seems to be in some deficiency of tact with regard to the difference between the disgusting and the absurd, the consequence of which is, that often where he intends to excite laughter he provokes loathing. Nothing, for example, can be more odious than what he says about terropin soup, and the same tastelessness which led him to imagine that the horrible could be the source of mirth, pervades every chapter of the work. That the English travellers alluded to, as well as certain English publications, deserve the best chastisement which the Americans can give them, must, we fear, be justly admitted; and had the work before us been written with as much taste as the conception of the subject merited, it might have both vindicated justice and promoted the good spirit which so happily begins to be cultivated between the two countries. As it is, it will do no harm, but it will add nothing to the renown of "The States," either for refinement or for literature.

THE REFUGEE, by *Captain Margatroyd*, is a tale of the Rebellion, and is as vulgar a performance as we have for many a day met with; but it has the merit of being written somewhat

on the soothing system, and as such may perhaps be looked at—read we think it never can be by those who consider the literature of the country as the breathings of its spirit.

LIONEL LINCOLN is a work of the same cast, but of a much higher kind. Indeed, in several passages there are scintillations of genius of no questionable splendour. The story, however, is inartificially put together, and the characters are not drawn with any particular distinctive ability. The author does not indeed appear to possess the faculty by which the workings of the mind can alone be discovered and assigned to their respective external phenomena. The tangible and the visible he describes with clearness, often with great effect, and sometimes even with the energy and eloquence of poetical beauty. We have seldom read a more impressive description than the riot of the soldiers round the sick-bed of the idiot; and the sketches of the battle of Bunker's Hill are drawn with a free and powerful pencil. But when we have said this much of the general merits of the work, for it is in the descriptions chiefly that they consist, we are unable to speak another word in its favour. The characters have nothing that belong to nature about them, or rather shew nothing which indicates the possession of any knowledge of nature. The author does not even seem to have remarked the common distinctive quality of idiocy, and his attempt to embody the feelings and reflections of a natural is, in consequence, about the most entire failure that we have ever seen where so much general talent in other respects has been shown. He makes him think wisely and talk foolishly; but fools and naturals do exactly the reverse, and it perhaps requires as much knowledge of the anatomy of thought to construct the reflections of idiocy, as it does poetical power to embody the feelings and sentiments of heroism, or of any of the other aspiring passions. To think below the level of the author's own mind, is as difficult as to think above it. The moods and moments when the task may be performed are often few and far between, and that fool-like simplicity which in some authors, seems so easy to be imitated is often, we believe, the tardy result of many a laborious philosophical vigil.

In justice both to the author and to the more favourable opinions which we have formed and already expressed with regard to this work, we cannot conclude without making some extracts. These, however, must necessarily be confined to the animated description here given of the battle of Bunker's Hill, and, indeed, the only passage in the book worthy of an author of any pretensions to genius or talents.

“While this trifling by-play was enacted, the great drama of the day was not at a stand. The smoky veil which clung around the brow of the eminence, was lifted by the air, and sailed heavily away to the south-west, leaving the scene of the bloody struggle again open to the view. Lionel witnessed the grave and meaning glances which the two lieutenants of the king exchanged as they simultaneously turned their glasses from the fatal spot, and taking the one proffered by Burgoyne, he read their explanation in the numbers of the dead that lay profusely scattered in front of the redoubt. At this instant, an officer from the field held an earnest communication with the two leaders, when, having delivered his orders, he hastened back to his boat, like one who felt himself employed in matters of life and death.

“It shall be done, sir,” repeated Clinton, as the other departed, his honest brow sternly knit under high martial excitement.—“The artillery have their orders, and the work will be accomplished without delay.”

“This, Major Lincoln!” cried his more sophisticated companion, “this is one of the trying duties of the soldier! To fight, to bleed, or even to die, for his prince, is his happy privilege; but is sometimes his unfortunate lot to become the instrument of vengeance.”

“Lionel waited but a moment for an explanation—the flaming balls were soon seen taking their wide circuit in the air, and carrying their desolation among the close and inflammable roofs of the opposite town. In a very few minutes a dense, black smoke arose from the deserted buildings, and forked flames played actively along the heated shingles, as though rioting in their unmolested possession of the place. He regarded the gathering destruction in painful silence; and on bending his looks towards his companions, he fancied, notwithstanding the language of the other, that he read the deepest regret in the averted eye of him who had so unhesitatingly uttered the fatal mandate to destroy.

In scenes like these we are attempting to describe, hours appear to be minutes, and time flies as imperceptibly as life slides from beneath the feet of age. The disordered ranks of the British had been arrested at the base of the hill, and were again forming under the eyes of their leaders, with admirable discipline, and extraordinary care. Fresh battalions, from Boston, marched with high military pride into the line, and every thing betokened that a second assault was at hand. When the moment of stupid amazement which succeeded the retreat of the royal troops had passed, the troops and batteries poured out their wrath with tenfold fury on their enemies. Shot were incessantly glancing up the gentle acclivity, madly ploughing across its grassy surface, while black and threatening shells appeared to hover above the work like the monsters of the air, about to stoop upon their prey.

Still all lay quiet and immovable within the low mounds of earth, as if none there had a stake in the issue of the bloody day. For a few moments only, the tall figure of an aged man was seen slowly moving along the summit of the rampart, calmly regarding the dispositions of the English general in the more distant part of his line, and after exchanging a few words with a gentleman who joined him in his dangerous look out, they disappeared together behind the grassy banks. Lionel soon detected the name of Prescott, of Pepperell, passing through the crowd in low murmurs, and his glass did not deceive him when he thought, in the smaller of the two, he had himself descried the graceful person of the unknown leader of the ‘caucus.’

All eyes were now watching the advance of the battalions, which once more drew nigh the point of contest. The heads of the columns were already in view of their enemies, when a man was seen swiftly ascending the hill

from the burning town: he paused amid the peril, on the natural glacis, and swung his hat triumphantly, and Lionel even fancied he heard the exulting cry, as he recognised the ungainly form of the simpleton, before he plunged into the work.

The right of the British once more disappeared in the orchard, and the columns in front of the redoubt again opened with all the imposing exactness of their high discipline. Their arms were already glittering in a line with the green faces of the mound, and Lionel heard the experienced warrior at his side, murmuring to himself—

“Let him hold his fire, and he will go in at the point of the bayonet!”

“But the trial was too great for even the practised courage of the royal troops. Volley succeeded volley, and in a few moments they had again curtailed their ranks behind the misty skreen produced by their own fire. Then came the terrible flash from the redoubt, and the eddying volumes from the adverse hosts rolled into one cloud, enveloping the combatants in its folds, as if to conceal their bloody work from the spectators. Twenty times in the short space of as many minutes, Major Lincoln fancied he heard the incessant roll of the American musketry die away before the heavy and regular volleys of the troops, and then he thought the sounds of the latter grew more faint, and were given at longer intervals.

The result, however, was soon known. The heavy bank of smoke which now even hung along the ground, was broken in fifty places, and the disordered masses of the British were seen driven before their deliberate foes, in wild confusion. The flashing swords of the officers in vain attempted to arrest the torrent, nor did the flight cease with many of the regiments until they had even reached their boats. At this moment a hum was heard in Boston like the sudden rush of wind, and men gazed in each other's faces with undisguised amazement. Here and there a low sound of exultation escaped some unguarded lip, and many an eye gleamed with a triumph that could no longer be suppressed. Until this moment the feelings of Lionel had vacillated between the pride of country and his military spirit, but losing all other feelings in the latter sensation, he now looked fiercely about him, as if he would seek the man who dare exult in the repulse of his comrades. The poetic chieftain was still at his side, biting his nether lip in vexation; but his more tried companion had suddenly disappeared. Another quick glance fell upon his muscled form in the act of entering a boat at the foot of the hill. Quicker than thought, Lionel was on the shore, crying as he flew to the water's edge—

“Hold! for God's sake, hold! remember the 47th is in the field, and that I am its Major!”

“Receive him,” said Clinton, with that grim satisfaction with which men acknowledge a valuable friend in moments of great trial; “and then row for your lives, or what is of more value, for the honour of the British name.”

“The brain of Lionel whirled as the boat shot along its watery bed, but before it had gained the middle of the stream he had time to consider the whole of the appalling scene. The fire had spread from house to house, and the whole village of Charlestown, with its four hundred buildings, was just bursting into flames. The air seemed filled with whistling balls, as they hurtled above his head, and the black sides of the vessels of war were vomiting their sheets of flame with unwearied industry. Amid this tumult the English General and his companions sprang to land. The former rushed into the disordered ranks, and by his presence and voice recalled the men of one regiment to their duty. But long and loud appeals to their spirit and their ancient fame were necessary to restore a moiety of their former confidence to men who had been thus rudely repulsed, and who now looked along their

thinned and exhausted ranks, missing in many instances more than half the well-known countenances of their fellows. In the midst of the faltering troops stood their stern and unbending chief; but of all those gay and gallant youths who followed in his train as he had departed from Province-house that morning, not one remained, but in his blood. He alone seemed undisturbed in that disordered crowd; and his mandates went forth as usual, calm and determined. At length the panic, in some degree, subsided, and order was once more restored as the high-spirited and mortified gentlemen of the detachment regained their lost authority.

"The leaders consulted together, apart, and the dispositions were immediately renewed for the assault. Military show was no longer affected, but the soldiers laid down all the useless implements of their trade, and many even cast aside their outer garments, under the warmth of a broiling sun, added to the heat of the conflagration which began to diffuse itself along the extremity of the Peninsula. Fresh companies were placed in the columns, and most of the troops were withdrawn from the meadows, leaving merely a few skirmishers to amuse the Americans who lay behind the fence. When each disposition was completed, the final signal was given to advance.

"Lionel had taken post in his regiment, but marching on the skirt of the column, he commanded a view of most of the scene of battle. In his front moved a battalion, reduced to a handful of men in the previous assaults. Behind these came a party of the marine guards, from the shipping, led by their own veteran Major; and next followed the dejected Nesbitt and his corps, amongst whom Lionel looked in vain for the features of the good-natured Polwarth. Similar columns marched on their right and left, encircling three sides of the redoubt by their battalions.

"A few minutes brought him in full view of that humble and unfinished mound of earth, for the possession of which so much blood had that day been spilt in vain. It lay, as before, still, as if none breathed within its bosom, though a terrific row of dark tubes were arrayed along its top, following the movements of the approaching columns, as the eyes of the imaginary charmers of our own wilderness are said to watch their victims. As the uproar of the artillery again grew fainter, the crash of falling streets, and the appalling sounds of the conflagration, on their left, became more audible. Immense volumes of black smoke issued from the smouldering ruins, and bellying outward, fold beyond fold, it overhung the work in a hideous cloud, casting its gloomy shadow across the place of blood.

"A strong column was now seen ascending, as if from out the burning town, and the advance of the whole became quick and spirited. A low call ran through the platoons, to note the naked weapons of their adversaries, and it was followed by the cry of "to the bayonet! to the bayonet!"

"Hurrah! for the Royal Irish!" shouted M'Fuse, at the head of the dark column from the conflagration.

"Hurrah!" echoed a well-known voice from the silent mound; "let them come on to Breed's; the people will teach 'em the law!"

"Men think at such moments with the rapidity of lightning, and Lionel had even fancied his comrades in possession of the work, when the terrible stream of fire flashed in the faces of the men in front.

"Push on with the ———th," cried the veteran Major of Marines—"push on, or the 18th will get the honour of the day!"

"We cannot," murmured the soldiers of the ———th; "their fire is too heavy!"

"Then break, and let the marines pass through you!"

"The feeble battalion melted away, and the warriors of the deep, trained

to conflicts of hand to hand, sprang forward, with a loud shout, in their places. The Americans, exhausted of their ammunition, now sunk sullenly back, a few hurling stones at their foes, in desperate indignation. The cannon of the British had been brought to enfilade their short breast-work, which was no longer tenable; and as the columns approached closer to the low rampart, it became a mutual protection to the adverse parties.

"Hurrah! for the Royal Irish!" again shouted M'Fuse, rushing up the trifling ascent, which was but of little more than his own height.

"Hurrah!" repeated Pitcairn, waving his sword on another angle of the work—"the day's our own!"

One more sheet of flame issued out of the bosom of the work, and all those brave men, who had emulated the examples of their officers, were swept away, as though a whirlwind had passed along. The grenadier gave his war-cry once more before he pitched headlong among his enemies; while Pitcairn fell back into the arms of his own child. The cry of 'forward, 47th,' rung through their ranks, and in their turn this veteran battalion gallantly mounted the ramparts. In the shallow ditch Lionel passed the dying marine, and caught the dying and despairing look from his eyes, and in another instant he found himself in the presence of his foes. As company followed company into the defenceless redoubt, the Americans sullenly retired by its rear, keeping the bayonets of the soldiers at bay with clubbed muskets and sinewy arms. When the whole issued upon the open ground, the husbandmen received a close and fatal fire from the battalions which were now gathering around them on three sides. A scene of wild and savage confusion then succeeded to the order of the fight, and many fatal blows were given and taken, the *mêlée* rendering the use of fire-arms nearly impossible for several minutes.

Lionel continued in advance, pressing on the footsteps of the retiring foe, stepping over many a lifeless body in his difficult progress. Notwithstanding the hurry, and vast disorder of the fray, his eye fell on the form of the graceful stranger, stretched lifeless on the parched grass, which had greedily drunk his blood. Amid the ferocious cries, and fiercer passions of the moment, the young man paused, and glanced his eyes around him with an expression that said, he thought the work of death should cease. At this instant the trappings of his attire caught the glaring eye-balls of a dying yeoman, who exerted his wasting strength to sacrifice one more worthy victim to the manes of his countrymen. The whole of the tumultuous scene vanished from the senses of Lionel at the flash of the musket of this man, and he sunk beneath the feet of the combatants, insensible of further triumph, and of every danger.

The fall of a single officer, in such a contest, was a circumstance not to be regarded, and regiments passed over him, without a single man stooping to inquire into his fate. When the Americans had disengaged themselves from the troops, they descended into the little hollow between the two hills, swiftly, and like a disordered crowd, bearing off most of their wounded, and leaving but few prisoners in the hands of their foes. The formation of the ground favoured their retreat, as hundreds of bullets whistled harmlessly above their heads; and by the time they gained the acclivity of Bunker's, distance was added to their security. Finding the field lost, the men at the fence broke away in a body from their position, and abandoned the meadows; the whole moving in confused masses behind the crest of the adjacent height. The shouting soldiery followed in their footsteps, pouring out in fruitless and distant volleys; but on the summit of Bunker their tired platoons were halted, and they beheld the throng move fearlessly through the tremendous fire that enfiladed the low pass, as little injured as though most of them bore charmed lives.

“ The day was now drawing to a close. With the disappearance of their enemies, the ships and batteries ceased their cannonade, and presently not a musket was heard in that place where so fierce a contest had so long raged. The troops commenced fortifying the outward eminence on which they rested in order to maintain their barren conquest, and nothing further remained for the achievement of the royal lieutenants but to go and mourn over their victory.”

But here we must stop. Were we disposed to be hypercritical, we could urge many serious objections to the phraseology of this work, and particularly to endeavours of this among other writers in the United States to usurp the prerogatives of pure English, by substituting words and expressions of their own manufacture, whose naturalization the Genius of that language will never admit of, and which, the more it is attempted to do so, the more will the regicides be brought into contempt and ridicule. To take but one instance out of a hundred, what, for example, can be more harsh and barbarous than “ *Polwarth died quite lately?*” But, that we may part in good humour with the author, we shall let this pass for the present.

SONNET.—*To Julia.*

Why, Julia, hangs the tear upon thy cheek ?
 Why flows the liquid crystal from thine eye ?
 'Tis pity draws it—'tis compassion speaks
 In lucid pearl, and in the gentle sigh.
 How sweet the sigh—how beautiful the tear
 That Virtue breathes—that pitying virtue sheds !—
 Dearer than gems—than Indian pearls more dear,
 Than all the plumes that wave round honour's head !
 Then Julia weep ! so lovely art thou not
 As when the tear of pity fills thine eye.
 Tears are enchantments when by beauty brought
 To win the heart, and teach the breast to sigh :
 Thy tears have won me :—let me then be blest
 And win, in turn, the dearest to my breast.

E.

FIVE YEARS residence in the Canadas, including a Tour through part of the United States of America, in the year 1823.—
By Edward Allen Talbot, Esqr. of the Talbot Settlement, Upper Canada, 2 vols. 12mo.

The title of this work with the addition to the author's name, has led many to suppose that it was from the pen of the enterprising and persevering Founder of the settlement at Port Talbot on Lake Erie, which has long been known as Colonel Talbot's settlement. Under this impression we entered on the perusal of the Book before us; we had not, however, proceeded very far, before we suspected that Mr. E. A. Talbot was not the real *Simon Pure*, and indeed we cannot accuse him of endeavouring, beyond the title page, to support that character, for with a laudable desire to gratify the curiosity of his readers, who could not but feel deeply interested in such a momentous matter, he gives a full, and particular account of his birth, parentage and education, as well as of the motives which induced him to emigrate from the land of his fathers.

In his preface the author deprecates critical severity on his style, by disclaiming the title of a candidate for literary fame, whilst in apology for the defects which may be found in his pages, he pleads the circumstances under which they were composed, after days of toil, with "a mind sometimes unhinged and often enervated from having been employed during the day in duties of a paramount consideration." If after this appeal his volumes had contained a 'plain unvarnished tale,' we imagine he would have found the indulgence he solicits, and that few, if any, would have been so unrelentingly severe, as to exercise their critical acumen upon an unpretending traveller. But there is a sickly affectation of sentiment, a carelessness in stating facts, and a love of the marvellous, which render these volumes of little value to those who wish to obtain accurate information on the actual state of Upper Canada.

Mr. Talbot, in introducing himself to his readers, thinks it necessary to let it be known that he is suffering from the youthful indiscretions of a father, who being no longer able to maintain his rank in life or provide for his family in his native land, determined to try his fortune in the wilds of America. The reasons which induced the elder Mr. Talbot to prefer Upper Canada to the United States, are so honorable and display so much high feeling and patriotism, that we shall give them in the author's own words. After enumerating the temptations offered to the emigrant to make choice of the American Republic, he proceeds, "But there was another consideration which in my fa-

ther's mind, preponderated over all these seducing advantages ; to become the subject of a country avowedly hostile to that in which his family had, for many centuries, flourished in the sunshine of British protection ; to separate himself for ever from British institutions, and British laws ; to be compelled to teach his little children the political creed of a Republic, for which he could himself never feel a sentiment of attachment ;—were thoughts which neither he nor such of his children as were capable of judging for themselves, could ever be induced to entertain.”—These are truly loyal sentiments, and we cannot refrain from expressing our earnest wish, that every emigrant who locates himself in these provinces, may be influenced by a similar spirit. Mr. Talbot, senior, having thus decided in favour of Canada, made an application to the Colonial Department, and after a short negotiation, engaged, under the usual conditions, to take a number of settlers to Upper Canada. On the 13th of June 1818, our author bade adieu to his native shore, and embarked on board the Brunswick, which had been chartered by government to convey the adventurers across the Atlantic. His feelings at this moment he describes quite in the style of those Novel writers who were long in the habit of supplying circulating Libraries with *sentimentalities* for summer reading, as the following specimen will shew. The state passengers of the Brunswick being about to step into the boat seemed, says Mr. Talbot, not only “*unconscious of their feelings,*” but “unconcerned at their fate ;” and he continues, “I had, however, gazed but a moment, when a gentleman of prepossessing appearance and polite address came out from the crowd, as if he fancied himself invited by my inquiring looks, and with the warm pathos so peculiar to an Irishman, accosted me thus :—“Sir, you are about to bid a final farewell to your native country, and to become an exile in a foreign land. These words though uttered in the most feeling manner pierced my soul, and at this distant moment they vibrate on my ear.”

The whole of the above paragraph is rather a sample of the *Bathos*, into which lack-a-daisycal writers not unfrequently fall when attempting the sublime, than an example of the “*pathos so peculiar to an Irishman.*”

Nothing material occurred to our voyager, or to the good ship the Brunswick, during the passage out, except the death of some of the children of the emigrant families, from causes incidental to a sea voyage, and a change of diet. On Green Island, Mr. Talbot first saw one of the Aborigines, with whose appearance and manners he appears to have been mightily captivated ; as he gazed on her, he tells his readers “regret, admiration and asto-

“ nishment rapidly succeeded each other. REGRET when I reflected that so many of this unfortunate race are permitted to live and die uninstructed, unpitied and contemned ; ADMIRATION as I gazed upon the charms her downcast modesty concealed,” “ and ASTONISHMENT when instead of a wild savage, I beheld a being endued with all those nameless graces which irresistibly lead us to admire the female character, even when beauty is wholly excluded.”

Now, would any one of our readers who has been accustomed to see the *fair sex* of the different tribes which visit Quebec, recognize in this rhapsody the portrait of a Micmac Squaw?—For our part, having read it, we involuntarily fell to whistling “ *Oh love is the soul of a neat Irish man,*” but were recalled from our reverie, to contemplate the portrait of a Canadian Pilot’s wife, whom our author met upon the Island of Orleans, “ elegantly attired in black silk,” and from whom, he obtained permission to inter the corpse of one of the settlers children, and by whom the party were ushered into “ an apartment which would not disgrace the most splendid mansion in Europe,” and treated with “ a most delicious beverage, composed of Jamaica Spirits, new milk, and maple sugar.” Of this “ rare and unexpected treat,” they “ partook with delight.” Lucky young Talbot and his co-adventurers! being firmly persuaded that for sure and certain they had now got into the land of milk and honey. Travellers certainly see strange sights; though we must confess that we have times innumerable visited the Island of Orleans in the boating and snipe-shooting days of our youth, “ when the brownest nymph to us was fair” without ever meeting with any sentimental Squaws, or hospitable pilot’s wife standing on end in black silk, or encountering such pleasant adventures as pop unsought for, on our Hibernian Emigrant.

The author arrived at Quebec in the month of July (1818,) and thus describes the approach to the harbour:—

“ Within its ample bosom may be seen riding at anchor, an immense number of merchant-men and minor trading vessels from various quarters of the world.’ It may be arrogant on our part to question the accuracy of a gentleman who has written two duodecimo volumes, containing in 819 goodly pages of handsome letter press, all that he saw, and much that he did not see;—yet we must confess that in 1818, the port of Quebec was to the best of our limited knowledge, visited only by vessels from the mother country and her West India and North American colonies; but Mr. Talbot has undeceived us on this point, and we further learn from this accurate and veracious traveller that he saw “ in the street called the CUL-DE-SAC at QUEBEC,

“ a motely train of all nations from the torrid, frigid and temperate zones, amongst whom it was impossible to say, whether the sons of Shem, Ham or Japheth were the most numerous, Africans, Indians, Americans, Europeans and *Asiatics* composed the mingled groupe.” How the *Asiatics* came there Mr. Talbot does not explain, but we are credibly informed that from the conquest of the country up to this day, viz. 21st March 1825, no vessel direct from that quarter of the globe ever arrived at Quebec.—After this it will not greatly surprize the reader to learn, that the miserable figure of General Wolfe, which serves as the sign to a grog shop, at the corner of Palace Street is a statue erected by the inhabitants of Quebec, to the memory of that hero. From the meanness of its appearance, Mr. Talbot infers that “detestation and contempt, rather than gratitude and respect, were the motives which led to its erection.” We are surprized that it did not occur to Mr. Talbot to satisfy himself of the facts upon which he descants so vehemently, for his misapprehension of the circumstances connected with this paltry sign, gives rise to five pages of idle invective.

What the Quebec importers of fancy goods, and the retail merchants of the Upper Town Market-place and Fabrique Street, will say, when they find that their shops were “ destitute of any display of goods, except such trumpery as would more readily convey the idea of a brandy-shop or a Banoile,” may be easily imagined.

But if Quebec is thus cavalierly treated, Montreal has no great reason to be vain of Mr. Talbot's compliments.

“ It is impossible to walk along the streets of Montreal on a Sunday or other holyday when the shops are closed without receiving the most gloomy impression, the whole city appears one vast prison, and at every noise which salutes the ear of the passing stranger, he imagines he hears the clanking of a malefactor's chains or the pitiful moaning of an incarcerated debtor.” In enumerating the different classes of which the population of Montreal is composed, we are informed by Mr. T., that there are 1,500 Americans, “ whose religion is politics and their God a golden Eagle.” Witty rogue! but we have not time longer to enjoy his pleasantries in and on this Lower Province.

The settlers, after an ineffectual attempt to procure Government Boats (an accommodation which, it seems, Lord Bathurst's instructions did not warrant the Governor General in affording to them,) proceeded in their pilgrimage on board some Durham Boats, and after an unusually tedious passage arrived at Kingston. This route has been so often described, and at the best when performed on the river, so irksome, that we shall decline

accompanying our adventurer in his first voyage up the St. Lawrence, during which we are sorry to read that he met with much incivility from several farmers living on the British shore. Unfortunately a band of emigrants, after a sea voyage, with no very luxurious accompaniments, do not always present the most prepossessing appearance, and so many have travelled with infectious diseases in their train, that we cannot feel surprized that those inhabitants, who, from their local situation, are exposed to frequent visits from such travellers, should feel a little shy in admitting them into their dwellings. Besides, the boatmen on the St. Lawrence are not more famed for rigidly respecting the property of the inhabitants than their fellow craft on other rivers; so that some excuse may be found for the reluctance of the inhabitants along the banks of the river to encourage such guests.

At Kingston the party took ship, and the author on arriving at York, being thoroughly weary of water conveyance, quitted his party, and proceeded to pay his respects to Col. Thomas Talbot, at his settlement of Port Talbot, and received some advice for the government of his future plans from that veteran settler, whose eccentricities are known to those who have visited his residence, but which he leaves behind when he mixes with the world, where he is only known as a finished gentleman.

So far Mr. E. A. Talbot has added little to our stock of information; his itinerary is as mere a common-place performance as has ever fallen under our observation. Even the view of the Falls of Niagara, elicits from him only the most ordinary tame description: he however makes some amends by giving in his notes copious extracts from Professor Dwight's travels, in which the solid and philosophical remarks of the Professor appear to greater advantage from the flimsy fabric of the text to which they are appended.

Proceeding in his journey, young Talbot is by no means violently smitten with the land of promise. The general appearance of Upper Canada is described as sombre and uninviting; and we are told that "*Canadian industry* has effected no marked visible change in the aspect of this highly favoured Province; blessed with the most fertile soil upon the face of the earth, its lazy occupants seem satisfied if they derive from its productiveness the mere necessaries of life—the bare supports of animal existence. These, as well as the comforts of life, it yields them almost spontaneously, and in the midst of this plenty, they never think of ornamenting, or even properly cultivating their fertile estates," &c. &c. &c.

"It exhibits little, but immeasurable forests, the dreary abodes of wolves and bears; log huts which though always

“clean and comfortable within, have a most gloomy and sepulchral appearance from without, and wretchedly cultivated fields, studded with the stumps of trees, and fenced round with split rails, a mode of enclosure with which I can never associate any other idea than that of sheep eating turnips.”

No very serious objection after all to a mode of fencing peculiarly adapted to the country; and here we must say that we cannot help thinking our emigrant a little fastidious in his taste. Lands which ensure the *necessaries* and *comforts* of life, with inconsiderable labour, and log cabins always *clean and comfortable* within, are not to be met with in every part of that favoured land where he first drew breath. That he should find the stumps of trees, or even trees, strange objects, does not surprize us; but, when a traveller professes TO SET DOWN IN TRUTH WHAT HE HAS SEEN OR HEARD, he is bound to tell the *whole truth*. And if Mr. Talbot intended his book for the information of European readers, he should have stated, that these “disfiguring stumps” are not left through negligence, but are incidental to the American plan of clearing land, in which the underwood being cut out, the large trees are *girdled*, the bark cut through all round, which kills the tree, and the first crop of grain is raised amidst this leafless grove, which is afterwards cut down and burnt upon the land, the ashes being an article finding ready sale with the pot-ash manufacturers, whilst the stumps are left to rot, and when sufficiently decayed, are extirpated with little trouble. Nor can we exactly understand how any man can travel upon the Niagara frontier of Upper Canada, and through many other parts of that province, where he must see numberless farm houses embowered in luxuriant apple and peach orchards, and then write, that these people do not ornament their estates. To clear a farm from the wilderness is a work of time; and surely Mr. Talbot could not have expected to find in settlements which are but in their infancy, the tastefully decorated villa and *Ferme Ornée*. The Hedge is no doubt a more pleasing object than a rail fence, but the luxuriance of vegetation in this climate renders it difficult to keep under the thorns or other trees or shrubs of which it must be formed, and it besides affords shelter to squirrels, birds, and snakes, which renders the adoption of it in many respects objectionable. The rail fence can be easily moved, when future improvements on the farm may render necessary the enlargement of the first enclosure.

The roads are equally objects of his displeasure. We admit that they are not generally good, and sometimes are execrable; but he says they are so bad that, “he fears any attempt to describe them would be altogether fruitless. In a single day’s

"journey you are *generally* necessitated to perform the *greater* part of it over miserable causeways, composed of the trunks of trees, from nine inches to two feet in diameter."—We fear Mr. Talbot does not always weigh well his words before he commits them to paper. Had he said *occasionally* instead of "*generally*," and a *considerable* instead of the "*greater*" part, he would have given a description nearer to the truth; but we are happy to add that in this respect Upper Canada is so rapidly improving, as to present in most points the very reverse of the picture he has given.

In describing the various wild and domestic animals of the country, the Buffalo is included. Mr. Talbot "measured the only one he ever saw in Canada," which, he might, have added was exhibited as a show, in the same manner that he may have seen an Elephant; but a clear and precise style is not this gentleman's *forte*. His object has been to make a book, and in this pursuit he appears to have forgotten the necessity of making it worth reading. Yet Mr. Talbot is sufficiently alive to the impropriety in other authors, who have not strictly adhered to truth, and animadverts upon old Guthrie, the geographer, for his silly story of the Canada wolves "affording the finest furs in all the country, and pursuing their prey to the tops of trees." But compilers like Guthrie, are under the necessity of taking many things upon testimony which they have not leisure to examine; and some future collector of travels may be led into similar mistakes by the fables which are gravely narrated in the "five years residence in Canada."

The pugnacious propensities of the humming-bird, are perhaps as new to most of our readers, as they were to ourselves, when we read in Mr. Talbot's book, that it will attack a raven, and darting its slender bill into the body of its antagonist, make him fall lifeless to the ground!

But that his birds may not engross too much of our wonder, he furnishes us with the following very probable account of the exploit performed by an intimate acquaintance of his, a young Canadian who fishing for sturgeon with a spear, a common practice in Upper Canada, having transfixed a large fish was dragged by him into the water, when "like another Aristus he got astride on the fish, and converting the spear into a bridle and rein, rode him for nearly a mile down the river, which is in that place broad, deep, irregular and rapid; when the unfortunate animal, unable to exert himself from loss of blood, yielded up his life to the prowess of his rider!" This is surely intended as a *pendant* for Guthrie's climbing wolves; but as we understand a new edition of Baron Munchausen's travels is preparing, we will not

prejudice its sale by giving any more of Mr. Edward Allen Talbot's remarkable facts.

Mr. Talbot in his 21st and following letters, gives an account of the discovery of America, with a sketch of the various expeditions to Canada, and of the laws and customs of Lower Canada; and as these articles are wholly compiled from authors who have preceded him, they are the best letters in these volumes. In his 23d letter, when treating of the Laws and Government of Upper Canada, our author is pleased to be witty upon the House of Representatives or Commons, which he describes, as being "composed of forty members, who are a motley crew of all nations, trades, and professions, from the dusty blacksmith to the plodding lawyer." The Commons' House of Assembly of Upper Canada is elected from the people; there are many very uncouth men members of it: but, generally speaking, they are not deficient in intelligence; perhaps the present Assembly (1825,) is the least respectable that ever sat in Upper Canada; and we are sorry to add, that two of the most violent demagogues of its "*raff opposition*," which has endeavoured through the last session incessantly to impede every salutary measure brought forward by the respectable members, are British Emigrants, one of them of not very long standing in the province, and who yet enjoys the full pay of his rank in a most respectable Corps. The bald sophistry of these arrogant Stentors passes for sound reasoning with their equally mischievous adherents. Mr. Talbot complains that literary talents are rarely to be found in Canada. Certainly he has not added much to its rising fame in that particular; nor do we think, had the province possessed sufficient attractions to have detained him as an inhabitant of its dreary wastes, the Legislature would have gained much had his name been added to the representatives of the people, if we are to judge of the temper of his politics, from the following remarks. When speaking of some half-pay officers having been omitted in the commission of the Peace for the districts in which they happen to reside, he says: "the fact is, the executive government seem determined to place such men in every department, civil and military," (what has the executive to do with the military?) "as they are confident, will at any time lie down and allow their superiors to walk over them." He then asserts that if a militia officer or magistrate was known to have publicly disapproved of any measure of government, he would be cashiered or dismissed.—By a beneficent dispensation of Divine Providence, wherever a baleful reptile or plant is found, the same soil produces its antidote; thus the calumnies of Mr. E. A. Talbot being published in the same volume, with his many monstrous improbabil-

ities, are deprived of their credibility, and will be considered as mere assertions, gratuitously thrown in to eke out a given number of pages which he had engaged to furnish. Of Mr. Gourlay's influence he appears to have formed a very erroneous estimate; the eccentricity of that unfortunate reformer had destroyed much of the confidence his bold and plausible assertions at first commanded. Mr. Talbot's description of the manners of Upper Canada is grossly incorrect. The men of the first class are, he says, addicted to drinking, card playing, and horse-racing. Such a calumny must not pass uncontradicted: the gentlemen of the first class in Upper Canada have decidedly none of these propensities: cards, as in other societies, form a part of their winter amusements, and they may occasionally sit late at table: horse races, with a view to improving the breed of that noble animal, are established at some of the principal towns; but no man who was addicted to any of the three propensities this writer has named, would in Upper Canada be admitted into respectable society. There is a class of persons in that province, as there also is in the neighbouring States, who hang about public houses, and are always ready to promote a horse race, or engage in a game of PUT, or ALL FOURS; but these characters live in perfect idleness and are shunned by all respectable persons. To the second class he falsely ascribes a propensity to low and obscene conversation, and immediately draws a comparison in favour of his own countrywomen, whom he designates "the *Lucretias of modern times*." We cannot follow Mr. Talbot in his long-winded moralities, and we believe our readers will readily excuse our repeating them. We must, however, notice the just indignation he expresses at the conduct of a young Canadian farmer, who, having heard of the invincible chastity of the ladies from the Emerald Isle, selected a victim upon whom he too successfully practised his arts, and unhappily obtained his end in destroying her innocence; the unfortunate girl in the sequel committed suicide, by throwing herself over a water-fall. The story is sentimentally got up, but we think introduced rather *mal-a-propos*, for so far from supporting the character generally ascribed to the ladies of Erin, it would prove, if it proved any thing, that their chastity, like the courage of the bull-dog, degenerates in a foreign clime, which certainly was not the narrator's intention to infer.

Of the Canadian women he has formed a very low idea, as the following passages will abundantly convince the reader: "though seldom exempt from calumny while unmarried, they are said to make good wives to indulgent husbands who have no objections to allow their neighbours a participation in their affections;" and again "it is thought derogatory from American notions of Li-

erty to tie down the affections to any single object."—We wonder if Mr. Talbot ever heard of a certain Dick Twiss, who, some thirty years ago, published his travels in Ireland, filled with similar calumnies to those in which Mr. T. has indulged himself, at the expense of the inhabitants of these provinces, and which procured that traveller the appellation throughout the "green Isle" of Lying Dick Twiss, and the honour of having his portrait, or what passed for such, depicted at the bottom of certain vases in general use, with a couplet, in which his brief patronymic, was made to rhyme with a monosyllable which delicacy forbids us to write; we think Mr. Talbot's reading could not have extended to the work we allude to, or the dread of similar notoriety would have rendered him more cautious in expressing his ill-founded opinions.

In speaking of the defective education, and great indulgence permitted to children in Upper Canada, we agree with him. This pernicious system cannot fail to strike an European, and we regret to say, that it is not confined to Upper Canada, nor to the children of Canadian parents, European families indulging their offspring to the same criminal extent. Indeed, there is a want of subordination and discipline in the connection between children, and parents, and preceptors, throughout America, which has a very unfavourable effect upon the character in future life. There is nothing which so strongly tends to give the young mind a habit of thinking properly than the strict discipline observed in the schools of Great Britain and Ireland. So far from cramping the spirit or genius of a boy, it forms the character, and if those who have had an European education, are less forward than the boys of this country, they form more solid 'and not less brilliant' men. It has been said of the American population, and is equally true of that of the British American provinces, that they are manly boys, but grow up to be boyish men. The fault does not rest with the school-masters, but with the parents, who are too apt to listen to the tales of their children instead of supporting the authority of the master.

Mr. Talbot found religion at a lower ebb than education in our sister province. There is much truth in this remark, but it is a defect which is every day diminishing. The resident clergy are becoming more numerous, and we hope that the purchases to be made by the Canada Company of the clergy reserves, will do much in increasing the number of respectable resident ministers. The few clergymen at present scattered through Upper Canada are generally remarkably zealous in the cause, and labour hard to do all the good in their power. We regret with the author that the British Wesleyan Methodist conference withdrew

us missionaries from Upper Canada, and left the field open to the Americans. The American Missionaries are not of so temperate a cast in their religious exercises as the British preachers. Many of these were very superior men, and we believe they were all men of undoubted loyalty. The connection between religion and politics, however incongruous it may appear, is too notorious to require proof, and the weight which these pastors acquire over their flocks is equally well known. It was, therefore, as impolitic as dangerous, to admit preachers from a foreign and jealous State amongst a mixed population such as is found in Upper Canada, who may, and will use their influence in affecting the political principles of their hearers: and we agree with him, that this step (the admission of American preachers) loudly calls for Legislative interference.

The Methodist camp-meetings are severely and deservedly stigmatized. We believe sincerely, that they are equally demoralizing in their effects with the statute fairs of England, and produce nearly the same consequences which Justice Woodcock in Beckerstaff's opera of *LOVE IN A VILLAGE*, attributes to those rural festivities; consequences only tolerated in a new country where every increase to the population is considered desirable.

In directing the emigrant how to proceed in obtaining a grant of land at York, Mr. Talbot very properly condemns the exorbitant fees which were imposed on grants of the crown in 1819, but which we believe have since been reduced, having been found too oppressive to the emigrant to prove, as it was intended they should, productive to the revenue. Indeed, the consequence was, that settlers preferred purchasing lands from individuals to taking grants encumbered with such heavy conditions. In treating of this subject the traveller dwells much on hardships and inconveniences to which the emigrant is no longer exposed, and it is therefore unnecessary we should notice it. The following picture of some of his countrymen, shows that Mr. T. is not so prejudiced in favour of all the productions of *the soil* as we have been inclined to pronounce him. "Of all vapid conceits upon earth, an Irish emigrant without education, is the most intolerable, the least amiable, and the most preposterous. A perfect model of affectation! You must recollect however, I speak only of the lower classes."—Indeed, Mr. Talbot, we have met with one Irish emigrant, who does not consider himself of the lower classes, to whom this portrait is singularly applicable.

The expense of performing the settlement duties on a lot of land, amount, according to this writer's estimate, to £25 stg. viz. clearing the road £5—£3 10 per acre, for clearing $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and £10 10 for building a log-house 20 feet x 16 with a chim-

ney, a shingle roof, and boarded floor; the price, of the work is in currency. We find also a plan communicated to the author by Mr. Forhergill of York, for conveying pauper emigrants from Great Britain to Canada, in which it is calculated that the sum of £200 to each family of 5 persons, managed with ordinary prudence, would enable such a family to acquire a prosperous settlement in Canada in *two* years, and assumes, that within *ten* years after their location in Canada, the family would be able to repay the money lent, without subjecting themselves to inconvenience. We believe that some settlers are now on the military lands at Lanark, on a somewhat similar plan, but we do not know how far the financial part of the arrangement has succeeded. Mr. Talbot, however, thinks that £60 expended for a pauper family of five persons, three of whom he supposes to be children under eleven years of age, would be sufficient to establish such a family in a state of comparative comfort. These gentlemen, it will be observed, are speaking of European settlers who would have much to learn. It would astonish such people to hear that there are many substantial farmers now in Upper Canada, who came into that province with no other wealth than the axe they bore on their shoulders, and which was to hew out their way to future comfort and even affluence; yet this is undeniably a fact. The first generation of European emigrants are seldom of much value as settlers, but their children who are born in the country, or who came to it young, acquire all that dexterity with the axe, and that readiness of resource which so conspicuously marks the native provincial, and gives to his character a stamp of independence, or rather reliance on his own exertions, and an indifference to the assistance of others, which, however useful it may prove to him through life, renders him a less social and less agreeable being, than the man who has lived in more populous countries, where the division of labour, in a certain degree, renders men dependent on each other for an interest of any of the comforts and necessaries of life, and even for the prosecution of their ordinary pursuits.

