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**KP** **The Montreal Courier** (tri-weekly) is published every Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mail, at the low price of three dollars (\$3) per volume, payable in advance.

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**KP** **YOUNG MEN**—Gentlemen who enlisted in all parts of the Contingent of America, or of the persons transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

## THE COURIER.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1861.

In making our appearance this morning to our readers in an enlarged form, we consider it necessary to explain to our friends, and the public in general, what may reasonably expect from us in future, so that no mistake may be made as to the tendency of our writings, or to the popular political features of the *Montreal Courier*.

There is confessedly much in the late political aspect of the European Continent which calls for grave reprehension. Chartered rights, which had stood the test of ages, have been recklessly assailed; the sanguinary depravity of turbulent multitudes have risen above all law, and asserted their terrible right to innovate and destroy, because they had the physical power to effect their guilty purpose. Yet we are no advocates for that stereotyped, purified sentiment, which would have Governments to remain stationary from generation to generation, while science and the arts are hastening from point to point in their upward progress towards greater perfection; because this is contrary to nature—contrary to the great and paramount object for which man was placed in a state of probation here below. As in the language of a rude people, the bare and pressing exigencies of the day or the hour are the first things for which speech is required to find expression, or for the expression of which words are necessary to be invented—in so the progressive movement of civilized life, new laws, or at least, new modifications of the old, will be required for every new phase into which society merges; and old institutions, which are no longer fitted for the more advanced form of which civilization may have arrived, must sink into disuse, and give place to others of a more popular character, and better adapted to the stage of gradual improvement which the people may have obtained. It is not therefore, possible for any one nation to legislate wholly for posterity; neither is it reasonable or just to attempt it; but it is neither reasonable nor just for a Government to lay sacrilegious hands upon ancestral wisdom, and pull down time-honored institutions for the mere wanton love of innovation, or for the fretful, discontented purpose of pulling asunder, and putting together as a child dismembers and cobbles up a toy. It is to this noble and heroic stand, which Britain has ever made against the innovating hand of pseudo-patriots and half-breed politicians, that she now owes her mountain-like stability, among the wreck of thrones, and the confusion of incensed political institutions, which, within the last three or four years, has characterized the rest of Europe. While other nations were losing themselves in the mysticism of a false philosophy, and the delusive mazes of a false religion, England was laying her pliant hand upon every evil root, and purging herself of every foul or alien ingredient by which her safety might, by any possibility, be compromised. It was her glorious achievement at once to reconcile the most uncompromising conservatism with a wise and truly liberal pliancy.

While the natural progress of civilization, and the vast preponderance of mechanical power vested in the lower orders of society, have carried them like an overwhelming avalanche against the ancient towers of Continental Government, Britain, the highest in science, the foremost in mechanical art—is also the firmest in force, and the most unshaken in political position. Possessed of a power, an intelligence, and an ardour for improvement which nothing can repress, and the possession of little of which has allowed other nations to their very foundations as to mount for them to wield; she remains with a third of the world in her possession, essentially in internal political structure, the same as she was when five centuries ago she buried the whole of Europe in ashes, and the reason that this wonderful position, which she has attained, may be traced to the conservative end, in the true sense of the word, character of her institutions. There is no need, as we have learned, that, however morally born, in may rise to the highest honor without a stain upon his name, and share in all the privileges and advantages of the day, descended, without any drawback upon his influence in society or a blot upon his countenance. War among nations of Europe has been, for ages the only, or at least the surest, road to progress, but it has long ceased to be the principle and more honorable occupa-

tion among us, and it has also ceased to be in any measure the exclusive pastime of offices of trust and high consideration.

Eminence among us, as among the Republicans of the neighboring States, in any of the mechanical, commercial, or liberal arts, may lead to the goal of deserved reputation and independence, justly entitling the possessor of any of them to the rank and title of a gentleman, whatever his designation may be at the Herald's College, provided always that integrity of character accompany his elevation. Nor is this latter quality to be expected in a greater degree in any rank though among the high-born, it may perhaps be distinguished by a more brilliant external polish. And it is thus that a middle rank, almost unknown among other nations, has sprung up in the midst of us, carrying prudence and experience into our Councils, and bulwarking our credit, both at home and abroad, by their public spirit and by generous gifts of those treasures which they had accumulated by honorable and intelligent enterprise under the protection of the British flag. It was this feature in our national position that prompted one of the allied Sovereigns, when in London in 1816, to exclaim, after he had sojourned for days together, over the ever-going crowd of well-dressed persons passing his window, "but where are the people?" He had no idea of a highly cultivated, well-educated, and expensively dressed man in society was confined to the two relations of master and slave. Jewels and rags, quality and obesity, perfume and stench, were the only features which are some, and best suited to distinguish among men. Groans of anguish and symphonies of music were the only sounds familiar to his ear. The talented, titled artisan, the enterprising merchant, the princely capitalist—all of them more intelligent, more useful, more refined, eye, and more independent than himself, in his Imperial State, surrounded by his guards, was a feature in the varied drama of human life which he had never before found in his experience, or dreamt of in his philosophy.

