

The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Republica status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perendi.—SENECA.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1836.

No. 61.

Vol. II.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1836.

We shall commence tomorrow publishing only half a sheet on every alternate day of the week, Sunday excepted. The real value and interest of the paper will suffer no deterioration in consequence of this arrangement; as we shall so manage as to give our readers, one day with another, a greater quantity of general reading matter than they now receive.

After a trial, we are sure our readers will approve of this arrangement during the winter months, when, owing to the slackness of business, there is less advertising. The saving it will enable us to effect in the article of paper will be returned to the public in the shape of news and useful and entertaining information.

A Bill to abolish the Law of Primogeniture, was lately introduced by Mr. Nowton, in the Assembly of Upper Canada, and met with very summary treatment. It was, as has been properly said, "kicked out." It would be just as rational and natural, to boot and spur and lance in a coat of mail a child that could not walk, as to overlook an infant country with all the paraphernalia sanctioned by custom, hereditary rights and distinctions, and artificial regulations, by which society is distinguished and modified in old nations, that date an independent existence hundreds of years back.

What is the law of primogeniture, but part and parcel of the system of a semi-barbarous age when might constituted right? It tramples under foot natural justice, in order that an unnatural order of things may be maintained. Its abrogation in old countries, where it is necessary for the perpetuation of the hierarchy and orders, and their conventional pretensions, would require to be very gradually and cautiously effected; but in a country like Upper Canada, where the existence of privileged classes must impede her property, the law of primogeniture is neither necessary nor desirable.

ADAM SMITH, in his enquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations, in speaking of the origin of the law of primogeniture, and of its pernicious influence in the present age, remarks—
"We frequently continue in force long after the circumstances which first gave occasion to them, and which could alone render them reasonable, are no more. In the present state of the world, the law of primogeniture is as perfectly secure of its possession, as the proprietor of 100,000. The right of primogeniture, however, still continues in force, and is not of all institutions is the strictest to enforce the pride of family distinctions, it is still the chief source of many contentions. In every other respect, nothing can be more contrary to the real interest of a numerous family, than a right which, in order to enrich one, beggars all the rest of the children."

Our contemporary, the Herald, takes this law under its protection, as one of the outposts of the system of castes so ardently admired. We formerly convicted this journal of feudal fondness for certain portions of the feudalism existing in Canada, that are generally detested, and no wonder primogeniture, a feudal offshoot, is a favorite also. It says, indeed, that there is a "boundless field of argument" in favor of this law. Boundless as a field, it may be, but it is a barren one. It is a barren field, and it is barren. Instead of entering upon this "boundless field," or exposing the shallowness of our contemporary's remarks, we shall limit ourselves to one observation, that will at the same time account for the seeming evils that have followed the abolition of the law of primogeniture in old countries, and for the Herald's advocacy of it—and that is, all arguments for the law derive their weight from the supposed necessity of the existence of privileged orders in a country.

The Royal Standard has the following remarks on the Bill to amend the representation of Upper Canada:—
"In turning our attention to the details of the Reform Bill, upon the principles of which we have already expressed our favorable opinion; we find that they are based upon the Reform measure in England—the present qualification of the electors, and the additional duty of the electors, and lands of the value of £20 per annum, part thereof, be assessed for twenty years, and thereafter, be assessed for ten years; and there is also a qualification under which, there is no disqualification as to a freeman, and we think it unnecessary as it is a freeman, and we think the learned editor would be obliged to parties actually in possession, and that the wily legislator will hold by the husband's."

The power of returning a member is extended to all towns not having fewer than a hundred inhabitants; this is too great a concession, it will soon, if not now, give too great a preponderance to the lower houses in the representation, and we are already possessed of too much of that power, and in legislating for this country, it should never be lost sight of that agriculture must for centuries be the basis of the

wealth. The regulations for Polling are a great improvement, most valuable time was saved to the electors, and much unnecessary excitement prevented. We saw the practical effect of this part of the English Reform Bill, all the advantages resulting from it in that country will be found here, with the addition only, that the whole sense of the Constitution will be better understood by the electors, and the difference between these two powers at some length, and concluded with a quotation from Mr. GEORGE CORNELL'S Constitution of Man, and some fervid remarks, urging his audience to adopt such a scheme of Education as he had endeavored to explain.

As will be seen from our synopsis of the Lectures on Saturday evening, Dr. HERRICK has concluded his analysis of the Primitive Faculty. To-night's Lecture will be on Infant Education, and will probably surprise, in interest, all that have proceeded it.