We must not omit noticing a very satisfactory statement of the progress made by 18 of the settlers who accompanied Mr. Talbot, and who were possessed of money when they left Ireland, in various sums from £20 up to £300, which will be found in the following table:—

NAME.	Money in possession on leaving Ireland.	Number of acres of land located.	No. of acres cleared or improved.	Yokes of Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Sheep.	Capital acquired.	GENERAL REMARKS.
Mr. Wm. Geary,	£300	200	30	1 Yoke,	6	8	0	0	All satisfied with their adopted country.
C. Golding,	100	150	25	2 do.	5	6	10	0	
J. O'Brien,	100	100	20	1 & 1 hos.	4	4	20	0	
Ths. Gush,	100	200	15	1	3	5	6	0	
R. Ralph,	50	100	15	do.	3	5	0	0	
John Gray,	50	100	25	1	4	5	10	0	
Wm. Haskelt,	100	100	15	1 & 1 hos.	3	6	10	0	
Fr. Lewis,	75	100	25	1	2	4	5	0	
Fotel Grey,	100	100	25	1	5	6	10	0	
John Grey,	40	100	10	1	2	3	0	0	
Thos. Howny,	30	100	25	2 & 1 hos.	1	2	0	0	
Jas. Howny,	20	100	10	1	4	1	5	0	
John Turner,	100	100	20	1	3	5	0	0	
Ths. Howard,	50	100	25	1	3	3	10	0	
Robt. Keys,	50	100	15	1	2	2	0	0	
Wm. Evans,	50	100	15	1	2	2	0	0	
Wm. Neil,	50	100	17	1	3	4	10	0	
Geo. Foster,	30	100	15	1	2	3	10	0	

Those persons Mr. Talbot informs us were for the most part young men of small families, sober and of industrious habits, yet after a residence of five years they were totally destitute of money.

But we are not to infer from this that they were in poverty, since each of them had cleared a sufficiency of land to support his family, and was besides in possession of a stock of cattle and sheep, adequate to his means of maintenance during the winter. It cannot fail to be remarked that the more wealthy do not appear to have acquired an advance proportionate to the difference of their original capital over the poorer settlers; from which we are inclined to suppose that they are better lodged, or have erected more commodious barns and out-buildings on their

farms; particulars which should have been stated to have rendered this table complete; nevertheless it sufficiently shows what can be effected by industry, even with the very limited means these persons possessed, by labouring agriculturists settling in Canada, and it goes far to establish the truth of the author's hypothesis, that *sixty pounds sterling* judiciously expended, would be sufficient to establish a pauper family of five persons in these provinces so that they should require no further assistance.

As a cheap country, Mr. Talbot recommends Upper Canada to half-pay officers under the rank of field officers, (why it is not equally advantageous to that class of officers, it would be difficult to determine) who, he observes, being possessed of a certain income regularly paid in money, are exempted from the necessity of performing manual labour, and may therefore live in comparative comfort. To mechanics and common tradesmen, it presents great advantages. Medical men, excepting those who are settled in the larger towns, meet, according to Mr. Talbot, with little encouragement; on this head we can add our testimony that they are ill-paid for their services, and are obliged to open barter stores, and truck their professional services for grain, pork, butter or eggs, in a manner sufficiently revolting to the feelings of a gentleman of liberal education. Mr. Talbot is pretty correct in his idea, that a scientific or literary character would not support himself by the exercise of his abilities in any part of Canada: but this is the case in all new countries; it is only at a recent period that either literature or the liberal arts have begun to be encouraged in the United States; they are, in a certain measure, the offspring of wealth, and it is vain to expect that minds of ordinary mould will readily be directed to such pursuits, when the more essential duties of providing for the maintenance and support of families, requires most unremitting attention.

The opinion entertained by many, that the Canadas may at some day, not very distant, become appendages to the United States; is shewn to be erroneous, and we think Mr Talbot's conclusions on this point sufficiently just. The prejudice entertained by the lower Canadians against the Americans, and the attachment which, under trying circumstances, they have evinced towards the British government, secure us from the dread of any such event with their participation or concurrence. The original stock by which Upper Canada was settled, was by the American loyalists, who at the close of the revolutionary war forsook their farms in the settled districts of the former British colonies, (now the United States,) that they might continue un-

der the protection of the British government, and in the enjoyment of British laws, and again plunged into the wilderness, to hew out new settlements rather than forfeit their allegiance. These people and their descendants, cherish a rooted antipathy to their republican neighbours. The settlers of British origin, though not influenced by the same animosity, still generally retain a strong respect and attachment to the laws and institutions under which they have been reared. And, even if this was not the case, the United States present but trivial advantages over Canada to lure the British emigrant to a land in which he as a foreigner is never cordially regarded by the native American; indeed our author in another part of his work, remarks that he is surprized "how any man who has lived in Great Britain or Ireland, can reconcile it to his prudence, or his patriotism, to choose a residence in a hostile country, and become subject to the levelling laws of a republic, when he might enjoy privileges much more extensive in the British colonies."

Mr. Talbot has not noticed that numerous class of settlers, who tempted by the fertility and cheapness of Upper Canada lands, have emigrated principally from New York and Pennsylvania to locate themselves on British soil. The absence of direct taxation, and the facility with which an American transfers his affections with his property, in a great measure wean these people from their republican attachments. It is a well known fact that many Americans, who had not been seven years in Upper Canada, previous to the last war, distinguished themselves as useful partisans against the invading army, though they invariably refused to accompany any expedition into the enemies territory.

Mr. Talbot growing weary of a settler's life, set out on a pedestrian tour to Lower Canada, in the course of which it was his destiny to discover, that, that most ancient mode of travelling was not the best calculated to command respect: on the contrary our author, all prepossessing as he may have been in his own opinion, encountered sundry rebuffs and slights all of which he records, with divers gentlemanlike and melancholy reflections thereon, which may be read by those who will travel through his pages.—At Montreal, having no introduction, he was unnoticed, and without, as he confesses, having mixed with the society of the place, he gives an account of the different classes, and their several limits, bearings, and qualifications, in which he has made some sufficiently gross mistakes. It is however due to the author to shew that he can sometimes use the language of panegyric, as in the following extract: "Amongst the inhabitants of Lower Canada I met more real happiness, more politeness, greater reverence for religion, and a stronger attach-

"ment for each other than I have found amongst the inhabitants of any other country. They all live by agriculture, a life which is most favourable to virtue and conducive to health, and I have often thought that he who is desirous of seeing rural life and rural felicity in its purest state would do well to become the inmate of a French Canadian's dwelling."

We shall not follow him in his excursion into the United States; it is a thrice told tale, in which his own observations are neither original nor interesting; nor has he added much to their value in copying the scurrilous account of a Review from Lambert, or indulging in a critique on Mr. Mathews' *extravaganza* of American character. His description of an American village is worth recording, as it conveys a just idea of the appearance of one of these infant towns exhibits: "In Europe, we commonly associate the name of VILLAGE, with "*(the idea of)*" POVERTY, "but an American village presents to the beholder's view, all the "business-like air, and all the wealth and taste of a city."

An appendix on the state of the Indians concludes the work. the slender opportunity the author had of acquiring a knowledge of the character and habits of these Aborigines might have excused him from attempting this difficult and little understood subject.

Whatever Mr. Talbot's anticipation respecting Canada may have been, they appear to have experienced a thorough disappointment. He probably expected to have found in Upper Canada a population, little removed in habits and information from the Indians, who would have looked upon an European with wonder, have bowed to his superior attainments, have received his opinions as law, and in short have regarded him as an oracle sent from heaven to enlighten their minds, and teach them the arts of civilization. We have met with travellers and emigrants of this description, who finding themselves mistaken in their extravagant expectations, have grown suddenly disgusted with a country in which they found the reverse of all they had pictured to themselves; and unable to command that attention and respect which they deemed to be the right of imported gentlemen, have returned home in dudgeon to vent their spleen, that is such of them who could write, through the medium of any Paternoster-row speculator, who would adventure on the publication of their erudite lucubrations.

We cannot conclude our remarks upon a work which has acquired some notoriety, from having been quoted in a pamphlet recently published in London, under the auspices, as it was reported, of the Canadian Land Company, without expressing our regret, that the author should have been led by the vanity of

book-making to extend his work to two volumes. All that he has said which it is essential for the emigrant to know, might have been comprised in one hundred duodecimo pages. He would then, probably, have acquired the reputation of a plain emigrant, writing for the benefit of those who may follow him in the difficulties he had encountered, and pointing out the readiest means of avoiding them. Had he followed this sober plan, he would have deserved the thanks of future emigrants, but he has preferred swelling out his book with idle stories, prejudiced misrepresentations and unfounded calumnies. Mr. Talbot has prefixed the following sentence by way of motto to his volumes:—

“ANY MAN LIVING MAY MAKE A BOOK WORTH READING IF HE WILL BUT SET DOWN WITH TRUTH, WHAT HE HAS SEEN OR HEARD, NO MATTER WHETHER THE BOOK IS WELL WRITTEN OR NOT.”

It is a pity the poor young man has not adhered to this wholesome text, for really the author of such a work as we have now closed, places himself in the awkward situation of having both his judgment and his veracity very much questioned. For our own part we must candidly declare, that had we not deemed it an essential part of our duty to read all works, which we may meet with, relating to these provinces, we should not have waded through a dozen pages of his book, nor have we ever experienced more pain in the execution of the task we have imposed upon ourselves than in the perusal and investigation of this extraordinary production of the Talbot settlement.



Sketch of a Tour through various parts of Europe, Asia and Africa; performed during the years 1816 and 1817, and communicated by the author in letters to a friend in Montreal.

No. I.

I have long ago communicated to you my intention of travelling abroad once more. As I have kept a Journal of my travels, I shall give you such extracts from it as I hope will amuse you, touching only upon those subjects that have escaped the notice of others. When I last had the pleasure of addressing you, I was in Cornwall. I shall commence my present sketch with my outset from that place.

In the beginning of April, when warm weather may be expected in England, I went up to Sidmouth, a beautiful sea bathing place in Devonshire, and situated in a beautiful and fertile valley; but the weather being still cold I proceeded from thence to Syme and Charmouth. The last is a beautiful village is

Dorsetshire, commanding some fine land and sea prospects. I next proceeded to Bath and Cheltenham. At the latter place I fell in with so many of my old friends that I was induced to remain a month in their society. I happened to be there on St. George's day, when, according to custom, I invited some acquaintances to dine with me on the national fare of Old England, "roast beef and plum pudding." Among them was the Baron de Lambert, a French gentleman, who is at present French Ambassador to the King of Bavaria. The Baron, as you may easily conceive, did not much relish some of our old toasts; but I rendered them somewhat palatable by giving King Louis. Upon leaving Cheltenham I went to Tewkesbury, a burgh of Gloucestershire famous for its mustard balls, and to which Shakespeare alludes in his second part of Henry IV. The church of this town contains the finest window of the pure Saxon order to be found any where. It is, however, little noticed: but as you are so old a *Mason* I think it worth mentioning to you. Travelling from Tewkesbury to Worcester, I passed through the pretty village of Kempsey chiefly inhabited by half-pay officers; there is scarcely a bad looking house in this village, and most of them are neatly ornamented with gardens and shrubberies. Worcester is a clean handsome city, but is remarkable only on account of its Cathedral, and the victory gained here by Cromwell in 1651 over Charles II. There is nothing very grand or curious about this Cathedral, which is called St. Michaels, except, that one of the pinnacles of its towers about twenty feet high, stands fourteen inches out of the perpendicular. You will be surprized to learn that I was the *first* that ever observed this circumstance; but all I gained by the discovery was a bet of a rump and dozen. I examined the famous China manufactories at this place, and, upon comparison, found the inferior ware far better than that of the French and Saxons, and the better kind fully equal to them, and nearly as cheap.

I next proceeded to Birmingham, and was much amused in inspecting the different manufactories of that celebrated place. Here I found a statue of poor Nelson, but, like most of our public monuments, very disadvantageously placed. From Birmingham I proceeded to Litchfield, where there is a handsome Cathedral, different from all in England on account of having spires or steeples instead of towers. Here I was entertained with the best chaunting and singing I have ever heard in England. Going thence to Ashborn I visited Dove-Dale, one of the most romantic spots imaginable, being a beautiful dell surrounded with woods and rocks, having a river tumbling down among them. Thence by a dismal dreary road I went to Buxton, which, as well

as the country around it, I found so disagreeable, barren and uninteresting that I only remained two days in it. It would, however, be the height of injustice if I were to avoid noticing the hot-springs of this place, which consist of nine wells, rising near the source of the river Wye. Their waters were of note even in the time of the Romans. In the magnificent building erected here by the Duke of Devonshire, there is a grand Hotel, Assembly rooms, and other places of public resort, which might well pass for a palace on the continent. Its situation is, however, ill adapted for such a fine structure, being very low, and its effect is quite lost in such a bleak country place. By a fine picturesque road I went to Bakewell, where I fell in with a Mr. T. S. G. of Chester, with whom I passed a very pleasant day. He is an old acquaintance of our friend W. and begged to be most kindly remembered to him when I wrote to Montreal, so do not forget to comply with his wishes.

I formerly wrote you an account of my travels through Derbyshire, and shall consequently say nothing here of my visits to Mattock, Kiddleston, &c. At the former of these places I became acquainted with a most agreeable gentleman of the name of G. from the East Indies; he was travelling about like myself in a comfortable *Tandem*, so we joined company in visiting the above mentioned places, from whence we went to Derby and Leicester, where there is nothing very curious. We next visited Stamford, within six miles of which place, we were presented with a grand and extensive prospect, and in one view counted twenty-three country parish church spires and towers. We visited Burleigh, a fine mansion belonging to the Marquis of Exeter. From thence we proceeded by Huntingdon to Cambridge, where I had never before been. The country round Cambridge very much resembles Piccardy in France, consisting of very extensive unenclosed fields, fine broad and straight roads, with rows of tall luxuriant trees on each side. After seeing the university of Oxford, that of Cambridge is not worth viewing. I must, however, except the beautiful Gothic chapel of King's college, the inside of which is oak, curiously carved and ornamented, executed in the reign of Henry VII. After seeing all the architectural grandeur of the Continent, I must confess that this exceeds it all, and is by far the finest structure of the kind I have ever seen, considering there is neither marble, paintings, gilding, nor statues to adorn it. I parted with Mr. G— at Cambridge, and proceeded by Newmarket to Bury St. Edmunds, one of the neatest towns in England, but the country around it is very naked and dull. I thence journeyed to Norwich, the Cathedral of which is not very interesting, but the castle is a curious ancient place, surround-

ed by a pretty walk that commands a fine view of the city and the neighbouring country. At this place I could not help remarking how much the way of building the houses, and the manners of the lower class of the people, resembled those of the Dutch; but perhaps this ought not greatly to surprize us when we reflect, that the coast of Holland is nearly opposite to this part of the country. I here became acquainted with about half a dozen fine jolly farmers, among whom and myself the dispatch of a *dozen* was a matter of very little moment. I dined with them frequently in return, and accompanied them to the great sheep-shearing at Holkam, where I was introduced to the celebrated Mr. Coke, in whose magnificent country seat I spent two happy days. To be sure, I know little or nothing of sheep, or the different breeds of that useful animal, neither was I very conversant with the good or bad qualities of wool; but the good cheer, the hospitality, and the society which I met at Mr. Coke's, I relished very much indeed. From Holkam I proceeded to my own small property of E— near W—, where I remained for a few days, and then returned to Norwich. Thence I went to Cossey the seat of Sir George Jerringham, one of the oldest Catholic families in the kingdom. This is a beautiful place, but what is most to be admired, is, Sir George's plan of adorning the surrounding country with neat commodious cottages, pretty lawns, shrubs, gardens, &c., which has a fine effect, the country, being by nature picturesque and beautiful. I proceeded by Diss, Valsgrave, and many neat little towns and villages, situated in a finely wooded country, to Ipswich, where I arrived in time for the races, but there was no sport of consequence. From Ipswich, I had a most agreeable sail down the river to Harwich, intending to sail from thence to Holland; but I was disappointed, the packet having started previous to my arrival. Returning to Harwich, I next day proceeded along the coast of Essex in the expectation of getting a passage to the continent; but failing, I went to London where I remained a few days. Going in the packet to Margate, and from thence by coach to Dover, I found a vessel ready to sail, and, putting my portmanteau on board, I was in three hours at Bologne in France.

(To be continued.)

PLAN OF A CODE OF LAWS, FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC,
REPORTED BY THE ADVOCATE GENERAL, DR. JAMES MARRIOTT.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty;

Whereas Your Majesty was pleased by your Order in Council of the 14th June 1771. to direct that "several Reports and Papers relative to the Laws and Courts of Judicature of Quebec, and the present defective mode of Government in that Province should be referred to your Majesty's Advocate, Attorney and Solicitor General, to consider the same; to take to our assistance other persons as we shall think fit for the purpose of giving information and to prepare a general plan of Civil and Criminal Law for the said Province." And by farther order, dated 31st July 1772, reciting the former order, your Majesty was pleased to direct "that the Advocate, Attorney and Solicitor General should make a separate report thereupon to your Majesty in Council, with all convenient speed."

In most humble and dutiful obedience to your Majesty's commands, I have the honor to report that I have perused and considered attentively the Papers referred, and have obtained several very useful informations.

It is with the utmost diffidence I now venture to lay before your Majesty in Council, the result of the reflections which have arisen in my mind upon the subject; perplexed as it is and so very extensive both in matter and in its consequences to your Majesty and to your government, it would be full of danger to lay down any opinions (not only of what the law is at large, but what the law ought to be, which is the great question referred) too positively in relation to a country so remote from home, and to a people, their laws and customs, with which your Majesty's subjects here are so little acquainted; I cannot therefore offer these thoughts otherwise than merely problematically, and as in deliberation, with submission to superior wisdom; and I shall readily accede to any better reasonings that may be set forth in any other report of the law servants of your Majesty, and in which we might unite.

It is observable that the several reports hitherto made and referred to us, do not agree in opinion; but so far as they do not oppose each other, in matter of fact, so far we may venture to try to frame some sort of opinion on the ground of those facts which are laid before us.

Notwithstanding that there ever has been among men of reflection a great variety of sentiments upon the subject of general legislation, and that such subjects require the life of a Plato

or a Montesquieu to discuss, and the experience of ages to confirm them, it seems to be nearly certain, upon the ordinary experience of mankind, (an observation very necessary and applicable to the progressive state of Canada) that wants make manners, and that manners make laws, interpret and controul them in every age and in every government ;—On the other hand, that laws, in a certain degree, can change the manners of a people, is not to be doubted ; because their manners alter with the increase and circulation of property on which the laws have a visible influence ;—that in a state of society where the numbers are few, the wants simple, and the property free from the intricacies of commerce, the laws of that society also are few and simple. The government of a people in such a state represents the government of a private family. It is therefore impossible to form a general code of civil and criminal law for any people without its being subject to change in the progress of civil society, nor can it be effective without its being adapted to the immediate wants of the people, and not inconsistent with the tone of their manners ; but it is clearly the interest of the governing power, for its own preservation, to watch every change of circumstances, to follow expedienccs as they arise, and to model its laws according to the position of the subject, and the views of that leading policy which is the wisdom of states and the spirit of legislation.

Father Charlevoix, lib. viii. p. 370, in speaking of the administration of justice in Canada, in 1663, bewails “the time when arbitrations were no longer decisive, dictated by good sense and the laws of nature ; that it was a singular reflection and humiliating for mankind, that the precautions which a wise and great prince thought proper to take to banish fraud, and establish justice by a new code for the colony were the increase of the one and the weakening of the other.” The truth is the colony was changed and the laws followed.

In forming the preliminary propositions in deliberation to serve as a basis of a code of laws for the Province of Canada, it must be taken for granted, as a first and clear position, that the great and sudden change of the political and relative circumstances of the country of Canada makes a further change of its laws absolutely necessary. *It is not an ideal necessity* which I mean, nor the hope of *attaining any perfection* which may exist in speculation only, but it is a necessity in fact. The laws and people of Canada are already changed ; nor can a previous question be supposed of the political expediency. After the representations of the Board of Trade, in the strongest terms, the reports of the Governor, Chief Justice, Attorney General of the

Province, and correspondence with the Secretary of State annexed, in the papers referred; and after your Majesty's Order in Council hath declared the necessity of a new system, by setting forth that the *present mode of government in the Province is defective, and commanding your Majesty's Law Servants to prepare a code of law for the same, and to call upon all persons we may think fit for information.* Such an ample reference precludes all brevity and reserve, and lays your Majesty's law servants, in my conception, under an indispensable obligation, however painful, to enter into every possible consideration upon a large scale, and to bring the whole subject in one prospect before your Majesty, that your Majesty, in your great wisdom, may weigh upon the most extensive informations, the grounds of some probable system.

This latitude is the more necessary, because if hasty and ill-digested regulations should be adopted upon any mistaken notions of men and things, the evils already felt by your Majesty's government will increase beyond the power of a remedy.

The relative position of the colony in its actual and possible views being well considered, and all facts being well stated and established, the reasonings easily follow.

To know what Canada wants, it is very proper to consider the relation in which it once stood to France; and the relation in which it now stands with respect to Great Britain. This Colony was settled, with views of policy and commerce, by a mission of Jesuits only, upon pretence of religion, and supported, in opposition to the early claims of the British Crown, as it was natural to a military government, upon military principles.

On a view of the civil establishment of this colony in its infancy and progress, which appears from a perusal of the French commissions, (A) nothing can be more simple or formed with greater latitude than the general and indefinite powers granted to the French officers to whom it was entrusted. The whole government in its original state seems to have been left to the influence which military force (B) has over bodies, and which a system of religion, dazzling in its ceremonies, and operating forcibly on the imagination, has naturally over the minds of men, (C) whose employments and wants leave little time for reflection.

(A.) Création du Conseil Souverain de Québec 1663.

(B.) Tous les Colons y devoient sans exception une obéissance aveugle à une autorité purement militaire.

Histoire Philosophique des Deux Indes, Tom. vi. p. 142.

(C.) La nécessité rendit soldat tous les Canadiens.—*Idem* p. 157.

The common law or custom of Paris was to be this rule, by the edict of Louis XIV. To the general system have been added a number of Royal Edicts, regulations of the superior council and ordinances of intendants, &c. which form the law peculiar to the Province; (D) and though it appears upon the authority of Canadian Lawyers that many parts of the law of the custom of Paris have not at any time been executed in the colony; yet the state of the colony has been the only reason of it, and that no cases have yet arisen as objects of those parts of the custom of Paris which have not been executed.

In the condition described, the colony of Canada, at the Peace of (E) Versailles, was ceded to the crown of Great Britain absolutely, with no restriction but such as regarded the preservation of private property, or had a view to certain modes of religious worship or rituals, in case they were permitted by the laws of the country which now became sovereign. One hundred thousand subjects, in this ample manner (to use the words of the treaty) transferred from one sort of government to another, totally different in manners, language, laws and religion, must necessarily suffer a violent alteration.

It is very observable that in the xlii. article of the capitulation for Montreal and Canada, the demand was, "that the Canadians shall be governed according to the custom of Paris, and the laws and usages established for that country." This is neither granted nor refused, but reserved. The answer is "They become subjects of the King." The consequence is that their laws are liable to be changed; but until the system of laws of the ancient inhabitants shall be repealed by the new sovereign power, their old system was understood by many to be in full force upon them. This is laid down as a most certain maxim of the common law by Mr. Yorke and Mr. De Grey in their report; by which, I suppose, they meant the law of nations. That doctrine is laid down as the common law, by Lord Coke, in Calvin's case. But the common law of England has nothing to do with the question: it is a matter of the *Jus Gentium*, and it depends upon the silence and presumed indulgence of a new sovereign power, as well as upon any acts whereby the Sovereign's pleasure is made publicly known. There is no occasion to cite passages of Grotius, (F) Puffendorf, or any other German or Dutch writers, to show their opinions of what is possible for the sovereign power to permit by not abrogating.

(D.) La Coutume de Paris, modifiée par des combinaisons locales forma le code de ses lois. — *idem* p. 146.

(E.) Article iv. &c.

(F.) Report of the Attorney General.

But much more difficulty occurred (and it was increased by the steps taken by the British government) upon the question, whether the laws civil and criminal of the ancient inhabitants became binding upon the persons and properties of British subjects who came over to settle in Canada after the conquest?—who have been thought to carry out with them, as it has been expressed by somebody, all the laws of England upon their backs; and who, in a more particular manner claimed the benefit of your Majesty's Proclamation, so far as it was understood to be binding as declarative of the general laws of England, and of your Majesty's right in consequence, with the advice of your Majesty's Privy Council, to make laws for any conquered country, ceded to the crown, exercised by your Majesty in this instance, in the same analogy as in Royal grants and charters, heretofore of any unsettled lands and territories belonging to the Crown, acquired by occupancy of the subject; the condition of which grants have been the result of the Royal pleasure, having regard to the fundamental laws of England.

The fact appears to be that a Proclamation has been issued by your Majesty, with advice of your Privy Council, so long ago as the 7th October 1763, setting forth that *in the interim until a Provincial assembly can be called, all persons inhabiting the said colony may confide in your Majesty's Royal Protection, and for that purpose your Majesty had given power to the Governor of the said Colony to erect with the advice of their Councils, Courts of Judicature and Public Justice.*

As the commission of the Governor of Quebec (G) is almost in every article a copy of the commission of the Governor of New York in 1754, and of the Commissions of the Governors of the rest of your Majesty's colonies modelled doubtless upon those granted upon their first settlement; so it should seem as if this Proclamation had been copied inadvertently, and, in the hurry of office, from some former proclamation relative to Nova Scotia, or some other *unsettled* British colony, inviting persons to emigrate thither from the mother country; and that the reflection never entered the thoughts of the drawers up of the proclamation, that Canada was a conquered Province, full of inhabitants and already in the possession of a legal establishment. In consequence of this proclamation and commission, courts of judicature were set up, and the Judges were directed to follow the laws and customs of England. In a report made in April 1766, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Yorke, and Mr. De Grey, it was *laboured* that this proclamation was only meant to be intro-

ductive of select parts of the law of England and not of the whole body of laws, and that the criminal laws of England and of personal wrongs were almost the only laws that came under the description of the words "*enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of England*;"—and that the laws of England relative to descent, alienation, settlement, and incumbrances of lands, and the distribution of personal property in cases of intestacy, and all the beneficial incidents to real estate, in possession or expectancy, were not comprehended under that proclamation.

The proclamation was issued on the 7th October 1763. The commission of the governor was subsequent to the proclamation, the bill not being signed by the attorney general, for the commission of letters patent till 22d October; and on the 14th November 1763, the Privy Council made an order for interlineations of some necessary words. Indeed I am disposed to think the proclamation, singly considered and of itself, *without other acts of government which followed it*, did not introduce absolutely the law of England in the whole of its system by general words; because it might possibly bear some sort of distinction, as taken above between cases civil and criminal: and it might also bear the distinction between the new and the old subjects; the former as governed by their own ancient usages, and the latter as bearing the privileges of Englishmen upon their backs. It might be said the proclamation was meant for the new settlers, and related to *the yet unoccupied lands* of the province, and extended no further.

But these distinctions were under a further difficulty from other acts of government; the actual establishment of the Courts of Justice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, with the commissions and titles, similar to the Judges and Courts of Westminster Hall, and with express instructions to follow the English laws and customs, did of necessity and *ipso facto* introduce all the modes of judicial proceedings according to the laws of England; although with this modification, *so far as could be put in practice under such circumstances*, and did also strongly tend to introduce gradually the whole system of English laws and did occasion a strong presumption in the minds of all men, that it was then actually introduced or meant to be introduced as soon as possible.

The two ordinances of the 17th September 1764 and 6th November 1764, transmitted home to the King in Council, *and never be disallowed*, are very strong in favor of this idea, although the first contains some saving clauses, viz. "that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are to determine agreeably to equity, having regard nevertheless to the laws of England, as far as the circumstances and present situation of things will admit 'till such

time as proper ordinances for the information of the people can be established by the governor and council, agreeably to the laws of England. The tenures in respect to grants prior to the cession by treaty, and the rights of inheritance, as practised before that period, shall remain the same 'till 10th August 1765, unless altered by some declared and positive law, with a salvo of his Majesty's rights. The consequence after the expiration of the date is obvious, that the rights of inheritance and tenures would be changed to the laws of England, so far as this ordinance and declaration could legally change them.

With respect to the Chief Justice, as a Judge of Appeal, the difficulty put upon him by the commission to decide by the laws of England was very great, and it could only be avoided by his considering himself as a Judge in the second instance, to examine the decisions of the inferior Courts by the same rules as they formed their judgments agreeably to the latitude expressed. It is to be observed that the Chief Justice of the King's Bench has no authority in his commission to act as a Judge of Appeal; but he derives it only from the ordinance of the governor, of the 17th September 1764.

It is observable, that *the Governor is limited to the instructions annexed to his commission and to such as shall be hereafter given to him by your Majesty's signet or sign Manual, or by order of Council, or conformable to such reasonable laws and statutes as shall be made and agreed upon by him, with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly.*

The form of French government (say the Lords Commissioners of Trade in their report to the committee of Council, July 10th 1769) though not entirely abolished by these royal declarations, was thus in many parts materially altered, and made to correspond with that form of government which has been established in your Majesty's other American dominions. The restrictions in the commission arising from the Test Act, of the 25th Charles 2d, prevented the measure of an Assembly being executed in a colony where all the principal old inhabitants were of the Romish religion; many constitutional services were unprovided for in the commission and instructions, and what is worst of all, it has since been found necessary that several ordinances in matters of local regulation and internal œonomy made by the Governor in Council should be disallowed by your Majesty, upon the consideration (as the Board of Trade state it) that they were made without a due authority to enact them.

The effect which the taking of this ground of a want of due authority must have upon the opinion of the inhabitants, and their respect for government, and the question of legality with

respect to every other ordinance of the same sort is but too obvious. A Grand Jury in Quebec, with more zeal in the object than judgment in pursuing the means, present the incapacitation of the Romish religion; to prevent jurors of that religion being impanelled in cases of life and death, and to controul the measures taken by the Governor, General Murray, in consequence of the legislative powers lodged together in a military person and his council, and which produced the dissatisfactory ordinance of 17th September 1764, great part of which has been repealed by another ordinance as well as many other local regulations which have been disallowed by your Majesty in Council. The confusion which existed under these circumstances does exist at the present moment. But the whole confusion results, not only from the new legal arrangements, but it seems to be originally existing, as the natural effects of a conquest. The confusion is more easily complained of than it can be remedied. Ever new mode is considered as a hardship by the old inhabitants and so might they equally complain of the conquest.

Their minds naturally revert to their ancient usages and *their wishes to return to their ancient government*. It is no reproach to them. They must feel as men; and to men every political change which brings an uncertainty of rights, and of the mode of pursuing them, is of necessity painful.

It is stated that in the Courts of Common Pleas, the proceedings are drawn up in any form or style that the parties think proper:—in French or English as the attornies happen to be Canadian or English born subjects, and commonly in the French language, as the practitioners are chiefly Canadians; that the old inhabitants distribute effects of persons deceased in case of intestacy, viz. the share of widow and children, and divide their lands according to their former French laws,—that the new English settlers follow the English rules of the statute law in cases of distribution; that the old inhabitants contract, convey and mortgage their landed property according to the old mode of conveyancing, notwithstanding the ordinance of the 6th November 1764, which makes the French laws regarding lands expire after a limited period; that the new English settlers use the English mode, and the same estates have sometimes passed through the two different modes of transfer. It is to be conceived in the latter case, that no great harm can arise, if they are conveyed *bona fide*. But as the English shall intermarry more and more with the Canadians, some difficulties may arise as to the distribution of the effects of intestates, and the manner of dividing immoveable inheritances, and taking by descent

in right of primogeniture; because the laws of France and England differ exceedingly in those particulars; and the English blood may claim the protection of the laws of England against the laws of France. But the difficulty may possibly be obviated by the method hereafter proposed. It is stated by Mr. Attorney General Mazerés, that, in the civil proceedings carried on in the new superior Court of King's Bench, the forms of all actions, the style of the proceedings, the method of trial, the rules of taking evidence are such as are prescribed by the English law, and are universally known by the Canadians to be so. In the Courts of Common Pleas, there is much more of the form and language of the French law; for the pleadings are drawn up in any form or style which the parties or their advocates think proper, sometimes in the French and sometimes in the English language, as the attorneys who prepare them happen to be Canadians or Englishmen; but they are most frequently in the French language, the business of the Courts of Common Pleas being chiefly managed by the Canadian procurators or attorneys. Justices of the Peace are not very respectable in the eyes of the Canadians: Sheriffs and Bailiffs are also very unlike to the military conservators of the peace and to the executive powers to which the Canadians have been accustomed. The arrest of body in the first instance in civil suits was held at first by the Canadians to be an unnecessary hardship and restraint, and to be inconsistent with their notions of honor and disgraceful to the person arrested. The event of the suit in his favor was not thought a sufficient reparation of the insult; but the French notions of honor have it seems now given way to convenience; and the inhabitants are said to be very ready at using arrests against each other. On the other hand, so much indulgence to the persons of debtors, as is allowed by the English laws of bankruptcy, is thought by many of the British merchants and others to be ill adapted to promote and preserve credit in the tender state of the commerce of the province: and that it is an encouragement of frauds there (as no doubt it is in England.) On the contrary, the English laws of Bankruptcy are well received by many of the ancient Canadians, as being agreeable to the spirit of the French laws in cases of *déconfiture* or insolvency. It is agreed on all hands, *in criminal proceedings, that the Canadians do, as well as the English, universally understand the criminal laws of England to be in full force; that no others are ever mentioned or thought of; and that the Canadians seem to be very well satisfied with them.*

This representation of Mr. Attorney General Mazerés is confirmed by the appendix to the report of the 15th September

1769, made by the governor and chief justice. It is very full on this head: that, in all criminal cases whether capital offences or misdemeanors, the laws of England have already been adopted, both in the description and quality of the offence, and in the manner of proceeding to charge, commit, arraign, try, convict and condemn the offenders; and the certainty and lenity of those laws and the benefits of this part of the construction are generally known to the Canadians, and high in their estimation.

But whatever the criminal law of England is in the great lines of treason, felony, &c. I conceive it must, of course, have taken place in the colony of Canada; and that no other system of criminal laws could exist there at any instant of time after the conquest; because this part of distributive and executive justice is so inherent in dominion, or in other words so attached to every Crown, and is so much an immediate emanation of every government, that the very instant a people fall under the protection and dominion of any other state, the criminal, or what is called the crown law of that state must, *ipso facto*, and immediately operate. It cannot be otherwise; for if it were otherwise, there could be no effective sovereignty on one side, and no dependence on the other. The dominant power can exercise and execute no laws but those which it knows, and in its own name, and with which its servants are conversant; and the subjects can obey none but such as arise out of the new relation in which they stand. The French Canadian Lawyers have, in general, as I have understood, from good authority, the same ideas on the subject of the criminal law.

With respect to the civil laws, there may be a distinction, because a conquered people may be understood to be governed by their ancient laws touching their civil property, so long as they remain unchanged by any declaration to the contrary of the new sovereign power, the silence of which may be construed into a tacit confirmation. And these civil laws may be binding upon such British subjects who adopt them, *by going to them of their own free will*, and by acquiring property under them, as if they went to Jersey, Guernsey, Minorca, Scotland, or elsewhere in your Majesty's dominions. But, with respect to the criminal laws, I cannot conceive that any native subject of your Majesty can be tried for life or limb in any of your Majesty's dominions, by any other laws than the laws of England, either in matter or manner, or suffer the punishments annexed to such crimes by the laws of France, such as the torture to extort confession upon circumstantial evidence, the breaking upon the wheel, the forms of trial by written evidence, personal interrogatories, monitories for voluntary witnesses to appear against the prisoners and the like.

Till there is an absolute surrender, military law must prevail in every country, and supersede the common law; but the moment the new sovereign is in peaceable possession, the *merum imperium*, or power of the sword, or the *haute justice*, as the French civilians call it, to be exercised according to common law, takes place: and this power must extend to all crimes that concern the *peace and dignity of the crown*. These are *mala in se*, crimes in themselves, and universally known in every nation. Those crimes which arise from prohibitions are not known, and therefore they are not governed by penal statutes antecedent to the conquest. The *mixtum imperium* of personal wrongs and civil property must be promulgued before the ancient laws are understood to be altered.

In these views, your Majesty's proclamation, declarative of the enjoyment of the laws of England, seems to have been justifiable, and to be rightly understood in regard to all your Majesty's subjects in Canada, without distinction of the places of their birth, so far as it relates to the criminal crown law in the greater crimes, such as treason and felony; because these the proclamation was meant to convey an actual benefit to the Canadians by putting an end to the military law as well as the French criminal law.

With respect to a general assembly, if it had been called agreeably to the proclamation which recites the discretionary power given to the governor by his commission to call one (*so soon as the circumstances of the colony will permit as in the other British colonies*) this measure would have pointed out the spirit and disposition of the people. But the fact is that an assembly though summoned and chosen for all the parishes but Quebec, by Governor Murray, has never sat. And it is now agreed, by Governor Carleton, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Attorney General Mazeret himself (who had formed a plan of an Assembly or *Legislative Council as a succedaneum for a House of Assembly*) that the measure of calling an assembly in the present circumstances is by no means necessary; that it would be premature and attended with many great public inconveniences; as the people in Canada are in general extremely illiterate, and not yet ripe for so great and sudden a share of liberty and of legislative power. Monsr. De Lothbiniere says he doubts whether there are more than four or five persons in a parish in general who can read. It is apprehended, therefore, that the calling of an assembly would not have remedied or regulated all the causes of complaint, or might even have created new ones. But, that it may be the source of factions which have been much experienced in the other colonies, I think is no good general ob-

jection; because all assemblies of men naturally fall into disagreement;—it is the necessary result of opposite ideas or interests. Different perceptions make men appear like different animals one towards another.

I conceive that no laws in the detail can be well formed for any country, but by a legislative body upon the spot; because such a body best knows its own wants, and how to find the means and how to apply them. The colonies of Georgia and Nova Scotia were long drooping under a military government. The extraordinary improvement of them from the moment they have been permitted to make laws for themselves is a conclusive argument of the necessity of some legislative powers being given to a body representative of the whole colony, with limitations; but it is by no means intended to speak decisively for or against the measure of calling an assembly: it may be extremely proper to establish some legislative body, with a reasonable degree of independence, after the outlines of legislation shall have been first drawn by your Majesty either in your Privy Council or in your Great Council of Parliament. An assembly of some sort may then be useful to carry into execution the details and to build on the foundations which shall have been laid down by a superior policy. A legislative and elective council might possibly be the most useful, *with a power of negative in the governor*, provided that the laws which are to be framed in such council should be only provisional, although they should happen to pass with the governor interposing his negative voice, but not to operate until they have had your Majesty's express confirmation; and even afterwards to be always subject to revocation at your Majesty's pleasure. And I am the more inclined to a legislative council, because it seems consistent with reasons of policy to preserve the great difference which already exists between the people of this colony and the rest of your Majesty's colonies; yet at the same time, it is necessary to make the Canadians forget they were Frenchmen, and to approximate them more as British Canadians to a British government, by a *système mixte* or middle system, so as to effect what the Chief Justice calls *the happy temperament of new and old laws*, to reconcile the engagements of the crown with respect to both sorts of subjects, and to answer the views of political government, not in that sort of absolute uniformity of laws or religion which exists no where but among the small savage tribes of men, and which is not found even in the most despotic states; because a perfect uniformity cannot exist without the extirpation of subjects, which, in the end, must weaken or destroy the sovereign power itself.

(To be continued.)

THE MATRIMONIAL DISPUTE ;—A TALE.

There is nothing which may be of greater utility than a well conducted argument, nor is any thing more dangerous than a dispute;—the first enlightens, the latter blinds the mind; by argument we overcome prejudices, by disputing we inflame the passions; discussion inspires a confidence, which altercation invariably extinguishes by irritating self pride, and we all know that when wounded pride participates in a dispute, it becomes interminable. Unfortunately it is but a step from argument to dispute; the one infallibly leads to the other, if mildness, suavity, and a wish to please, do not check that desire, which so generally prevails, of being always in the right.

The stress which we are all prone to lay on a matter so purely ideal, as is opinion, is not a little singular, and yet, example fully proves, that men will sacrifice their interests and even their attachments, rather than their opinions.

How many civil broils have arisen from the clashing of political or religious opinions? how many lives have been lavished in the defence of incomprehensible dogmas? what direful animosities have sprung up in societies from a difference of opinion upon the best form of religious worship or the most advantageous plan of establishing a charitable institution? Have we not seen friends and relations breaking the most sacred ties, when they have differed on religious topics, or have espoused various political parties, or held conflicting opinions upon the merits of an actor, the cutting of a canal or of a coat, T. Moore's morality, and Southey's poetry or any other grave or trivial subject? In short, has not discord found its way into families, which have enjoyed the most happy tranquility until agitated by disputes upon gone by events, no longer affecting them, or upon future probabilities which they may never live to see realized?

The following anecdote is in point to our subject, and is said to be founded on an occurrence which actually took place in Paris a few years previous to the revolution. The parties were—but no matter for their names; however as our real lovers of anecdote would not give a pin for a story unless the names were given, we shall call the subjects of our Tale, the Marquis and Marchioness of Virille Roche. They had been married upwards of twenty years, and their marriage was every where cited as a perfect example of happiness and unanimity. The Marquis, a Lieutenant General, was esteemed by the army for his valour, at court for his attentive zeal, and by the people for his strict probity. He was with all these qualities, not an amiable man; he stuck too much to old prejudices and exploded customs, a

punctual observer of all the decencies of life, an enemy to innovation, as methodical in his tastes as in his affairs, in his sentiments as in his occupations; every thing about him was conducted with a regularity rather exemplary than pleasing; nor had the voice of scandal, even in the light court at which they lived, ever been able to raise in the mind of the marchioness the slightest doubts of his fidelity towards her, and if she had not found in him a passionate lover, he had always been a tender, constant and attentive friend:—The marchioness was every way fitted for such a husband, proud of her high birth, strict in her principles, faithful in the discharge of her private duties, and scrupulously exact in fulfilling all those which the rules of society at that time demanded. Nothing appeared likely to disturb the calm and monotonous tranquility of their lives; their well disciplined minds harmonized so perfectly; their polite but unimpassioned characters tallied so exactly, that if an occasional difference of opinion occurred, its transient existence was so foreign to their habits and their happiness, that it appeared only to give a more *picquant* interest to their discourse, without in any degree interrupting their strict intimacy.