To advocate a system so repulsive to the best interests of man, so filled with the most perfect national liberty, joined with the firmest bulwarks for the preservation of peace and prosperity, shall be our task. And though, from the corrupt efforts of a single and malignant party, the imbecility of Governors, and the traitorous tendency of Councils—from the open hostility of some, and the secret machinations of others—from the abuses of power, and the mean servility of the governed—we have been, and may still be, constrained to look with a longing eye to the happiness and prosperity and freedom of those who claim with the same ancestry, speak our language, and are in a great measure governed by the laws of our mutual, distant land—yet we shall proceed with what energy we may, to resist the criminal efforts of all restless men who would recklessly invade the bulwarks of the constitution without giving us an equivalent, and use every means within our power of supporting the true interests of civil liberty, and of maintaining the strongholds of religious toleration, unaffected by the usurpations of Romish aggression on the one hand, or infidels effort on the other.

Madame, and Monsieur Gustave Krollman, (the lady formerly Miss Mary Shaw,) will give some Concerts, in a few days, in Montreal; we believe the first Tuesday evening, either at Comptain's or Hay's House. The lady is a some-what celebrated vocalist, and the gentleman a very good performer on the violin. They have been invited to with great satisfaction in the United States and Upper Canada.

**THE MONTREAL COURIER**—The number for April 20, has reached us; its contents are—1. Extracts of Mr. C. A. T. 2. The Salmon Fisheries. 3. Relations of Tibet and Turkey. 4. China. 5. India, and Spanish Politics. 6. Small news from Canada. 7. Dated Italy. 8. The Western Ministers of the Canada Eastern District have just held their Annual Session. They convened their sitting on the 21st, and closed on the evening of the 23d. The business of the session was of great interest, and the following was the result of the session—

“The new Railways will enhance the value of property in the vicinity of the Manufacturing Towns of Montreal. We observe that Mr. D'Inverno, a well-known and respectable citizen of Montreal, has a small estate of about 100 acres in the neighbourhood of Lachine, now mostly built up. The town of Lachine, which is situated on the south side of the St. Lawrence River, is rapidly increasing, and is destined to become a great centre of population. After the completion of the new Railways, the value of property in the vicinity of Lachine will be greatly increased, without any drawback upon his influence in society or a blot upon his countenance. War among nations of Europe has been, for ages the only, or at least the surest, road to progress, but it has long ceased to be the principle and more honorable occupa-

tion among us, and it has also ceased to be in any measure the exclusive pastime of offices of trust and high consideration.

“Against this fact, I would say, if faintly, that we are a people poor in our character, & arms d'un long usage, & a general contempt for labor, & a desire to live in luxury, & to command our slaves, & make out our own wealth, & that our countrymen are not yet prepared to do this.”

This hero's gallantry must have excited much interest in the ranks and titles of a gentleman, whatever his designation may be at the Herald's College, provided always that integrity of character accompany his elevation. Nor is this latter quality to be expected in a greater degree in any rank though among the high-born, it may perhaps be distinguished by a more brilliant external polish. And it is thus

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RENTALS TO LET.

VACANT TERRACE, BEAUTY STREET.—One of three CONSECUTIVE ABLE CUT STONE DWELLING HOUSES, in one of the most fashionable Localities, for Rent. One Drawing, Drawing and four Bed-Rooms, Parlor, Kitchen, Staircase, Bath and Wash House, Kitchen, Attic, &c. \$120 per Month. Ice House, Stabling, Coach House, &c. &c.

Rent \$200 and Advances. Apply to JOHN G. DINNING.

June 2.

SHERBROOK, S. T. & E. V.—The HOUSE, lately occupied by John Smith, Esq., the Proprietor of JOHN SPENCER, Esq., and his wife, Mrs. Spencer, Parlor, Drawing Room, Drawing and four Bed-Rooms, Kitchen, Attic, &c. \$120 per Month. Ice House, Stabling, Coach House, &c. &c.

Rent \$200 and Advances. Apply to JOHN G. DINNING.

June 2.

SHIPS.

THE RAILROAD.

BOOKS.

DRUGS.

DRUGGISTS.

DUNNING.

DRUGGISTS.