Intelligence reached town yesterday of an accident having occurred on Saturday, by which the stage, conveying the gentleman who left this city on Thursday last, for the purpose of sailing in the *Silver Locket*, was upset near Burlington, and JOHN BLACKWOOD, Esq., seriously injured. The messenger who brought the intelligence, arrived in town yesterday at half-past one, who reports that Mr. Blackwood was, when he fell, in a very precarious state.

St. Andrew's day was celebrated in Quebec, it is said "unwonted splendor," by the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies. In the morning, an appropriate sermon was preached in St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Mr. COOK, when a collection amounting to about £40 was taken up.

In the evening upwards of 110 gentlemen of the St. Andrew's Society dined together at the Albion Hotel, while the members of the Caledonian Society had a ball and supper at the *Beau's* Coffee-house. Both went with great effect.

We have only room for the toasts given from the chair at the dinner at the Albion.
1. The day and it's honor it.—*Hurray for the Bonnets of Blue.*
2. The King.—*God save the King.*
3. The King of hearts and brother Scots.—*Here's a Health bein' Scotland in this.*
4. The Hamiltons the Gossamer in Chief.
5. The land we live in.—*Par delierie chee mon Pays.*
6. The Army.—*British Grenadiers.*
7. The Navy the bulwarks of the nation.—*Raise Britannia.*
8. Colonel Reid and the Garrison of Quebec.—*66th March.*
9. The St. George, St. Patrick and Caldeonia Societies who may be either inclined to neglect their duties or who may feel incommoded by their pledges to their constituents.

Dr. BARRETT proceeded on Saturday evening with the analysis of the primitive faculties of the human mind, Hope, Marvelousness, Firmness, Ideality, Imagination, and Mirificalness, which, with the last three of the former lectures, he denominated the higher sentiments, or those exclusively human.

He then proceeded to show, that, according to Phrenology, the great principle of Ethics is, that the man who does not live under the predominant influence of this class of sentiments, does not obey the law of his nature. That the superior authority of the purely human over the animal nature, is shown by the analogy of all other animals. In the organized being, (the plant, for instance), the physical law, without being annihilated, is modified by the superior organic nature; that nature becoming predominant in proportion to the perfection of the plant. If to an organized being, as added an animal existence, then the organization becomes at once subservient to the animal wants, whatever they may be. In man, a moral, religious and intellectual nature is superadded to the animal, and by the order of nature, becomes ascendant. This is the doctrine of Phrenology, and man is therefore commanded by his organization, as well as by precept, to shake himself from the dust of selfishness and animal degradation, and to love his Creator with all his strength, and his neighbor as himself.

The Lecturer then proceeded to state, that man is not a creature merely of the feelings, but has powers which give him knowledge and understanding, and that education must act upon them also. He divided these powers into two kinds. The object of one is to obtain knowledge of the other, to reason and judge correctly.

As belonging to the first class, the Prospective Faculty, he enumerated, Individuality, Eventuality, Form, Size, Weight, Color, Locality, Order, Number, Time, Tone, and Language; and referred different branches of science and literature to the exercise of these powers. He spoke of America and Memory as being modes of action of any of these powers—not distinct faculties. He noticed the propriety of the true theory of memory, which is the faculty of retaining the memory of the objects, or memory of things (Individually)—memory local; memory of

places, (Locality)—and the memoria verbalis, or memory of words, (Language).

The reflective or reasoning powers of Comparison and Causality completed the catalogue of the Faculties. Dr. B. explained the difference between these two powers at some length, and concluded with a quotation from Mr. GEORGE CORNELL'S Constitution of Man, and some fervid remarks, urging his audience to adopt such a scheme of Education as he had endeavored to explain.

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"Never nod to a lady in the street, neither be enticed with looking over her shoulder; if it is a courtesy her sex demands."
"Do not insist on pulling your glove over any way but your own; shake hands with a lady. If it be of, why, all very well; but it is better to run the risk of being considered ungallant, than to present a clumsy fingered hand."

Upper Canada. Table with columns for various locations and their respective values.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1836. Table with columns for various locations and their respective values.

Rate and amount of the tax levied, being for the month ending 30th June, 1836.

Five per cent on £200,000—the Capital Stock. Amount £40,000 0 0

Bank of Upper Canada. Table with columns for various locations and their respective values.

United States. Table with columns for various locations and their respective values.

POWER OF TERROR.—Among the passengers lost in the wreck of the *British*, was Mr. Christopher S., late of Patterson, and wife. He left the country for Ireland six months since, on a business, and he was before the wreck. Mr. S. had sent a letter to his wife by a vessel which he spoke. This letter she had received the day before the wreck. It appears that Mr. S. had a young companion on board the ship, who, in the moment of great peril, was below. He started himself greatly to see this young man, and succeeded. He remained himself on the wreck until his friend had gone on shore safe. He was among the last taken off, and, unfortunately, he was unable to get on shore. He was very shortly after he was brought on shore. His mind was so much affected, brought the intelligence to his family—consisting of a wife and three young children—and the afflictive news which he brought, was so much to be deplored. Unhappily, the family is in narrow circumstances, and requires assistance. Any donations left at this office for this special purpose, will be faithfully applied.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A down-street Editor says, "There is a man living down in Maine, whose feet are so large that he pulls his pantaloons on over his head."