It happened one evening that our happy couple having returned from the Opera were supping *tête-à-tête*; the supper ended, they drew near the fire, and pleased with the occurrences of the day, chatted upon them with the most endearing good humour. Their own situation became the subject of their discourse. “My love, said the Marquis, how enviable is our lot, never did there exist on earth so blessed a union as that in which we have lived for the last twenty years.”

“Ah! my dearest Lord,” returned the Marchioness, “I feel all our happiness; but yet, there is one thing wanting to render us blessed indeed.”—“I understand you, an image in which we might trace our own features—a child inheriting your graces, and your virtues; but my angel continued the Marquis (squeezing his wife’s hand) you are but thirty-six, and I am barely fifty, you have all the charms of youth, and I am not yet old; it is possible that this blessing may yet be granted to us.”

Ah! my beloved friend, rejoined the lady, how happy that would make me, but should that boon be granted to us it will be attended with a certain uneasiness, an only child is a treasure which we are always in danger of losing, the most trifling accident may deprive us of it: ah! to be perfectly happy we ought to have two.

True, my lovely friend, cried the Marquis, strutting about in all the joy of anticipation; we must have three, for if we should lose one, all our uneasiness would be renewed. Yes.—we will

have three,—aye and they shall all be boys ;—*courage ma belle*, we need not despair.

Indeed, said the Marchioness, smiling and embracing her husband, you inspire me with such hopes, that already I imagine our wishes realized and see myself surrounded by a smiling progeny ; but, my dear Marquis, should we not be embarrassed to provide, in a manner suitable to our rank in life, for *three* children ?

How embarrassed ? do but reflect have I not fifty thousand livres clear income ?

I know that, my love, but if we are hereafter obliged to give each of our children *ten* thousand livres a year, there would remain but *thirty* which would not be sufficient to support our rank, besides ten thousand livres a year would hardly ensure a good match for our eldest son.

Oh ! that is no objection, reflect my dearest the eldest shall be a soidier, and I agree with you that we must leave nothing undone to promote his fortune and advancement in life. Then I have interest enough to place the second in a diplomatic situation, that you know opens the door to the highest posts, which amply repay the expense necessarily incurred in first setting out ; thus you see I have settled one of your objections.

Yes, indeed, my dear Marquis, but the youngest how do you provide for him ?

The youngest, my love ?—Oh ! I have it ; he shall be a Knight of Malta ; the grand master is my friend ; you may therefore satisfy yourself that our young knight being appointed to a rich commandery will have no reason to envy the fortunes of his elder brothers.

My son a Knight of Malta, Marquis ?—Oh ! that is a decision in which I can never concur.

No !—and why not my angel, whence this prejudice against that noble order ?

Why my Lord ?—because I cannot endure that strange ecclesiastical knighthood, that military-clerical life ; that amphibious state ; those horrible vows which deny only legitimate pleasures ; that celibacy dictated by avarice and recompensed by allowed libertinism.

Upon my word, Madam, said the somewhat ruffled Marquis, I must declare that this is one of the strongest whims which I ever heard of, and I cannot comprehend this fantastic aversion to a celebrated order, established by the valour and piety of our ancestors, an order which is equally religious and warlike, serving alike the state and the church, and which has opened the most brilliant field to the most noble families of the kingdom.

My Lord, it is not very polite thus to stigmatize my opinion as capricious and fastidious; but there is no disputing upon tastes; and I assure you that I will never consent to see *my third son*, shaved, bound to celibacy, and seeking in the galleys a shameful slavery or the empty glory of bearing off a Corsair standard. In short, I repeat that my son shall never be a Knight of Malta.

But, Madam, if I was as obstinate as you, I should retort that I am the master, and that it shall be as I will.

I know, my Lord, that the will of a father has much weight in deciding the destiny of a son, but you must allow that the wishes of a mother ought also to be considered. You are indeed the head of the family, you *are* my husband, but *not* my master, know my lord we are *not in Turkey*.

Oh! my God! indeed! alas I know but too well Madam, that we *are* in France; in *that country* in which more follies are committed than in all the world besides, because the men are governed by their wives; for my part I think that deference should only be paid to their opinions, when they are consonant to reason.

Truly, my Lord Marquis, you cannot complain of my want of patience; there is nothing ill natured but what you have said to me to-night, capricious and fantastic appeared to you to be too mild for my conduct; you absolutely treat me as if I was an idiot, but it would not be difficult for me to prove that I am more reasonable than you are.

The assertion is strange and the proof must doubtless be as curious.

The proof? that is sufficiently shewn by the mildness with which I have for so many years borne the distant manners, the vapid pride, and unbridled harshness of the most disagreeable man I ever knew.

Madam, Madam, you put my patience to a severe test, with more truth might I assert that few men have been called upon to endure more serious sufferings, and I do claim some merit to myself for having so silently endured your tiresome pedantry, your starched yet fantastic manners, and the inequalities of your temper.

Certainly, my lord, *it is* a little singular to hear a tyrant complaining of his victim; the world is astonished at my constancy to a man so little worthy of me, vain, obstinate, proud and self important; my chain has become insupportable, and I feel that I can no longer live with a man like you.

Wonderfully well, Madam! you wish to be free, but you cannot desire it more ardently than I do; you are odious to me, you

are a prude, vain, obstinate and everlastingly opposing me ; life with you would be a hell upon earth ; I renounce for ever the knot which has bound us.

Well, Sir, let us end this tiresome quarrel and separate.

Yes, Madam, we will separate, you shall be content with my arrangements.

No doubt I shall,—Adieu, my Lord.

Adieu, Madam.

The Marquis rang for his *valet de chambre*, who to his great surprize received orders to prepare separate beds in the most distant parts of the house. The following morning a notary was sent for, and the deed of separation was signed, in spite of the efforts of friends, the entreaties of relations, the advice of the *legal functionary*, and the dread of the world's ridicule.

Thus was a long and happy union severed by a dispute about the fortunes of three children yet unborn ; and an additional instance furnished to the many on record, of the folly and danger of allowing argument to degenerate into dispute.

SKETCHES OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES
AND OF THE POLICY WHICH HAS REGULATED THEIR LEGISLATIVE ENCOURAGEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES;—to which will be added

An enquiry into the expediency of establishing some new branches of industry in the Canadas, more particularly with a view to the employment of women and children in the cities of Quebec and Montreal.

According to the natural course of things, the greater part of the capital of every growing society is first directed to agriculture, afterwards to manufactures, and last of all to foreign commerce.

Smith, Wealth of Nations, Book 3, chap. 1.

The wants of mankind are few when population is small; but they gradually encrease with the numbers of the species and with its progress in civilization. New desires, the offspring of new wants, in their turn, give birth to new arts, which mark the advancement of society, introducing the conveniencies and elegancies of life by the agency of mechanics and manufacturers, who prepare the rude produce of the earth for the use and gratification of their fellow men.

Among a people chiefly agricultural, in the early stages of human society, some persons, more ingenious than the rest, make discoveries and improve the natural products in a variety of modes, whence gradually arise the division of labour, the difference of professions, and a new distribution of wealth among mankind. From making clothes and utensils for his family, the man of an inventive mechanical turn will be led by degrees to a profitable employment of his time and talent in working for others; and an interchange of the fruits of mechanical and agricultural labour will take place between ingenious artisans and laborious husbandmen. The utility of this division of labour in process of time will establish the distinction; and the natural propensity to imitation will transmit the arts from father to son, or preserve them otherwise, according to the peculiar circumstances of the society.

When the useful arts have made this progress, competition begins to appear; the artisans emulate each other in improvement and in recommending their works, on the principle of œconomy, to the husbandmen; while the latter, acquiring a decided taste for the conveniencies of life, redouble their exertions in agriculture to enable them to command the labours of the former. A surplus of agricultural produce may thus be raised, and a superfluous assortment of artificial products prepared for exchange;

in which circumstances, security of property will become an object of greater importance, the protection of law and government will be required, villages, towns and cities will be built; public fairs and emporiums in eligible situations will be established, and the use of money to facilitate commerce will be adopted.

From such a state of inland trade a transition will naturally take place, on the first opportunity, to foreign commerce, which will be either active (*a*) or passive, according to the circumstances of a country and the character of its inhabitants. If it have only a passive commerce, manufactures will never be carried to that extent, variety and perfection of which they are susceptible in a state that has an active universal commerce. But there is a progress in human affairs; and in most countries of temperate climate, improvable soil and situation, we, at an early period of their history find such manufactures as the following dispersed in different quarters: coarse woollens and lincens; provisions and liquors; hides and leather; vegetable and fish oils.

When a country advanced thus far is frequented by foreign merchants and by ships engaged in active commerce, its inhabitants gradually acquire confidence in their own abilities; and dispersed manufacturers of goods from native materials are united together in large towns conveniently situated. This progress has been particularly observable in the United States of North America, where foreign merchants, with foreign capital, have facilitated the establishment of manufactures, while pursuing very different objects. They first encouraged the raising of produce suitable to their respective markets, by offering in return the comforts and luxuries of manufacturing nations. This commerce, while it cherished the industry of an intelligent people, could not fail to excite in them the natural ambition of rendering their enjoyments independent of accident or caprice. So soon, therefore, as emigration from Europe and the increase of native population became adequate to supply that division of labour which manufactures require, and when the riches acquired

(*a*) By active commerce is understood the purchase and transportation of the produce or manufactures of one or more countries to others by land or water, and exchanging them for some equivalent, in specie bills or merchandise. Active commerce has chiefly originated in countries convenient for navigation, but comparatively poor; the Phenecians and Tyrians among the ancients, and the Venetians, Dutch and others among the moderns were at first mere carriers for other nations. Those who inhabit the most fertile regions of the world are satisfied generally with a passive commerce; and they regulate their exertions in agriculture and manufactures chiefly by the internal demand, though the presence and encouragement of foreign factors have doubtless some effect on their industry, notwithstanding the reluctance observable among such people to vary their produce or manufactures.

by the sale of produce had provided capital, the class of American manufacturers arose and pressed forward for legislative encouragement. The place first occupied by foreign artisans is now assumed by the native citizens; and, notwithstanding the errors of injudicious zeal, the United States must speedily obtain all the advantages which the useful arts, applied to the extensive resources of that country, are calculated to procure.

But we proceed to state the circumstances and political principles which appear to have regulated the legislative encouragement of manufactures in European countries, keeping more particularly in view the progress of events and of commercial legislation in Great Britain.

1. In the state of society which has long prevailed in modern times, some particular manufactures are absolutely necessary to secure the independence of a nation. The manufacture of gunpowder, cannon, small-arms and other munitions of war should claim the first attention of every wise government. In a maritime state, the building and equipment of ships of war are objects of primary importance; and, if native materials be deficient, a large stock of foreign stores should be gradually collected. History informs us that such was the policy of the Dutch, whose depots of arms and naval stores were long the envy and admiration of the world. The kings and statesmen of Britain have likewise been celebrated for zeal in providing arms and naval stores; and they have steadily encouraged at home manufactures from iron, steel and other metals, flax, hemp, &c. while they have promoted the importation of raw materials from the colonies and from foreign countries for the same purpose.

2. When the chief materials of a manufacture are native or colonial, and when workmen, machinery and capital can be obtained at rates which promise successful competition with foreigners, such manufacture, if not otherwise sufficiently attractive to individuals, should be encouraged by government. In such circumstances was the woollen manufacture established in England. The impolitic conduct of the Count of Flanders, in the reign of Edward the Third, and long afterwards the tyranny of Philip of Spain, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having driven many able workmen to England, wool was no longer exported, but became one of the staple articles of British manufacture, both for domestic supply and for colonial and foreign demand.

3. When agriculture and its kindred avocations; manufactures requisite to support the national independence, and those which are fabricated from native or colonial produce leave part of the population unemployed and the wages of labour below their rates in neighbouring countries, then a manufacture from

foreign materials may be safely encouraged. This frequently took place in Holland, particularly when its skill and population were so much augmented by the industrious French Protestants who fled from persecution after the revocation of the Edict of Nantz in the year 1685. Many of those refugees, skilled in the manufacture of silks, gold and silver stuffs and embroidery, settled likewise in England, where the silk manufacture quickly rose to importance. But, during half a century, Britain has been eminently successful in rivalling foreign nations in manufacturing foreign materials; because her wonderful improvements in machinery and in various inventions which facilitate the fabrication and transportation of materials, have greatly diminished the expense of labour, and the British commercial marine no sooner became extensive than competition between ship-owners began to prevail; and in the pursuit of active commerce it frequently happened that to secure a full freight homeward, much produce on ship's account was necessarily purchased, and this additional supply of materials is no small inducement to attempt manufactures from foreign produce. The same vessels that conveyed the materials brought likewise new workmen; and the fabrication of many articles is thus communicated from one nation to another.

4. The peculiar circumstances of some nations influence the manufacturing industry of others. When any country for example or its colonies has very productive mines of gold and silver, it will probably be idle in proportion to its native riches, and inclined to resort for manufactures to more industrious nations, whose labour will in this manner receive a powerful stimulus. Spain and Portugal while they possessed South America, were very deficient in manufacturing industry; and their American treasures were employed in purchasing the labour of the Dutch, the English and the French. The Spanish and Portuguese colonies having now become independent States are nevertheless commercially dependent, and they will long continue to give the produce of their mines for the comforts and luxuries of manufacturing nations. In the competition for the supply of those markets, more particularly since they have been relieved from the restrictions of European sovereignty, the manufacturing interest of Great Britain has made extraordinary efforts; and the decay of the French, the Dutch, Spaniards and other nations has left English manufactures unrivalled in the Empire of Brazil and in the new Republics of Spanish America. (*b*)

(*b*) The revolutionary calamities and wars of France, which destroyed her manufactures and active commerce, and the decline of Holland, are circumstances which have contributed essentially to the variety, extent and general consumption of British manufactures in every quarter of the globe.

5. When the colonies of a manufacturing nation hold forth a growing market for its manufactures, the efforts of individuals to furnish a complete assortment for colonial supply should be encouraged by government. In such a connection, the admission of colonial produce into the ports of the mother country for sale at all times without restriction, has been considered by political economists as an essential part of that implied contract, which on the other hand has given to the parent state the exclusive supply of manufactured goods and freight. On these principles, Great Britain and her splendid colonial empire on the American continent long conducted their intercourse with mutual benefit; and in this manner may her progress in manufactures be accounted for, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of his late Majesty George the Third.

6. When foreign wars have interrupted the accustomed supply of foreign manufactures, it will frequently be good policy to encourage the establishment of substitutes at home before the public taste for them be weakened. Thus partly from necessity as well as from national rivalry, Britain has displayed much ingenuity in imitating and improving the manufactures of foreign nations. She has gradually obtained the manufacture of many articles long exclusively supplied by Germany, France and Holland; (c) and till the late convulsions in Europe had almost destroyed manufactures on the continent, she was daily adopting in every art the inventions and improvements of her neighbours.

7. When machinery as a substitute for human labour is introduced, a new era takes place in manufactures. Since the application of the power of steam to the manufacturing machinery of Great Britain, her inexhaustible mines of coal have given her a decided superiority over all nations in that species of labour. One of the first consequences of the introduction of manufacturing machinery into Britain, was seen in the establishment of the cotton manufacture on such a footing that the consumption of imported cottons is superseded. The cotton manufacture as now carried on in Britain, ranks next in national importance to that of woollens, exceeding it even in variety of use and facility of execution, and supporting many arts and subordinate labours such as mechanics, bleaching, printing on cloths, &c.

From this review of the progress of Great Britain, we may venture to draw the following inference of general utility, namely,

(c) Such as manufactures from metals in general; refined sugar, linen, paper, brandy, silks, laces, glass, porcelain and earthenware, distilled liquors and made wines, &c. &c.

.8: In a well peopled country, when all the means of inland and foreign communication are at command, and when tranquillity at home and respect abroad are secured by the necessary display of moral and physical force, then all the manufactures suitable for domestic supply, and foreign and colonial commerce may be encouraged, and when, with those advantages, the elements of useful knowledge are generally diffused, enlightening the great body of the people and directing their genius, talents and industry to the improvement of the useful arts, the patronage of the government may be no longer necessary, but the progress of manufacturing industry may be left to the sagacious superintendence of private interest.

We shall now consider various methods of encouraging the establishment and progress of manufactures, directing our view to the practice of the free instead of the despotic governments of Europe; (*d*) and this part of the subject will admit of several divisions: 1. capital; 2. materials; 3. workmen, implements and machines; 4. subsistence; 5. abundance of fuel and facility of transportation; 6. education of the people or a general diffusion of elementary knowledge; 7. customers or a market.

1. *Capital*. No manufacture of importance can be established without expending very considerable sums in buildings, materials, wages, &c. In the infancy of manufactures, therefore, governments have generally assisted the design by granting charters of incorporation. So little indeed was public opinion in favor of the employment of money in trade and manufactures, in the beginning of last century, that hardly any new manufacture could be established in Britain except by joint stock companies. Those corporations obtained confidence; and after accumula-

(*d*) In many European countries, the profession of a merchant and consequently that of a manufacturer, has been considered as degrading; and in such a case the first measure of encouragement by government is to confer respectability upon those professions by diminishing old prejudices originating in feudal and warlike times. In France under Lewis 14th, much was done during the administration of Colbert, to rectify public opinion in this respect; and many of the nobles were persuaded to employ both their capital and their personal attention in manufactures and wholesale trade. But in despotic governments, an uniform policy seldom regulates the economy of the state, and it occasionally happens that after one monarch has expended millions upon manufacturing establishments, his whole plans are neglected by his successor. In free governments, such discouragements being unknown, less expensive encouragements are necessary; and to England and Holland, where no impolitic laws prohibited their entrance, numbers of active industrious artisans continued to emigrate, attracted by religious and civil liberty, and that security of property which is the parent and reward of industry.

ting capital from every quarter, their general success diffused a spirit of enterprize throughout the country, paving the way for the more economical and better managed undertakings of private associations and individuals. In latter times, Banks of deposit and discount, incorporated by government, have been enabled to command the wealth dispersed through an educated population; among whom their notes, circulating to a great extent, afford extraordinary accommodation to manufacturing establishments. Much of the progress of Scotland in the cotton manufacture, may be ascribed to the confidence enjoyed by the Banks, and the extent to which they are thus enabled to circulate their paper. Their common practice of granting Bank credits or cash accounts, as described by Adam Smith, may encourage a manufacturer to employ his whole property and credit, with less risk of ruin from accidental fluctuations in the money market than is encountered in other countries. (*e*)

2. *Materials.* An abundance and variety of materials, native or colonial, are the only safe and lasting foundation for manufactures; and this principle is supported by the fate of Holland, which country derived but a transitory advantage from her manufactures, because she depended for her chief supplies of materials upon foreign nations. Those nations whose more extensive territory and more fruitful soil, produced raw materials in sufficient abundance and variety, were by her illustrious example roused to industry; and, instead of continuing to exchange produce for manufactures, they attempted to encrease their national income, by a new distribution and application of national labour. England sold great part of her valuable materials, such as tin, iron, lead, wool and hides to foreigners 'till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when being disturbed in her commercial relations by the troubles in the Netherlands, she began to perceive the vast advantages to be derived from her insular situation, and her soil producing materials for the most important manufactures. In modern times, her active and universal commerce has introduced from foreign countries the culture of flax, hemp, and other valuable materials; and great encouragement, both honorary and pecuniary, is held forth by public societies for the cultivation of useful produce at home and in the colonies. With similar views, the government has admitted the importation of sheep's wool, cotton wool, undressed flax and hemp, raw silk, undressed hides, flax and hemp seeds, and vari-

(*e*) A Scotch Bank, credit or cash account, has been described already in the Canadian Review, No. 2, article 8th, page 357.

ous drugs and dye-stuffs from foreign countries upon payment of the lightest duties. In the commercial annals of Great Britain, instances occur of bounties being allowed for the importation of certain materials, found absolutely necessary, in particular emergencies for the support of staple manufactures. One of the principal benefits which arise from the establishment of chambers of commerce, in the manufacturing and trading cities of Britain and Ireland, is the facility with which information may be thus collected respecting the crops and stocks of materials throughout the kingdoms.

3. *Workmen, implements and machines.* In the infancy of manufactures, the principal workmen are exempted from militia service or any other public duty which would interfere with habits of steady industry. If the manufactory be placed at a short distance from large cities where there are many poor people, not fully occupied, many workmen of an inferior description may be thus obtained on reasonable terms. But with the view of encouraging manufactures, most governments have been accustomed to admit and naturalize foreign artisans; and, on the other hand, to punish severely the seduction of such useful persons from their native land, as well as the exportation of such materials and machines as are considered the basis and the means of national superiority, in manufacturing industry. But the example of Britain tends to show, that a variety of regulations and restrictions in favor of the capitalists who first establish manufactures, may be dispensed with in the progress of that species of industry, more particularly when machinery becomes the great competitor of human labour. While England was gradually raising up that astonishing fabric of manufactures which now exists, various expedients of a temporary and subsidiary nature were adopted, serving the purpose of ladders, frames and scaffolding, which she can now with safety and advantage throw down and forget. But the memory of such regulations remains for the instruction of other nations in the commencement of their manufacturing career. The British laws being the result of the long continued appeals of manufacturers for protection, well deserve the study of those statesmen who are entrusted with the introduction of the useful arts into new societies. The improvement and extension of manufactures so much depend upon the invention of implements and machines to facilitate and abridge labour, that the generosity of government as well as of various societies in Britain, has been long steadily exerted in rewarding excellence in practical mechanics. Upon the inventors of those wonderful machines, which by the agency of water or steam, perform both night and day the la-

hour of hundreds of human beings in every process of the cotton manufacture, the British government have bestowed honors and pecuniary rewards. A patent, comprising an exclusive right for a reasonable number of years is readily obtained for every new invention; and occasionally the extensive utility of the discovery has induced the government to render the benefit free to the public at once by granting an adequate compensation; in all which cases it becomes expedient to consult men of science capable of duly investigating and estimating the value of the invention.

4. *Subsistence.* Having encouraged a part of the population to detach themselves from the soil, the government of a manufacturing country should be particularly careful to facilitate their subsistence, and to protect them from extravagant prices for provisions by a liberal admission of the grain of their own colonies or that of friendly nations. This important branch of political œconomy was admirably administered by the Dutch. Depending chiefly upon commerce for provisions, they gradually established such a system of supply as enabled them at length to sell grain occasionally to the very countries from which they had imported it. To enable a government to execute the important trust of securing the adequate supplies for a manufacturing population, the most correct and extensive information respecting the fertility of the soil and the course of the seasons is necessary. The British government, aided by agricultural and commercial societies, have made many experiments to reconcile the landed, colonial and commercial interests on the subject of the provision trade; and the results which have taken place will probably show that a monopoly which stimulates agriculturists to waste capital upon poor soils is in process of time as hurtful to themselves as to the commercial and manufacturing population.

5. *Abundance of fuel and facility of transportation* are objects of great importance, in countries extensively engaged in manufactures. Fuel so essentially necessary in former times for the working and refining of metals, has become a new source of wealth since the application of steam to manufacturing machinery. The boundless forests of North America, and the still more valuable coal mines of Great Britain, are of primary importance, as fuel can rarely be procured in sufficient quantities for general purposes except from native resources. Britain in this respect has improved her natural advantages in an exemplary manner; and, of the canals, roads, iron-bridges and railways, which are there seen on every side, not a few were originally projected to facilitate the transportation of fuel. But those useful works are likewise the principal means of encouraging the establishment of manufactures in remote and inland situations, where

abundance of materials or cheapness of labour, may be the natural attractions; and the capitalists of a country may be induced to co-operate with government in the introduction of new branches of industry, by a liberal encouragement to roads, canals and other means of communication with maritime towns.

6. *Education of the people, or a general diffusion of elementary knowledge.* With respect to a manufacturing population, education is to be viewed as a preventive of evil as well as productive of good. Great manufactories furnish more dangerous opportunities, particularly to young persons, for the contamination and practice of vice, than the less constant assemblages of the sexes, in agricultural industry. The manufacturing population of Britain, were indeed long deprived of education, though its value and advantage were by many admired; but 'till the introduction of mutual instruction, by Dr. Bell and Joseph Lancaster, it had been found extremely difficult to contrive a mode of education, requiring that moderate expense of time and money, which the interest of employers could permit. Machinery, set in motion by water or steam, having superseded the use of men and horses as merely instruments of strength, intelligent superintendance and direction are now more required than bodily force. Owing chiefly to this change, the weaker sex is not only employed in vast numbers in the cotton manufactories, but likewise many thousands of children, of the tender age of five years and upwards, who can only receive education by means of some establishment peculiarly adapted to their circumstances. Every proprietor, therefore, of a manufactory should be encouraged to erect a school for the instruction of the children employed by him; (f) and it is to be hoped that private interest will prompt his exertions to the same purpose; because he might thus reasonably expect to provide a future supply of intelligent artizans, able to second his efforts for the improvement of the useful arts. As in a regiment of soldiers, properly organized and commanded, there grows up a zeal for the credit of the corps; so among the persons employed in an extensive manufactory, there may arise and be cherished a general enthusiasm for the celebrity of the establishment; and a due proportion of well disposed and reasonable men may on most occasions be found, to counteract the machinations of the turbulent, provided the character and conduct of the proprietor may have been always calculated to inspire respect.

(f) The proprietor of an extending manufactory, having the means of giving education and employment at the same time, can do more good to the children of the poor than either the government or any benevolent individuals who merely provide instruction by the erection and endowment of charity schools.

The last division of legislative encouragements to Manufactures, comprises various means of obtaining customers or a Market. This Market may be either domestic or foreign; and the first as well as the surest aim of native manufactures is domestic supply; a monopoly of which has been frequently facilitated by the measures of governments eager for the establishment and rapid growth of manufacturing industry. With such views, they for instance enact, that every article required in the equipment of their fleets and armies, and in every other branch of the public service, shall, if possible, be supplied from native manufactures. And, pursuing their object beyond the limits of the military, naval and civil departments, it may be necessary to stimulate the efforts of private individuals by imposing duties on the importation of foreign manufactures, and thus rendering taxation not merely the means of raising a revenue but an ingenious device for the introduction and protection of the useful and liberal arts of life. There is also a species of encouragement less authoritative, though perhaps not less efficient, and which ought not to be neglected in facilitating to the native manufacturer the exclusive supply of the home market: we mean the influence of example held forth by the higher classes of a community. When the Court and the people of fashion give a preference to home manufactures, public opinion is gradually strengthened in their favor; and nothing but a very considerable superiority in the quality of the foreign goods can long prevent their being driven from the home market, leaving a wide field to the national ingenuity which should be exerted in finding substitutes for imported luxuries. (*g*)

As nothing however but an extensive exportation trade can call forth the united energies of a nation for the advancement of Manufactures, a wise government, contemplating their encouragement, must naturally look beyond domestic supply. For this purpose, they will make commercial treaties with foreign nations, stipulating various reciprocal advantages and sending pub-

(*g*) Among the earliest means of encouraging manufactures as well as commerce should be mentioned the establishment and proper regulation of fairs or public markets; where the most decisive measures for the protection of person and property were taken by the magistracy. In the first stages of European civilization, the incorporation of cities and of different mechanical trades, so liable to abuse, was nevertheless the most ready and decisive expedient for creating a new class of subjects, restraining the pretensions of the agricultural population, and establishing that emulation between the town and the country which a politic government can turn to the greatest advantage as an engine of public prosperity.

lic Agents as Consuls to protect and countenance the Merchant in his distant establishments. Among the modern nations of Europe, the earliest attempts to provide a foreign market, have been made through the medium of joint-stock, regulated or exclusive companies; whose constitution and privileges have been frequently altered or annulled, at the will of the legislature, in accordance with the varying interests and exigencies of trade. Among the bold pioneers of British manufactures and commerce should be mentioned the Russian, Turkey or Levant, African and East India Companies. Many such establishments, which have become invidious in our days, and unnecessary to the support of British commerce, were originally the only means of uniting the capital, talent and respectability, requisite for laying the foundation of an active foreign commerce. Governments of well peopled countries, and of an enterprising disposition, may also provide a growing market for their manufactures, by planting colonies in countries whose soil and climate may be favorable to the production of those raw materials and surplus means of subsistence, which the mother country may be willing to admit at all times, without burthen of duties for home consumption. The colonial policy of Great Britain was long regulated on this principle; and no nation more fully experienced its advantages; for it is easy to prove that much of her wonderful progress in arts, manufactures and commerce, during the eighteenth century, was owing to the stimulus given to her manufacturing industry by the wants of the American colonies. Among the more direct encouragements afforded by governments to the exportation of manufactures, bounties and drawbacks are of primary importance. The bounty may be strictly described as a premium for the exportation of the manufactured article, and the drawback as an allowance on the duties previously paid upon the foreign materials employed, and both have been used with success by every manufacturing nation in the commencement of its career.

We shall conclude this part of our essay with earnestly recommending the strictest inspection, by legal authority, of all staple articles intended for exportation. The general tendency of commercial legislation should be to enforce the practice of justice and good faith on the part of manufacturers and merchants in their dealings at home and abroad; for it has been long remarked that fraudulent measures and weights, counterfeit stamps and false names, are more destructive to a nation's trade than formidable rivalships and wars.

End of Part First.

REASONS AND PROPOSALS FOR A REGISTRY OR REMEMBRANCE OF ALL DEEDS AND INCUMBRANCES OF REAL ESTATES.

BY NICHOLAS PHILPOT, OF NEW-ENN, OXFORD, 1671.

It is most apparent, that fraud and deceit increases continually; for remedy whereof, there have been many wholesome laws made, which are no sooner published, than evaded by some new contrived artifice.

Until 27 Elis. no provision was made against fraudulent conveyances, and then, that mischief being grown high, was a most excellent law enacted to remedy it; without which none durst purchase, and consequently none could sell lands in those days, as it is evident by the great number of cases controverted therein.

Yet, notwithstanding the well penning of that statute, and the learned expositions upon it, this law is not, at all times, able to suppress or avoid a fraud, subtly contrived, as by payment of money, or giving security in public, and then repaying or restoring it in private, or the like; but, if a public registry, or remembrance of all conveyances and incumbrances on real estates, were settled in each county, all mischiefs and inconveniencies whatsoever, by precedent grants and incumbrances, would be prevented to purchasers and creditors, unless it were by their own wilful neglect; and, if so, they are deceived by themselves, and none else.

The usefulness, and benefit to all his majesty's subjects, of what is proposed, appears, and is demonstrable in nothing more, than the vast number of suits and actions in the Courts at Westminster, arising merely by reason of precedent and concealed incumbrances, which have, and daily do waste and consume the whole substance of such as are concerned in them; and two parts in three, at least, of all suits touching real estates, depending in Westminster-Hall, are sprung from this mischief.

To instance particular examples of persons deceiving, and deceived in this kind, is not necessary, it being so epidemical and obvious, nor can be mentioned without scandal to such as are guilty therein; yet, to satisfy curiosity, I could vouch and justify, within the circuit of the small county wherein I live, to the value of above forty thousand pounds, at least, of them at this time in being; and, I presume, there are very few, who are acquainted with dealings in the world, that cannot demonstrate too many sad instances of the like kind, in their own respective countries.

The terror of this mischief affrights persons, who have money to lend unto those that want it, and occasions the demanding of

too unreasonable securities, which inforces men to engage their friends, as well as their lands, to satisfy scrupulous lenders; and hath so far weakened credit, as that a lender, in these days, will rather set at five per cent. to a city goldsmith, or scrivener, upon a note of his hand, than at six to a country gentleman on his mortgage, judgment, or statute, and with a prudent foresight too; for, in the one case, if his security proves defective, he spends, perhaps, all he hath to endeavour the recovery of it; and, in the other, being out of hopes, he is freed from further trouble or charge, and sits down by his first loss.

As the discovery of precedent incumbrances would be to the great benefit, safety, and satisfaction of purchasers and lenders; so would it prove no less advantageous to borrowers and sellers, by giving them credit to raise money on sale, or engagement of their lands, as occasion requires, without drawing in (and thereby often ruining) their friends to be engaged with them; or giving general securities by judgments, statutes, and recognizances, which attach their whole estates, and make them incapable of selling or disposing any part of it, upon what emergent occasions soever; this as to the sober and circumspect debtors.

Then, as for the young gallants, who know no more of attaining to estates, than the derivation of their descent, and, at sixteen years old, hop to the University, then, at nineteen, fly to London, where, by one-and-twenty, their uncurdled brains evaporating into froth and air, they, like young jackdaws, are enfranchised into the society of the old rooks of the city, who, having discovered their warm nests in the county, soon lead them into the snares and lime-twigs of judgments and statutes. The principal means of their delivery and preservation will be a timely discovery of their first engagement, which the thing proposed will effect; for, when once the incumbrance they create is discovered, by the entry of it in their own country, without which no considerable sum will be raised, then the parent, if living, is fairly forewarned to check the son's prodigality; if otherwise, the unthrift will be inforced to discharge his old engagement before his new will be taken; and the very apprehension of discovery will cause many to forbear those follies, which, though subject unto, they abhor to have known.

When an estate is once involved in unfathomed incumbrances, then it creates suits upon suits, the expence whereof soon devours all, without either satisfying the creditors, or leaving any thing to remain for the debtor.

It is very observable how the state and condition of the seller alters the rate and quickness of the sale.

If a person, reputed to be indebted, or engaged, offers land to sell, none will adventure to deal, for fear of precedent incumbrances, unless it be upon very great advantages of an under value, in regard of the danger; when as a man, void of that prejudice, may soon sell at the uttermost value.

There are persons who drive a trade in brokerage of money, whose course is this: Upon the application of a borrower, he finds out the money, proposes the security, and names himself for one. This double kindness obtains a bountiful reward out of the sum, and, likewise, undoubted counter-security, not only against this engagement, but also all others in future, for my broker intends not to desert his fresh man so. Then, for his general indemnity, he takes a lusty previous judgment of his friend, as more concealable than a statute, and, upon the credit of it, makes new supplies, from time to time, as occasion requires. When the old debt is called in, as it must be once a year, he engages a-new, taking up so much more money as will supply the present occasions, the borrower, and reward the broking-surety. If the principal and his co-engaged country securities, these things being reciprocal betwixt them, prove slack or defective, whereby the broking bondsman is hardly set upon, he resolves to submit to the law, and takes up his quarters in the Fleet or Marshalsees; and then, to extend his judgment, to gain some part of recompense for being undone by his kindness to his friend, whose estate is far short to recompense his damage, although he was never worth a groat more than what he got by these means. My application is, that, if these judgments came to be entered, persons of subsequent concernment would come to the discovery of them, and thereby avoid, or be timely relieved against them.

The difficulty to borrow money proceeds not from its scarcity, but the diffidence of good security; for it is generally known, that those who need it not, and have estates, may borrow what they please on easy terms, when as persons in debt cannot procure it without much trouble and charge.

If moneyed men could safely deal in purchases or mortgages of lands, the obstruction whereof is only concealed and undiscoverable incumbrances, they would not keep their treasure lying by them without profit to themselves, or use to the public, but set it abroad to benefit; and none, who are owners of land, could want money, at any time, to serve their occasions. This would promote trade and commerce betwixt all men.

The too frequent and abominable villainy of forging, erasing, altering, and antedating of conveyances, would be wholly prevented by the means of this registry.

It will very much assist executors to discover their testators debts of record, whereby to know how to make due administration with safety to themselves.

Objections may be made, which, though weak in themselves, yet some may think them fit to receive an answer: As

1. The matter proposed would discover men's estates to their prejudice, their debts would be made known, and so their credit and reputation weakened; and others, who desire to conceal their fortunes, would be discovered to the world, and thereby liable to taxes and burthensome offices, which now they avoid.

Answer. As to the first, the support of credit and repute, by having poverty undiscovered, is like the concealing of a wound till it comes to an incurable ulcer; and the effects of it can never recover the patient, but will at last destroy him, and deceive all who trust in him.

As for the other, it is most just and equitable, that they should bear and undergo taxes and burthens proportionable to their estates, and not lay it on the shoulders of those who are of less ability.

2d Ob. It would give opportunities to pick holes, and find out defects in men's conveyances.

Answer 1. Many persons, having once gotten a possession, hold by wrong, on pretence of conveyances which they have not, occasioning many suits for discovery thereof; which need not be, if the public registry did demonstrate it.

2. The registering may be brief and short, setting forth the effect of the conveyance. Besides, scarce any in these days do sell or grant land, without keeping an exact copy or counterpart, by which defects, in case there be any, will more appear, than it can do by the registry:

3d Ob. It would put purchasers to an unnecessary trouble and charge.

Answer. The charge will be inconsiderable to the great satisfaction they receive, by being freed from the danger of precedent titles; and the trouble cannot be much, when an office for the purpose is kept in the shire-town, or chief city of the county.

There is yet another objection, which, though perhaps it will not be openly owned, yet may covertly prove more obstructive than all the rest; and that is, the growing students of the law, who observe, with admiration, the vast wealth and honour acquired by their predecessors in their functions, may see cause of despairing the like to themselves, if this preventive remedy is set on foot. But the genuine and candid exposition of the law's use and intention, forbids all contradiction of what tends to the public tranquillity and welfare; and, therefore, I hope, there

needs not much to be said in confutation of what will not be publicly asserted.—And this I dare aver that many learned lawyers have been deceived in their purchases, by precedent titles of the very money which they got in controverting the like cases for their clients.

Having thus far discoursed of the great benefit, and, indeed, absolute necessity of what is proposed, I shall add my conjectures of an order, manner, and likewise the charge in execution of the business in hand.

1. That the registry be kept in the shire-town, or chief city of each county, and all incounities of cities and towns, saving some great cities particularly to be mentioned, be included within the out county, it being not worth the attendance for some incounities alone.

2. That the entry of each deed, grant, fine, common recovery, will, and conveyance be in large books of royal paper bound, which are more durable than parchment, and to contain only the date, parties names, consideration, lands granted, to whom, for what term or estate, what uses, upon what conditions, or limitations, and the endorsement or subscription of witnesses, omitting all other covenants; and this is to be done briefly and concisely, only the lands granted to be full and at large, for expedition-sake; the purchaser may bring an abstract with him, which being compared and examined by the register, and the deed signed by him, the entry may be made by the abstract.

3. If the deed contains lands in several counties, then an entry to be made in each county, as to so much as lies within the same.

4. As for judgments, statutes, and recognizances to be briefly entered with their dates, number, rolls, and courts where recorded, in such and so many counties, as the cognisor's lands do lie in; and, in case of subsequent purchases, then where, when, and as often as such purchases shall be made, for the discovery whereof, the creditor or purchaser is to take care at his peril.

5. As for copyhold estates, they are always conveyed openly in the Lord's court, by way of surrender, and therefore need no other discovery; but, in case of leases made, or terms granted by deed of copyhold estates, by the Lord's license, or otherwise, those to be registered.

6. This registering not to be used as binding evidence of the making or execution of any deed (in regard it is done at the instance of the grant, in the grantor's absence) but only to serve for a discovery of it to such as shall be concerned.

7. To the end the present generation may reap some benefit of this work; that all deeds, assurances, and real incumbrances,

made or created since the year 1660, be registered within a year, at the peril of the grantees or cognisees being postponed.

8. That all other registries be made within four months after the date, and then to be effectual as from the date, at the peril of being postponed to all intervening before it is registered, but not to be forecluded of registering at any time, running the hazard of postponing. And if any will so far rely upon his security, and his granter or cognisor's integrity, without registering it, to stand good against all but creditors and purchasers.

9. That an exact alphabet be kept of all the granters and cognisors names, with their titles and additions, and the number or folio wherein their art is registered. And, in regard some persons are called by several surnames, with alteration of title and addition, that for better assurance, another alphabet be kept of the names of the towns and places wherein the lands granted do lie, for both these alphabets together must be irrefragable.

10. As for fees of the office: Every entry, not exceeding three sheets, each sheet containing twelve lines, and eight words in every line, two shillings, and for every sheet exceeding, six pence.

For the alphabeting of each entry, six pence.

For a search and sight of the entry, for every ten years, five shillings; and, if for any less number of years, eight pence for each year.

For copies of every sheet written as aforesaid, sixpence.

This important document will, we hope, pave the speedy establishment of institutions so much a desideratum in the judicial system of this province.

Chronological History of the various attempts made to discover a NORTH WEST PASSAGE from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from the earliest period to the present time.

No. I.

As much interest prevails throughout the world, but more especially in Great Britain and its dependencies, regarding the probability of a NORTH WEST PASSAGE, and the consequent success of the present Polar expeditions, under the orders of government, a short statement of what has already been done towards the attainment of so desirable a *desideratum*, may not prove unacceptable to our CANADIAN readers, as their country, from containing, or at least bounding the great object of investigation, may be said to be the scene of the labour and activity of those in pursuit of the discovery. Without entering into such discussions as would lead to the consideration, whether the palm of the original discovery of America be due to Columbus or the Scandinavian pirates, we shall confine ourselves at present to a succinct statement of all those expeditions which have been sent out at different periods, by companies and individuals, as well as by governments, from the earliest notices to be found on the subject in history, down to those later, and certainly more interesting journals which have been published within these few years.

Of all the geographical problems that have engaged the talents of the scientific in Europe for some centuries past, none with which we are acquainted, deserves more the attention of the first maritime power in the world than the discovery of a North West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; nor are we aware that, in a period of such profound peace as the present, our naval supremacy and wealth could possibly be better applied, than in enlarging the boundaries of science, and making ourselves first in arts as we are in arms.

A North West Passage was, for many years, supposed to be a mere philosophical speculation, or, at best, but an Utopian scheme, possessing no advantages worthy the attention of men of capital and interest; but the days of such narrow prejudices have gone by and departed "like the baseless fabric of a vision." The arguments peculiar to such sentiments are now only used by those whom neither reason nor argument, however forcible, can convince. To their great honour, the British government have always shewn themselves superior to such confined views; and, in accordance with that liberal spirit by which they have ever been characterized in all matters connected with humanity and civilization, we sincerely hope they will continue to send out expedition upon expedition until the grand object be

either accomplished, or declared, by good demonstration, to be wholly impracticable. Such attempts are honourable even in their failure, and if new countries are not discovered and territories acquired by each succeeding voyage, still the stock of knowledge which must thereby necessarily be added to the researches of mankind in general, and to the nautical profession in particular, must prove extremely advantageous, and become the source of direction and instruction to future explorers. Another object has been urged against the propriety of continuing these hazardous expeditions on the ground of the many failures which have already been experienced, which, say the cavalists, is such as to preclude all hope than any attempt of the present day can ultimately succeed. If such an objection were tenable, even in the remotest degree, much of the knowledge which we enjoy in the present age would have been lost to the world. The paramount cause to which these failures are to be attributed is the glaring want of preparation, and carelessness as to future exigencies which uniformly characterized the first expeditions fitted out for exploring the northern regions; but these were blemishes which are not now to be calculated upon by those who are unwilling that the expeditions should be continued, for every possible convenience that human invention or ingenuity can devise are lavished with a liberality and magnificence in every respect worthy of the British government. If, then, the hopes of centuries have a chance of being realized, they will in all probability be so by that intrepid officer who is now braving the terrors of those regions which are so much the object of investigation and scientific research.

In drawing up the following sketch, we have not aimed at great minuteness, but have merely attempted to lay before our readers the general progress of arctic discovery; and if a good map be perused along with this sketch, the results of each particular voyage may be easily traced. This will also enable the reader to follow with accuracy the journals which have lately been published by order of the Admiralty, in which are recorded the greatest discoveries that have been made since the days of Cook.

A. D. 861. About this time, it appears, by many records deserving of credit, and by various traditions still existing in Denmark and Iceland, that a Scandinavian pirate, whose name is unknown, in proceeding on a cruising voyage to the Faroe islands, was driven off his course for some days by a severe gale of easterly wind, and at last fell in with a large island which from its appearance he called *Snowland*.

861. A Swede, by name Gardar Suaffarson, was, by the hopes of gain induced to undertake a voyage in search of this newly discovered island. The event of his voyage was his spending the winter there, and on his safe return home to Sweden, to induce one Flocko or *Flokko* to try his fortune in the new country.

865. This *Flokko*, allured by the flattering tales of Suaffarson, sailed to the Island, and there, like his predecessor, spent a winter, but on his return to his native country, held out a less inviting picture than Gardar. He however changed the name of the island to *Iceland*.

874. No farther mention is made of this island till the year 874, when it appears that Ingolf and Lief or Hiorleif, two Scandinavians flying from the vengeance of Harold Harfagre, King of the Norwegians, whose displeasure they had incurred, landed on the southern part of the island. Many families of respectability followed them from Norway and settled there. These emigrants found ruins, &c. which induced them to believe that it had been previously inhabited.

982. A period of upwards of a hundred years elapses without our being able to mention any discovery either accidental or premeditated. About this time Thorwald and Eric Rauda, commonly called the Redhead, fled to Iceland from Scandinavia on account of a murder they had been concerned in. Eric not being inclined to settle in this land of his adoption set out the same year on a voyage to the westward, and fell in with those parts of Greenland now known in many maps by the names of *Herjolf's Ness* and *Eric's Sound*. The ideas entertained by many, that Greenland was known to the ancients previous to the year we have here marked down, appear to be rather unsatisfactory, and the bull of Pope GREGORY IV. dated in 834, wherein Greenland and other northern countries are mentioned, is at once apparently false and fabricated.

1001. Herjolf and Biorn, his son, set off on a trading voyage; but in a severe gale which they experienced, they were separated, and soon after meeting with a continuation of adverse weather, Biorn found himself on the coast of Norway and Herjolf on that of Greenland. After repairing the damages he had sustained, Biorn set sail to the westward in the hopes of finding his father. Another storm overtook this mariner, and blowing his vessel for a great many days towards the south-west, brought him within sight of a plain level country. He did not stop to make particular discoveries at that time, but hurried away to Iceland, whence in a short time he set sail in company with Lief the son of Eric, already mentioned, in order to search for and examine

the newly discovered country. Their discoveries were rather extended, for in the accounts of their expedition it appears that, at one place, they ascended a river which issued out of a lake, and found the country abounding with a species of wild vine, and they thence called the new country *Vineland*. From the botanical descriptions of the plants they met with, the general description they gave of the country, and various other circumstances too tedious to mention, many are disposed to believe this land of Biorn or *Vineland* to be what was afterwards more fully discovered by the Cabotas, and now known by the name of *Newfoundland*. We may here mention that all the settlements that had been formed at various periods at Greenland by people from Norway, Denmark, Iceland, &c., have been destroyed, probably by irruptions of tribes of wandering Esquimaux, and at the present day the remains of encampments, supposed to have belonged to some of the Danish settlers, have been discovered by the indefatigable Mr. Scoresby, whose works we are sorry to say are not sufficiently well known to the scientific of every country.

1380. Many historians mention about this period, two characters, Venetians by birth, by name Antonio and Nicolo Zeno, enjoying for some time the confidence of a prince called Zichmni, whose kingdom seems to have been the Ferroe Islands. Under the charge of the Zenoes many discoveries, especially of a new country called *Estotiland*; are alledged to have been made, but the improbable fictions which seem to deck the tales of these adventurers, though they have been attempted to be explained; are such as to throw a doubt or mystery over their accounts. We shall therefore put no stress upon the voyages of the Zenoes.*

1467. The voyages which had been undertaken by the Portuguese under various reigns, finally produced the discovery of the route to India by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. This immediately roused the cupidity of other nations to make discoveries and acquire territories abroad, in order to carry on an extensive traffic with the natives. A Genoese of the name of *Christovallo Colon*, or as we generally term him CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, performed those celebrated voyages which has fixed around his name the halo of immortality. As his voyages are well known, and as they produced nothing more immediately regarding our subject, we refrain from mentioning them.

* Some authors attribute the discovery of this same *Estotiland* to a Pole of the name of Selave, in 1477.

1496. After the splendid discoveries of Columbus, which secured to Spain a kingdom in the new world, the eyes of all nations seemed to be opened and all attempted to vie with one another in maritime discovery. Under the patronage, and protection of Henry the Seventh of England, John and Sebastian Cabota, by birth *Venetians*, either singly or collectively performed two voyages to the westward, in one of which they touched at *Newfoundland*, supposed to have been discovered by Biorn as already mentioned. Some authors mention that they brought over four natives of the land they had been supposed to discover. The other voyage produced nothing interesting, as no mention of it is made in most authors. Finding on their return that the English government were rather lukewarm in the cause, they went over and joined the Spanish service.

1500. Gaspar Cortereal, a gentleman in the Portuguese service, sailed along the most of the eastern coast of Newfoundland, and the opposite shores which he discovered, now called *Labrador*, but which in many old maps is called Cortereal or Terra Cortercalis. In a few years after the voyage of Cortereal, (1504-08) we find that the Banks of Newfoundland were frequented by fishermen from Normandy and Brittany. Charlevoix in his *Histoire de Nouvelle France** would wish to convince his reader that the Portuguese, never had an establishment in Newfoundland, alledging, that brought up in so luxurious a climate as that of their native home, they would be almost terrified at the idea of existing in a country, where the land is more than half the year covered with snow, and whose inhabitants were possessed of no other riches than the mere furs which clothed their bodies. Whatever may be the assertion in this instance of Charlevoix, an authority in most respects to be venerated, we are rather disposed to believe from other documents that they formed some temporary establishments which were soon after abandoned.

We have now brought down the voyages of discovery to that of Jacques Cartier, a person famous in the history of this country, a voyage which commences an epoch in the annals of the North West Passage, where the details of the expedition are not so obscure and uncertain as the many legends and traditions which must constitute the history of those who have just mentioned. In this second epoch, if we may be allowed the expression, we find Cartier, Hudson, Baffin and Davis, voyagers, who have rendered themselves immortal by their cool

* Charlevoix Hist. de Nouv. France : Tom. 1. p. 3.

intrepidity and daring in braving the dangers of an unknown and an arctic sea, in their endeavours to extend the boundaries of science, and to float the meteor flag of England in the uttermost parts of the world. The third epoch will consist of those comparatively modern adventurers, whose journals have been published under the direction of the admiralty, giving more ample details and more perfect accounts than those of the former period, such as the voyages of Phipps, Ross, Parry, Franklin and Lyon.

T. R.

'TIS SPRING.

'Tis Spring—the balmy season comes
When flowrets deck the verdant ground,
When Flora waves her gaudy plumes,
And strews her sweet perfume around.

Her locks are steep'd in liquid pearl,—
The morning tears Aurora shed ;
Her couch is moist with fragrant dews,
And incense breathes around her bed.

Bright Sol, the glorious King of Day,
While mounting up the azure plain,
Salutes her with his mildest ray,
And smiles upon her fairy train.

The western breezes kiss the ground
Where'er her rosy feet have trod,
Inhale its balmy streams, and drink
Life's fresh elixir from the sod.

She holds her courts in gayest meads—
Sweet innocence alone is there ;
Her rosy train is all delight ;
Her handmaids blushing, blooming, fair.

Fain would I clasp her fairy form ;
Fain would I kiss her cherub lip ;
Imbibe the rills of life from thence,
And health from the pure fountain sip.

ERIEUS.

THE LAWYER'S VIEW OF THE INFERNAL REGIONS.

I am a lawyer, enjoying a practice sufficiently extensive to indulge myself in that most innocent, if not delicious of all luxuries, a nap after dinner, in conformity to the good old specific for digestion laid down in the "*Nursery Companion*,"—"after dinner sit a while." I was sitting a few days ago in my great arm chair, relaxing into indolence of mind and body, when my thoughts happened to turn in their drowsy mood upon the non-performance of duties which we incur as members of the same great family, and beings who should be subject to the golden rule of "doing unto others as we would have others to do unto us." Following these thoughts I sunk into sleep so gradually and quietly, that the train of my reflections, instead of being broken, was changed into a dream, of which I shall endeavour to sketch an outline.

I thought the Genius of Litigation stood before me. He was, however, a personage of so extraordinary an appearance, that I shall make no attempt at a particular description of him. He certainly was not of human aspect, and it is equally certain, that he did not resemble any individual in the Elfen Mythology, of which we have any record, or

"Of airy elves, by moon-light shadows seen,
The silver token, and the circled green"

so numerous in popular tradition, superstition, and dreams. Assured of this, I have since read with attention King James' Demonology, in order if possible to procure some insight with regard to this mysterious being, but all in vain. Even the sapient monarch himself could afford no clue to my inquiries. It was not the "dusk and awful figure" of Byron's Manfred; nor yet the ghost of "Thomas Gardener." He did not come in big wig and standing collar. There was, it is true, a rustling heard when he moved; but it was not the rustling of a silk gown. He was an original—an unique, or, *vulgo vocato*, an "odd fish." In short, for some picture must be drawn of this *non-descript*—he was to all appearance, a huge vivified bundle of papers—a locomotive declaration—an ambulatory *Bill of costs*. The last material in his appearance, however, though constituting those parts of him which in a mortal would be called the Ventricle and Abdomen, could only be discerned by an experienced eye, and was merely betrayed by a furtive 6s. 8d. which occasionally glimmered across this part of his body. As to his phiz, there was little to notice in it, save a mouth, which, in fact, seemed most illegally to have trespassed upon the rights and privile-

ges of the other features. Into this capacious crater, a meagre looking, half-starved wretch, who suddenly started up beside the genius, was continually thrusting bank-notes and money-bags, which were devoured with a truly legal voracity.

I gazed methought in wonder upon this singular apparition, and waited in anxious silence to hear the tones of his voice and listen to the errand which had drawn him from his abode. At length a noise like that produced by the rustling of papers broke forth, and the Genius began to address me. "Mortal," said he, "I am the evil Genius of thy profession. I am he who lures the miserable sons of men to cast their wealth and enjoyments into the Bathos of useless litigation, in the vain hope that they will rise from its fathomless abyss to meet their greedy grasp increased in value and sweetened by revenge. Behold," added he, turning to the figure beside him, "the fatal consequences!" It was, indeed, the most hideous countenance I ever looked upon. The long agony of suspense had deeply furrowed it with the lines of the worst passions of the human heart. Fear, rage, revenge and avarice had set their seal upon it, and stamped it with the impress of furious despair. He was clad in the filthy garments of extreme poverty, yet continued incessantly to ply his companion with money. I was gazing in stupid horror upon this picture of misery, when the Genius, in the same rustling tone, commanded me to follow him. I thought I did so through devious and trackless paths, until we stood upon a boundless plain so barren as to be incapable of producing aught to gratify the appetite or delight the eye; all the herbage seemed to spring in a blighted state out of the ground, and, as far as the eye could reach, nothing remained to cherish or revive it—a death-like desolation pervading the whole scene. I turned to my conductor with an enquiring air. "This," said he, "is a part of the infernal regions." "The infernal regions!" exclaimed I—" 'tis impossible: here are no burning lakes—no sulphurous odour—no tormenting fiends. You deceive me, Sir; we have seen no Charon, passed no Styx; would you make Homer and Virgil liars? Would you accuse the *soi-disant* "pius Æneas" of falsehood?" "Silence," said the Genius, in the tremendous tone of a sheet of parchment,—“I tell thee this is that portion of the infernal regions appropriated for the punishment of those whose vices on earth have been rather negative than positive; who are punished rather for neglect of duty than commission of crime, though both are sometimes so connected as to be incapable of separation. They wander over this comfortless region, groaning alternately under a morbid melancholy, and mad despair, caused by the continual consciousness of a mispent life;—proceed and you

shall witness their torments." I did so and I suddenly found myself in the midst of an immense number of people who were scattered in groups over this boundless plain. I was somewhat puzzled, however, to find, that most of those whom I saw are now living and in good health; but I soon forgot this perplexity in the intense interest with which I observed them. I thought that as in this upper world the duties of those individuals who are engaged in the same occupation and move in the same circle bear a strong relation to each other, so in those lower regions the spirits were distributed into classes according to their rank and employment during their existence here.

Thus I saw groups of Nobles strolling wan and squalid, followed by the ghosts of domestic and public duties; members of parliament dogged by inconsiderate votes, among which I thought I discerned some upon the UNION, and some upon the Judicature Bills, though I cannot be positive as to this. There were magistrates haunted by violated rules of police, dirty streets, sleeping watchmen, lightless lamps, with the ghosts of sturdy beggars and intolerable stenches. I saw merchants accompanied by cheated creditors, and ruined debtors, who had been left to rot in prison; tradesmen, with all the petty lies of which they had been guilty, dancing around them in grim array. I thought I also met females of all ranks, from the lady of *haut ton* to the priestess of the tub. The former were haunted by the shadows of murdered time, neglected education, and ungoverned passions, a great part of which, I understood from the Genius, were those of their children who had been sacrificed at the shrine of dissipation. In the train of the middle class of females were found idleness, extravagant dress, family wrangling, scandal, gadding, &c. &c. The tormentors that surrounded the women were, in fact, as various as their characters and circumstances. There were milliners, accompanied by extravagant fashions, and false taste; washerwomen struck aghast by yellow linen and torn shirt-ruffles;—in a word, there was no rank in life absent from this scene of wretchedness and its appropriate attendants were allotted to each; and thus, I thought, they wandered on without cessation, sometimes driven to desperation by the continual mementos of an unimproved existence, and anon relapsing into their former moping depression. I turned away disgusted from the sight of so much misery, and was about to desire the Genius to conduct me back to the earth, when I was suddenly borne along by him to a more distant part of the plain, where there was greater bustle and noise than among any of the other groups. Upon a nearer approach I perceived that this new throng

was composed of the souls of lawyers, surrounded, as they frequently are on earth, by innumerable unmeaning words and idle quibbles. The space above their heads was filled by every kind of law instrument mentioned in the *procédure du Châtelet*, though bills of costs seemed to hold precedence over them all, and were flying about in every direction, causing such confusion as to banish the possibility of thought. These spirits, however, were not sunk into that stupor for which most of the others were distinguished; but were continually bellowing out and chattering in the most furious manner imaginable. Having observed them a few minutes in silence, I cast my eyes a little farther on, and discovered comparatively a very small number standing aloof from the rest, apparently suffering more than any I had hitherto seen. I immediately perceived that this increase of misery arose from a paper borne by each, which appeared to be of an enormous weight, and which they in vain endeavoured to get rid of. Every time they felt its weight increased by their struggles, they would utter the most horrid cries, and were driven to the utmost desperation. I once involuntarily started forward to relieve the one nearest me of his painful load, when to my utter astonishment and grief, I beheld in the wretch before me, one of my most intimate and particular friends.

I gazed wildly about and soon ascertained, that the spirits of whom he was one, were those of the gentlemen of the Bar, many of whom I knew to possess a high reputation for moral principles and conduct. Having eagerly demanded the cause of this aggravation of punishment, and what this singular document could be which weighed so heavily upon them, my conductor, in his usual voice, but rather more abruptly, replied, "Those are the Indentures of those youths who have paid fees to these careless mortals for instructing them in the science of the law; they have neglected to do so, and these indentures loaded with the fees paid, now continually haunt them for negligence which has been the ruin of many placed under their charge." The terrific frowns of the Genius at this time, and the upbraidings of conscience, which now arose in my own bosom for a similar neglect of duty, caused me to start so suddenly, that I awoke, and was beyond measure delighted to find myself comfortably seated in my easy chair, surrounded by my books and papers. I almost unconsciously thanked heaven, that there was no copy of my students' indentures nearer than the Prothonotary's Office. This dream, however, left so strong an impression upon my imagination, that, before leaving my chair, I made a very solid determination to reform my conduct towards my students, and endeavour, by all possible means, to make up to them

the loss of time they had already suffered from my negligence.

I immediately commenced a system of inquiry into their studies, and devoted a portion of my labour to conveying to them information upon the most important branches of their profession—to pointing out those parts of it to which they ought particularly to apply themselves—and giving them also some advice with regard to the distribution of their attention to miscellaneous studies. I have in short taken means, which will, I hope, prevent the waste of time and labour which the studious undergo, and which may at the same time serve to reclaim those of less industrious habits, and which might otherwise pave the way to idleness and dissipation. I can now conscientiously say, that the hours which I have devoted to these purposes, have been amply repaid by the increased interest which my clerks have taken in my concerns, and the alacrity they display in executing any piece of business that is entrusted to them. Instead of strolling about the streets, engaging in idle and perhaps vicious conversation, they are always at hand to perform with cheerfulness and despatch whatever is necessary. As often as possible they are employed in the attainment of professional or other useful information; and promise, by their assiduity, to become ornaments of their profession, and valuable members of society.

Such being the case, I have thought it a duty incumbent upon me, to publish the beneficial effects arising from the conduct I have so lately adopted, as well as the cause of its adoption; and should any gentleman of the bar think proper to follow my example, I shall feel that I have not only improved myself upon the lesson taught me by my dream, but have saved others from the pain of being haunted by the shadows of a duty, the neglect of which must be productive of many evils and vices, of which the effect is not confined to one or more individuals, or the present period of time; but which deeply interests the reputation of the country, and the respectability of the rising generation.

THE SPIRITS OF DARKNESS.

Distarbers of the western wave, the midnight breezes sweep
 Along the vale where bathed in mist the trembling moon-beams sleep ;
 The silver clouds surcharged with light to dusker realms are bearing
 Th' effulgence of the eastern moon bright queen of night appearing.

By yonder grove are shadows slowly moving to and fro,—
 Light spirits of the silver mist all whiter than the snow—
 What voice is that upon the gale?—what hand the leaves is shaking?
 The drowsy world is all asleep.—What living things are waking?

They move upon the dewy air—they hide them in the vale!—
 Their voice is on the distant stream, their sigh is on the gale!
 The children of the dark-browed night, or of old times creating,
 The secrets of eternity are on their silence waiting.

From caverns of the dark-blue sea they come in robes of state,
 In yonder glen where Eblis holds her shadowy throne they wait ;
 In clouds like locusts o'er the Nile from every clime they're meeting,
 And every blast of sullen night repeals their moody greeting.

Their council-hall yon fav'rite bower where tales of love are told
 When at setting sun the shepherd blithe goes homeward from the fold,
 No tales of love are whispered now, but Fate's decrees are telling,—
 Seek not the midnight crimes to read that on their tongues are swelling.

Ah me! what hovering shades are those careering in the air?—
 There are forms of death, and forms of life, and forms divinely fair :—
 Oh! these are dreams of young delight for maiden on her pillow,
 And those are battles, storms and death for seaman on the billow.

Now in the moon's reclining beams, by yonder hillock green,
 Amid the fragrant bloom of flowers are visions dimly seen :—
 Ah! happy sprites are busy there all in the moonlight's sporting,
 The gleams of bliss, sweet tales of love, and golden dreams reporting!

Thou moon! that from the eastern clime begin'st thy bright career,
 Revisiting night's loveliness through all thy radiant sphere :—
 Oh! bear me in thy folds of light wherever thou art travelling,
 The wonders of the peopled gloom—night's mysteries unravelling.

I PRITHEE SLEEP AWAY.

I prithee sleep away,
 Avaunt thee, leaden God ;
 Leave, leave mine humble lids I pray,
 Go teach a King to nod.

Go shake thy downy wing
 O'er the poor love sick wight,
 And to his visioned fancy bring
 His image of delight.

Go hang o'er danger's son
 And calm his troubled breast,
 That ere his stormy race be run,
 He once may taste of rest.

Go smooth the villain's couch,
 And hide his cow'ring eye ;
 Canst thou do that?—no sleep avouch
 'Tis needless all to try.

Wan Fever's ghastly child
 Will greet thee with delight ;
 O ! go and spread thine influence mild
 To close his burning sight.

Fly to the dungeon's cell,
 And cast thy placid trance
 O'er him whose startling funeral knell
 Shall meet the morning's glance.

O ! haste thee, haste away,
 Quick, quick, the moments fly ;
 Chain fast his thoughts, though morning gray
 Shall rouse him but to die.

Capricious God, thou'rt gone,
 Thanks to mine humble lay,
 And I my weary task may con,
 By the pale taper's sickly ray,
 Till aching eye and throbbing head
 Shall bid thee welcome to my bed.

K.

THE VISION.

I.

To dream,—'tis when our fancy stirs within
 That buoyant spirit of the soul which soars
 Whilst Reason's faculties are deaden'd all ;—
 'Tis as the dew of night, when Nature rests
 Silent and unperceiv'd, it steals along,
 And cheers or chills as its soft vapours fall ;—
 It brings the visions of remembrance far,—
 It wakens shadows of reality ;—
 'Tis (tho' the heart's at rest to guide)—the soul
 Doth wander and create the forms of things,
 And cradles in itself a world of scene.

Methought reposing from the noontide's heat
 O'er canopied by leaves, whose gentle stir
 Caught by the motion of the passing breeze
 Whisper'd a silence to the scene around ;—
 So listfully serene ;—far on the bound
 Of the horizon shone the burnish'd sea
 The beams reflecting of the king of day ;
 Each thought came gently rippling on my mind
 As its calm, undulating curl of wave ;—
 'Twas solitude in splendour,—lest to hold
 Unspeaking argument with nature round
 And dreams of converse 'twixt the heart and brain.
 Methought I gaz'd,—when from the wild ascent
 Bent to this still retreat a form appear'd,
 Abstracted from the scene he seem'd to muse
 As if an inward phantasy of mind
 All sense of soul absorb'd, and now would pause
 Then straightway on.

And now he gain'd the spot
 Where listfully I lay in idle wonder ;—
 He paus'd,—his eye met mine,—and as unus'd
 To know the scrutiny of any look
 All suddenly he turn'd to Earth again.
 The youth just verg'd to manhood,—but few more
 Than twenty summers seem'd to have roll'd on,
 Since first their light shone on him ;—keen the eye
 Which spoke of indetermin'd, pensive thought,
 His darken'd hair in rich profusion veil'd
 O'er his high forehead ;—sunburnt too his cheek
 Whilst a bright glow, at times enrich'd its hue.
 There was that pensive sorrowfulness of mind
 With deep determination fix'd withal,
 Which told of feelings, high, and quick, and warm,
 No passive, listless temperament of soul.

II.

My dream had chang'd ;—the youth was seated by,
 Tho' it seem'd strange in one like him to hold
 Communionship of ill to stranger ear,
 Yet as 'twere graven deeply on my mind,

This tale he told :—

Free as the boundless main
Whose waters roll'd incessant and uncurb'd,
The boy had launch'd upon Life's troubled wave
With thoughts too glowing for a selfish world ;—
He had not wealth, or honours to uphold
The outward gaudiness to which vain man
Pays meek obeisance,—but he had a soul
Which would not stoop to any son of Earth
Save distant courtesy,—when in the crowd
Of an all heartless throng he caught a smile
Which beam'd a moment there, then fled again.
For solitude he lov'd ;—and he would sit
Hard by the ruins of an ancient mound
When the last parting rays of sunshine lent
Their hues of gold to Nature ;—and to him
There was no joy like this,—to be alone
For meditations meed,—no jarring sound
Of mortal voice to vibrate on his soul
In discord with the thoughts he lov'd to hold.
Yet in this love of loneliness there fram'd
His heart was prone to one soft thrill withal ;
And Love, that sovereign passion of mankind,—
Nor weak, nor wise, escap'd the fervour'd glow
In him ignited as a parched herb
At once all flame ;—'twere strange, yet so it was,
For sombre aspects would flit o'er his brow
As he had known not this, one fair feeling there.
But marvel not of this ;—'tis not the smile
That outward broidery of the cheek which wring
The essence of the heart,—for they who dwell,
And hold in bondage meditation's task
Are prone the pulse of feeling most.

And he held commune of one being,—fair
But fantastic as a Summer's vision ;—
Her eye's bright glance how reach'd it others' hearts
Yet came not from her own ;—and on her cheek
The lily and the rose were blest ;—fairer
Than Parian mould of form and yet as cold :—
And he had lov'd her till he found her heart
But prone to a slow listlessness of love
No more ;—this, to his ardent soul of thought
(Expanding in its love as the bright flower
'To morning's sunbeams) check'd all its blossom
And the soft dews of feelings there enshrin'd
Now froze to icicles, which hung around,
'Till *one* he saw, who melted them away !

III.

My dream had chang'd ;—transported to the spot
I saw the youth and maiden in her pride
Who wrought this softer feeling in his frame ;—
And, oh his soul how thrill'd its softness now

In gazing o'er that Lady of his love.
The rose just waken'd to its opening bloom
Had nought mere beauteous to the gazer's sight,—
Or ye have seen the rainbow's glowing arch
In all its splendour,—each hue how varied
Yet how bright,—blended in heav'nly softness
Lovely and fascinating,—such her rays
Of sweet expression,—beauty, mildness,—grace,
Love, look and tenderness imparadis'd ;—
And this were feeble,—to enhance her charms
Words have but weak alliance to the soul
To carry all the force and will of picturing !

And he did love her for her virtues, more
Than for her ardent beauty,—oft in smiles
In interchange of look which more enforce'd
Than words could speak ;—and h's were all that pass'd,
Yet 'twere enough,—imagination's power
In him was bright and glowing,—and it told
A tale of hopefulness and happier days
And wrought a spell of calmness o'er his breast.

For his lone soul how throb'd its inward pulse
To have one being in this heartless world
To him all rapture ;—to unbosom all
Of joy or grief, or hope or fear, or aught
Which the soul yearns to commune, yet distinct
Too selfish man,—but oh in woman's breast
'Tis to create a world for him alone,—
Sympathy in joy and care and sorrow.
'Tis to alienate from the sordid part
Where words are merely utterance giv'n aloud
Yet empty as an echo,—and a smile
Seen as a sunbeam o'er the water's face,
But cold and dreary in the depths below.

So yearn'd his soul,—Time flew on Iris wing,
And summer cheer'd the heav'ns with its beams,
The flowers with fragrance balsam'd all the air,
It was all brightness, even as their love
Which harmoniz'd with ev'ry feature round.

IV.

My dream had chang'd ;—'twas Autumn and the leaves
Fell from the trees fast rustling in the wind
Their emerald tints embrown'd or blanch'd with rain
Or redden'd with November's wintry blast.
There came a man of years, whose steadfast brow
Spoke knowledge of the interests of the world,
Talent and science and such deeper lore
Which long communion with mankind conveys.
The maiden stood beside him, all in tears,
Sighs which evince deep sorrow, and the loss

Of what the heart had treasur'd long within,
 Upon that face which late all smiles appear'd
 There was a tender agony,—convulsed
 As if necessity and love, in arms
 Wrestled against each other and became
 Not masters of themselves, but her ;—then came
 'The iron of years and gaz'd upon her brow
 In pityness and grief and press'd her cheek
 In mild affection,—then spake he some words
 Whose import drew forth tears,—abundant tears ;
 'Twas as some spring which (when first open'd) burst
 Its fount of waters o'er the spot around —
 So wept the maid,—a younger Niobé,
 Her cheek quite blanch'd with sadness,—whilst her
 tears
 Seem'd as if they would sob her soul away !

The youth approach'd,—'twas not th' o'erbounding
 step
 Late went to gain that threshold,—but his form
 Slowly and sadly with a brow o'erbent
 In tenderness, and ang'ly faltering came
 And came, and sojourn'd but awhile,—and yet
 There seem'd a wish to linger there,—alas
 'Twas Feeling harping still,—whilst Hope forsook
 And Sorrow silenc'd ;—then straightway he went
 Where menials held a courser,—it was one,
 That maid had often praised before and lov'd
 Because—why, will not ardent love enhance
 The smallest slightest thing which leads the thoughts
 Linking it to the shine of its affections ?—
 He pass'd that threshold and methought the steed
 Then turn'd towards it where full oft before
 His course was wont to lead ;—but suddenly
 The loosen'd rein impatiently was chock'd,
 The goading spur enfix'd, and swift as clouds
 Borne on the loose wing'd herald of the wind
 He sped afar :—alas, he could not gaze
 Else had his heart o'erpower'd shewn too much grief.
 For she was all that Hope had held for him ;
 'The starbeam to the magnet of his soul,—
 The fountain whence the current of his thoughts ;
 Yet in his heart he fault'rd one "Farewell ;"—
 The rolling ocean would too soon divide
 Him and the gleaming idol of his fancy.
 Yet, yet he went ;—methought I saw the bark
 (Spreading its ample canvass to the breeze)
 Scud to the fair and fresh'ning wind which blew
 And bore him fast from her and Hope afar ;
 At first broad swelling and majestic,—'till
 Fast less'ning to one speck, it died away.

V.

My dream had chang'd ;—there was a hurried mass
 Of images came o'er my sleep,—of war
 And warriors,—arms, and feats and feuds,—but all
 Confus'd and heap'd in fancy,—save at times
 The youth appear'd amidst the arm'd array
 But indistinct and unintelligible.
 When suddenly, I thought myself alone,
 Pacing the wild sea-beach,—the roaring waves
 (Late by some tempest rais'd)—fretted and foam'd
 Their fury on the stones and yellow sand ;—
 The lovely moon,—full, fair and glowing—sem'd
 (As verging towards her setting)—like a bride
 Stealing in chastness to her partner's bed.
 I turn'd towards the East and gaz'd,—a tinge
 Of rosy softness fring'd th'horison's bound
 And reddening onwards to a deeper dye
 The sun,—broad,—bright and brilliant soon appear'd
 To shed its genial influence o'er the world.
 Upon the waters I espied a boat,—
 The wind propitious bore it to the spot
 Where now I stood and gaz'd,—and nearing fast
 Its keel soon grated on the welcom'd shore.
 Two forms approach'd—behold the youth's was one,
 His looks were smiling, yet it was a smile
 Not brighter ting'd than moonbeams on a statue ;
 He spoke and commun'd long of former days
 And turning,—lo, the well-known threshold stood
 Full in our view,—and from it came a group
 Amongst whose numbers, was that maiden's form.
 They met,—but not as once they met, all smiles,—
 Yet o'er her features delicately wove
 Some far remembrance on the thrilling sense
 Of what her lips had spoken,—eyes reveal'd,—
 Smile told,—and heart had felt,—suffus'd her cheek
 With looks of its original sweetness.
 It was as such, which the fair rose receives
 When (from an interval of shadowy hours)
 The sun emits a ray which beams a while
 Then flits again.

The pulse's madd'ning play—
 The fervor'd throb,—the thoughts of glowing past,
 The hopeless flame,—the fear,—the fond reluctance
 Breathing from out the soul immortal,—yet
 Which tell us we are mortal,—these convince
 How Hope will play e'en when *the die is set* ;
 And such was pictur'd in his breast,—altho'
 Prudence could still, awe Love's impassion'd gasp.

VI.

My dream had chang'd ;—it was a calm retreat,
 Far from the noise of cities and of men,
 Where nought but birds and insects broke the mild
 And sunny stillness of the balmy air,—

A winding vale bounded on either side,—
 By green declivities, which trees o'erbranch'd
 With wild flowers at their roots,—whose soften'd tints
 Oft charm'd the leiterer in his evening walk.
 A lake embosom'd in its deepest glen
 Smooth as a mirror's surface and as bright
 Reflected Heaven and the circumbient scene,
 And there were tints of many colour'd hues,
 Cladding the young green trees ;—the face of Spring
 (Blossom'd in all its beauty) beam'd around.
 And here the youth and maiden came, and rov'd
 And linger'd in the path and cooling shade ;
 Whispering soft tales of fond and pure affection,
 Hearts speaking truth, which eyes and lips reveal'd
 And feeling happy in each other's smiles.
 Not as of late, when if their eyes but caught
 One glance, 'twas but a moment's, which betray'd
 Symptoms of buried love, kept fetter'd down
 By keen observance and stern kindred's power ;
 But now how wanton'd every wish to find
 Words and endearments to express the thro'ob
 Of long restrain'd affection,—now all smiles,
 All joy, —all looks which told their love would last.
 And thus it was,—when suddenly I woke
 And mus'd upon the dream,—'till sleep return'd
 Yet the same vision came across my sleep ;
 The youth,—and maiden rich in loveliness,
 Were met again, and each in each had charms,
 When as before my slumber ceas'd—'twere strange,
 Yet so it was in every word and feature
 Almost to say, as if such things had been.

ON THE PRIORITY OF GREEK STUDIES.*

A Græco sermone puerum incipere malo ; quia Latinus, qui pluribus in usu est, vel nobis nolentibus se præbet :—

Non longe Latina subsequi debent, et cito pariter ire. Ita fiet, ut cum æquali cura linguam utranque tueri cæperimus, neutra alteri officiat.—QUINTIL.

It has long been matter of deep regret, that among the various paths of science so successfully explored in general, comparatively few among us have pursued the track which leads to distinction in classical learning. The path, we know, to this proud station is arduous, and the eminence sufficiently difficult of ascent. Some few have indeed given splendid examples of perseverance, and have gained the summit with honour and advantage : many have been content with a precarious footing, or at best have but partially succeeded ; while by far the greatest portion have given up the undertaking in utter despair. It may not be uninteresting to enquire whether many of these difficulties do not arise from the manner in which the languages called *learned* are generally taught in this country. To omit in this place any notice of the Latin, it is to be feared that the length of time suffered to elapse before our youth are initiated even into the rudiments of Greek, is one reason why this language is frequently learned in a hasty and careless manner, and too often laid aside after it has answered its present purpose, admission to the university. By this fatal neglect, an opportunity is lost, never afterwards to be regained, of imprinting on the mind the most sublime and beautiful conceptions of human intellect ; the taste for antiquity itself is impaired, and classical learning viewed with sordid indifference :

Ignoti nulla cupido est.

The early age also, at which our young men are in the habit of entering the university, prevents in many cases, their being sufficiently grounded in this advantageous study : the prosecution of which afterwards is at all times interrupted by the multiplicity of knowledge, probably of more immediate and practical importance in his future career ; and the variety of mere ornamental

* This article has already been published in a respectable periodical work ; but from its importance to the youth of the present day in their search after classical knowledge, and having the authority of the author, we shall make no apology for republishing it in our pages ; trusting that the subject will generate that species of inquiry which it is so well calculated to excite.—EDITOR.

acquisitions, which at his age are considered necessary on his approaching debut on the grand stage.

But it is not solely on its own account that we regret Greek has not been more cherished among us. We lament it rather, as we conceive it utterly impossible without its assistance, to obtain a correct knowledge of Latin, a language by all considered absolutely necessary. Nay, we cannot expect *precision* in our own from any other than a Greek scholar, for there are many words* derived from that fountain which cannot be used in a peculiarly correct sense without a knowledge of their etymologies. Where are we to find the solution of the various technical terms used in every art and science, unless by referring to the source whence they have flowed down in the stream of ages? Latin, † in short, is but a dialect of the Greek; and has acquired from it all it possesses of the majestic, perspicuous, and beautiful. Nor is there between the languages and just comparison, the vigorous energy of the Greek as much excelling the elegance of Latin, as the bold hand of nature stamps upon its works a grandeur of impression far superior to the fancied improvements of modern art. Greek is indeed the Promethean torch to literature: without it all is lifeless and obscure; while its genial influence pervades, and gives light and animation to the remotest region of science.

We not only suggest, that the commencement of the study of this language is so long delayed with us, that previously to their entering college, it is almost impossible, with the means we have, to impart any thing like proficiency to our youth; but we will go much farther: we will boldly recommend that the preference should be given to it in priority of instruction over the Latin.—Let not our readers be startled, when we assure them we have made this a subject of long consideration. In other countries, as in the institution of De Trelleberg at Hofwyl, we have seen and heard of many instances in which this method of teaching the dead languages has been crowned with decisive success; and in this country, always keeping in mind the very imperfect manner in which, from circumstances, our youth at present study Greek, we are convinced much good would result from a change of system in this respect. We respect the venerable axioms consecrated by the judgment and practice of our ancestors; yet their dictates are not so arbitrary, nor their decisions so infallible as to forbid our exercising the privilege of judging for our-

* Græco fonte cadunt, parce detorta.—HOR.

† Linguæ Æolicæ sermo Latinus est simillimus.—QUINTIL.

selves. We call to mind that this weighty chain of prescription was forged in other times, and under other circumstances. Why then should we hesitate in refusing to drag it after us any longer, now that a change has taken place in many of the material causes of its first formation? It is evident that the practice of teaching Latin before Greek arose, not from the former being a *necessary* introduction to the latter, but because, from the nature of the times, and the ignorance of the period, it was of more general utility, and therefore better understood than Greek. Before the taking of Constantinople, such was the darkness of Europe as to this language, that Petrarch is said to have possessed the only copy of Homer to exist in Italy. He himself, scholar and poet as he was, did not begin the study of Greek until late in life; and the possession of such a manuscript must have been invaluable to an ardent spirit, before condemned to read the divine conceptions of the bard through the medium of a Latin translation. When the capital of the eastern empire fell into the hands of the Turks, Greek, before spoken there with correctness, and even Attic eloquence, by persons of rank, sunk into comparative obscurity. Notwithstanding the revival of classical learning, the invention of printing, and the patronage of the house of Medici, the removal of the Greek professors to Italy consequent to the fall of Constantinople, seems to have had little or no effect in establishing any very general study of the language. What was lately the most splendid, copious, and sublime of living languages, after twenty three centuries of fame, was suffered to perish through neglect; and became in a short time what it has ever since been considered, a dead language. In England we find that Greek was first introduced at Oxford by William Grocym, the friend of Erasmus, who was appointed the first professor about the year 1491. The study does not seem to have flourished for some years afterwards; and though, after a lapse of several years, we read in Ascham of the Queen's (Elizabeth) and lady Jane Grey's passion for Greek, we imagine that these were rather rare instances,* and more to be attributed to the tutor, than to the character of the times, or the sex's general studies. Previous to the reformation, many circumstances had conspired to give to the Latin great advantages over the Greek. The novelty of the latter in Europe, not assisted by the imperfect types in use, the excessive ignorance of the monkish patrons of literature, the jealousy of the conclave against the Greek church, and the vast authority of the Papal See, exerted, (with the splen-

*Joanna Lady Lumley translated three Orations of Isocrates into latin, and the Iphigenia of Euripides into English. She was the wife of Lord Lumley, and daughter of Lord Arundel. She died in 1620.

did exception of Leo X., and the other members of the Medicean family,) against the propagation of the Greek language, were obstacles not easily surmounted in those days of abject superstition. We remember to have read somewhere of a very learned and piously disposed monk, who thought it necessary to caution his devout hearers against *a new and profane language, then lately invented, called Greek!* From such guardians literature had nothing to expect. Classical learning was by them condemned, as destructive to true piety, and hostile to the theology of the church. In Germany, the use of the civil law was one of the first and chief causes of the study of the Latin; and on this foundation did the Germans rear the magnificent structure of classical learning, which is now the admiration of every scholar. The use of the civil law naturally enough introduced a preference of the language in which it was written: Judicial proceedings were carried on in no other tongue; and as it was found peculiarly adapted to this service, it soon became by common consent an universal language of communication between foreigners of various nations, and consequently a necessary and primary part of education. It was adopted by annalists, theologians, grammarians, commentators, and lexicographers: for nothing can be more natural, than that men, without reference to any particular country, should write in the language common to all scholars, and that Greek in its infancy should be explained through the Latin, then in universal popularity. Such are some of the causes why the Latin came to be taught previously to Greek. But we contend that the necessity which before existed, now no longer exists. It had no reference to futurity; it was founded on the exigencies of literature at the time of the first appearance of Greek as a study in Europe, and it never could have been contemplated that in the nineteenth century, prescription of such a nature, and on such a subject, should influence us against candidly considering the eligibility of a change of system. However we may be in error as to this change, our object cannot be mistaken, which is, to promote the study of the Greek language in our schools, convinced that on this depends the advancement of our classical and polite learning, in which it would be madness to assert we are on a par with our European brethren. Whether this be effected by the adoption of any new system, or by increased diligence in the old one, it will equally be matter of sincere congratulation to us; and of this we are assured, that those who disapprove most of our suggestions, will still go hand in hand with us in our exertions to attain the main and common object, which we repeat, is the obtaining for our country of a higher classical and poetical character.