We had occasional showers of rain here yesterday. In the morning the weather was very mild.

ERRATA.—A little work has just been published in Glasgow, entitled the "Science of Stipendiary," which furnishes a summary of the laws of good breeding, condensed into a small compass. The following are a few of the maxims:—
"The politeness consists in appearing easy and natural, and being so in reality."
"If you are the entrance of a visitor, you should not subject him to any delay, you should always be ready to receive him."
"Do not offer your love for one woman to prevent your paying attention to others. The object of your love is the only one who ought to be loved."
"Avoid all proverbs and oral phrases in conversation."
"If you must a lady of your acquaintance in the street, it is her part to notice you first, unless, indeed, you are very intimate. The reason is, if you bow to a lady first, she may not choose to acknowledge you, and then it is too late, but if she bow to you first, she is a gentleman and she will not."

The *Expressive* has been translated into English, and is now published in London. It is a very interesting work, and is well adapted to the times. It is a very interesting work, and is well adapted to the times.

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land in 1831, from which time until 1835, she was surveying the coasts of South America, the Falkland, and the Gallapagos Islands. Traversing the Pacific Ocean, by the way of Oahu (or Tahiti) and New Zealand, she proceeded to visit Sydney, Hobart Town, King George's Sound, the Keeling Islands, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Bahia, Pernambuco, Cap de Verde, and the Azores Islands. Her first destination was Cape Horn, and she was the first who had ever sailed round the world. From fourteen to twenty chronometers have been employed, and the results are highly interesting. Geology and natural history will receive contributions from the voyage, as well as hydrography and geography. Mr. Charles Darwin, a naturalist, unpaid tributary to the cause of science, has labored unremittingly. The medical and other officers have collected in proportion to their limited means of preserving specimens. It is gratifying to state that, in consequence of accidents on board, or employment on shore, no life has been lost, nor any serious injury been sustained by any individual. No boat has ever met with a material accident (except one washed away by a gale off Cape Horn) nor has any man ever fallen overboard. Not a spar has been sprung (except a studding sail boom)—not a sail has been split, nor has any man ever been hurt. There is a great deal of good news to be told. One of the most absurd ten-gun sloops, sometimes called *flutes*—has always carried between seventy and eighty people, seven boats, and an unusual quantity of stores; besides which, she has often sailed with more than eight months' provisions on board. The *Beagle* has well fitted out at this dock-yard (Portsmouth), and has since been so timely supplied by direction of the Admiralty, that neither want nor deficiency has ever occurred.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA, as at the 31st day of November, 1836.

Table with columns for various financial items and their respective values.

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The Morning Courier is published daily throughout the year, Sundays, Christmas and New Year's days, excepted, for the small sum of a dollar per annum, or eight dollars if sent by mail—a small fraction over one penny per number in town, and not three half pence per number in the country, payable in advance.

From the New York Express. LATER FROM FRANCE. The *Harve* Packet Ship *Etico*, Captain Deporter, arrived here this morning, having sailed from Havre the 18th October. By the arrival of this vessel, the *Harve* Packet Ship *Etico* is placed in possession of the following intelligence:—

The *Anglo-Burg* Packet Ship, which was the 6th instant, from Rome.—An apprehension prevails here that the events of the 6th instant, will result in a general insurrection. The preservation of our tranquillity, notwithstanding the conflagration in the South, is to be attributed to the good sense of the people, who, notwithstanding their attachment to the King, are not disposed to join the insurrection. We learn by letters from Naples, that the insurrectionary preparations have been suspended through Malta, into Calabria and Sicily, inducing the people to an insurrection, by presenting them a free Constitution. These insurrections are said to bear the signature of an illustrious personage, whose name is made use of by the Agitators of these parts in order to excite the people; but it is certain that this illustrious personage has not authorized this abuse of his name, and in fact, the attempts have entirely failed. The people have, in general, received this brand of discord with perfect indifference, and few violent men have been thrown into prison.