The principal evils which call for correction in the present system of Greek instruction appear then to be these. The very unnecessary delay before even the Grammar is put into a boy's hand in our schools in general, so much so, that it is not rare to meet with those who are reading Virgil, without having acquired the Greek Alphabet: the early period at which it is thought eligible to place them at the university; and what is a necessary consequence, the inefficiency of the previous preparation.

The effect of the rapid promotion from the school to the college, added to the delay before Greek is at all attempted, is this: That the youth having run through a few initiatory books, the very first of which is, *in ipso limine*, so notoriously incorrect in its printing* as frequently to mislead the unsuspecting, arrives in due time at the university with no greater proficiency than can be acquired by having read part of the Greek Testament, and Dalzel's *Collectanea Græca Minora*. The New Testament, containing many words and idioms not Greek, cannot be commended as a pure model; and though very properly read, can only be absolutely necessary in the original for future students in divinity. The *Collectanea*, even with the additions lately made in this country, contains so little, and that so easy and simple, that it may be read by any boy of twelve with the greatest facility.

It cannot be expected that boys, leaving school thus imperfectly grounded in Greek, should make great progress at the university; or afterwards, should circumstances permit, continue their studies in the language. Indeed, without extraordinary parts and industry, it will be morally impossible to do so. Taste will naturally be wanting to explore the more difficult paths of learning, in which all will assuredly be darkness save the mere grammatical routine, which, as it is most adapted to it, is perhaps best acquired and retained in youth. We are indeed persuaded that the proficiency of a young man in Greek, thus educated, will not be greater even after his degree, than he might have attained at a respectable academy, were our system once established under an intelligent and skilful master. We recommend, therefore, as likely to remove some of the difficulties alluded to, the postponing for a year or two the entrance of a boy into college, particularly if designed for a learned profession; and the making of the Greek language the *first* and principal study in classical schools, and the object of increased attention and

* We cannot do better than quote the opinion of Dr. Knox, that "a beautiful type in Greek Books, intended for the use of Schools, is found to be very advantageous."

honourable emulation at the university. But let it not be imagined that we undervalue Latin. We are aware that for common every day purposes, a very insignificant acquaintance with it may be more advantageous than the most profound skill in Greek; but as advocates for literature in general, we are rationally convinced that the road to eminence* lies through Greek alone.

To return; let us, for instance, take a boy of nine or ten years of age, before which time we could scarcely recommend any experiment which is to demonstrate the plausibility of a system like ours; and supposing him well enough grounded in English Grammar, without which it will be in vain to attempt to teach him any other, we would put into his hand an easy, and what we think very material, a concise English-Greek Grammar. Without fatiguing him with the Syntax at present, he should be allowed to pass some months in thoroughly digesting the Accidence. As this is of no great length, he should go through it at least three times; and a mode of examination similar to that of Simpson's Questions to the Eton Grammar will be found peculiarly useful in fixing in the memory the variations of the verb, which form the great difficulty with boys. With moderate talents he will then be able to bear an introduction to the next step, which should be to translate short and easy sentences of pure Greek agreeably to the Syntax, which should then *first* be committed to memory; and applied, as learned, to the sentences rule by rule. The examples of these Syntax rules, if translated and parsed accurately, will naturally be the readiest means of understanding the rule itself, and of unravelling the sentences, which at first should be nothing more than repeated exercises upon each successive rule. As many words will occur in these examples beyond the reach of boys in this state, it will be incumbent on the master orally to explain and parse them to his pupils; and we cannot help remarking here the pernicious habit, frequently indulged of suffering boys as well in the Greek as the Latin grammar, to omit altogether committing the examples to memory. When thoroughly master of the Syntax, the examples and their parsing, the sentences will be translated with ease, and parsed with propriety; and then, and not till then, we would recommend our pupil to begin the Latin Grammar, which should be similar in arrangement to the Greek one, the master always pointing out any coincidence which may occur between it and

* Hoc unum expertus video, nullis in rebus nos esse aliquid sine Græcitate.—*Erasm.—Epist.*

the one he has already studied. In this stage the rapidity with which a boy of talent will imbibe the derivative from the primitive language will afford the best proof of the efficacy of the system. While rapidly advancing in Latin, his superiority in Greek must be maintained by the progressive reading of higher books at the discretion of the master, similar in plan to the *Collectanea Græca Minora*, the utility of which would be much increased by a new edition, with an English translation of the Notes and Vocabulary. The *Collectanea Majora* will follow, and as the pupil will have gained by this time a sufficient knowledge of Latin, the elegance of the Notes will be of great advantage to him. Greek exercises in the manner of Turner's Latin, may here be introduced with propriety; and afterwards those of Dr. Huntingford, bishop of Hereford, will be found particularly useful in making Greek, and practising the Rules of Accent, a very material part of accurate Greek education. But in this stage the pupil must build his future knowledge of the language on strict grammatical analysis: he must now attend to its niceties, and on no account pass over one word without investigating its etymology or composition. On this he must depend for complete accuracy, on this found his future claim to the title of scholar; for we think there can be no doubt but that his progress in Latin will be exactly proportioned to his acquired skill in the Greek, not to mention that his inferior knowledge of the one will be greatly assisted by his researches into the other. By the time when it may be necessary to enter college, with a good master and judicious treatment, he will then have made himself a tolerably good Grecian; and if, as an extreme case, he has not succeeded so well in Latin, the course of studies there being necessarily more favourable to the cultivation of Latin than of Greek, will amply remedy the deficiency.

To the adoption of this change of system we can ourselves anticipate many objections. The principal, that long usage is so decidedly in favour of the priority of the Latin, that no inversion of the order has ever been contemplated among us, has been before noticed; and we repeat, it is not because prescription has imposed upon us, that the Latin grammar shall precede, that we are bound to obey; now that necessity no longer compels us to submit. Nor are we to be deterred by any dread of ridicule, or the reproach of singularity and affectation from recommending any alteration, trifling as this is, when the object to be gained is of such importance. But this objection, however urged, cannot affect the merits of the plan, which, after all, is merely suggested for the consideration of parents and classical instructors of youth. Knox, in his excellent treatise on Liberal

Education, has expressed himself with some petulance against "innovators in this department;" and his objection claims attention, not so much by its weight as the character of the man who makes it. Indeed, his usual accuracy seems here to have deserted him, for he argues on the assumption, that a boy of fourteen, who has been taught Greek first might indeed have made some proficiency in it, but would be totally ignorant of Latin. We acknowledge, if this be granted, that our system must be bad; but we protest against so obvious a *petitio principii*, and will cheerfully join issue on the question. This hasty opinion of Knox is not sufficient to overthrow the authority derived from the greater name of Erasmus, whose view of this subject it was intended to expose. That scholar was of opinion, that as Greek is the foundation of all liberal knowledge, so the best way to acquire it is to study it previously to Latin. In these days the learned Wyttenbach has supported the same principle. But it seems unnecessary to multiply the authorities of names, which, however great, can only prove an individual opinion. Our system stands on its own merits, and on the importance of the end we are convinced it will answer.

Another more plausible objection is, that the Greek words of every lexicon now in use are explained in Latin; and consequently, that our system would be impracticable, unless English Greek lexicons were introduced. To this we have a ready answer, that English Greek Vocabularies would be found at the end of every book we should recommend for primary use in schools; and that while we are writing these remarks, subscriptions are called for to a new and improved edition of the lexicon most in use, that of Schrevelins, which we rejoice to hear, is to be edited by a gentleman eminently qualified for the task, by deep and intimate acquaintance with the language. A work of this description has long been a desideratum in literature; and, although we regret that the acute philologer in question has not chosen a more copious original as a foundation for his labours, yet we are gratefully sensible of the assistance his new lexicon will afford towards removing the difficulties which now attend the prosecution of Greek studies. The circumstance of the meanings being rendered in Latin by Hedericus, in his excellent lexicon (*without alluding to Constantine, Stephen, and Scapula, as being more or less unfit for use in schools,*) will undoubtedly be of great service in improving the pupil in Latin; for by the time when he will have occasion to refer to this lexicon, it is reasonable to suppose his knowledge of that language will be such as to enable him to use it without difficulty.

One great advantage to be derived from studying Greek in our schools prior to Latin is, the superseding the necessity of bad Latin translations, than which nothing can be more pernicious to youth. The beauties of the original are rarely preserved in even a good translation : in many they are utterly lost, or obscured by miserable attempts to render them conspicuous. It would indeed have been much more for the true interests of classical learning, had not only no translation ever been made ; but even no comments written on the classics, save in the language of the people for whose use they are intended. For we think there can be no doubt but the unravelling of the frequently barbarous Latin translations, and commentaries on Greek authors, in the hope of rendering the Greek authors more intelligible, besides the vitiated style he must necessarily become too familiar with, costs the unfortunate student more time and labour, than would enable him to understand the authors themselves, had the more difficult words been explained by synonymes of the same language, as in the smaller Scholia on Homer. So little serviceable, indeed, to grown up persons are Latin translations in general, that a very moderate proficient will in many cases sooner discover the meaning of the Latin from the Greek, than find his perception of the original assisted by the translation.

Some details respecting the discovery of strange Indians in the interior, and the general mode of advancing goods on credit to the Indians, and the manner of paying such debts.

On the first discovery of any Indian tribe, or any approach to them by the whites, treachery is by all means to be guarded against, even when their language is known, which sometimes happens, by means of some one of a neighbouring nation being with the discoverers, but the danger is much more imminent when they are not understood. They are naturally suspicious, and an idea of the slightest insult or injury rouses them to fury: the small number of which the parties of traders and *engagés* are composed, adds considerably to the danger—the Indians see their own numbers so greatly superior to the strangers that they form a contemptible opinion of their strength, and hence a high tone is assumed. It requires more than one reason to inspire and establish that confidence which affords some security to the traders—but on the first introduction of the whites among any strange tribe, there is great danger of being cut off. It is needless to observe that on all such occasions the parties are armed with Indian fusils as far as circumstances will allow.

Duncan Livingston, a clerk of the N. W. Company, with either five or six men, the whole of his party, were destroyed by strange Indians, in 1791, in Mackenzie's River, on a voyage of discovery. Mr. Alexander Henry with his whole party, women and children included—were destroyed by unknown Indians in 1814, at a post which had been established for some years in the Athabasca department,—many other instances might be mentioned of similar acts of treachery.

In 1811, Mr. John McDonald, (now of Gray's Point near Cornwall,) made an establishment at the River Qui Appelle, and passed the winter without any broils with the natives. On the opening of the navigation he loaded his boats with furs and provisions that had been collected during the preceding winter, and was coming down the river with them. On the first night of their encampment, and, but a short distance from his winter-residence, the boats were attacked, four men, Canadians, killed, and some pillage committed. A swivel gun in the bow of one of the boats being brought to bear on the Indians drove them off—but it has never been ascertained to what tribe they belonged.

The same gentleman's encampment was attacked by strange Indians on the Bow River in a similar manner some years before, and three or four men killed. We cannot particularly recollect the minute circumstances—but the company in consequence of the attack were forced to abandon the Bow River which has not since been established.

The continual danger of attack has introduced into the interior country, the custom of surrounding with pickets or stockades the stores and houses built for the conveniency of the trade. Hence the wintering stations are denominated *Forts*—these forts afford great security and they have but seldom been attacked—but the idea of danger is always present in the mind of the trader, and his best means always prepared to defend himself, *for he must necessarily wait to receive the first blow, although the destruction of himself and party might be the result*, as he is well aware that any quarrel begun by his means must ruin his trade, not only for the time, but *for ever after* with the same tribe. The same circumstances will also shew the absolute necessity in many cases, and will naturally account for the general principle on which the traders are compelled to act, such as of holding themselves always prepared to defend by their own exertions their persons and property from attack of every nature.

A trader going to the Indian country soon finds out that, independent of the dangers to be incurred from strange Indians as already stated, his life is by no means secure even among the tribes who have been in the constant habits of intercourse with the whites for more than half a century; and although good conduct will secure him from a general attack from the whole tribe, yet he is in point of fact in continual danger of attack from the whim or resentment of individuals in any part of the interior country—for a man is only made responsible by them for his own quarrels, but any wrong, real or supposed, which an Indian sustains in any quarter of the country, however distant, he will revenge on any innocent individual, and the person in charge is the first mark. Within our remembrance upwards of fifty men of all ranks have lost their lives by the hands of Indians in the North West countries. Among these were one partner, (Mr. Robert Thompson,) and several clerks of the N. W. Company. Many of these crimes have been committed with impunity, but in some instances, though but few, they were retaliated, as the only means of preservation—but never except on the men committing the act—and this has been so seldom practicable from the peculiar mode of Indian attack that we can recollect no more than five instances of the kind. When any of the Indians have been killed by the Canadians, and we have known four or five only of the natives to have lost their lives in this way, the criminals have been sent out of the country. In 1799, a man of the name of Forcier was brought to Montreal, accused of killing two Indians after an affray occasioned by a party of Indians attempting to steal the horses of the fort. He was reported to the present Chief Justice, then attorney general, and he was for at least

a year confined in the goal of Montreal, and, we believe, then discharged. In 1803, two Canadians, Comptois and Rondeau, having killed a man and a woman in the Pays Plat, although the woman had destroyed five of the servants of the N. W. Company, the preceding year, were sent to the commanding officer of St. Josephs in irons, and he sent them forward to Amherstburgh, where they were discharged by the magistrates. These instances will serve to shew the personal danger constantly incurred by individuals living in the Indian country, and at the same time, that the lives of the natives have not been wantonly destroyed.

In all the countries where the beaver is hunted, the Indians invariably require some sort of outfit or equipment in the fall of the year—not only to enable them to work the beaver-lodger, but without such supply they and their families must perish for want. Thus, an Indian requires a gun, and powder and ball for hunting—he requires a kettle to cook—he requires a couple of hatchets, a pair of iron trenches, and (in some parts of the country,) traps—he requires also blankets, and some articles of clothing for himself and family: a standard price, well known to the Indians, is fixed by the N. W. Company, on these articles, and the total in *beaver skins*, (the currency of the country,) given to him. These articles being of the *first necessity*, every Indian who has a character, or who wishes to stand well with the traders, will pay with his first hunt—it is considered as a *debt of honour*—but such as are dishonest and will not pay, it is not an unusual thing to force from them the amount of their debts—this however can only happen *once* to the same individual, for he is not *again* trusted.

In the Buffaloe countries few or no debts are given to Indians; for with the roving tribes of the plains, both on the Sakatchewan and Assiniboine Rivers, giving debts is a sure way of chasing them from your house, for they never return to pay.

WARS OF CANADA.

No. II.

ABOUT the year 1648, the people of New-England sent to the Governor and Council of Canada a proposition which was highly to their honour,—that there should be a perpetual peace between the two colonies, even though their mother countries should be at war. D'Ailleboust was governor at that time, and both he and his Council relished the proposal so well, that they appointed father Dreuilletes to go to Boston, and to finish the negotiation, provided the English would assist the French against the Iroquois. As *peace* alone was the object of the people of New-England in making the proposal, nothing could be more absurd and unreasonable than such conditions; and particularly, as the Iroquois, far from provoking the English, traded with them, and lay as a kind of barrier between them and the French Canadians. It is no wonder, therefore, if we hear no more of this negotiation, till sometime after, that it was renewed, when Godefroid, a member of the French Council at Quebec, was made joint plenipotentiary with Dreuilletes in the negotiation; but all was to no effect. The Iroquois, however, had discontinued their massacres for six months, and the christian Hurons continued to live with their usual indolence, as if they had no enemy to guard against; when on the 16th of March, 1749, before day, a body of a thousand Iroquois suddenly attacked the village of Saint Ignatius. It was guarded by a strong pallisade, but contained at that time no more than four hundred persons, most of whom were asleep at the time. The savages soon set fire to the pallisades, and breaking in, they massacred without resistance all the inhabitants excepting three, who fled and gave the alarm to the village of St. Louis, where all the women and children instantly fled to the woods, but about eighty of the men remained with a resolution to defend themselves to the last. The village was entrenched, and the assailants were twice repulsed with loss. At the third assault a breach was made, and the Iroquois, who were furnished with fire arms, which had already destroyed the most forward of the besieged, breaking in, butchered, or which was worse, took prisoners all the Hurons. They then set fire to the village, and returned with their spoil and captives to St. Ignatius, where they had left their provisions, and a body of reserve in case of accidents. In the meanwhile, a great number of the warlike, that is, the heathen Hurons, had assembled to revenge the murders and captivity of their countrymen: and two days passed in skirmishes, especially near St. Mary's, which was no more than a

league from St. Louis. St. Mary's was a populous village, and, besides being well fortified against an attack by savages, the inhabitants kept watch and ward for fear of surprises. Two hundred of the Iroquois, the main body of whom had now returned to St. Louis, approached St. Mary's, but fell into an ambuscade of the Hurons, who killed many of them, and forcing the rest to fly, pursued them as far as St. Louis, where the Hurons, who were but a handful, were surprised in their turn, and surrounded by their enemies. They defended themselves, however, very bravely; all of them were wounded, many were killed, some were made prisoners, but none of them escaped, and in them fell the flower of the Huron nation. The people of St. Mary's were overwhelmed with consternation and despair, at hearing of this defeat; but instead of preparing to defend themselves against the Iroquois, who were returning to attack them, they contented themselves with putting up prayers for their deliverance to St. Joseph, which Charlevoix thinks were so far regarded, that the Iroquois next day were seized with a panic, and returned home, where they put to death two reverend captives under circumstances of the most horrible barbarity.

Next winter, while the inhabitants of St. Joseph were still suffering from the miseries inflicted on them by their implacable enemies, news came to the Huron nation that three hundred Iroquois had taken the field, and seemed to meditate some blow against the Tiontatez Hurons. This tribe was so populous, that one of their villages—St. John—contained upwards of six hundred families. The Huron chiefs, far from keeping on their guard, took the field in quest of their enemies, who, giving them the slip, marched directly towards St. John's, where they killed or took prisoners all they met with; and put to death, but not with their usual cruelty, Garnier, the father of that mission. These and other disasters induced the remaining Hurons to emigrate to various parts of the country, but particularly to Quebec, where they expected sustenance and protection, which increased so great a dearth of provisions in that place, that the superior general of the missions went over full of zeal to France, to remonstrate with the government there for the shame and scandal that must result to christianity, if so many converts, who had been brought into the pale of the church, should remain destitute, and unprovided for. All he could say had no effect; and, in a short time, the French themselves became as contemptible as the Hurons had been in the eyes of the Iroquois. However, the Hurons, who had taken refuge under the cannon of Quebec, being now in possession of the necessaries of life, entirely forgot their former miseries, and passed from despondency to presump-

tion. They associated themselves with their countrymen of Sylleri, with the Algonquins of Three-Rivers, and the gleanings of their countrymen who had escaped the hatchets of the Iroquois, and madly formed amongst themselves a crusade to exterminate the Iroquois, those professed enemies of the gospel. Setting out upon this ill concerted expedition, they dispatched a Huron, and an Algonquin, to reconnoitre a village of the Agniers which they intended to attack. The Huron unfortunately fell into the hands of the Agniers, and he betrayed the crusaders, by bringing them to the place where the Hurons were lying all of them fast asleep. They were awakened by a discharge of musketry, which killed or disabled their best warriors, for the Agniers had time to take their aim. Some of the crusaders, however, fought their way into a neighbouring wood, where they saved themselves; but all the rest were either killed or burnt alive, except two, who escaped to Quebec with the melancholy news.

Soon afterwards M. de Lauson, who had great experience in the affairs of the colony, and had negotiated the restitution of Québec by the English, was appointed Governor; but was amazed to find the colony in so miserable a state upon his arrival. The Iroquois marched up to the very mouth of the French canon without fear, and insulted them on all hands. The governor of Three-Rivers, perceiving the Iroquois had extended their insults to his government, he somewhat unadvisedly marched out in person against them, and was killed. His death increased the insolence of the Iroquois; and the new governor of Quebec found himself obliged to enclose Sylleri with a wall. The insatiable thirst of the Iroquois for blood was not confined to the Hurons, but extended itself indiscriminately to the most distant christian savages, if the term may be allowed, whose countries were filled with blood and massacres by the Iroquois. The settlement of Montreal, which was not immediately under the French King, partook of those general calamities. Maisonneuve, who still continued to govern here, found himself obliged to go to old France for fresh recruits; and in 1653, he returned with one hundred men, and a female housekeeper, called Margaret Bourgeois, who afterwards instituted the order of the daughters of the congregation. Whilst Maisonneuve was employed in guarding Montreal from surprizes, about sixty of a savage tribe, called Onnontagusé, presented themselves at the gate of the fort, and demanded a parley, upon which some of them were admitted into the place, and declared that their nation were disposed to treat of a peace. They accompanied their speech with presents, and fresh assurances of their sincerity. Upon this they were suffered to return to their chiefs with the terms offered by the governor,

and in their way they engaged the chiefs of Onneyouth and Goyogouin to join them in the negotiation. The head of the latter not only named his deputies to go to Montreal, but sent along with them a belt of wampum, as a token, that five hundred Iroquois were on their march to attack Three-Rivers. Maisonneuve acquainted Lauson with his danger. The latter immediately assembled all the Hurons he could get together, and attacked a body of the Agniers whom he defeated, making their chief, and many of their leaders, prisoners. Another party of the Iroquois marched up to the very gates of Quebec, where they made some prisoners, among whom was father Poncet, who was a great favorite in the province, whom they carried into captivity. Forty French, and a number of savages instantly entered into an association to deliver the missionary, and, setting out from Quebec, they discovered the names of Poncet, and his fellow prisoners, engraved on the trunk of a tree, with the following note underneath, "six Hurons, now naturalized Iroquois, and four Agniers, have carried us off, but as yet done us no harm." They soon had reason to alter their tone; for when they came to the Agnier village, where an assembly was held to deliberate on the fate of the prisoners, a woman came up to the party, and presented them with a string of wampum, that she might be permitted to cut off one of the missionary's fingers. This favour was granted her; and, to the great joy of the missionary, who it seems used to perform the sacred ceremonies with the right hand, the fore finger of the left hand was cut off. Next day he was abandoned to the children of the several villages through which he was to be carried; and, at last, another council assembled, who pronounced sentence, that the Frenchman, his companion, should be burnt alive, which was executed immediately; and that the father should be put into the hands of a matron who had lost a near relation in the war, and who, very generously, gave the missionary his life.

It has been already hinted, that, of all the Iroquois nations, the Agniers were the most irreconcilable to the French and their Indian allies, and they had motives of interest, that stimulated their natural fierceness. They had during the time of the war, carried on a constant trade with the Dutch at a place called Orange, who supplied them with fire arms and European goods. This had long given great umbrage to the upper cantons, who lay at a vast distance from the Dutch settlement, nor could they trade with it unless they came through the Agnier's country, and this gave the latter a kind of superiority over the other cantons; besides those being always sure of support from their Dutch allies. But by the peace they lost all those advan-

pages ; for the upper cantons now opened a trade with the French as gainful, at least, as that of the Agniers with the Dutch. The Agniers had foreseen this, which had made them so averse to peace, nor could they ever be brought, as the upper countries, to agree, that the allies of the French should be comprehended in the treaty, so that they were harrassed by the Agniers, almost as much as ever. In short, the Agniers perceiving that their own importance was every day diminishing secretly resolved to break the peace, which obliged them never to appear armed in the French colony, and not to interrupt the missionaries in their functions. In a short time a missionary was found murdered and scalped near Sylieri, and it was plain that the barbarians had resolved upon a rupture. It was about this time that an Algonquin woman, a christian, performed an action so brave, that might claim a place in the history of the greatest people ; and which, having been recorded in every work treating of the Aborigines of America, we may insert here without any apology. As she, her husband, and their young children were in the fields, they were surrounded by a party of five Agniers, who seized and bound the husband, but not the wife, nor the children, who were so young that they could not escape, and the savages knew the mother would not leave them. She watched her time, and finding an opportunity, snatched up a hatchet with which she cleft the skull of one of the barbarians, and then of the other, who ran up to assist him, while the other three were so much struck with her courage and resolution, that they betook themselves to flight ; upon which the woman untied her husband, and they returned with their children in triumph to their village.* These

* This, however, is not the only instance of female heroism to be found in the annals of American warfare. At a time when the people of NEW-ENGLAND, from a series of misfortunes, were in a manner despised by the barbarians, they invaded Haverhill in Essex county, from whence they carried off thirty captives. Amongst them was one Hannah Dunster, (who had been but a few days brought to bed,) a woman of most amazing strength and intrepidity : for, perceiving herself in danger of being sacrificed to the cruelties of the barbarians, she animated her nurse, and an English boy, who was with her, so effectually, that these killed ten of the Indians with their own weapons, and then made their escape to Boston, where they deservedly received £50 from the assembly, besides handsome private presents.

These extraordinary instances of female intrepidity forcibly remind us of Virgil's picture of Penthesilea :—

“ Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agonina peltis
 Penthesilea furens, mediisque in millibus ardet,
 Aurea subnectens cersertæ cingula manicæ
 Bellatrix, andetque viris concurrere virgo.”

and many other acts of treachery, at last obliged the French to take the field, which they did, rather because they knew the Agniers could not, at that time, be supported by the upper Iroquois, and this had so good an effect, that those barbarians apologized for their conduct, and not only offered to enter into the treaty without any restriction, but earnestly petitioned to have a missionary sent to instruct them. The reader may conceive some idea of the extreme inhumanity with which war was carried on amongst those barbarians, when he is informed, that, about this time, the Iroquois so effectually exterminated a great nation, the *Eries*, or *Cat* nation, that no traces of them could be found for many years, nor could it be known they ever had existed, were it not for the great lake, on the borders of which they were situated, and which for that reason still bears their name. The Iroquois, at the beginning of that war, were worsted; but they pursued it with such unrelenting fury, as to effect the catastrophe we have mentioned.

Such was the melancholy situation of Canada, when the Viscount d'Argenson, who had been appointed governor general of New-France, arrived at Quebec, in 1659, to take possession of his government. His first exercise of power was to detach about two hundred men, French and natives, against the Iroquois, but they could not come up with them. The savages marched next to surprize the settlement of Three-Rivers: they proposed to do this by amusing the commandant there with a sham conference, and dispatched eight of their countrymen to Three-Rivers for that purpose. The commandant was aware of their intentions. He instantly seized on the eight savages, one of whom he detained in his own prison, and sent the other seven to the governor general, by whose orders they were put to death; and this reasonable severity for sometime restored tranquility to the province.

The court of France, at this time, seemed to entertain very false notions of the state, as well as of the interests of Canada, which, in 1659, was dignified with the presence of a bishop, who was to reside there, Francis Laval, who had been before abbot of Montigny. The choice of this prelate was directed by the Jesuits; for when the queen mother urged that one of the ancient missionaries should be appointed bishop of Canada, they pretended that it was against their institutions for any of them to except that dignity, and recommended it to the abbot of Montigny. The first thing this new prelate did, was to demand the famous father Jerome Lallemant, who then presided at the college of *La Fleche*, from the general of the jesuits, to attend him to Canada; and this request was accordingly complied w

This prelate, however, introduced a total alteration in the ecclesiastical discipline and government of Canada, where no priests but jesuits had hitherto found access, for he first carried over with him monks of other orders, who were instituted to benefices; but Montreal and its dependencies remained under the directions of the seminary of St. Sulpice. In 1662, (that the ecclesiastical narrative may be kept distinct,) a seminary was established at Quebec, in favour of the seminary of foreign missions, and the tithes were ordered to be paid to the directors of the new seminary; but with an exception of all new cleared lands for the first five years. Other ecclesiastical regulations, which are foreign to our purpose, we shall omit, as well as many disputes which happened between the civil and ecclesiastical power concerning the regulation of the tithes. But we cannot omit to mention the Hospital which was founded at Montreal. The seminary of St. Sulpice had, by this time, obtained the entire property of the island of Montreal, where Maisonneuve, the governor, had begun to lay the foundations of a city. This undertaking was distinguished by an institution, which is called that of the daughters of the Congregation, which owes its origin to a lady whose name we have already mentioned, Margaret Bourgeois.

The summer of the year 1660, had almost proved irretrievably fatal to the French in Canada. Though old France was, at that time, at a high pitch of glory, no care had been taken to support her colonies in America, where the Iroquois remained masters of all the open country, which they ravaged from Montreal to Quebec. A body of seven hundred of them had defeated a numerous party of French and Indians, and many of the colonists were making dispositions to embark with all their effects for old France. Even the nuns were obliged to fly from their monasteries to take refuge at Montreal and Quebec, and so closely had the savages blocked up the French within their walls, that there was all the appearance of an approaching famine; the French, in many places, not daring to stir abroad either to reap or to sow. At last, towards the end of autumn, they disappeared; but it was soon discovered to be with an insidious intent of decoying into their hands some French missionaries, or men of consequence, whom they might exchange for their countrymen, who were prisoners among the French; after which they intended to renew all their barbarities, and, particularly to carry off all the children they could, to repopulate their country. Their designs, however, were disconcerted by the accidental death of one of their chiefs; and the savages disappeared entirely till towards the end of the winter; they then appeared again in nu-

merous bodies, and every where butchered the French and Indians. Amongst the former some persons of rank lost their lives; and among the latter, the women, rather than fall into hands of the Iroquois, fought as bravely as the men. It was about this time that a very extraordinary genius arose in Canada, of the name of Garakonthie. He was grand chief of the Onontague nation; and had nothing about him of the savage but his birth and education. He was not only a renowned warrior, but an able statesman; for he had a particular talent in managing the popular assemblies of his countrymen; and to complete his character, he was good natured, mild, candid, and possessed of extraordinary genius. By his great credit with his canton, he had saved the lives of all the French prisoners his people had made, and had even the address to deliver many who were in the hands of the Agniers; and, in consequence of his affection for the French in general, he was incessantly labouring to bring about a firm alliance between them and his countrymen. The first proof he gave of his talents was in bringing about during this year a very important treaty of peace between his countrymen and the French, the particulars of which it is unnecessary to detail.

Not long after this time the whole system of nature in Canada seemed to have been inverted, for nothing was to be seen or heard all over the province, but the most dreadful conflagrations, balls of fire breaking in a most portentous manner, claps of thunder, and terrible earthquakes. Even New England and New-York felt the shock of the elements on these occasions, and saw the other appearances of the stupendous visitations. These calamities did not, however, put a stop to the incursions of the savages, who still continued to plunder and murder whenever an opportunity would occur. Here, however, we find it necessary to pass over a long train of occurrences unnecessary to be recorded in this place, as throwing no light whatever on our present researches.

In 1683, La Barre, the governor, had undoubted intelligence that no fewer than 1500 Iroquois were assembled at the chief village of Onontaguense, and that they intended to march from thence against the Miamis, the Outaouais, and the other allies of the French. La Barre had, as usual, recourse in his danger to the arts of negotiation. He dispatched a messenger, who arrived at the place of rendezvous, to dissuade the savages from entering on their expedition, and to prevail with them to send deputies to Montreal, to treat of a negotiation. They seemed to agree to both propositions; but before the end of June, La Barre had advice that seven or eight hundred of the cantons of

Onnontague, Goyogouin and Onneyouth had marched to attack the savage allies of France. La Barre upon this, dispatched another express to the French ministry, with heavy complaints of the practices of the English in exciting this cruel war; and requesting that the duke of York should be applied to, to send orders to his governor of New-York, not to support the Iroquois against the French. La Barre, while he waited for the result of those dispatches, sent a fresh message to the Iroquois, in hopes of amusing them, desiring to know how soon they would fulfil their promise in sending deputies to Montreal, to treat of a peace. The savage answered the messenger with great contempt, that they did not remember their having made any such promise, and that if the governor had any thing to propose, he must repair to them. It appeared, however, that the savages, though resolved upon a war with the French Indians, were not so forward as they pretended, in coming to a rupture with the colony; for in August, five cantons sent deputies to Montreal. The French missionaries and traders, who were best acquainted with the character of those nations, endeavoured to put La Barre upon his guard against their practices, which they said were only to gain time, that they might be more sure of their blow. La Barre, pressed perhaps by necessity, received the deputies with great civility, and accepted of their protestations; at the same time he took possession of fort Cataracouy, which proceeding created great dissatisfaction in the colony. In the meanwhile, the Iroquois, were making dispositions for possessing themselves of this fort. While a body of them was on their march, they met fourteen French traders, whom they robbed of goods to the value of 15,000 francs. The savages afterwards excused themselves for this robbery, by pretending that they thought the traders belonged to La Sale.

De Baugy, an officer under La Barre, was then commandant at fort Louis, where Tonti likewise served; and having intelligence of the approach of the barbarians, they were so well prepared to receive them, that they killed a considerable number of them at the first onset, after which they raised the siege. Upon this attempt of the savages, and another against fort Cataracouy, which likewise failed, La Barre resolved in good earnest upon an offensive war. This being settled, La Durantaye, a capt. of the regiment of Carignan, who commanded at Michilimackinac, and Du Luth, who acted as his lieutenant, received orders to raise all the French Indians in those parts to arms, and to invite them to meet him at Niagara, where he was to be with all the forces of New France, on the 15th of August; and from thence to proceed to make a vigorous war upon all the Iroquois

nations, particularly the Tsonnonthouans. This summons, however, had very little effect, though these savages were more interested than the French were in opposing the Iroquois, so low was the reputation of that government sunk in their eyes. Those about the bay of St. Louis were the most backward, on account of some discouragements they met with in their trade, by order of the governor, who wanted to engross it to himself. Du Luth, before he could succeed in his commission, was obliged to call to his assistance Perrot, who managed the barbarians so dexterously, that La Durantaye was soon at the head of five hundred French Indians, besides two hundred Canadians. His chief difficulty still remained, which was how to march them to Niagara. While he was deliberating on surmounting this obstacle, and when the savages had actually begun their march, they were filled with unaccountable prepossessions, suggested by their superstitious notions, that their expedition would be unsuccessful; and after Durantaye and his officers had, with infinite difficulty, brought them to Niagara, their worst suspicions were confirmed by their not finding the governor there, and their afterwards understanding that a peace had been made between him and the Iroquois. The three French officers expected to be sacrificed to their resentment; but the savages contented themselves with coolly reproaching them and the governor for having deceived them, and promising that they never should be again at Onnonthio's call. The officers, however, found means to appease them, by pretending that their interest had been consulted in the peace which the dread of them had prevailed upon the Iroquois to sue for; and thus the savages departed peaceably home.

In the mean time La Barre had ordered the rendezvous of his troops to be held at Montreal. Before he put them in motion he sent a message to colonel Dongan, requiring him, according to the promise he had made in consequence of the Duke of York's orders, not to oppose his expedition against a bloody perfidious nation, who would massacre the English if they had nothing to fear from the French, and inviting him to join him in revenging the death of twenty-six English subjects, who had the preceding winter been murdered by the Tsonnonthouans. After this, La Barre applied to the cantons of Onnontague, Agniers and Onneyouth, to all whom he sent belts of wampum, informing them that his expedition was only designed against the Tsonnonthonans. He then detached du Tast, one of his captains, at the head of fifty-six picked men, with a grand convoy of provisions, to Cataracouy, and to reinforce the garrison of that fort, where M. D'Orvillicrs, a very able officer, was commandant. He had, by La Sale's orders, in the spring reconnoitred

the enemy's country upon lake Ontario, and marked out the spot most proper for making the descent. The army then began its march. It consisted of seven hundred Canadians, a hundred and thirty regulars, and two hundred savages. It was the ninth of July when this army set out in three divisions from Quebec, and on the 21st it reached Montreal, where they were joined by some other troops under D'Orvilliers. The whole body embarked on the 25th and 27th; and on the 1st of August, La Barre had undoubted intelligence, that the cantons of Onnonatague, Onneyouth, and Goyagouin, had obliged the Tsonnonthouans to accept of their mediation between the French and them, and that they required Le Moyne to manage the negotiation. At the same time, the general received other intelligence, that in the war he was about to wage with the Tsonnonthouans, he could do them very little damage, as they had already retired with all their effects and provisions into their fastnesses, and that the prosecution of the war would serve only to unite all the different tribes of the nation against the French. It was added, that the heads of the Tsonnonthouans had given assurances, that all they required was an indemnity for what had passed; in which case they would perform even more than was required of them, and abstain from all hostilities against the allies of France; but that, if those offers were rejected, colonel Dongan, the governor of New-York, had offered to support them in the war with four hundred horse, and as many men. Charlevoix himself is of opinion, that had Dongan's offer been accepted, La Barre must have been in a very indifferent situation; but he seems to think that Dongan's zeal for the Duke of York, and his hatred of the French, got the better of his prudence on this occasion. He treated the Iroquois as the subjects of his master the Duke of York, and even ordered them to set up his arms throughout all their cantons. He likewise, at the same time, required them not to treat with the French without his participation, and sent a messenger to the five cantons, exhorting them to avail themselves of the assistance he offered them, and all at once to get rid of the French. One Arnold was his messenger on this occasion, and went in the quality of his envoy to the Onnontague, who, in the quarrel considered themselves only as mediators, but, as such, in an independent capacity.

Arnold, seeing them startled on delivering his commission, very foolishly asked them, whether they refused to obey their lawful prince, the duke of York? This discourse shocked the Onnontague, who called Heaven to witness, that Arnold came only to trouble their land. One of their chiefs then addressed the envoy in the following remarkable strain of savage, yet pow-

erful and rational eloquence: "Know," said the savage, "that the Onnontaguas places himself between his father Ononthio, and his brother Tsonnonthouan to keep them from fighting with each other. I thought that Corlar, (for so the chief called the governor at New-York,) would have stood behind me, and cried, well done, Onnontague, let not the father and the son come to blows together! I am greatly surprised that his envoy should speak a very different language, and oppose my disarming both of them. Arnold, I cannot think Corlar's disposition to be so bad as thou representest it. Ononthio did me great honour in being willing to treat of peace in my cabin. Should the son dishonour the father? Corlar, attend to my voice; Ononthio has adopted me for a son; he treated and apparelled me, as such, at Montreal. There have we planted the tree of peace. We have likewise planted it at Onnontague, whither my father commonly sends his ambassadors, because the Tsonnonthouans are dull of apprehension; his predecessors did the same, and both parties found their account in it. I have two arms; I extend the one towards Montreal, there to support the tree of peace, and the other towards Corlar, who has been long my brother. Ononthio has been for these ten years my father; Corlar has been long my brother, with my own good will; but neither the one nor the other is my master. He who made world the gaveme the land I possess. I am free; I respect them both; but no man has a right to command me; and none ought to take it amiss my endeavouring, all that I can, that this land shall not be troubled. To conclude, I can no longer delay repairing to my father, who has taken the pains to come to my very gate, and who has no terms to propose, but what are reasonable."

This discourse probably was dictated by Le Moyne, who had got the start of Arnold in that canton, and who had the merit of conducting thither a Tsonnonthouan, who had been long a prisoner, and had been put into his hands by La Barre. This interview was followed by a letter sent from the savages to the governor of New-York, representing Arnold's behaviour, and that they did not believe he had faithfully executed his commission. It is certain that the good fortune of the French Canadians, and the imprudence of the English governor, saved New France on this occasion. La Barre's army, which was now on its march, during this negotiation, had been reduced to the most deplorable condition; and, through the mismanagement of their general, the troops were so destitute of provisions, and so sickly at the same time that they were preparing to return, when the welcome news of the treaty arrived. La Barre's joy at this was so great, that the savages easily perceived to what difficulties he had

been reduced ; and the deputies of their cantons, who came to mediate, treated him with an air of superiority. They found him encamped upon a tongue land near lake Ontario, but in such distress for provisions, that the spot has since been called *Famine*. Gorakonthie and Oureonti, the two chiefs so friendly to the French, were the deputies ; but the Tsonnonthouan deputy behaved with as great insolence as la Barre did with meanness ; for, upon the Tsonnonthouan's declaring that his nation would hear of no peace with the Illinois, la Barre said, that he hoped the hatchet lifted up against the Illinois would not fall upon the French in their country. When the Tsonnonthouans had agreed to do this, the peace was made. The Onnantague deputies engaged that the Tsonnonthouans should make good the losses of the Frenchmen who had been robbed ; but la Barre, at the same time, was obliged to decamp next day.

This dishonourable peace, though better by far than the governor had a right to expect, sunk the credit of the French lower than ever in the eyes of the Iroquois. The court of France appears all this time, to have continued under its delusion ; as if the affairs of Canada would in the end terminate in the glory of his most christian Majesty, provided his governor there was supplied with as many soldiers as he could afford to throw away in a morning skirmish in Germany or Flanders. Scarcely was la Barre returned to Quebec from his inglorious expedition, when he received a reinforcement of troops under two officers, Montotier and Desnos. Together with this reinforcement, he received a royal mandate, giving those gentlemen a kind of power independent of himself, and appointing them to command in the most advanced and important posts in the colony ; a sufficient intimation that the French court thought that la Barre's great age, disqualified him from, at least, the more active parts of his government. Another letter arrived about the same time which shews the haughty unchristian spirit of the French court in that age ; for la Barre was then ordered to make as many of the Iroquois prisoners as he could ; because, being strong and robust, they were very proper to serve on board the French galleys.

In the beginning of the year 1687, the French court, by the ascendancy they had over that of England, aimed a blow that bid fair to destroy all the British interest in North America. Barrillon had prevailed with King James to agree to a neutrality between the subjects of France and England in North America, which left the French in possession of all their usurped claims. This had a direct tendency to ruin the English subjects, as their court agreed to every claim which the French were pleased to set up. The unsettled state of affairs in England, and the manifest

strides which her court was then making towards popery, defeated the intention of this treaty. The English paid so little regard to it, that they attacked Hudson's Bay; but they were repulsed with some loss by Iberville; and, in September, Denonville declared war against the Iroquois, or rather against the English, and was soon afterwards in readiness to enter upon action. He was encamped on St. Helen's island, opposite to Montreal, where on the 7th of July, 1687, he was joined by de Champigni Noroi, who had succeeded de Meules as intendant of New France, and by Vaudreuil, who was appointed to command the troops. On the 11th of the same month, the army embarked on board two hundred boats and as many canoes of the savages. The whole consisted of eight hundred and thirty two regulars, a thousand Canadians, and about three hundred savages. The good understanding between the governor-general and the new intendant, not only supplied this army with abundance of provisions, but inspired them with confidence in their leaders. After three days' sail, Champigni, with thirty men, detached himself from the main body to dispose every thing at Cataracouy for forwarding the expedition. There Denonville received a letter from colonel Dongan, reproaching him with his intention of making war upon the subjects of Great Britain, (for so he called the Iroquois,) and putting him in mind of a concert that had been entered between his predecessor de la Barre, and himself, Dongan; by which it was stipulated, that neither party should attack the Indians without communicating his intention to the other. Denonville, seeing himself at the head of an army, answered this letter, in a very haughty style; and Durantaye attacked and plundered, upon lake Huron, sixty English traders, who were bound to Michilimakinac, on pretence that such a trade was contraband, and contrary to the orders of the two courts.

Durantaye, having distributed the spoils acquired from the English by this robbery, among the savages, joined du Luth and de Tonti at the entry of the strait, and marched directly to Niagara, where they received an order from the governor-general to repair to the river Sable in the country of the Tsonnonthouans, by the 10th of the month; which they accordingly did, and there they found Denonville and his whole army. Their first measure was to throw up an intrenchment, in which they lodged their magazines; and which, being finished in two days, d'Orvilliers was left to guard with four hundred men. The main body of the French army then marched into the country of the Tsonnonthouans, where they were attacked, and must have been defeated by eight hundred of those savages, had not their own

savages made head against them. Here they lost father Anilbran, a jesuit, one of the most active missionaries, as he was fighting against the savages in the foremost ranks. The loss of the Tsonnonthouans amounted to forty-five killed, and sixty wounded. Denonville, in his account of this action, which he sent to court, acknowledged that his Outaouais immediately cut the dead bodies of the former to pieces, and devoured them. It is, however acknowledged by Charlevoix, that not only the Canadians, but the savages, behaved in this expedition better than the regulars. On the 14th, the French army encamped in one of the four great villages that composed the canton of the Tsonnonthouans, and which they burnt to the ground; but it is highly remarkable, that during ten days, which they spent in ravaging and traversing the country, they did not find in it a living soul; one part of the natives having fled to the country of the Goyagouins, and the others to New-York, where they were kindly received, and furnished with arms and amunition by colonel Dongan. Notwithstanding the inutility of this campaign, Denonville thought he could close it by an important service, in building a fort at Niagara, where the chevalier de la Troye was left with a garrison of a hundred men; but being soon afterwards attacked by an epidemical disease, they all died. The governor of New-York, notwithstanding the orders he received to the contrary from his court, continued the irreconcilable enemy of the French. He prevailed with the Iroquois cantons to resolve to give over all communication with Cataracouy, and even to send back the prisoners which they had taken from the Hurons, and the Outaouais of Michillimakinac, that he might ingratiate himself with those savages. After this, he acquainted the Iroquois highlanders, he would furnish them with English missionaries, and give them a much more agreeable spot than that which they possessed, to settle in. Those proceedings on the part of Dongan gave Denonville infinite disquiet, and he sent an Agnier chief from the fall of St. Louis to the country of the Agniers, to know in what disposition they stood with regard to the French. The chief, in passing lake Champlain, met with sixty Agniers, who had been sent out by colonel Dongan on an expedition, and he had the address to bring them all over to the French interest, and to persuade four of them to follow him to the fall of St. Louis. The same savage, who was in vast credit with his countrymen, afterwards sent his nephew and another Indian to the cantons of Onneyouth and Onnontague; where, being powerfully seconded by Garakonthie's interest, they broke off their connexions with the governor of New York, and persevered in their friendship with the French.

Soon after Dongan had a meeting with the chiefs of the five Iroquois cantons, whom he summoned to meet him at New Orange. He acquainted them with the terms he had proposed to the French missionary; but told them, at the same time, that though he counselled them to hide their hatchets for a while, he was far from desiring them to bury them; and though the King his master had ordered him not to furnish them with arms or ammunition against the French, yet if the latter should neglect his terms, he would supply them with both at his own expence. He concluded by advising them, at all events, to keep themselves in readiness, if they saw occasion, to fall upon the French by Cataracouy and lake Champlain. The savages took Dongan's advice, by remaining quiet all the remainder of the winter; but early in the spring of 1688, a party of them surprised and killed some of a French convoy on their return from fort Cataracouy to Montreal. This was a sufficient intimation, that the savages were determined on a war with the French; but the colony of New-France was so weak, that Denonville knew not how to check them. All he could do was to employ Lamberville, if possible, to bring the Onnontaguese from their union with the other Iroquois cantons. By this time the missionary Vaillant was returned to fort Cataracouy, attended by two savages, whom Dongan had appointed as his guard, to prevent his conversing with the Agniers. Lamberville had the address to gain over one of the savages, and to persuade him to repair to the country of Onnontaguese, where he was to lay before them the interested views of colonel Dongan in bringing them to break with the French. The savage found all the cantons assembled, and an army of a thousand men ready to take the field against the French, at whom they were greatly exasperated. He succeeded, however, so far as to induce them to send deputies to treat with Denonville; but he could not prevent a resolution which five hundred of their warriors took, to attend those deputies as safeguards. When they arrived near Cataracouy, Haaksouan, one of the deputies, attended by six savages, left the main body; and entering the fort, he required d'Orvilliers, the commandant, to send one of his officers to conduct them to Montreal. A lieutenant, one Porelle, was ordered to this disagreeable office; for he was both surprised and terrified at seeing himself received in the nature of a prisoner by six hundred well-armed savages, who, when they arrived at lake St. Francis, were joined by as many more. There the whole body stopped, while the deputies alone went forward to Montreal, where they found Denonville. Haaksouaun was the mouth of the deputation, and treated the Frenchmen with an indifferent, if not with an imperious, air. He laid before him the miser-

able state of the colony, with the strength of the Iroquois, and endeavoured to make him sensible with what ease the latter could drive all the Frenchmen out of Canada. He then, in a deriding manner, made a merit of his having persuaded his countrymen to advertise Onnonthio of his danger, and to give him four days' time to deliberate whether he would or would not accept of the terms proposed to him by colonel Dongan. Nothing could be more mortifying than the situation of the French colony at this time. Twelve hundred savages were ready to attack Montreal. The French inhabitants between Sorel river and Magdalan meadow, durst not stir abroad for fear of being surprised by the savages; an account had come of the extinction of the garrison of Fort Niagara, and there was danger lest the last resource of the colony, the negotiation with the Onnontagueuse, should be cut off by the governor's entering into hostilities with the savages. This negotiation was so far advanced, that Denonville had released all the Onnontagueuse prisoners, and had intimated to them the conditions on which he was willing to enter into an alliance with them. By this time eight hundred of the savages had besieged the fort of Cataracouy; lake Ontario was covered with their canoes; and they destroyed all the French settlements on its borders. Fortunately for the French, the Onnontagueuse captives, whom Denonville had freed, arrived on their return to their own country at Cataracouy, almost at the instant when the fort was about to be surrendered. One of the prisoners happening to be nephew to the chief who commanded the siege, his kinsman's deliverance made such an impression upon him, that he immediately drew off his troops; and on the 8th June following, deputies from the Onnontagueuse, the Onneyouths, and Goyagouins arrived at Montreal to treat of peace, which, in such a situation of affairs, was easily accomplished on honourable terms to both parties.

Denonville immediately afterwards wrote letters to the court of France, complaining of the defenceless state of the colony, and concluded for leave to build more forts, it being impossible to preserve the colony without having four thousand soldiers on foot, and four or five hundred boats on the lakes. Though the court of France paid very little regard to Denonville's remonstrances, and though many of the Canadians themselves were of opinion that he aggravated matters too much, yet the continuance of the evils soon justified his complaints. The savages, even those who were otherwise attached to the French, every day more and more despised them, for having a peace in a manner, forced upon them, by the Iroquois. The Abenakis, however, are to be excepted, from this number, as were the Iro-

quois of the Fall of St. Louis, and the highlands, with the Hurons of Michillimakinac. The Abenakis, while Denonville was treating with the other savages, took the field, and marched towards the river Sorel, there surprised and killed one of Mabinigans and Iroquois, and then advanced towards the English settlements; they brought from thence a number of scalps, while the Iroquois of the Fall and the highlands, did the same in their parts of the country. The Hurons of Michillimakinac were still more adverse to the peace, and the dislike both of them and the other savages we have mentioned towards the treaty between Denonville and the Iroquois, undoubtedly arose from their believing that the Iroquois wanted only to amuse the French governor into a treaty, that they might with the greater ease fall upon his allies. One Kondcaronk, surnamed the Rat, was at the head of the Michillimakinac Hurons, and he is represented as having been a savage of more than common resolution and accomplishment. Putting himself at the head of a chosen band, he marched from Michillimakinac towards Cataracouy, where the French governor informed him of the treaty depending between Denonville and the Iroquois, which he said was so far advanced, that the governor-general was waiting at Montreal for the ambassadors and hostages of the nation; adding that he could not do a more acceptable service to the French, than by returning home without offering the smallest violence to the Iroquois.

The Rat heard this discourse without discovering the smallest emotion or dislike; but leaving the fort, he ambushed his company at a place by which he knew the ambassadors and hostages must pass; and watching his opportunity, he killed some of them, and took others prisoners, of which last number was Teganissorens, who was one of the ambassadors. The Rat after this, is said to have returned to Cataracouy, and boasted that he had "killed the peace." He, however, discovered no particulars till the arrival of a wounded Onnontague, who had escaped from the Hurons, and who related the whole of the Rat's conduct. When the latter returned to his company, which he had left at Point Famine, he was upbraided by Teganissorens, for violating his good faith, by making captive an ambassador. The Rat seemed to be greatly surprised, and pretending that he had been put on the exploit by the French themselves, which perhaps was not greatly wide of the truth, he immediately released the ambassador, and all his companions, excepting one whom he pretended to keep, to replace one of his men who had been killed. He then returned to Michillimakinac, when to render the breach still more irreparable, he imposed so far upon Durantaye, the

French commandant, as to put the miserable prisoner immediately to death, without any regard to his plea of the Rat's treachery, and himself being an ambassador. After this, the Rat set at liberty an old Iroquois, who had for some time been a prisoner at Michillimakinac, enjoining him to return to his own canton, and to acquaint his countrymen, that while the Frenchmen were amusing the natives with sham negotiations, they were daily putting them to death. This master-piece of dissimulation had all the effect the Rat could desire, by furnishing the turbulent Iroquois with a plausible pretext for breaking off the negotiations. The more moderate amongst them, however, prevailed with their countrymen to name fresh deputies to treat with Denonville, when there came letters from Andros, the new governor of New-York, enjoining them to break off all treaty with the French, with the participation of His Britannic Majesty, who, considering them as his own children, would suffer them to want for nothing. He, at the same time informed Denonville by writing, that he was not to expect any peace with the Iroquois, but upon the terms that had been proposed by his predecessor; though, at the same time, he acquainted him that he was so well disposed towards a good understanding with the French, that he had ordered all the English subjects within his governments not to molest the inhabitants of New France. It is more than probable that Andros, when he wrote in this strain, followed the dictates of his own avarice. The French alledge, that he plundered their settlements in Acadia and Chedabouctou, on pretence that they did not lie within the limits of New France; and that the whole of his conduct till the revolution took place in England, was one continued scene of perfidy. The English subjects, on the other hand, with great justice, pleaded that they had the same right, as the French had, to trade with the northern savages, who furnished the best furs. As to the savages themselves, they found great advantage in dealing with the English, preferable to the French, who could not afford them the same prices, nor indeed the same commodities. The number of French towards the end of the year 1698, settled in New France, amounted to 11,249 persons; but so ignorant was the French government of the true interests of Canada, that the colonists about this time, gave over almost all thoughts of the fur trade, and applied themselves entirely to their fisheries, especially on the south side of the St. Lawrence, where appeared great quantities of whales, as well as white fish.

The Abenakis in this deplorable state of trade, were the only natives whom the French could depend upon. The English had again and again endeavoured to bring them over; but the Jesuit missionaries had laboured so effectually, that all their at-

tempts were to no purpose; and the Abenakis remained still the barrier between New England and New France. Despair, at last, suggested to the French the project of conquering New York from the English; but as might naturally be expected, from the insufficiency of the armament fitted out for this purpose, the project proved totally abortive.

ODE TO THE CLOSING YEAR.

Oh, why should I attempt to ring
 The knell of Time in sorrowing tone,
 Or sadly tune my lyre to sing
 A requiem o'er the year that's gone?
 It has not been to me so bright
 That I should mourn its timely end,
 Or sit me down in grief to write
 Farewell to a departing friend!
 And if 'twould tarry now with me,
 I should in sooth be apt to say,
 "Pass on! I've had too much of thee
 To thank thee for an hour's delay."

Thy course was mark'd, dark closing year,
 By many a sigh and bitter tear,
 By promis'd joys too long delay'd,
 By hopes that only bloom'd to fade,
 By all that steals the cheek's warm glow,
 And wrings the heart with silent woe,
 Damps the gay plumes of Fancy's wing,
 And nips her blossoms ere they spring,
 And turns the lightsome lay of gladness
 E'en in its flow to strains of sadness,
 And shades with clouds of care and fear
 The promise of another year.

A. S.

A DREAM.

The sun had sunk beneath the western main,
 And with a parting ray
 Bid adieu unto the day :
 Twilight drew nigh,
 And purpled o'er the sky,
 While, smiling in the East,
 The Queen of night arose,
 Full orb'd ;—in modest majesty
 Above the hills' high head
 She her silver lustre shed,
 Mild as the evening taper's blaze.

Sweet contemplative hour !
 Now let me stray,
 Unseen by the observing eye of day,
 For mediation dear,
 Where the purling rill
 Its music breaks upon the listening ear.

Thoughtful I wandered o'er a blooming mead ;
 Reclined beneath a spreading tree,
 And cast my eyes around.
 Full in my face
 Fair Cynthia pour'd her silver beams,
 And e'er I was aware,
 The downy hand of sleep
 Seal'd fast my eyes in pleasing slumbers ;—
 And something fell upon my soul
 Which o'er my spirit seem'd to meet
 Sublimely soothing !
 And mellow down my feelings,
 O'er which the tremulous chords
 Of plaintive sensibility were strung.
 Then rose the visions of the night,
 And, undisturb'd, their free dominion kept
 Within the province of my brain.

 Methought the tramp of war
 Was heard to sound no more ;
 The soldier's shining blade
 Was in his scabbard laid ;
 The cannon with reverberating roar,
 Deep-sounding, shook the vaults of heaven no more ;
 No more it vomited destructive fire,
 Or belch'd out death at each convulsive fire !
 The bleeding warrior's sighs
 No more to Heaven did arise ;
 The widow's tears had ceas'd to flow,
 The orphan had forgot his woe,

And Peace, sweet goddess of celestial birth,
 Reassumed her reign on earth.
 Joy dwelt in every look ;
 Gladness sat on every face ;
 Thankful man the blessings took
 As a reward for past distress.

QUENZTON appeared to rise
 At once before my eyes,
 And wave full fields of grain
 Luxuriant o'er the plain.

The battery strong, where, late the cannon's mouth,
 Just pointing thro' stood threat'ning—charg'd with fate,
 Ready to hurl destruction on the foe,
 And rival thunder with its dreadful voice,
 Disgorging death's commission !—these same mounds
 Were mouldering down to common earth,
 And, crown'd with grassy tops,
 They spread their vests of Nature's carpet green
 Besprent with op'ning flowers,
 And the soft notes of warbling birds
 Succeeded to the roar of arms.

Methought a train of youths I saw,
 Each with a garland crown'd,
 And on each breast was bound
 A golden plate, on which engrav'd
 Britannia sat, reclining on her spear.
 At her right hand appear'd an urn
 Of gold beset with pearls,
 Transmuted from her tears,
 With the inscription on it :
 " Here are inclos'd the ashes of my Brock."

With solemn silent step,
 In order they advanc'd
 Towards a new-raised pile :—
 It was a marble monument,—
 A tribute to the chief,
 Who fell upon the spot :—
 'Twas built in memory of our hero Brock.—
 And here these youths repair'd to pay
 The debt of gratitude
 Due from a generous mind,
 Due from the virtuous brave,—
 Due to superior merit.

A youth whose graceful mien
 Was pleasing to behold,
 When they were gather'd round the monument,
 In words like these began to speak :—

“ Since heaven hath given our country peace,
 And still'd the storm of war,
 And granted us the means
 This pile of gratitude to rear;
 Let us return our thanks to Heaven
 For all these mercies given,
 And then the tribute of a tear
 Pay to him whose dust lies buried here.

“ Almighty God! supremely good and just,
 To whom we look for help, in whom we trust,
 Vouchsafe to hear the thanks our hearts would pay
 To thine Eternal Majesty this day.
 We own the power of thine extended hand,
 Which drove invasion from our native land,
 And bade contending powers from conflict cease,
 And join their hands in mutual love and peace.
 May peace continue, and concord abound,
 Thou Sire of being! all the world around.”

He paus'd respectfully,—then broke
 The solemn silence, and thus spoke :—

“ War was our country's lot :—
 The enemy advanc'd,
 And with unhallowed step
 Defil'd our peaceful shores.
 Our hero took the field,
 And with him march'd a band
 Of generous hearted youths
 Who, prompted by their country's good,
 The shock of war withstood.
 Back led these heroes on;
 And, e'er they left the field,
 The song of triumph flow'd from every tongue !
 Brave youths! can we forget
 Your efforts generous while
 Our hearts shall beat?—Ah no!—
 Could be those hearts in death that can forget you,—
 That can forget your patriotic deeds !

“ But ah! the fatal day
 Which saw our country's enemy
 Advance on Queenston Heights :—
 'Twas then the hand of death
 Fixt on our hero's mortal part,
 With his cold gathering grasp,
 And snapt the brittle thread of life !
 He rush'd to meet the foe—
 His bosom caught the shaft of death—
 He fell—he soon expir'd !—
 The saddening news was heard,

Each soldier's bosom felt the stroke,
 And heaved in speechless woe!—
 But gathering like a cloud the foe
 Advanc'd and thicken'd on the field.
 Ready for combat our brave band
 Like lions rush'd amidst the fight.
 Then ghastly death stalk'd hideous round
 And fell'd his victims to the ground ;
 Amidst the rage of carnage stood
 Grimly majestic, smear'd with blood !—
 But e'er the rolling sun
 Sunk down the steep of night,
 The deaf'ning cannon ceas'd to roar,
 The clank of arms was heard no more,
 The joyful tidings flew around,—
 'The victory is ours !'

" But sadness damp'd the joy in every breast ;—
 Sorrow sat heavy at each heart ;—
 Alas, our chief was slain !—
 No more the generous smile—
 No more commanding dignity
 Shone in his countenance,—cold death—
 Cold, icy death sat silent there !—
 Yet still his memory blooms afresh,
 The fragrance of his virtues rises
 In grateful odours to the soul
 That knows to value worth and merit,
 Which he in measure large possess'd.

" When duty call'd him to the helm of th' state,
 He found our country on the brink of fate.
 A treas'nous faction burning to display
 Rebellion's ensigns, in her bosom lay :
 Without, a numerous and insulting foe,
 Threat'ning to strike th'exterminating blow.
 He saw the danger—mark'd—pursu'd his plan,
 And magic influence with his measures ran :
 O'er discord's strings his master hand he threw ;
 Faction was silent, and her friends withdrew :
 The undetermined bosom he inspir'd ;
 The lukewarrn heart with patriot ardour fir'd ;
 He taught us conquest in th' unequal strife,
 And seal'd us victory with his valu'd life.

" His mind was noble,—all his actions great ;
 Fitly he held the guiding reins of state ;
 Compassion, pity, justice moved his soul,
 Nor e'er he swerved from their divine controul "

Thus spoke the youth, and with a melting heart
 Each stander by sustain'd an equal part ;

Tears following tears the soul'd emotions spoke,
While sighs responsive from each bosom broke.
In weeping charms the virgin band appear'd,
Which struck my soul with softness as I heard :
Involuntary tears began to flow ;
I join'd in concert in the scene of woe,
'Till, quite absorb'd in the heart melting theme,
Sudden I woke, and found it all a dream :—
Yet such our Brock, and such the patriot band
Who fought and conquered under his command.

E.

*The following lines were written upon contemplating the events
and issue of the late War in Canada.*

Take, O take the martial lyre,
Boldly strike the deep-toned wire,
Make its notes sublimely roll,
Kindle rapture in the soul,
Touch the secrets of the heart,
Bid its every life-thread start,
And with sympathetic sway
Lead it captive quick away.

Ye that by the muses blest,
Know to move the dormant breast,
Wake, O wake, the song of praise,
Loudly sing in fitful lays
Glorious deeds by hero's done,
Laurell'd crowns by heroes won :—
'Tell that freedom was their cause,
Liberty and equal laws,
Rights to freemen only known—
Freemen's heritage alone.

Ye that boast a patriotic name—
Ye that feel a patriot flame
As it in your bosom glow,
Through your veins high mounting flow ;—
You that rais'd a helping hand
To protect your native land,
When 'nvasion stalking round
Half our country captive bound ;—

Tell me, Patriots, for you know,
 What should gratitude bestow,—
 What award the virtuous brave
 Who from three-fold dangers saved—
 Saved the land when hope had fled
 And desponding hung her head?—
 You, who deep with wisdom fraught,
 Harsh, discordant matter wrought,*
 Mouldered from the seeds of strife
 Form and order, union, life :—
 You whose legislative sway,*
 In the dark and trying day,
 Gave the arm of power its force,*
 Turn'd it to its proper course,
 Dar'd to immolate a part*
 To preserve the vital heart ;—
 Tell me, statesmen, for you know,
 What should gratitude bestow,—
 What award the wise and good
 Who the raging storm withstood,—
 Nobly braved it till the last,—
 'Till the danger all was past ?
 Patriots, Statesmen, all you crave
 Is your country's love ;—to have
 Affection's fond effusions tell
 That you deserve its praises well

Wake, O wake the trembling wire,
 O'er it breathe extatic fire !
 Strike the deep-toned chords and tell
 The deeds of those who fought and fell !
 Crown each ever honor'd name
 With the laurell'd wreaths of fame.
 Foremost in this glorious band,
 Best and greatest, BROCK shall stand,
 Followed by a patriot train
 Who have dyed th'embattled plain.
 They stood firm in freedom's cause,
 To their country and its laws :—
 They have left their name in trust,
 And their country must be just.

Wake then, wake the martial lyre,
 Boldly touch th' obedient wire,*
 Strike the deep-toned chords and tell
 The deeds of those who for their country fell !

E.

* It was chiefly owing to the energetic and decisive spirit of General Brock, that the Legislature of Upper Canada adopted those measures, which, firmly carried into effect, put down a seditious party, and produced unanimity in the country.

THE DEATH OF BROCK.

Lines composed on seeing the proposals of the Commissioners for erecting a Monument to the memory of the late Major General SIR ISAAC BROCK.—In imitation of the death of WOLF.

Tune :—The Wounded Hussar.

Crown'd with sad cypress Britannia sat mournful,
Where Queenston's bold Heights overlook the broad plain ;
Her garments were wet with tears of Aurora,
And she mus'd on the deeds of her Brock that was slain.

Her soul was absorb'd in profound contemplation ;
'Neath her feet roll'd the surge in its turbid career ;
Now she gaz'd on the skies—now the dark deep before her,
While Niagara's thunders broke full on her ear.

“ My Brock,” she exclaimed,—“ did death here arrest thee ?
Did thy gallant spirit here burst from its clay ?—
Ah ! why was so short the bright path of thy glory !
Why cut down so soon in the noon of thy day !”

'Twas morn—and sublime o'er the gulph of Niagara,
On the dark folding cloud rising dense to the sky,
Sat the Genius of Canada ;—round far below him
Majestic he shot the quick glance of his eye.

He saw the disconsolate Queen of the ocean
Reclin'd on a rock—in an instant was there
Before her the vision cloud built, and suspended
It hung o'er the deep channel'd rocks in mid air.

She gaz'd as with wonder—the Genius, refulgent
In glory, descended and stood at her feet :
Ah why, he exclaim'd, dost thou sorrow, fair Empress
And pour the sad sigh on the midnight retreat ?

Thy Brock is not dead—for still fresh is his glory ;
Unsullied remains the bright wreath of his fame ;
And long shall posterity tell the proud story,
And kindle anew at the sound of his name.

When call'd to the councils of state, by his wisdom
He banish'd discordance, uniting all hands
And all hearts into one—all their energies guiding
As one to one object—his sovereign's commands.

The glory of Britain—the good of his country,
United, stood first in the views of his mind.
In battle a thunderbolt—mild to the vanquish'd—
In council a sage—and a friend to mankind.

The Death of Brock.

His labours were ended, and ripe was his glory :
 The Father of all call'd him home to his rest :—
 Now a crown, never fading, encircles his temples,
 And peace, gentle peace, reigns serene in his breast.

'Tis mine here below his fair fame to watch over ;
 His memory to guard from oblivion's dim shade ;
 And here on this ground will I raise his proud trophy,
 Where he fell—where his last gallant act was display'd.

E'en now are my faithful Canadians preparing
 The pile of affection to rear to his name.
 The marble shall tell of his deeds to the stranger,
 And ages unborn shall recount all his fame.

E.

*To the memory of the late Daniel Hagerman, Esq.**

Ah, noble youth ! must we so soon lament thee,
 Snatch'd from us in the early morn of manhood ;
 Lost to thy country, while her eyes weep o'er thee
 Tears of affection.

Like a fair plant cut e're the fragrant blossom
 Drops from the stem, and shows the fruit maturing,
 Cut in full bloom, and severed from its fellows ;
 Such has thy fate been.

Thy country call'd thee to the post of honor,
 Full were her hopes and high her expectations ;
 Because the fairest prospects of bright promise
 Round thee attended.

* Mr. Hagerman was a native of Upper Canada, had practised at the Bar for two or three years, and gave promise of eminence in his profession ; he had also been elected a member of the House of Assembly for the counties of Lenox and Addington, and died shortly after he should have taken his seat. In him the Province lost one of its brightest native ornaments.

In idea she beheld thee in her Senate,
Warm with the generous blood of a free Briton :
She heard thine eloquence—'twas sound—'twas splendid ;
Loud she applauded.

But ah, lov'd youth !—short was her expectation :—
The king of terrors sent his awful summons—
And she beheld thee fall an early victim,
Shorn of thine honors.

Weeping she pays the tribute to thy virtues :—
But she must bear with christian resignation :
Our God hath given, and our God hath taken :
'Tis His good pleasure.

The ties of blood shall hold thy memory sacred,
The bonds of friendship e'en in death entwine thee ;
And round thy grave shall spring the fragrant roses
Of pure affection.

The youth who visits the green sod that hides thee
Shall catch the fire that burns e'en in thine ashes :—
'Twill warm his veins, and, like Elijah's mantle,
Fail not t'inspire him.

Lamented youth ! the rustic Bard who hails thee
Cold in death's arms, would trust the part immortal
That did inspire thee living now rejoices
In God the Saviour.

E.

GLORY.

To an Exiled Poet.

1

Favourites,—whom memory's daughters fondly bless,
 To ye,—two different paths display their views ;
 This leads to Glory, that to Happiness,
 Mortals, then choose.

2

Fate link'd thee, Manoel,—to life's common course,
 Too soon, the muse her harvest strove to reap,
 Thy days are grief's and glory's mingled source,
 And thou dost weep.

3

Blush, rather blush, in envying vulgar man,
 The blank reverse his jealousy devours,—
 The Gods made earth,—when he, his toils might plan ;
 The lyre is ours.

4

The world's thy country,—ages too are thine,
 When we're no more,—thy genius shall raise
 In future record, on Time's ample shrine
 Immortal praise.

5

Thus, the proud eagle thro' the thunder's dome
 Darting his rapid course,—audacious flies,
 And seems to say, Earth bore me, but my home
 Is, in the skies.

6

Glory awaits thee, stop, yet contemplate,—
 The risk on entering in those holy bowers,
 Behold,—misfortune's victim at the gate
 Counts the sad hours.

7

From sea to sea ;—by Greece, ungrateful, driven,
 To bear his sorrows, yon blind man of years,
 As the sole price of Genius,—begg'd some leaven
 Moistened with tears.

8

There Tasso,—by one fatal passion fir'd,
 For love, and glory doom'd the sorrowing slave,
 Whilst gathering triumph's palm so long desir'd
 Drops to the grave.

9

Victims,—proscribed—unfortunates,—all round,
 Bewail at Fate, or at tormenting foes,
 Does Heaven, to hearts where noblest traits abound
 Measure most woes.

10

Impose then silence on thy mournful lyre
Hearts without virtue are to misery tied,
But, king dethron'd, in thee, let grief inspire
A generous pride.

11

What boots it then, that such a will austere
Drags thee from shores which cradled first thy doom ;
What boots in what far spot, the sisters rear
Thy glorious tomb !

12

Exile,—nor chains from Teio's tyrant's power
Can link thy fame, where thou wilt cease to breath
Lisbon reclaims it, such must be the dower
Thou shalt bequeath.

13

Those who despis'd shall weep ;—Athena owns
Ev'n to proscrib'd,—her proud Pantheon's fame ;
Coriolanus falls,—and Roman sons
Reclaim her name.

14

With suppliant hands, imploring heavenly trust,
So Ovid look'd when verging to his doom,—
He join'd, to rude Sarmatia's soil, his dust,
His fame, to Rome.

A CONCERT.

Oh! I could wrap me in that sky born melody,
 'Till the last caukering dross of this gross world
 Were worn from off my soul!

Old Play.

“Are you going to the concert to-night?” was an interrogation addressed to me by almost all whom I met on Monday last; but its predisposing effect was decisive, when emanating from the ruby lips of a spirited, fine girl of seventeen, who placed her arm within mine, as she tripped out of a fashionable Mercer’s shop in Notre Dame Street, just as I was strolling past it. ‘I am to go,’ said she,—and as she spoke, there was a smiling expression in her sparkling eyes that betrayed the knowledge of an overpowering inducement with me,—“for Pa has treated Sophy and me to tickets, and our Dandy brother has condescended to undertake the task of gallanting us. I am quite enraptured with vocal concerts ever since I heard Philips some years ago, and am nearly dying with impatience to hear “William the Brave,” for it must, from its name, be really affecting and beautiful. You will be there of course; and I hope you will not be above whispering your opinion in one’s ear;”—here a slight blush tinged the features of a countenance, that was ever too dangerously fascinating to be gazed on with impunity.—“But, la, me! it is now six o’clock,—the Bonsecour bell is ringing, and it is time I should be making tea; and Ma will be grumbling, and Pa swearing, and repenting him of the concert tickets; and Sophy and I must be ready at seven for ——— who is to call and dress our hair; and old aunty, will make us be precise to a minute; so you see, I have no time to lose. “I will not,” continued this interesting creature, disengaging her hold of my arm, as I made the knocker of her father’s door resound again, “ask you to step in, just now, as in our present bustle, you would have a chance of being left to keep the old folks company, and they, somehow or other, are not in the best humour at present—you may, perhaps guess the reason; but times will alter, to use the words of my favourite Moore, ‘all will be well and happy yet—adieu!’ As the door closed on the airy lightness of her vanishing figure, I could plainly distinguish a faintly suppressed sigh, as she half sung, half spoke these words, which, some peculiar feeling had power to excite, even in despite of the almost faulty excess of a volatile disposition, and which, as I turned away, forcibly impressed me with the extreme beauty and truth of the first couplet of that admired song,

“ Is there a heart that never lov'd,
“ Or felt soft Woman's sigh ?”

Accidental circumstances prevented my attending the concert, till some time past the specified hour of its commencement. On entering the room the effect was singularly striking. The silent attention of the lovely groupes around, whilst that beautiful composition of Moore's "Love's young dream," was singing, together with the general *coup d'œil* of the scene gave it something of enchantment, and for the moment stamped reality on the tales of Fairy Land and its specious delusions, which which I could scarcely shake off. When the singing ceased, and the consequent talismanic silence it had enforced, together with the noisy notes of admiration which followed it; I made my way, although not without some slight difficulty, from the crowded state of the room, to the recess of a window, that gave me next to a fine eye view of the gay assemblage; and where, nearly hid by its ample moreen drapery, I could gaze, and revel in mental speculation, unnoticed, if not altogether unseen.

It is said there are minutes of our existence, so precious in their enjoyment, that we would not, were it possible, barter them for whole years of our by-past lives.—This was my case in the present instance in the very extreme sense of such a signification. There is a subservience of the soul to the influence of that art, which, indeed can claim its birth from heaven, that sways it with an impulsive feeling and which springs like a gleam of light, from a more exalted world than this; its transient brightness bestowing a foretaste of an enjoyment that soars beyond mortality.—But when the witcheries of song, address themselves in all their dulcet melody, to the glowing senses, at a time when the fascination of female loveliness steals over the heart, whilst you gaze on beings so seraphic in their texture, as seem too bright, too pure, too angelic in themselves, to be partakers of our own terrestrial career;—the combined effect is almost too exquisite for humanity to sustain. I felt it such; and it was with an effort I roused myself to the capability of observing as far as external demonstration went whether I stood alone, in being thus so singularly affected. As I glanced my eye over the glittering throng, that one thought resembled the starry splendour of a calm summer's night so bright, but yet so silent; it rested on a white plume that glistened in the light of a chandelier above it, and whose snowy luxuriance drooping, waved over a brow which could not be contemplated without admiration. It was my beforementioned fair acquaintance. She is enthusiasm itself, in all that she admires or loves; and in the present instance, as I dwelt on her

beautiful countenance, its lineaments went beyond expression in betraying the emotions of the soul which had chosen so lovely a tenement.—The half closed lids, whose soft silken fringes met, and nearly hid the lustre of the fine black eyes over which they formed a veil ; the anxious rapture of delight that played across her features ; the attitude of her charming form so motionless and still, and which by its slightly forward inclination seemed to me to linger with regret after the spirit that my fancy pourtrayed as having in the fulness of its rapture, winged its flight to the choirs of heaven,—characterized a being, fit for the pencil of a Raphael, to pourtray as a St. Cecilia, I gazed on her, with an intensity of interest, too transcendent for language to define and which—but I will not,—I, in fact, cannot, pursue a strain, which doubtless, will appear to many as ridiculous, to some few of more complaisant taste, as rather too impassioned. My visionary musings finished with the Concert ; and as in the bustle of departure I cast a farewell glance on her who had been their principal object.—Pity ! I mentally exclaimed, that one so beautiful should be exposed to the sorrows of this world—that of the numerous individuals, so gay and lively, before me, few but will to-morrow have cankering cares to annoy and distract them—I must again ramble through the streets of Montreal, an Old Bachelor, uncared for, and unnoticed by them, I care most to please—(I mean the Ladies !)—and last, though not least, that perhaps I may never find courage to pen this for the public.

* H. *

Hints and Observations on the Natural History of Canada.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY.—PART I.

Among the first efforts of a country arising from a state of semi-barbarism into a comparative position in the scale of nations—one is to examine into its own native resources. That the land of our nativity or of our adoption, is now verging from the dark and gothic gloom which has hung over it for such a length of time, and that the age of Canadian literature is now about to commence, are facts undeniable. If these suppositions be true, Canada should now commence to examine into its interior, and find how far she is capable of being independant of other nations for her resources, and how far, her vast forests, rivers and lakes may be converted into any advantage,—With a view to this purpose, we intend in our successive numbers, to give a few hints on them of the general Natural History of the country ; hoping that from time to time they may be enlarged by the observations of those who have it more in their power to do that justice to the subject which its nature deserves.

It has been justly observed by a modern and entertaining writer, that while other animate objects are confined within the narrow limits which instinct has prescribed, it is the privilege of man to carry his observations beyond his own irmediate desires, & to contemplate the world at large. He turns his enquiring mind to all the natural objects that surround him, exercises his judgment, and informs his understanding, with regard to their nature, properties and uses. In the various divisions of mathematics, in the abstruse speculations of moral science, or in examining the mouldering fragments of history, he is solely intent upon the operations of his own mind, or on the actions of himself or his fellow creatures ; but in the study of nature, he examines with avidity the natural objects presented on all sides to his senses, and takes a general view of the wide prospects of the creation. The thin attenuated air he breathes, the solid earth on which he treads, the harsh sounding ocean he navigates, the starry heavens which he contemplates and gazes on, the mines and caverns he explores, the plants which deck the fields, and the animals which graze on the pastures, all supply his enquiring mind with abundant materials for his researches. The terraqueous globe we inhabit presents a most interesting prospect equally worthy of his capacity to contemplate, and beautiful to his eye to behold. The treasures of nature which this prospect comprehends, are so numerous, and so varied that they may furnish employment for his most active diligence, stimulated by the most ardent curiosity and assisted by the most favorable opportunity. At the same time that nature solicits man to follow her, not only in her open

walks, but also in her inmost recesses, she never fails to reward him with the purest gratifications of the mind, for at every step he takes, new instances of her beauty, variety and perfection are unfolded to his view.

Having thus noticed the gratification derived from the pursuit and study of the objects of nature, it is necessary to observe that those objects are two fold, Celestial & Terrestrial. The study of the former is called Astronomy; and Natural History, and Natural Philosophy, that of the latter.

Natural History is that branch of general science which teaches us the nature, properties and uses of such natural bodies as are found on the surface or crust of the earth.

Natural bodies are to be considered only in such a state as they appear, when they came from the hands of the Creator, without being changed by human art or industry.

All natural objects however different their structure or their appearance, may be classified into groups. The general divisions now made use of are *Organic* and *Inorganic* bodies. These terms may thus be briefly explained. In *inorganic* bodies, the component parts have no dependence on one another. Thus if we take away a small hand specimen from large columns of basalt no change is produced in either, but break a branch of a tree or the limb of an animal, which are *organic* beings, the greatest change is produced, sometimes occasioning the dissolution or destruction of the whole. *Inorganic* bodies are permanent, from the least to the greatest, and lasting of their own nature, such as any crystals or ores, but *organic* are possessed of the properties of life and death. The mite or the elephant, the mushroom or the oak are alike the objects of decay. *Inorganic* bodies receive their increase and decrease from their exterior, while *organic* receive their increase from the interior, and have an outer covering quite different from the interior to defend them. *Inorganic* bodies require no food nor temperature, nor have they the circulating system, which *organic* bodies are possessed of. No age, nor parents are known among *inorganic*, while *organic* beings reproduce and decay. Finally, *Inorganic* bodies are totally devoid of all sensation, and are commonly called Fossils or Minerals, and *organic* bodies are such as have fluids running through their solid parts by means of some internal power, and include plants and animals. Of all the divisions of natural objects we are as yet acquainted with, we prefer that of Professor Jameson of Edinburgh, one of the first naturalists of the day. All nature he divides into five branches, which are thus briefly explained:—1st, Zoology, or that part of Natural History which treats of the natural properties & uses of animals; 2d, Botany, which treats of the

plants, shrubs, trees, &c. found on this earth and their application to our uses; 3d, Mineralogy, having for its object the crust of the earth, and the various minerals and ores found in its bowels; 4th, Meteorology which teaches us concerning all the natural phenomena of the atmosphere and its concomitants; and 5th, Hydrography, which concerns the properties and uses of water, springs, &c. in all their various kinds and appearances. This is certainly the most natural, and at the same time philosophical division, but the following will serve all our purposes.

Natural bodies are generally divided into three great divisions or kingdoms,—the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms. However well known these kingdoms may be, yet their boundaries have never yet been well distinguished. Linneus proposed the following; ‘Stones grow, plants grow and live, animals grow, live and feel,’—but this definition cannot, for instance, apply to those plants which are possessed of the sensitive power, nor to those lichens which can hardly be identified from the rock on which they grow. Some define minerals to be without life or sensation; plants to have life, but to want sensation, animals to have life and sensation, and to be capable of motion. But to this rule exceptions are also to be found. The motion of sap of trees borders on sensation, while sensation and voluntary motion in some animals are so little obvious as much to resemble plants.

Many are inclined to suppose, and with great plausibility, that there is a link of regular gradation or chain of being, proceeding from man downwards to the rudest inorganized matter or chaos. If such a chain exist, we are deficient of many of its links.

Being told that Linneus has described about 40,000 species and *that* generally acknowledged not to be the half of what actually exist, is sufficient almost to deter any person from entering on the study of Natural History, were it not for the admirable classification into systems adopted by the naturalists of the present day. Any natural body may be referred to its place in the Book of Nature, by knowing its obvious character, such as the form, number, situation or proportion of its external parts. The classification generally made use at present, is of classes, orders, genera, species and varieties.

Each natural body is an individual; when many individuals possess the same essential properties they form a *species*; when species agree in certain general properties, they form a *genera*; several genera coinciding in certain other properties form an *order*, &c.; several orders form a *class*. These will be better known when we come to treat of the objects in their proper place.