A Marseilles paper mentions that a vessel arrived from Naples brought 42 passengers who had fled from the capital, in consequence of the approach of the cholera. A letter of the 6th instant from Naples, in the *Anglo-Burg* Packet Ship, says—"The insurrectionary preparations for the province of the Adriatic Sea, is found to be insufficient. The quarantine against Marseilles is abolished, and the vessel is allowed to depart from Naples the 6th instant, says—"Should this vessel reach you, you will no doubt have heard of the cholera, which is now spreading rapidly in the Kingdom of Naples, and here, where the people are fond of the marvellous, and are easily misled by the reports of the cholera, which shows, that all the reports are false, and that there is no Asiatic cholera in the Kingdom, except in the malarial fevers of the straits."

FRANCE.—The *Frederic State Gazette* contains the explanation given by other journals on the subject of the late disturbances among the Chartist and London population of Paris. The following, according to the *Berlin Journal*, is a summary of the affair:—A carriage, which was driven through one of the streets, and in Jew's quarter, accidentally knocked on the head of a young man, who immediately fell. The carriage was immediately stopped, and the driver was ordered to get out. The young man, who was lying on the ground, was immediately taken up, and carried to the hospital. The driver, who was a Frenchman, was immediately arrested, and taken to the police. The carriage was immediately taken to the hospital, and the driver was immediately released.

On the 28th Nov. Mr. Solicitor General HARRISON brought in his bill for the establishment of a Court of Chancery, the preamble of which was adopted after an animated discussion. The mover, supported by Mr. PATERSON, wished to push through its various clauses with most indignant haste, but was checked by other members. A motion of this kind will require to be carefully weighed, and it is to be hoped the members will not allow themselves to be overruled by the craft of its author. Mr. HARRISON, it is said, has an eye on the Chanceryship.

On the 28th, Mr. McKAY'S Resolutions, which we published the other day, on the subject of annexing the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada, were taken into consideration, in Committee. They all passed without a division; but Mr. STANWELL, supported by the Solicitor General and a few others, proposed a Resolution to be added to Mr. McKAY'S, respecting in the strongest terms, a union of the *Provinces*, and declaring that it was better far, for Upper and Lower Canada, to remain as they are, than be united.

Mr. HARRISON made one of those displays of insolence, on the occasion, for which he has become notorious, and in an unguarded moment gave utterance to sentiments that shocked and disgusted those who heard him. He declared, in effect, that he had no community of feeling with a large portion of the British inhabitants of Lower Canada—that the object and tendency of the proposed union was to deprive the British of their rights, and to place the whole of the *Provinces* under the control of a large party of which the *Journal* was the organ, and to produce a separation from the Mother Country—that he disapproved and detested these just as much as he did the French

Government general are to take the title of Muscovite. They are to have the nomination of civil officers, but they themselves will remain responsible. During the last few weeks, the ladies of the Imperial Harem have been seen walking out with other Turkish women, but this innovation is so shocking to the Mussulmans, that they all run away as soon as they catch a glimpse of these females.

PARIS, Oct. 29. Half past Four.—The French funds, at the opening of the market, were at about yesterday's quotations, and had now subsided. A report, subsequently ascertained, that the members of the committee appointed by the Swiss Diet to examine the instructions of the Diet were for the most part living, contained a delusion, and they closed rather lower than yesterday. Spanish and Portuguese currencies have given way, particularly the latter.

A Toulon letter of the 18th instant, says—"Our Roadstead, since the departure of Admiral Hugon and his division, has presented an insupportable aspect. We have ready for us only the *Trieste* of the line, and the *Frigate Galathee*." The greater part of our naval force are distributed on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and very few are on hand. The *Jupiter* and *Suffren*, which were sent to Orono to transport troops from thence to Bone, have probably by this time arrived off the coast, where there are also two frigates, with numerous other ships of inferior force.

The *Mercury* says that the British Admiralty has recalled all the officers of the British navy absent on leave, and that many of those who were in Brussels have been ordered to join their ships "without delay, or in proceed to their ports to which they are attached." Switzerland.

The *Herald* writes that the majority of the committee of the Swiss Diet to the Liberator's opinion. A letter of the 18th instant, from Rome, expresses a similar opinion, and adds—"Judging from the composition of the committee, the report will neither be for concessions, nor for concession, even. A warm discussion is to be expected; what the vote will be we cannot guess."

A letter of the 5th instant, from Trieste, says—"The French Consul has offered to send them some of the *Provinces* of France, which have been brought here from Lombardy and Genoa. They are confined in the barracks and kept from all communication with the world. The French Consul says among other things, and has carried off several. The French Consul has offered to send them some of the *Provinces* of France, which have been brought here from Lombardy and Genoa. They are confined in the barracks and kept from all communication with the world. The French Consul says among other things, and has carried off several. The French Consul has offered to send them some of the *Provinces* of France, which have been brought here from Lombardy and Genoa. They are confined in the barracks and kept from all communication with the world. The French Consul says among other things, and has carried off several. 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