All organic bodies whatsoever have in them what is called the vital principle which is limited, however, to produce a body of certain

magnitude, form, structure, composition and duration. The vital principle is also possessed of irritability, to enable the bodies to feel in a greater or less degree; and of instinct, a property which regulates the supply of food, obviates difficulties, and repays injuries. Lastly, the vital principle is possessed of a procreative power. This vital principle, so necessary a part of organic bodies, is however, dependant on certain conditions, which are a parent to bring it into being a due, temperature, pure atmospheric air, and proper nourishment, for its existence and support. The vital principle exists also under various modifications, such as health, or disease, or in such monsters as exist through an excess or deficiency of parts, or by the substitution of functions to other purposes than to those they were apparently intended by all-wise nature. The vital principle is limited in its duration, for all organic bodies are liable to death and total decay. All *organic* bodies receive their necessary nourishment by means of fibres, forming what is called the cellular substance, situated under the *epidermis* or outer skin.

Without at all entering at present into the anatomical or Physiological characters of *organic* bodies, which are only observed and known by examining the internal appearance, we will in our next division enter into the consideration of the first particular branch of Natural History, which following Professors Jameson's arrangement as well as that of most other authors, is called Zoology.

Among the works that may be read with advantage on the general subject now before us are those mentioned in the note below.* STEWART more fully explains than most others, the scientific arrangement or classification of the first branch of the study—that of animals though however his work is not by any means a work of a general nature, but a mere description of British animals with a few of the principal features of the Zoology of other countries. BUFFON is a careful investigator, and his voluminous works are very useful as references, or as histories of any particular animal, but too tedious to be read through by most scholars. SHAW has not those objections; and he is also valuable for the excellent engravings his work is enriched with.

M. P. S. E.

(To be continued.)

* The Elements of the Natural History of the animal kingdom by C. STEWART, 2 vols. 8vo. Edinburg, 2d edition, 1817. Natural History, General and Particular, by the Count DE BUFFON, 9 vols. 8vo. London, 1791, et seq. General Zoology or Systematic Natural History, by George SHAW, 6 vols, in 12 parts: London, 1800, et seq.

THE EXILE'S RETURN.*

" They that in ships, with courage bold,
 " O'er swelling waves their trade pursue,
 " Do God's amazing works behold,
 " And in the deep his wonders view."
Psalm cvii. v. 23. Brady & Tate.

Driven from my country by a fate unkind,
 I sought protection on a foreign soil,
 Where, full five tedious, miserable years,
 I gave my strength to unremitting toil.

But firm I held the purpose of my soul,
 And bore misfortune with undaunted mind,
 'Till that glad hour arrived when all my cares
 And toils I gave, exulting, to the wind.

With joyful heart I sought the gallant ship,
 That should convey me to my native shore—
 The fav'ring breezes filled her swelling sails,
 And light she danced the bounding billows o'er.

'Twas Christmas eve—and near the destin'd port :—
 Each heart on board was fraught with joy and glee;
 But fortune seem'd to wear her brightest smile,
 And hold the choicest of her gifts for me.

Rescu'd from iron-handed want I found
 Myself the lord of sudden wealth—once more
 My parents long'd t' embrace their erring son :—
 Their son, more eager, sought his native shore.

Did filial duty and affection call ?
 Love also call'd—and louder far than they :—
 Dearer than parent waited my return,
 And chode the lingering hours of my delay.

* The substance of this Poem is a narrative extracted from Blackwood's Magazine, entitled, "*Remarkable Preservation from Death at Sea.*" Being particularly struck with the singularity of the piece, and the glowing description of the sufferings the narrator endured, the author laid it by, determined to attempt the paraphrase of it at a convenient time. To suit the plan adopted, he has taken some liberty with some parts of it, omitting a few sentiments,—or rather a few fragments of the narrative,—and varying or supplying where he deemed it expedient :—but the alterations are not such as to affect the story. There is a similarity in some places that borders on repetition; and which, from the nature of the circumstances recorded, could not well be avoided.—The original is said to be translated from the German.

'Theresa's vows were fresh in my fond heart ;
 Theresa's image stood unrivalled there :
 Propitious heaven seem'd hastening the glad hour
 That soon should give her to my earnest prayer.

'Twas eight at eve—majestic rode the ship
 Before the generous breeze, which smartly told ;
 The skies were veil'd with thick descending snow,
 And Ocean's voice along the billows roll'd.

The struggling moonbeams thro' the opening clouds
 By turns illum'd the dense and solemn shade,
 Dispell'd black night, and round on every side
 The watery mountains capt with foam display'd.

I walk'd the deck t'enjoy the scene sublime :
 (My eyes refused the soothing balm of sleep,)
 I o'er the gunwale lean'd—my balance lost,
 Headlong I sunk into the briny deep !

A quick, convulsive shuddering shook my frame—
 A hurried leaping seiz'd upon my heart :—
 But soon the cold, cold waters clos'd me round,
 And fix'd their icy chill on every part.

Diverse the thoughts that darted thro' my brain :
 The ship I fancied sunk, and all her crew :
 A drowning wretch seem'd to invade my limbs :—
 I strove t'unlock the eager grasp he drew.

At length, the surface gain'd, remembrance turn'd,
 With dread precision, back upon upon my mind !
 I felt the boundless deep to be my grave !
 I heard my dirge roll in the howling wind !

A cry of horror pass'd my lips—a cry
 That pierces yet by turns my frighted ears,
 Like the mad shriek of deepest agony,
 That chills the vital flood of him who hears !

I gain'd the surface—but no ship was there—
 'Twas gone forever !—All the little world
 Of joy, so late my own, was swept away,
 In one short moment from existence hurl'd !

I felt that God at once had thrust me down
 The dreary steep of misery and woe ;
 Had flung me headlong from the view of bliss,
 Where mine was all of happiness below !

Yes, did I feel that the Almighty God
 Had done this fearful act !—the mad controul

Of wild, impotent rage, objectless wrath,
Assail'd and took possession of my soul.

I gnash'd my teeth—I curs'd myself—my God!—
With bitter tears and yells blasphemed his name—
Arraign'd his justice, and denounced his laws,
And burn'd with fury as with raging flame!

Poor, hapless worm!—where did those curses fall?
Who heard those impious blasts of feeble breath?
The God of mercy heard—and he forgave
The mad reproach, and saved my soul from death.

His tender mercy, tho' I knew it not,
Was with me still, me miserable, blind;
His hand restrain'd the deep devouring flood,
And ruled the dangers of the threat'ning wind.

But the winds roar'd, and yell'd around my head,
And smote my face with thick descending snow;
And the rude waves hurl'd at me all their force,
And howled, and raged, and toss'd me to and fro.

The ship was gone!—and I was left alone
To struggle, buffet, gasp, and sink, and die,
Unseen by man, unpitied, and I fear'd,
Cast off by Him who rul'd my destiny.

I strove to pierce the thick surrounding gloom;—
My glaring eyes seem'd leaping from their bed:
I strain'd my sight—no ship—nought could I see
But crested billows thundering round my head!

With frantic soul I shouted and I shriek'd!
I call'd—and call'd upon th' unheeding crew
My late companions, 'till my voice was gone,
Tho' swift their flight across the wave I knew.

My vocal powers to act at length refus'd;
I tried to call—I gasp'd, and strove again!—
The waves still beat me with their stunning blows,
And forced me drifting o'er the boiling main.

Then thought I, 'tis a dream—I shall awake:—
The sweet delusion cheer'd my dying heart;
I strove to shriek, and break the direful spell,
And bid the demon of the night depart.

But soon the cheating vision fled, and left
Me undeceived to what I fear'd to know:
But oh! the transit from this dream of hope
To the dread certainty of all my woe!

I felt within me all that could be hell—
 I felt it in the hideous fear of death!
 That fear how passing dreadful!—all my soul,
 Swoln with despair, hung on one trembling breath!

The dreams of terror that so oft before
 Had led me fainting thro' the threatening tide,
 What were they now?—All fancy framed, and more
 Than fancy knows, assail'd on every side.

I felt as if all human misery
 Was crammed together in one little part;
 That this dread load—great God!—was wholly mine,
 And lay concenter'd in my single heart!

The thoughts of danger so engross'd my mind,
 So bound my faculties and rul'd my will,
 I was unconscious how I braved the tide,
 Altho' exerting all my power and skill.

While thus contending with the stormy deep,
 Some substance struck me—not the yielding wave—
 I grasp'd with all the energy of joy,
 And felt delivered from my watery grave!

The crew had seen me sink into the waves;—
 They did their utmost to preserve my life;
 They cast out buoyants—and a hen-coop found
 Me struggling—laboring in the mortal strife.

The tales of sailors rescued from the deep,
 From equal dangers, rush'd across my mind;
 A beam of hope illum'd my sinking soul;
 Might I not then their equal fortune find?

No longer void of all support upon
 The weltering world of watery dark I lay:
 My friends were mindful—still I might then
 Be safe on board before returning day.

The thought infus'd new courage in my breast;
 I look'd around to see the gallant ship;
 I sought the gleaming of her snow-white sails—
 Her rushing prow that cut the yielding deep.

But this was all a momentary joy.—
 How could they curb the fleetness of her flight?
 How could they find a floating spec like me
 Lost in the gloomy chaos of the night?

A flash of lightning rent the veil of night—
 A peal of thunder burst athwart the gloom:—

Another followed, and another still—
Yet still they left me to my direful doom !

It was my friends.—Ah wherefore?—every gun
But told how swift they cut the foaming tide ;—
But told how hard that unrelenting fate,
Which the last prospect of relief denied !

Yet still they fired ;—but each succeeding shot
More faintly broke on my tormented ear,
I cursed the sound that, scarcely rising o'er
The rumbling billows, mock'd my deep despair !

I cursed the heartless and unfeeling crew
That left me on the boundless deep to die,
Where was the friendship I had heard express'd ?
Where was the proof of their humanity ?

Why did they not send all their boats abroad
And scour the bosom of the neighbouring sea ?
Why did they fail of one expedient 'till
Success had crowned them and they rescued me ?

I blamed them, blest, and curs'd by turns until
My soul exhausted sunk to apathy :
Yet clung I to the wretched wood that held
Me back, despairing, from eternity.

As yet no thought of my beloved friends,
Of home,—had flash'd across my frantic mind,
Which had not stray'd beyond the fatal ship
That left me to the raging waves and wind.

But now 'twas gone—and home, with all her joys,
Fell like a sight of heaven upon my soul !—
My heart was ravish'd with a thrill of bliss !
I felt soft transports thro' my bosom roll !

But ah, how transient the delusive dream !
How quick the phantom fled, and all her train !—
A furious billow burst around and call'd
Me back to life and misery again !

The strong conviction that I there must make
The deep my grave, recoil'd on my poor heart ;—
I who had prospects of the brightest hue :—
How vain to me !—life, love, and I must part !

Heavens ! what a war of passions shook my soul !
Had I for this my plighted vows maintain'd ;—
My heart o'erflowing tenderness and love
For her bethroth'd, pure, lofty, and unstain'd ?

The Exile's Return.

Had God preserved my life thro' plagues and death,
Thro' earthquake, famine, war, and dangers past,
To be the sport of the careering storm,
And thus to kill me in his rage at last ?

My grey-hair'd parents !—who shall tell the tale
That turns your mansion to the house of woe ?
What speechless grief will swell your aged hearts,
When all the horrors of my fate you know !

O my Theresa !—can thy widowed soul
Sustain the shock stern fate for thee prepares ?
What kindred breast shall soothe thy frenzied mind—
What pitying hand wipe off thy bitter tears ?

Thus thro' that unimaginable night !—
Oftimes sensation, feeling, all were fled :
Then racking pains would shake my feeble frame ;—
Then wished I to be numbered with the dead.

Yet life was sweet—and in my weakened state,
I must have sunk from my frail barque at last,
Had I not, tho' unconscious when or how,
With some loose cordage bound my body fast,

Tho' awful thoughts of the eternal world,
In prospect near, ran thro' my shattered mind ;
Yet nought in clear, perspicuous view appeared ;
Its images were loose and undefin'd.

The hope of future bliss or fear of pain
Shared not my thoughts :—'twas parting with this life :—
'Twas being torn from sublunary joys
That roused my passions in the dreadful strife.

Once had I yielded all my hopes to death ;
Had thrown myself at the Redeemer's feet ;
But hovering sea-birds scream'd above my head,
And hope of life resumed her wonted seat.

O for your wings, ye envied tribes of air !
How would I soar and leave the watery grave !—
But mine are broken.—like a wounded bird
Weltering I lie upon the boundless wave !

At length remembering in my vest there lay
An opiate formed to lull each madd'ning care—
With joy I seized the intoxicating draught,
And to the dregs drank up the Lethæan snare.

A strange delirium, wild, extatic, soon
Invaded all my powers—I felt the charm

Of glorious pleasure, dancing o'er the waves,
I scorn'd their tumult, for I fear'd no harm.

A moment more and all was changed: I thought
Myself at ease on board some gallant ship:
Then by a mutinous, rebellious crew
Insulted, fettered, cast into the deep.

Their bursting peals of laughter shook my frame.—
I sung, huzza'd, with mad enjoyment wild:—
Now shivering sickness seized upon my limbs;
Then left me poor, exhausted, faint, despoil'd.

But short these flashes of reality;
The high delirium all absorb'd my soul:
My own identity no more was mine:
I felt absolv'd from all terrene controul.

Reckless of the contending elements
I floundered onward thro' the gloomy night;
Reckless of pain or danger I enjoyed
The full supremacy of mad delight.

Methought I heard the voice of heaven descend
In all the glory of celestial song:
It seemed to melt down from the stormy clouds,
Rise from the deep, and flow the winds along.

It spoke of grandeur more than human thought
Could e'er conceive; it swell'd with heavenly fire:
Immortal beings seem'd to strike their harps,
And wield the magic of their living lyre!

My soul was ravish'd with th' angelic strains!
I sunk beneath an extacy of bliss!—
Avaunt, ye life-destroying, murderous pains!—
O for a long eternity like this!

I saw a white gleam thro' the falling snow:
A rushing noise came with the music's sound:
The glorious phantom of a ship pass'd by,
With all the pomp of naval grandeur crown'd.

Her snow white sails were swoln before the wind:
A thousand lamps pour'd round their dazzling light:
Her decks were gladdened with festivity,
And her long streamers floated on the night.

And I repined not as she rush'd along:—
My soul was changed;—'twas foreign quite to me;
And yet she seem'd some beauteous creature born,
The wondrous offspring of the briny sea,

The Exile's Return

Yes, as she passed me I regretted not ;
 Fear was no more an inmate of my breast :
 The past and future were alike forgot :
 The world within me had retired to rest,

Self, care, and pain had left my spirit free :
 A new existence all my wants confin'd :
 I seem'd a portion of the storm and sea,
 With them in firm, eternal wedlock join'd.

A glorious grandeur far above all thought,
 A height of state unspeakable was mine :
 Mortality had sunk beneath my feet :
 I felt a brightened being half divine.

At length the high excitement 'gan to fail ;
 Returning reason glimmer'd on my mind,
 Pain, pleasure, land, sea, storm, calm, laughter, tears,
 Rose round me all in strange confusion join'd.

I thought my best beloved Theresa near,
 Now like an angel soothing all my grief ;
 Now wretched, miserable, like myself,
 Outcast forlorn, imploring kind relief !

And now she lay upon my panting breast,
 Cold, shivering, drenched, despairing and insane,
 With imprecations on her faltering tongue,
 And racked with all the agony of pain !

And then a voice call'd from below the waves ;—
 “ Is thy Theresa now no more thy care ?
 “ Hast thou forgotten all thy vows of love ?—
 “ Where is Theresa, tell me, spirit, where ?” —

Then looking down I saw a snow white shroud
 Come slowly upward from the vast beneath.—
 I knew the tenant of the winding sheet ;
 'Twas poor Theresa, cold in silent death !

I grasp'd t' embrace the body as it rose ;
 Its blue swoln features, by sea-monsters torn,
 Smote on my face ;—I started back aghast ;
 Then down declining soon it sunk forlorn.

But now the wondrous extacy was gone !—
 I woke—but what a wretched thing was I !—
 My soul was prostrate as a withered weed,
 And hung in heartless, drear despondency !

The day returned ; the raging storm had ceas'd ;
 But succour came not with returning day,—

I saw the dread reality of all!—
Hopeless, despairing, on the flood I lay!

The storm had ceas'd—but yet no sight of land:—
Black angry clouds verged the horizon round:
Some, charged with thunder, rolled the distant peal,
And mountain billows echoed back the sound.

Some seem'd gigantic cliffs of glowing fire,
All here and there besmear'd with flowing blood.—
It was a wrathful and despairing sky,
Fit canopy to the rebellious flood.

The sun look'd forth, but beamed no ray of joy—
What was his light to such a wretch as I?
He seem'd indeed a dull, cold, brazen orb,
Fit lamp to light that ocean and that sky.

Three ships appear'd far off—for hours they lay
Along the deep, and mock'd my longing sight;
Then rushing on the wings of prosperous gales,
In stormy distance hid their rapid flight.

The screaming sea-birds saw me prostrate lie;
Around me oft their circling squadrons drew:
They hovered o'er me pitying—then away
In all their strength and happiness they flew.

I felt that now was my departure nigh;
A calm came o'er me—'twas the calm of death;
I pray'd with deep devotion for my sins,
And nam'd my friends with my expiring breath.

I heard an obtuse ringing in my ears:
I seem'd to mingle with the sounding wave.
The briny deep wave closing o'er my head
To hide my body in a watery grave.

A sense of sinking down—and down succeeds;
I thought 'twas death—I thought without a dread
Down, down to an unfathomable depth,
The eternal future, being of the dead!—

From this insensibility I woke,
Rack'd by intense, excruciating pain:
Impenetrable darknes veil'd me round—
I shrieked with agony—and shriek'd again!

I heard a voice cry, "Praise the Lord!"—then saw
Wan, glimmering lights move quickly to and fro:
I dismal whispering heard, and then beheld
Pale, silent, gloomy spectres come and go.

Ten thousand thunders mingled on my head :
 Contending floods encircled me around,
 Was this the world of spirits?—was it death,
 Or hell's dark prison in the deeps profound ?

But oh, my friend ! my tongue can ne'er recount
 The pains of my return to life, nor tell
 The deep, the humbling, melting gratitude,
 That o'er my mind, and soul, and spirit fell !

Within the cabin of a ship I lay—
 A kind attendant watch'd my fluttering breath,
 The hand of God was here !—to him the praise :—
 His mercy snatch'd me from the jaws of death.

'Tis now the hour of rest.—Adieu ! my friend,
 I haste to cast myself before the throne
 Of him who saved me from the stormy deep,—
 Who yet, I trust, will keep me for his own.

ERIEUS.

SONNET.

TO PINNACLE MOUNTAIN.

Hail lovely mountain ! on thy matchless brow
 After long absent years I'm fondly gazing ;—
 My youthful thoughts return—young passions now,
 I feel as erst I felt intently blazing ;
 The keen desire to rise, the thirst of Fame,
 And *one ah one ! of dearer holier flame !*
 Oft wreathed in snows, or when the smiling spring
 With silver mists had bathed thy purpling crest,
 Thou know'st, amid my lonely wandering,
 To thee my every thought was still confessed—
 The long, long cherished secrets of my breast,
 Ambitions, hope and Loves impassioned sting !
 Pledges of fleeting bliss, I claim once more
 Those youthful thoughts,—my youthful thoughts restore !
 C.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

A Bill for establishing the English Law of Descent and Dower in the Townships of Lower Canada, and providing Register Offices for all the Conveyances, Mortgages and Deeds of Incumbrance affecting property therein.

IN another part of this number of our Review, we laid before our readers the most ancient proposal on a popular plan, for the registration of all deeds and incumbrances of real estates which is to be found in the history of English legislative projects. We have now the satisfaction of directing their attention to a Bill for a similar purpose which passed the Legislative Council of this province last session; and which, having been sent down to the House of Assembly too late for discussion, will only come before that branch of the Legislature next session.

The Townships of Lower Canada, having been granted under the English tenure of free and common soccage, are to be justly considered as excepted by the Act 14, Geo. III. cap. 83, known by the name of the Quebec Act, from the operation of the French Canadian Civil Law; but this provision in law has been nullified in fact; and they have actually remained like the old settlements during thirty years, subject to the law of Canada, for the decision of all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights. The whole population of those townships is nevertheless of English origin, and may now amount to forty thousand souls, who keenly feel the disadvantages of a system of foreign law expressed in a foreign language; but they have waited patiently, though not in silence, for constitutional relief to be administered by the wisdom of the provincial legislature.

The present bill is a satisfactory proof that the sufferings and complaints of the intelligent inhabitants of the townships have excited the benevolent attention of the Legislative Council; the King's representative can hardly be supposed unfavorable to those rising settlements; and, as the measure in question clearly emanates from the spirit of that Act of the British parliament, which has been emphatically referred to in our House of Assembly, as the palladium of French Canadian privileges, we are unwilling to doubt its favourable reception in that branch of the provincial legislature.

The Bill, indeed, is distinguished by the prudence of its enactments, and by carefully abstaining from every unnecessary innovation. Accommodating a growing population of English origin with certain regulations for the protection of property

against fraud, which have been prayed for since the beginning of the settlements, it, at the same time, neither disturbs the routine nor touches the customs of the French Canadians within the line of the Seigniories.

While we look forward, with delight, to the period when the bill in question, will become a law, and confer upon our legislature, in the eyes of our neighbours, the honor of liberality, we beg leave to present to our readers a brief sketch of its principles, and an anticipation of some of its practical effects, keeping more particularly in view the enactments which require marriage dower, in future, to be special and settled by contract, which define the operation of judgments of Court on the property of defendants,—which render all mortgages special, and subject every important claim of privilege to public registration, in offices to be provided in convenient situations for that purpose.

The effects of the enactment, which establishes the English law of descent and dower so far as regards the distribution of real property left by persons dying intestate, will be less immediate; and, with respect to dower more particularly, they can only be experienced, as to the marriages which have already taken place.

The frauds daily committed in land transactions excite indignation; but in the present advanced state of the science of legislation, preventive remedies are preferred; and punishment becomes a rude auxiliary reluctantly employed by the refined legislator, particularly in representative governments, and in questions affecting the rights and character of the landed interest of a country.

Besides subjecting to the law of England the claim of dower on the part of widows married before the passage of the proposed bill, in the case of their husbands dying intestate, thus rendering dower only a life-rent, the bill likewise provides that the judgments of any competent Court within this province shall operate as a mortgage upon all the real property within the townships, which at the time of rendering such judgment may actually belong to the person or persons against whom the same shall have been given, but not upon any of his or their subsequent acquisitions.

Dower, affecting lands in the townships, shall *hereafter* be created only by an authentic act or deed passed before marriage, particularly specifying the lands thus encumbered, which Act must, on pain of nullity, be inscribed in the public register office of the district or circle in which the property charged may be situated, within three months after such marriage.

All mortgages in the said townships shall hereafter be inscribed in the public register office for the circle or district where the property charged may be situated, under pain of nullity. Mortgages can only be created by notarial acts or deeds, declaring in express terms, that they are mortgages; and the extent of the real property intended to be mortgaged, shall be specifically stated and described in the body of each act of mortgage respectively.

Besides mortgages, all other notarial acts and deeds, transferring, conveying or in any wise encumbering real property in the said townships, shall be enregistered in public offices as aforesaid; and mortgages and other notarial acts of conveyance, transfer and incumbrance shall only operate upon the property charged by them respectively, from the moment that they may have been registered in the public office of the district or circle where it lies, taking their rank from the numerical order in which they have been actually received by the registrar. A preference however is given to the customary mortgage vested in the *Baillieur de fonds* or person selling his property on credit; provided that he shall present his deed of sale for registration within twenty days after the same shall have been executed.

Such are the general principles and most important provisions of the bill in question; but it will be found to contain likewise several judicious enactments, insuring the respectability and good conduct of the registrars, and punishing the negligence or bad faith of the notaries, or of the parties to the notarial acts and deeds in question.

The advantages to be derived by the townships from register offices as aforesaid, may be readily inferred, not only from reading their late petitions to the legislature on that subject, but also from attending to the preambles of two acts of the British parliament, providing register offices, and which were passed at the humble request of the justices of peace, gentlemen and freeholders of the county of Middlesex, comprising the city of London; and of the same classes of persons in the West Riding of the county of York.

The preamble of the act for Middlesex, meriting the serious consideration of the landed and monied interests of every country, thus describes the grievance.

“Whereas, by the different and secrets ways of conveying lands, tenements, and hereditaments, such as are evil disposed have it in their power to commit frauds, and frequently do so, by means whereof several persons (who, through many years industry in their trades and employments, and by great frugality have been enabled to purchase lands or to lend monies on land-

ed security) have been undone in their purchases and mortgages, by prior and secret conveyances and fraudulent incumbrances, and not only themselves, but their whole families thereby utterly ruined."

In the preamble for the West Riding of York, the grievance is disclosed in such a manner that the advantages of the proposed remedial law are most easily inferred. It states "that this West Riding is the principal place in the north for the cloth manufacture; and that most of the traders therein are freeholders, and have frequent occasion to borrow money upon their estates for managing their said trade; but, for want of a register, find it difficult to give security to the satisfaction of the money lenders, although the security they offer be really good; by means whereof the said trade is very much obstructed, and many families ruined."

Though the establishment of register offices has not become so general in England as in Scotland and in Ireland, there is no doubt that the grievances pointed out in those preambles have been completely redressed in the places to which the acts and subsequent amendments have extended.

There is indeed no species of local institution, in countries where lands and houses are liable to mutations, which is more calculated to interest a thinking people, or to encourage that circulation and improvement of landed property, so peculiarly necessary for spreading population in the unoccupied lands of British North America. When, by means of the proposed law, safe titles for lands and an honorable transfer or engagement of property can be obtained, the most respectable settlers from different quarters will resort to the townships of Lower Canada, and cheerfully bestow their capital and labour upon a bountiful soil. Then, likewise, with a view to Banking accommodation, loans or commercial transactions, the situation of a man's property being known, credit will be readily obtained to a suitable extent without any additional charges for the extraordinary risks which the present doubts and uncertainties create and justify in every transaction.

The inhabitants of the townships can fully anticipate all those beneficial consequences, but we have thrown out our ideas freely on the subject, in the hope that the whole province, may, in process of time, be prepared for such useful and creditable institutions. The French law prevailing in the Seigniories would, in our humble opinion, require but little modification to admit of register offices; and this opinion derives considerable strength from a reference to the present civil code of France, where Register offices have already existed nearly thirty years, with ac-

knowledge benefit to the government, to the landed proprietors, and to the merchants of that country.

At some future day we expect to lay before our readers an abstract of the French Mortgage Law, with the view of appealing to all intelligent minds on the subject, and leaving to them to decide, whether the obstacles alledged to the establishment of Register offices in Seigniorial Canada, are not to be overcome by a little ingenuity and legislative talent, and whether the object of obtaining such institutions for the protection of fair dealing is not worthy of a general and energetic struggle of all honest men against interested pharisaical antagonists, *who are lovers of darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1825.

BILL.

"An Act for establishing the Law of Descent and Dower, in respect to real property situate within the townships of this province, granted, or to be granted in free and common soccage; for making all mortgages therein special, and for establishing Register Offices for all deeds and mortgages relating to such property therein."—21st February,—Introduced—read a first time, and ordered to be printed, and afterwards amended, agreeably to the following copy.

Whereas by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 14th Geo. III. cap. 83, section 9, it is enacted and provided, "that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any lands that have been granted by his Majesty, or shall hereafter be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to be holden in free and common soccage." And doubts having been entertained respecting the legal interpretation and meaning thereof, it is expedient and necessary that such doubts should be removed; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Lower-Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great-Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,*" and to "make further provision for the government of the said Province;" And it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that Lands granted or to be granted in free and common soccage, lying within the limits of any township in this Province, shall in all cases of intestacy be distributed according to the law of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the first day of January which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, no Dower shall be charged on any lands granted or to be granted in free and common soccage as abovesaid, save and except Dower by convention or agreement (*Douaire prefixe*) created and provided by an *Acte Authentique* duly executed before marriage of the person, for and in whose fa-

ver it is so created and provided, specifying the lands in free and common soccage, upon which such Dower prefix is charged as hereinafter is required and directed, and duly enregistered within three months after such marriage according to the provisions of this Act. Provided always, that this shall not extend to any lands that may be granted in free and common soccage, which shall have been previously granted and held in *Fief* or in *Roture*.

III. And whereas real property is depreciated by being involved in dispute and uncertainty, by the creation of general and prospective mortgages, and also by the difficulty of coming at a knowledge of the incumbrances thereon. And whereas frauds have been and may be committed by giving mortgages to different persons, and concealing the same: Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this act, no mortgage of any kind shall be created, or binding in legal effect, as to real property within the said townships, with the proviso abovesaid, unless it be declared in the notarial act or deed that it is a mortgage, and also unless the situation and extent of the real property thereby respectively intended to be mortgaged shall be therein specifically stated and described. Provided always, that this shall not be construed to annul or make void any notarial act or deed executed previous to the passing of this act, which would legally affect or bind real property in the said townships, if this act had not been passed.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the effect of every judgement of a competent Court within this province, which shall be rendered after the passing of this act, shall remain as binding as heretofore, in respect to and upon real property within the said townships, which, at the time of rendering such Judgment, shall belong to the person or persons against whom the same shall have been given, but shall not operate as a mortgage upon any real property which such person or persons may acquire in the said townships after such judgments rendered; any law, custom or usage in any wise to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. And for the purpose of ascertaining the mutations of real property, and titles thereto, and of discovering incumbrances thereon which shall be made and created after the passing of this act, within the said townships—Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in each of the inferior districts comprehending townships granted in free and common soccage, and in each circle of such townships as by authority of the governor, lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government of this province, shall be established as a circle, for that purpose, although not forming or being included in an inferior district, there shall be an office for the registry of all notarial acts and deeds for conveying and transferring real property within such inferior district or circle, or for creating or carrying a mortgage thereon at such place, within every such inferior district or circle of townships as by the said authority shall be fixed and appointed. And it shall and may be lawful for the said governor, lieutenant-governor, or person administering the said government, from time to time, as shall be needful, to nominate and appoint a person of integrity and ability in each of the said inferior districts and circles, to hold the office of Registrar; and every person so appointed, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of the said office, shall take and subscribe, before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench of the district, or provincial judge of the inferior district wherein the said townships are situate, an oath in the words following: "I do solemnly promise and swear, that I will faithfully and impartially perform and execute the office and duty directed and required by an act of the legislature of this province, intituled, "an act for establishing the law of descent and dower, in respect to real property situate within the townships of this pro-

“vince, granted or to be granted in free and common soccage—for making “ all mortgages therein special, and for establishing registers for all deeds and “ mortgages relating to such property therein.” So help me God.” Which oath shall be filed and remain of record in the prothonotary or clerk’s office of the court to which such justice or provincial judge respectively belongs: and for so filing the same and granting a certificate thereof, the said prothonotary or clerk shall be entitled to demand and receive shillings and no more; and every registrar at the time of his being sworn into the said office shall enter into a recognisance with good and sufficient sureties (to be approved of by the said justice or provincial judge,) by a writing under their hands and seals before the said justice or provincial judge, that is to say, the registrar in the penalty of 500 pounds, and each of the sureties in the penalty of 250 pounds, unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of his duty in the execution of his said office, in all things, as directed and required by this act; and the said recognisance shall remain amongst the records of the courts; and for the making and recording thereof, the said prothonotary or clerk shall be entitled to demand and receive from such registrar the sum of shillings and no more.

VI. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that when any registrar so to be appointed shall die, be removed from, or resign his office, and that within the space of one year from and after such death, removal or resignation, no misbehaviour shall appear to have been committed by such registrar in the execution of his said office, then and in such case at the end of the said year, the recognisance so entered into by his said sureties shall become void and of no effect as to such sureties to all intents and purposes whatsoever, but shall not exonerate such registrar, his heirs, executors, administrators or curators, if misbehaviour shall afterwards be discovered and established.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that each of the registrars so appointed shall provide a bound blank book of strong paper, covered with calf, sheep-skin or buckram, and from time to time, as may be needful, other such books (marking the first number one, and so on in numerical order) fit and proper for enregistering in manner and form as herein-after expressed, all notarial acts and deeds for the conveyance of real property in the said townships, or for creating mortgages thereon, situate and being within his inferior district or circle; and before any entry shall be made by any registrar in any such book, he shall present the same to one of the justices of the Court of King’s Bench of the district, or provincial judge of the inferior district, to be by such justice or provincial judge numbered and authenticated or *paraphé* on each leaf thereof; and when so done, such registrar shall then faithfully enregister or cause to be enregistered, in the manner herein-after directed, and in the order and rotation in which the same shall come to his hands (numbering each act in that order,) and not in the order of dates, every notarial act relative to real property whereof a notarial copy shall to him be produced, and whereby any conveyance of such property is made or mortgage thereon is created. And upon each notarial copy so produced to him, the registrar shall respectively endorse the number thereof, and sign a certificate thereon, mentioning the year, day of the month, and hour or time of the day on which such act or deed was by him received, and expressing also in what book and folio or folios thereof the same is enregistered; which notarial copy shall then be returned to the person from whom it was received; and all certificates from such registrars shall be taken and allowed in all the courts of this province as evidence of such respective registries; and there shall be entered on the margin of the register-book, over against the registry of each no-

notarial act or deed, the number thereof, and the said year, day of the month, and hour or time of the day, when the same came to the hands of the registrar; and every registrar shall in each book of registers, or in a separate book, respectively keep an alphabetical index of the names of all vendors and purchasers of real property, and of other parties to conveyances thereof, or to other notarial acts relating thereto, and of all mortgagers and mortgagees, and also an index descriptive of all real property sold, conveyed or mortgaged in the said inferior district and circles, with reference to the number of every such notarial act or deed respectively, so enregistered.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that where any real property in the said townships shall be specially charged by any contract of marriage the clause or clauses of such contract so specially charging any real property therein described, shall be enregistered in the book of registers aforesaid; and no contract of marriage creating a charge upon real property in the said townships, without specification thereon of such property respectively, shall bind the same against a *bonâ fide* purchaser thereof.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every registrar so to be appointed shall give due attendance at his office every day in the year, (Sundays and Holidays, excepted,) from the hour of ten in the forenoon to the hour of one in the afternoon, and from the hour of three to that of five in the afternoon, for the despatch of all business belonging to the said office; and every such registrar, as often as he shall be required, during the said office-hours, shall make search concerning notarial acts or deeds enregistered as aforesaid, and give certificates respecting the same, under his hand, if required by any person having an interest of any kind in any real property so enregistered, or intending to become a purchaser of the whole or any part thereof, or to lend money thereon; and every such registrar shall be entitled to demand and receive forthwith, for and after the entry and registration of any such notarial act or deed, as is by this act directed, to be made the sum of _____ and no more, in case the same doth not exceed two hundred words, but if the same shall exceed two hundred words, then after the rate of _____ for every hundred words, therein contained, over and above the first two hundred words; and for every search in the said office without a certificate being required, and where the names of the parties to the act or deed are given, the registrar shall be entitled to _____ and no more; and where the description of the real property is given, with a certificate thereof, the said registrar shall be entitled to demand and receive _____ for every certificate of registry _____ and no more.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons, after the passing of this act, shall convey or mortgage any real property, situate within any of the townships abovesaid, to two or more persons at different times, or about the same time, and any doubt or dispute shall arise about the priority of such conveyance or mortgages, then and in such case the act or deed of conveyance or of mortgage, first entered in manner before directed, on the register book for the said inferior district or circle respectively, where the said property is situate, shall be deemed and taken and is hereby declared, and shall be adjudged by all courts within this province, to be the first conveyance or first and prior legal mortgage, as the case may be, provided it be made *bonâ fide* and upon good and valuable consideration, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

XI. Provided always and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to deprive any *Vendor*, *Lessor*, or *Bailleur de fonds*, declared to be such in and under any notarial act or deed, enregistered as aforesaid, of his or her rights and privileges as such *Ven-*

don, Lessor, or Bailleur de fonds, which rights shall have preference to those of any purchaser or mortgagee claiming under a notarial act or deed posterior thereto, but first enregistered, provided nevertheless that every act or deed, establishing or making a sale or a lease for a term exceeding twenty years, shall be presented for registry within twenty days after the same shall have been executed.

XII. And as a security to purchasers and mortgagees during the time which may elapse between the searching of a register and the date of the execution of a notarial act or deed, conveying away or creating or carrying a mortgage upon any real property within the townships above said, and to facilitate a prompt registry thereof when executed; Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be the duty of every notary, at and before the execution of any such act or deed, to require of the mortgager to declare upon oath, in the presence of the mortgagee, (and which oath every notary is hereby empowered and required to administer,) whether he, the said mortgager, has, at any period of that day, or of the ten days immediately preceding, executed any other act or deed, whereby the property in question may have been conveyed away or mortgaged to any other person or persons; and further, it shall be the duty of every notary to make a true and exact copy of every act or deed, previous to the same being passed or executed before him, so that the said copy duly certified may be delivered to the purchaser or mortgagee immediately after the execution of such act or deed of sale or of mortgage; and every notary who shall refuse or neglect to make such copy, and to certify and deliver the same in manner aforesaid, upon being first paid for the original act or deed and the copy thereof, shall forfeit and pay to the purchaser or mortgagee the sum of ten pounds, to be by the said purchaser or mortgagee recovered in the Court of King's Bench of the district, or provincial court of the inferior district or circle, where such notary resides: and every person who, upon an oath as abovesaid being administered to him by a notary, as hereinbefore directed, shall wilfully and corruptly swear falsely, he shall, upon conviction thereof, incur and suffer the pains and penalties by law attached to the commission of wilful and corrupt perjury.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the description of every witness to any notarial act or deed of sale, conveyance or mortgage, respecting real property, in the townships abovesaid, by his name, trade, business or calling, with the place of his residence, shall be inserted in every such act or deed, before the execution of the same, to render valid the testimony of such witness, that such act or deed was executed before him as a witness thereto.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whenever any act or deed of sale, whereon money is due, or of mortgage so enregistered as aforesaid, shall be paid off, redeemed and discharged, the registrar of the inferior district or circle wherein the property is situate, on the same being acknowledged before him in writing by the vender or mortgagee, his heirs, executors, administrators, curators or assigns, and duly witnessed, or that of a notarial copy of a notarial act be produced to such registrar, executed by the vender or mortgagee, or his, or her heirs, executors, administrators, curators, or assigns, acknowledging such payment and discharge, then and in such case the registrar shall make an entry in the margin of the register book over against the original entry or registry of the corresponding act or deed of sale, conveyance or mortgage, that the money due upon such sale or mortgage has been paid off and discharged; for which entry the said registrar shall be entitled to demand and receive shillings and no more, and every such acknowledgement of payment and discharge so made in writing before a

registrar, and every such notarial copy of a notarial act, so acknowledging the payment and discharge, shall remain filed upon record in the office of the registrar. Provided always, that a payment, or discharge in part, may, under the like formalities as above, be entered upon the register as to such payment or discharge in part.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that when and as often as the said office of registrar shall become vacant by death or otherwise, the same shall be signified without delay to the secretary of the province for the information of the governor, lieutenant-governor or person administering the government, by the sheriff of the inferior district, or if in a circle, by the senior justice of the peace of the circle where the vacancy happens, and thereupon the governor, lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, shall within one month after the receipt of such signification, appoint a fit person of integrity and ability to fill the said office. And during the interval which shall elapse between such vacancy and such appointment, the duties of the same shall be performed by the prothonotary of the court of the inferior district, or if in a circle, by such person as shall be appointed by the registrar thereof, in his life time, to do the duty when a vacancy happens, until a new appointment be made as above; which prothonotary or such person respectively, shall take possession of the books of registry, and of all papers appertaining to the said office, and upon such appointment as above, deliver over the said books and papers to the new registrar; and it shall be the duty of every person having possession of a register book or books, upon any vacancy taking place, to deliver over the same without delay to the said newly appointed registrar, or during the interval aforesaid, to the said prothonotary or such person as abovesaid, if in a circle; and if any person having such possession, shall refuse or neglect so to deliver up such books as above directed, upon being thereunto required, every such person for every such offence, shall, upon conviction thereof before his Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the district, forfeit and pay to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of 500 pounds, current money of this province.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons shall at any time forge or counterfeit any notarial act or certificate herein before mentioned, and be thereof lawfully convicted, every such person or persons shall incur and be liable to such pains and penalties as in and by an act of the parliament of England, made in the fifth year of the Queen Elizabeth, intituled, "an act against forgers of false deeds and writings," are imposed upon persons for forging deeds, charters or writings.

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

LOWER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

House of Assembly, Saturday, 5th January, 1825.

The members having met, and being previously sworn, they took their seats in the House, when a message was delivered from his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor by Chevalier D'Estimauville, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requesting their immediate attendance in the Legislative Council Chamber. Accordingly the members went up to attend his Excellency, where being, the Honourable Speaker of the Legislative Council said :—

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

I am commanded by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that his Excellency does not think it fit to declare the causes for which he has summoned this Provincial Parliament, until there be a Speaker of the House of Assembly.

It is therefore his Excellency's pleasure, that you, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly do forthwith repair to the place where the sittings of the House of Assembly are usually held, and there choose a fit person to be your Speaker; and that you present the person who shall be so

chosen, to his Excellency, in this House, on Monday next, at two o'clock, for his approbation.

And the Members being returned, Austin Cu villier, Esquire, one of the Knights Representatives of the County of Huntingdon, stood up, and addressing himself to the Clerk, proposed to the House, for their Speaker, Louis Joseph Papineau, Esquire, in which motion he was seconded by François Blanchet, Esquire, one of the Knights Representatives of the County of Hertford.

Then Louis Bourdages, Esquire, one of the Knights Representatives of the County of Buckinghamshire, stood up, and proposed for Speaker, Joseph Remi Vallières de St. Real, Esquire, seconded by John Simpson, Esq., one of the Knights Representatives of the County of York.

Debates arose, and the question being called for :

“That Louis Joseph Papineau, Esquire, be Speaker of this House.”

The House divided, and the names of the Members being called for, they were taken as followeth :

YEAS.—Messieurs Bélanger, Valois, Courteau, Caron, Dessaulles,

de Rouville, de Rocheblave, de St. Ours, Montigny, Laterriere, Heney, Raymond, Perrault, Lagueux, Neilson, Deligny, Rochon, Drolet, Bureau, Berthelot, Fraser, Quirouet, Clouet, Queznel, Barbier, Viger, Cu villier, Blanchet, Turgeon, Amiot, Massue, and the Attorney General.

• **NAYS.**—Messieurs Taschereau, Ranvozé, Desprès, Bourdages, Cannon, Proulx, Dumont, Robitaille, Borgia, Young, Simpson and Boissonnault,

And there being a majority for the affirmative, the Clerk declared Mr. Papineau duly elected: he was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Cu villier and Blanchet, where standing on the upper step, he returned his humble acknowledgements to the House, for the great honour they had been pleased to confer upon him, by choosing him again to be their Speaker;

And thereupon he sat down in the Chair, and then the Mace, (which before lay under the table) was laid upon the table,

The House adjourned until Monday next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. *Monday, 10th.*

The House being met, and Mr. Speaker elect having taken the Chair,

A message was delivered by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:

MR. SPEAKER,—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor desires the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker elect, with the House, went up to the Legislative Council Chamber, where he was presented to his Excellency for his approbation.

And then Mr. Speaker elect spoke to the following effect:—

May it please your Excellency,

In obedience to your Excellency's commands, the House of Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada have proceeded to the election of a Speaker; I am the person upon whom their choice has fallen.

When I consider, Sir, the arduous duties attached to that exalted station, and comparing my own talents and abilities to perform them, in a manner corresponding with their dignity, I do, most sincerely, feel the inadequacy of my powers for that purpose; and I should, in that consciousness, have implored your Excellency not to suffer me to undertake the office, did not the Assembly, by their once more electing me, supersede my judgment.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council addressed Mr. Papineau as follows:—

MR. PAPINEAU—I am commanded by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to acquaint you that he approves the choice the Assembly have made of you as their Speaker, and relying on your known abilities, talents and integrity, allows and confirms your Election.

Upon which the Speaker of the House of Assembly returned thanks in the following terms:—

Sir,—The manner in which your Excellency has been pleased to signify your assent to the choice of the Assembly, of which I have the honour to be the object, demands from me the deepest and sincerest gratitude. If, in executing the duties of my station, I should, at any time hereafter, involuntarily fall into error, I humbly entreat that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to them, whose servant I have the honor to be: and that they, Sir, may be the better enabled to perform their duty to his Majesty, and to their country, I do, in their name and on their behalf, by humble petition, lay claim to all their rights and privileges; particularly that they have liberty of speech, for the better management of their debates: access to your Excellency's person on all seasonable occasions; and that their proceedings may receive from your Excellency the most favourable interpretation.

When the Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Council replied:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has commanded me to assure you that he will recognize the constitutional privileges of the Assembly, that they will always find a ready access to him on all reasonable occasions, and that their proceedings as well as your words and actions will receive from him the most favourable construction.

The House being returned, Mr. Speaker reported that the House had been in the Legislative Council Chamber, where his Excellency had been pleased to approve the choice the House had made of him to be their Speaker.

And then Mr. Speaker repeated his most respectful acknowledgements to the House for the honour they had done him.

Then leave was given to introduce a Bill to continue the act to facilitate the administration of Justice in certain small matters therein mentioned, and the said Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

After which Mr. Speaker reported that when the House attended his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, this day, in the Legislative Council Chamber, his Excellency had been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, of which Mr. Speaker to prevent mistakes, had obtained a copy, which he read to the House, and is as followeth:—

*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 public 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 Establishment 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 burden by its inhabitants.

*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 earnest 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 proceedings.

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 Person 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 the 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 dispensations 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 desired an end.

Then a committee of seven members was appointed to prepare the draft of an address in answer to the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech. After which the following committees were appointed.

A committee of privileges; a committee of good correspondence between the two houses; a committee of grievances; a grand committee for the Courts of Justice, and a grand committee of Agriculture.

Then the House adjourned.

The Honorable Members present at the opening of the Legislative Council on Saturday were the following, viz:

The Honorable Chief Justice Sewell, Speaker; The Honorable Messrs. Irvine, Hale, Duchesnay, Richardson, Caldwell, Ryland, Rev. J. O. Plessis, R. C. B. Quebec, Percival, Perrault, Burns, Kerr, Bowen, Felton, Bell.

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 Honorable 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 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 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 province, 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.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Tuesday, 22d March, 1825.

This day, at Two o'clock, his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir FRANCIS BURTON, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order, came down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to command the presence of the Assembly, which being come up, his Excellency was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

1. An Act relating to the Inspectors of Flour.

2. An Act to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the 3d Geo. IV. entitled an Act to amend an Act passed in the 34th Geo. III. entitled "an Act for the division of the Province of Lower-Canada, to amend the Judicature thereof, and to repeal cer-

tain laws therein-mentioned, inasmuch as they relate to Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction."

3. An Act to authorize an enumeration and return of the population of the Province of Lower-Canada.

4. An Act to make further provision for the Salmon fisheries in the bay of Gaspé, and parts of the county of Northumberland, and to repeal in part an Act mentioned.

5. An Act to authorize a further loan of money for the erection of a Common Gaol in the inferior district of St. Francis.

6. An Act to alter and amend an ordinance passed in the 25th Geo. III. entitled "an ordinance to regulate the proceedings of the Courts of Civil Judicature and to establish trials by Jury in actions of a commercial nature and personal wrongs to be compensated in damages" in what relates to the issuing of writs of *capias ad respondendum* and to special bail.

7. An Act to continue still further for a limited time an act of the 57th Geo. III. entitled "an act to facilitate the administration of Justice in certain small matters mentioned, in the country parishes."

8. An Act to confirm certain marriages heretofore solemnized in this Province.

9. An act to continue for a limited time two acts mentioned relating to the Watch and Lights in Quebec and Montreal.

10. An act to continue for a limited time two acts mentioned relating to the Inspection of Fish and Oil for exportation.

11. An act to continue for a limited time and amend certain acts mentioned, relating to the trial of controverted elections of members to serve in the Assembly of the Province.

12. An act to continue for a limited time certain acts mentioned relating to Houses of Correction in the districts of the Province.

13. Jean B. Lagueux's Bridge act.

14. An act to effect a Loan for the Lachine Canal.

15. An act to appropriate a sum of money for the Emigrant's Hospital, Quebec.

16. An act to continue certain acts mentioned relating to the Militia of the Province.

17. François Cloutier's Bridge act.

18. St. Antoine, River du Loup, common act.

19. An act to consolidate the laws relating to the election of members to serve in the Assembly of the Province, and to the duty of Returning Officers, and for other purposes.

20. Act to appropriate a certain sum of money to reimburse certain costs incurred, by the grantees of the crown, and the censitaires of La Salle.

21. An act to appropriate a sum of money to obtain plans and estimates of a new jail for the district of Montreal.

22. An act to encourage the trade between Quebec and Halifax.

23. An act for the more certain and expeditious distribution of the printed acts of the Legislature.

24. An act to appropriate certain sums of money for the improvement of the Kennebec and Craig's roads.

25. An act to appropriate a sum of money to secure settlement on the St. Joachim and St. Paul's bay road.

26. An act to appropriate certain sums of money for opening a road from Coteau du Lac to the division Line of Upper-Canada, and for exploring the country between Framp-ton and the River Saint John.

27. An act to improve the communication with Upper-Canada.

28. An act further to encourage agriculture in the province.

29. An act to appropriate a sum for perfecting the road between St. Gregoire, and Long Point in the township of Kingsley.

30. An act to appropriate a sum of money to reprint certain Laws in force in this province.

31. An act to make further provision to defray the Civil Expenditure of the Provincial Government.

32. An act to defray the travelling expences of the Provincial Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspé, in his Circuits.

33. An act to appropriate certain sums of money towards the support of Hospitals and for other charitable purposes.

34. An act to appropriate certain sums of money to encourage education.

35. An act to continue for a limited time two acts mentioned relating to the Lumber Trade.

36. An act to make certain alterations in the Road Laws.

His Excellency then addressed both Houses in the following Speech: *Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

"The diligence with which you have proceeded in the despatch of public business, enables me to terminate the Session of the Provincial Parliament, and I derive much pleasure on this occasion, in observing that the cordiality and good understanding which have subsisted between the several branches of the Legislature, during the whole of the Session, are subjects of the most sincere congratulation to every one who takes an interest in the happiness and prosperity of this colony.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

"I thank you, in his Majesty's name, for the supply you have granted in aid of those Funds already appropriated by Law, for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government and the administration of Justice."

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

"It will be a pleasing part of my duty to convey to his Majesty, as early as possible, the satisfactory intelligence, that by an amicable arrangement of the pecuniary concerns of the province, you have removed these difficulties which for several years successively, had disturbed the harmony it was so desirable to establish between

the Legislative Bodies; and this event, I am persuaded, will tend in an eminent degree to draw closer the bond of Union between this Province and the Parent State.

Gentlemen,

"You are now about to return to your respective residences, in various parts of the province, and to mingle with the general mass of your fellow subjects, whose loyalty and good conduct your example will serve to encourage, whose approbation and esteem you highly deserve, and will, I hope, universally obtain."

STATEMENTS of the Sums voted by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, in 1825, for internal improvements and various benevolent institutions:—

For making and repairing the road connecting the last and uppermost Settlements on the River Chaudière with the Province Line, towards the River Kennebec, ...	£800	0	0
For repairing that part of Craig's Road within the district of Three-Rivers.	400	0	0
For exploring the intermediate Country and tracing a road between the last settlements in the Township of Brampton and the River St. John, and for making Plans and Reports thereof....	80	0	0
Towards opening a road from Coteau-du Lac to the Line separating this province from Upper-Canada,	500	0	0
Towards perfecting and keeping in repair the road between St. Joachim and the bay St. Paul,	500	0	0
Towards perfecting and improving the road between the rear line of the Parish of St. Gergoire in the district of Three-Rivers and the place			

called Long Point in the township of Kingsey,...	700	0	0						
As an aid to the British and Canadian School Society, Montreal,.....	200	0	0						
As an aid to the Society of Education of Quebec,	200	0	0						
For the support of the Emigrant Hospital established at Quebec, ...	700	0	0						
Agricultural Society of the District of	} Quebec, 500	} Montreal, 100	} Three-Rivers, 250						
				} Gaspé, 75					
					—		1325	0	0
					Machine Canal Loan,...	30000	0	0	
For defraying the expenses of Insane persons under the care of the Religious Ladies of the General Hospital, near Quebec,	500	0	0						
For the boarding and care of Invalids and infirm persons in the said hospital,	500	0	0						
Towards the support of Foundlings,	900	0	0						
Maintenance of Insane persons under the care of the Religious Ladies of the General Hospital at Montreal,	150	0	0						
Towards the support of foundlings under do. at do.....	700	0	0						
As an aid to the Religious Ladies of the Hotel Dieu at Montreal,.....	250	0	0						
As an aid to the General Hospital at Montreal,	250	0	0						
Maintenance of Insane persons in the district of Three-Rivers,	140	0	0						
Towards the relief of Indigent, Sick and Infirm persons in the district of Three Rivers,...	35	0	0						
Towards the support of Foundlings in do. do.	125	0	0						
For paying arrears due for the maintenance of Insane, Invalid and									

Infirm persons and of Foundlings for the district of Quebec,.....	341	18	7½
To reimburse the do. do. at Montreal,.....	111	16	3
Do. do. Three-Rivers,...	25	9	11
Towards defraying the expense of reprinting the Ordinances of the Legislative Council of the late province of Quebec as are actually in force in the province,	250	0	0
To defray the travelling expenses of the provincial Judge of the inferior district of Gaspé,	100	0	0
For making plans, estimates and statement of the probable expense for the erection of a New Goal in the district of Montreal,.....	300	0	0

For the encouragement of the Trade and intercourse between the Ports of Quebec and Halifax by Steam Vessels,	1500	0	0
House of Correction for the district of Quebec,	200	0	0
Idem. Idem for the do. of Three-Rivers,.....	100	0	0
To defray the legal costs incurred in the several actions instituted by the grantees of the Crown against the censitaires of La Salle,	5000	0	0
	<u>£46,984</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9½</u>
Civil List, &c. (Stg. £58,074 2 11, equal to)	64,525	16	7½
Total appropriations of the session,	111,511	1	5

SUMMARY OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1824.

IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Wine,	New Ships,
Spirits,	Lumber,
Molasses,	Ashes,
Sugar,	Grain,
Coffee,	Flour, Meal, and Biscuit,
Tea,	Beef, Pork, &c.
Tobacco and Snuff,	Fish and Oil,
Salt,	Miscellanies,
Cards,	
2½ per ct. and free Goods,	
<u>£1,212,217</u>	<u>£925,433</u>

The Imports in 1824 exceed those of 1823 in value £186,000, upwards of £60,000 of which are on the article of Rum from the advance in price obtained, the quantity exceeding that of the former year only 17,000 gallons

The other articles making up the increase are, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Goods paying 2 1-2 per cent, and no

part of the Harlequin's cargo has appeared in the imports.*

As to the Exports, the most prominent article is Ashes. In 1823, the quantity exceeded that in 1824 only forty-six pounds weight, but in value £76,000.

Lumber is much greater in quantity; but only £17,000 more in value, rating it at the shipping prices. Flour

* Ships for Quebec lost having valuable Cargoes on board, Cumberland, Robsons and Marjery.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

is £14,000 less. Pork and provisions £20,000 more. The whole amount of exports exceeds the previous in the small sum of £3625.

The most encouraging view of the exports is the value of new Ships, or

the money circulated through so many thousand hands from the disbursements to pay the labour in building—even the chips afforded warmth and comfort to the poor. The increase under this last head exceeds £60,000.

(From a Correspondent.)

1824.

EXHIBIT OF CANADA BANKS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Jany.	Debts due to the Bank.	Notes in circulation.
	Quebec Bank, £91,750	£25,565
	Canada Bank, 128,121	39,206
	Montreal Bank, 309,472	92,727
	£529,343	£157,498

M'GILL'S COLLEGE AT MONTREAL.

“ Founded and endowed by the Will of the late Mr. M'Gill of that city. Established by Royal Charter, 31st March, 1824.

Governors.

- The Governor in Chief.
- The Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada.
- The Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.
- The Lord Bishop of Quebec.
- The Chief Justice of Upper-Canada.
- The Chief Justice of Montreal.

Professors, &c. (appointed 4th December, 1823.

Principal and Professor of Divinity,
The Rev. G. J. Mountain, D. D.

(of the University of Cambridge. Professor of Moral Philosophy and learned languages, the Rev. J. L. Mills, D. D. (University of Oxford.)

Professor of History and Civil Law, The Rev. J. Strachan, D. D. (University of Aberdeen.)

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, The Rev. G. J. Wilson, A. M. (University of Oxford.)

Professor of Medecine, Thomas Fargues, M. D. (University of Edinburgh.)

☞ In consequence of the request having been contested, this establishment is not yet in actual operation.

STATEMENT of the Funds of the Quebec Bank, Montreal Bank, and Bank of Canada, on 1st February, 1825:—

	Quebec Bank.	Montreal Bank.	Bank of Canada.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Capital paid in,	53262 10 0	187500 0 0	92825 0 0
Debts due to the Bank,	104919 3 8	375518 7 4	104828 1 3
Deposits,	45824 8 2	105518 14 3	295 18 10
Notes in circulation,	28427 10 0	137580 0 0	11447 15 0
Cash in hand,	23684 17 6	65109 2 6	3807 1 1

* Including the Cost of the Building.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

Montreal, 5th February.

We are now enabled to lay before our readers a comparative statement of the value of the Imports and Exports at Quebec during the last ten years; and though it is not official; nor do we pretend that it is exactly correct, yet it may serve to shew the increasing importance of CANADA in a commercial point of view.

Years.	Imports.	Exports. Furs & Peltries not included.
1815	£2,763,045	£243,923
1816	2,111,691	435,378
1817	1,205,818	646,039
1818	1,223,756	686,869
1819	1,426,471	736,979
1820	1,167,907	797,556
1821	889,698	512,764
1822	1,060,026	757,020
1823	1,019,247	794,043
1824	1,212,217	925,433

On Monday last the Honourable James Reid was sworn into the office of Chief Justice of the district of Montreal, on which occasion the whole of the Bar with the Sheriff and Prothonotaries paid their respects to him in the Judges' Chambers.

The Chief Justice and Judges shortly after went on the Bench, when Stephen Sewell, Esqr. Doyen of the Bar, rose, and addressed his honor the Chief Justice as follows:—

"May it please your Honor, The Gentlemen of this Bar through me beg leave to offer you their sincere and respectful congratulations on your appointment to the high and important office of Chief Justice of the District of Montreal which his Majesty has been pleased in his wisdom to confer upon you. Were it permitted to the Gentlemen of this Bar to express what had been their wishes on this occasion, I do assure your Honor that in your appointment those have been fully met, convinced as they unanimously are from past

experience that in your hands the arduous and extensive duties of that office will be performed in a manner to be excelled by none."

To which his honor the Chief Justice was pleased to reply in an address to the Bar at some length, in which his Honor in a style the most impressive returned thanks to the gentlemen for their congratulations offered to him on the occasion. He said that in the performance of his duties he should receive from his brethren on the bench the greatest assistance. That to the talents and unremitting exertions of the gentlemen who preceded him in office was owing all the rules and the regularity which reigned in the practice of this Court. That for himself he had been associated to practice with several of the gentlemen still at the bar, and when he looked through the greatly increased numbers now before him, he knew that talents were not wanting among them, he knew that they existed in a way to be highly serviceable to the country, but he should fail in his duty if he did not recommend to them unanimity in all their proceedings. Honorable and liberal conduct in practice formed the basis of the character of an advocate; this should beget a reciprocal confidence between the Bench and the Bar. As talents among the younger members were not wanting, he would advise, that in order to reach that eminence in the profession which he hoped was the ambition of all, they would employ the time not given to practice to a continued study of the law, and above all things to consider the deposit of their clients, monies in their hands as sacred. There remained one more point of importance which he would take leave on this occasion to mention, and that was to recommend to unite themselves in a society. He believed that something of the kind did already exist, but it ought to be

put on a solid footing; they would find that it would render the bar more respectable in the eye of the public and many difficulties which must necessarily arise among the number of advocates collected at a bar might be settled among themselves. His Honor then concluded an address (which we are satisfied will not be forgotten by those to whom it was addressed, but to which it is impossible for us to do justice, not having at the time the means of taking notes) by assuring the Bar that in all their laudable and honourable pursuits in practice they might depend on his countenance and protection, and that he would advance the interest of the Bar at all times when the occasion should present itself.

••• We are indebted for the following interesting document to a friend into whose hands it was accidentally placed by the "young man" who is conveying it to its destination. As we have seen the original and taken a copy of it, we can vouch for its authenticity. It was written in a very plain and legible hand; and upon comparing the writing with one of the signatures, we have no doubt it was written by the chief or warrior whose name appears second on the list of subscribers. We have copied it just as it stood, and we leave our readers to judge whether it is not a document that would do honour to any of the *Amphyctionium* deputies.

The letter in question, which was neither watered nor sealed, contained a string of white wampon, which is always the colour of peace. This ancient symbol of friendship was composed of four strings of the shells of which the wampon is generally made, strung together like small beads about a quarter of an inch in length, and an eighth in thickness. These four strings were tied at one end with a graceful knot of green ribbon, the other end remaining loose somewhat similar to a small whip with four thongs. Three of these strings were about two feet

and a half in length, but the fourth was only about the third of that length, which perhaps, might have reference to some mystery which we know nothing of.

To the Chiefs and Headmen of St. Francis Tribe.

BROTHERS!

We, the Chief and principal men of the Muhheconnuck or Stoekbridge tribe send our salutations to you.

We feel thankful that we have the opportunity of sending few words to you by one of your young men, whom we have accidentally met at this place. It is a great while since we formed and established the covenant of friendship to be brothers, and we have not seen each other, nor had we an opportunity of speaking to you before.

Brothers! Agreeable to our ancient custom we therefore now brighten our CHAIN OF FRIENDSHIP, which has long been neglected, and by that means became rusty, and remove every thing that may lie in our way, and hope that our chain of friendship may keep bright to the latest generation.

Brothers! We who are of the Wau-pun-nuh-reuk nation are under peculiarities of friendship, and it ought to be that we who bear one colour should perpetuate their union and friendship, and live like children of one Father.

Brothers! We will now tell you, that owing to the great increase of our white brethren, in our country here, our nation is looking towards the setting of the sun, over the great lakes, and have fixed our hearts to build a fine place at Green Bay, on Fox River, before many days; so that if we should live so great a way off from you, yet we should always remember you, and keep sacred our friendship, and we hope that you will do the same. We hope you will also embrace every opportunity of sending a few words by which we may hear how you do. This you can do on paper and send it to any part of the world where we may be.

Brothers! We speak these few words on behalf of our chief and warriors of the Meluconnuck nation.

(Signed) JOHN MITOXEN,
SOLOMON U. HENDRICK,

JACOB P. SEITH,
JOHN W. QUINNEY.

Albany, Jan. 20th, A. Domini 1825.

MONTREAL SAVINGS BANK.

At the annual meeting of the Directors held on the 11th inst., were present, Samuel Gerrard, President; Thomas Thain, G. Garden, James Millar and Thomas Torrance, Esqrs.

The annual statement of the accounts was rendered, approved, and ordered to be published.

1824.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Dec. 31.—To 510 Depositors.

Principal,.....£13918 11 3
To do. do. Interest..... 451 10 3

14870 1 6

Dec. 31.—By Bank of Montreal for

Cash and Interest,.....

14486 18 1

To Salary to Secty.

116 16 7
50 0 0

Surplus this year,

66 16 7

LAURENCE CASTLE,
Secty. & Treasr.

FANCY BALL, 19th FEBY.

On Monday evening last, a splendid Fête or Fancy Ball was given at the house of Wm. Bingham, Esq., at which were present the greater part of the beauty and fashion of the city. An entertainment of this description was so perfectly novel that the most lively interest for its success was excited by all those were to be partakers in the busy scene.

As a mere observer, I must confess I was particularly gratified.—On entering the rooms, (in the arrangement of which, taste had been almost exhausted, the *coup d'œil* was magnificent, the great variety of costume, the brilliancy of such as had assumed the most dignified characters, added to the singular and grotesque appearance of those who had selected and so admirably supported) characters of a more humble nature, produced an effect which I feel myself at a loss in what way adequately to describe. The worthy host, appeared in a Spanish

Dress of costly materials, and the Lady of the house received her company in a rich Court Dress of 1820;—An *Ouîrée* figure styling himself Edie Ochiltree (of Antiquarian notoriety) was earnestly invoking the sympathies of such as had assembled, with all the humility of extreme mendicity, but finding they had nought to bestow but blessings on his frosty pate, he made a speedy retreat, frae among sic a set o' pair bodies—My attention was then drawn towards a French Marchioness, whose *tout en semble* was excellent:—I found her rebutting the entreaties of Daniel Stubbs, an old London Citizen from Little East Cheap, who had so far forgotten himself as to ask the Lady's hand in a minuet, but this she could not condescend to do, offering as an excuse her being under a previous engagement to my Lord Rigdumfundo, an old English Baron, whose dress and deportment were in perfect conformity to the dignity of his title.

I was next attracted by a group of Ladies under the protection of a Persian, whose rank I forgot to enquire, but who evidently was a personage of some distinction from the superb manner in which he was clothed. The Dey of Algiers, with an intendant, then made his *entrée*, and astonished, by the richness of his dress, the admiring crowd; in fact the whole band of Turks from the peculiar nature of their national costume made a very imposing appearance. Sir Walter Raleigh, who had perfectly conceived and closely adhered to the dress of that gallant Knight, condescended (and very naturally,) to mingle with a group of very interesting little Flower Girls, and a Don Cossack seemed much delighted in finding himself surrounded by some pretty Scotch Lasses, who were about dancing a reel with some Scottish Chiefs just arrived with a Piper at their head, in the true Highland style, when they were interrupted by an Indian Chief who found himself so happily situated, that he immediately commenced his War dance, and gratified exceedingly all the spectators with the spirit with which he sustained his character. Two Scotch young gentlemen, very becomingly dressed, (one of them a Royal Archer,) were conspicuous in their polite attentions to the French Paysannes, and Flower Girls, while James Fitzjames (correctly portrayed) was in search of Ellen Douglas. Sir Archy McSarcasm, a character well supported, formed a prominent feature in the bustle of the evening—while Hamlet, clothed in dignity, walked about in solemn pomp, escorting a beautiful Danish Princess, occasionally dispensing civilities to some pleasing groups of French and Italian peasantry.—The Spaniards were amusing themselves by waltzing to their favorite Guitar, whilst some Swiss Peasants (one of them a faithful representation) were frisking it through the mazes of a Quadrille, joined by some Grecian and other Ladies, who, although not bearing the

insignia of any particular country, yet, from personal advantages and chasteness of attire, made a pleasing addition to those with whom they were associated. Madam Desche-neau, an old Habitan Woman, thought she might pay her neighbours a visit on such an extraordinary occasion, and caused no small degree of amusement by her ludicrous dress, and quaint and appropriate remarks. A casual observance in a complete throng has not permitted me to afford more than a short or rather hurried account of this gay assemblage, and several must have escaped my recollection; but in addition to those already described, there were many Military and Naval Officers, attired in the regimentals and uniforms of their respective departments, which added no small degree of lustre to the general effect, while some contented themselves by appearing in the plain, but genteel and respectable attire of English gentlemen. The ceremonies of the evening were well conducted; dancing continued till a late hour; and the whole passed off in a manner which must have been gratifying to all Parties.

March 24.

Premiums awarded by the Farmers' Club on the 24th:—

FOR HORSES.

1st—T. Hastings, Cote la Visitation,£1 10 0

2d.—Pascal La Chapel, Cote de Neige,.....1 0 0

FOR BULLS.

1st—Mr. Hastings,.....1 5 0

2d—Mr. Ogilvie, River

St. Pierre, 1 0 0

3d—Mr. Frisher, Long Point, 0 15 0

BOARS.

There being no competitors, Mr. Williams, sen. Cote la Visitation, was awarded fifteen shillings for the superiority of his breed.

April 9.

GARRISON FANCY DRESS BALL.

Mr. Editor,—I cannot refrain from offering for the perusal of your

readers a slight description of the very brilliant entertainment given by the officers of the garrison to their numerous friends in this city.

I have frequently participated in amusements similar in their nature to Fancy Dress Balls, but never recollect having witnessed a scene so truly imposing in its effect as that which the Mansion House exhibited on Thursday evening last—neither can I describe, in a manner that would do justice to the parties, the very great taste displayed by those gentlemen under whose more immediate superintendence the rooms had been so tastefully decorated. The beautiful arbour which formed the entrance, and which received its light from a number of transparent Chinese lamps, struck me as a very suitable preparative to the splendor of the apartment which formed the theatre of this gay assemblage, at the upper end of which was a column formed of stands of arms, and other warlike implements, crowned with flags, and supported by two small mortars—The walls ornamented with swords and pistols, forming various military devices.

The room appropriated for the refreshments was particularly well arranged, and contained an abundance of good things, which caused it to become a very desirable retreat. The dancing department was admirably managed, being under the able direction and protection of two gallant Knights, (the one of the Red Cross and the other of the Maltese order) and an officer of the Imperial Guard. Among the most prominent characters were the Marquis and Marquise De La Beau Monde, two most excellent characters, who took their station at the head of the room, when an introduction took place including both Prince and Peasant, all of which were received with the usual courtesy of their country! Bailie Nichol Jarvie, appeared to be a true description of that singular character, and caused a great deal of mirth by his exertions—a Spaniard, from Salamanca,

showed a very chaste portrait of the costume of his country, and not less so the two Highland Chiefs who were very elegantly and correctly attired, and well supported by the martial appearance of their country men and interesting dress of their country women; groups of Peasants from the different Cantons of Switzerland were very faithful representations of the several characters they had adopted, particularly the Haymakers and those from the Alps. Turkish and Persian Chiefs, Sultans and Sultanas condescended to mingle with the throng, and even the Moor of Venice could not resist becoming a spectator—French Noblemen, Officers and Pages of the King's Household—Spanish and Peruvian Peasants, amused themselves in dancing Swiss dances and quadrilles, whilst a group of Cossack officers, with becoming deportment contented themselves with being beholders of the fantastic sport with Savoyards, Grecians and Flower Girls. An infirm and decrepid person whom I took to be overseer of the Poor, from the vicinity of Cloth Fair, West Smithfield, expressed great delight at the unexpected pleasure which the novelty of the scene afforded him, but he was not singular in the feelings which he experienced, for if I might judge from the aspect of the whole company from the period of their commencing dancing till their final separation, which was between three and four o'clock in the morning, they must all have been sensible of, and duly appreciated the treat they enjoyed.

Yours, &c.

DON PEDRO.

Montreal, 9th April, 1825.

UPPER CANADA.

York, December 30.

CONFIRMATION OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

A fire broke out in the northern wing of the House of Assembly, (between midnight and one o'clock this morning,) which burnt with such irresistible fury as to de-

fit every effort to save that wing and the main body of that building.—the southern wing was saved by dint of long continued and strenuous exertion, but not without considerable injury being done to it.

As the fire originated in the rooms appropriated to the use of Dr. Powel, 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. Powel'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.—The whole province has sustained a loss.

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Usher of the Black Rod 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:—

Honourable 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 docu-

ments, the loss of which may produce temporary inconvenience, though I trust it will not render your labours 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 charged 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, or by measures which you may find it expedient to devise, 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 re-

rief 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.

Honourable Gentlemen & Gentlemen,

You 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. 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 those 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 duly appreciated, and will be 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.

The following is a General Return of the Population of Upper-Canada, as per District Returns made for 1824:—

Districts.	Under 16.		Above 16.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Eastern,	2,908	2,727	4,799	4,445	14,879
Ottawa,	864	550	915	551	2,660
Johnstown,	8,789	3,472	4,147	3,864	14,741
Bathurst,	2,441	2,302	2,813	2,544	10,121
Midland,	6,861	6,637	7,927	6,270	27,695
Newcastle,	2,335	2,263	2,653	2,041	9,292
Home,	3,980	4,227	4,611	3,791	16,609
Gore,	3,531	3,135	3,257	3,184	15,157
Niagara,	4,573	4,228	3,584	3,158	17,552
London,	4,591	4,203	4,704	3,851	17,559
Western,	1,785	1,650	1,964	1,553	6,952
	37,346	35,606	41,393	36,752	151,097

Total number of Males, — 76,739

ditto ditto Females, — 73,358

Less Females, — 6,381

March.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME TUMULI NEAR
THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

By Major A. F. Mackintosh, of
the British Army.

About three miles from the Falls of Niagara, near the house of Sir P. Maitland, there is a range of rising ground, commanding an extensive view of Lake Ontario and the surrounding country, which is for the most part in this vicinity covered with wood.

On the most elevated part of this ridge, which is now called Mount Dorchester, two years ago, a large oak tree, measuring at the base five feet in circumference, was blown down, and an opening made in the soil by the roots of the tree being torn from the earth, which exposed to view a quantity of human bones. The person who discovered that the accident had happened caused an excavation of about ten feet in diameter to be made, and found a deep stratum of human bones regularly disposed, and forming a vast number of perfect skeletons. The wrist bones of many of the skeletons had a species of arm-lett upon them; the head of a tomahawk, several Indian pipes, beads, and other ornaments, were also found interred amongst the skeletons; and the conjecture suggested by the discovery is, that the remains in question are those of some of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, who had fallen in some sanguinary conflict on the spot, and found their graves upon the field of battle.

The most interesting part of the discovery, however, consists in the circumstances, of many large couch shells, some of them bored so as to be used as a rude kind of musical instrument, having been found disposed under the heads of several skeletons. Several fragments of shells were also found near the upper parts of the bodies, and seem to have been worn upon the shoulders and arms, either as armour, or for the purpose of ornament, as they were perforated with

holes, which were probably intended to put fastenings into, to secure them upon the person. I was assured that these shells were of a species which is only found on the western coast of America, and on the shores of the neighbouring islands within the Tropics. On seeing the shells, I immediately recollected that in the museum at New York, there is a dress which belonged to the son of the King of Owhyhee, which was brought to Europe originally by one of Captain Cook's vessels, and that upon the same dress there is a couch shell of the species of the Niagara ones, which forms a very conspicuous ornament. Does not an investigation of this subject promise to throw some light on the history of the original population of the American continents, and the Islands of the Pacific.

The spot where these remains were found, bears every appearance of having been an Indian encampment. The ground on the side of the lake, which is distant about seven miles, seems to have been rendered steep by artificial means; and Mr. Rorbach, who first discovered the bones, says that when the ground is freed from the leaves of trees, which are every where strewed over it in great thickness, that holes, resembling the marks of pickets, may be seen surrounding the space of several acres. We should hence infer, that those warriors who fought with the tomahawk, and who used shells as musical instruments, and as defensive armour, were not ignorant of the art of war, so far as the construction of an extensive encampment, defended by works possessing some pretensions to regular fortification, goes.

Where the first excavation was made, there can be little doubt that a tumulus had originally been constructed over the bones; four heaps resembling tumuli have been opened, and found to contain bones and ornaments of the kind which I have described.

The people in the neighbourhood

have carried away many of the skulls, particularly the entire ones. I however succeeded, with the assistance of Mr. Rorbach, in collecting some of the most perfect of the remains, and took measures to insure their reaching Europe in safety, intending them for a scientific friend, from whose knowledge on such subjects, it may be hoped, that interesting results are to be looked for, should he be afforded an opportunity of examining these relics of an ancient and obscure period.

From the side of the hill rises a fountain of the most transparent water, in quantities sufficient to turn the wheel of a mill which is situated at a short distance; this is the invariable attendant of such tumuli, whether they occur in Britain, Scandinavia, or in Asia; and I could not help regretting that the tumuli of Niagara had not been inspected by some of those literary characters who have exhibited so much learning, and brought to light so much interesting and curious knowledge in their treatises upon the barrow and tumuli of Europe, Asia and Africa, as undoubtedly those at Niagara, when taken together, with the remains of a similar character, which Baron Humboldt describes as existing in Mexico, might be the means of throwing light upon a period of the history of the world, where records entirely fail us, and which seems buried in the darkness of the most remote antiquity.

List of the articles sent to England by Major Macintosh.—A skull and three thigh bones; a brass kettle; a sheet of metal; several strings of colored glass beads; some strings of beads, apparently made of shells and bones; the head of a pipe; a conch-shell entire; several pieces of the same kind of shell shaped into ornaments.

York, (U. C.) April 13.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER
CANADA.

At 4 o'clock this day his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, being seated

on the throne, in the Legislative Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly being present, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the present Session of Parliament with the following speech.

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

In closing this session of the Provincial Parliament, which has been of more than ordinary length, I find but few measures of general concern presented to me, as the result of your labours.

The bill for the further regulation of our intercourse with the United States of America, contains one provision in particular, which I should be happy to see exist; I mean the provision for admitting free of duty, the horses employed in conveying persons removing into, or travelling through this province.

I regret much that this relaxation, which may itself, I fear, seem in some measure repugnant to that part of the Canada trade act, which regulates the intercourse between this province and the neighbouring country—should have been connected with others, that appear more decidedly inconsistent with that statute. But although these circumstances compel me to reserve the bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, I will, in the mean time, take such measures, upon my own responsibility, as may give immediate effect to the provision to which I first alluded, in the confidence that it will be ultimately confirmed.

The amendments you have made to the act incorporating the Welland Canal Company, will have the effect, I trust, of facilitating the execution of a work, which if conducted to a successful termination, must be of incalculable importance to this province.

I regret to perceive that your session has terminated without affording to the government the means of carrying on the public service during the present year.

So long as I continued to confine the charges of the administration of the civil government as rigidly as the service would permit, to that scale which I found established, which his Majesty's government had long approved, and which the legislature of the province, since their assumption of it had repeatedly investigated, and as often confirmed; I did not apprehend that I should fail to receive the ordinary and necessary support for the public service. It will be incumbent on me to afford an early opportunity of supplying this omission; in the mean time I shall endeavour, as much as possible to avert the inconvenience to which the public service may be exposed.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Desirous that the public expences should always receive due consideration, I afforded you at an early period of the session, the opportunity of investigating the public accounts, and I have answered promptly, and as satisfactorily as it was in my power, to every call for information.

In the absence of any provision for the support of the civil government, I am not at liberty to consent to any other appropriation of the Provincial Revenue,—a necessity which will account for my rejection of measures which must otherwise have received my cheerful concurrence.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

I have witnessed in late sessions with so much pleasure to the beneficial effects of a vigilant application in the legislature to objects of great and permanent interest to the colony, that I indulge in the hope that circumstances will not again interpose themselves to prevent the consideration and furtherance of those important measures which have of late years so auspiciously engaged attention.

NINTHS.

January.

At York, U. C., on the 11th instant, Mrs. G. Powel, of a daughter.

February.

At Perth, (Upper Canada) on the 14th inst., Mrs. R. Matheson, of twin sons. At Quebec, on Thursday evening, the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Mills, Chaplain to H. M. Forces, of a daughter. At Quebec, on the 13th inst., Mrs. C. W. Ross, of a son. At Quebec, same day, Mrs. Budden, of a son. At Quebec, same day, the Lady of Captain Cardew, Royal Engineers, of a daughter. At Quebec, on the 15th inst., the Lady of Capt. Melville, of a son. In London, on the 14th Feby., the wife of John Fisher, Esq., Merchant of this city, of a son. In this city, on Saturday morning last the 23d instant, Mrs. R. U. Harwood, daughter of the late Hon. Col. De Lothbiniere, of a son.

March.

At Quebec, on Tuesday 8th inst. the Lady of Paymaster Pennington, 71st Highland Light Infantry, of twins, a boy and girl.

MARRIAGES.

January.

On the 5th inst., Wentworth Monk, Esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of the Honourable Lewis Gagy, of Three-Rivers. At Cornwall, on Wednesday the 29th ult. by the Rev. J. S. Mountain, James Sheila, M. D. lately from Dublin, to Mary Catharine, second daughter of John Cumming, Esq. of Kingston, M. P.

February.

On Monday the 7th by the Revd. B. B. Stevens, Chaplain to his Majesty's Forces, Major Gen. Wilson, R. A. to Catherine Frances, eldest daughter of Capt. Glen, of Chambly, and grand daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Southouse of this city. On the 10th inst., at La Casnardière,

near Quebec, by the Revd. Dr. Harkness, James M'Kenzie, Esquire, formerly a partner of the North West Company, to Miss Ellen, fifth daughter of the late Captain Thomas Fitzsimons, of the 7th Regiment of Foot or Royal Fusiliers. On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Edwd. Parkins, Lieut. Colonel John Johnson, commanding the 6th battalion of Township Militia, second son of the Hon. Sir John Johnson, Baronet, to Miss Mary Diann Dillon, both of the County of Bedford. On Saturday, the 10th inst., by the Arch Deacon of Quebec, James Bolton, Esq. Book-keeper of the Quebec branch of the Montreal Bank, to Miss Mary Herald, of Quebec.

March.

At Three-Rivers, on the 7th inst. James Wallace, Esqr., to Matilda, third daughter of the Revd. R. Short. At Port Hope, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Thompson, Charles Fothergill, Esq., of York, to Miss Eliza Richardson of Pickering.

April.

On Monday morning, the 11th instant, at the residence in St. Paul street, of the Deputy Commissary General, by the Revd. Henry Esson, Henry Wheelan, Esqr., of Chambly, to Mary, relict of the late Thomas Bell, Esqr., of the county of Wexford, Ireland. Immediately after the nuptials the happy couple started to spend the honey moon at Wheelan Cottage. At York, U. C., on the 5th inst. by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, Thos. G. Ridout, Esqr., Cashier of the Bank of Upper-Canada, to Miss Sullivan, both of that place.

DEATHS.

January.

On the 31st December, at Glengary, U. C. John M'Donell, of Ardnobie, 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. Suddenly, on the 16th Dec. last, at the Mission of Tracadie, Nova-Scotia, the Rev. Andrew Doucet, formerly Curate of Quebec, Grand Vicar of the Diocese, and brother to N. B. Doucet, Esq. of Montreal. At Belgaum, in the East Indies, on the 27th June, Captain Mathew Kemble, 1st Regiment Madras Native Cavalry, Asst. Adjt. General to the Field Force in the Boob—and on half-pay of his Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons. At Quebec, on the 31st, aged 61, Henry Blackstone, Esqr. Coroner of the District of Quebec. Mr. Blackstone was the son of Sir William Blackstone, the celebrated author of the "Commentaries."

February.

At Sorel, on the 27th, at the house of Dr. Carter, where he and his parents had been on a visit to his grandmother, Edward, son of Capt. Brewster of Isle aux Noix, aged 4 years and 8 months.

March.

At Perth, Upper Canada, on the evening of the 6th instant, in the 22d year of her age, Mary Fraser Robertson, wife of Roderick Matheson, Esquire. If the various duties which belong to a dutiful daughter—a loving sister—and a fond and affectionate wife, be virtues worthy of praise, and of regret when suddenly cut off from society, never was the tear of sorrow more deservedly shed than over the grave of this interesting young woman.

On the morning of the 1st April, François Rolland, Esq. aged 70 years and 8 months.