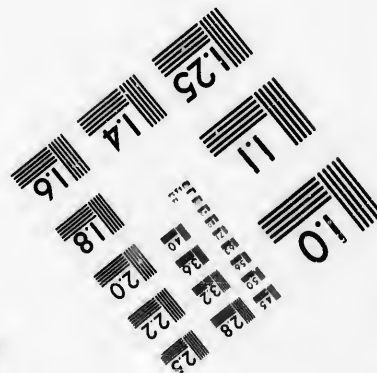
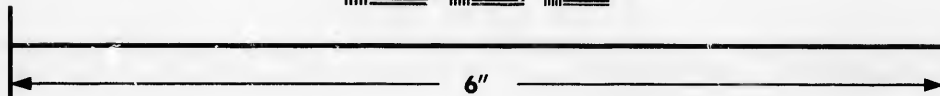
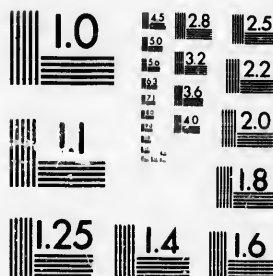


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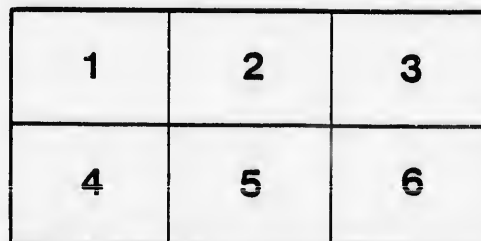
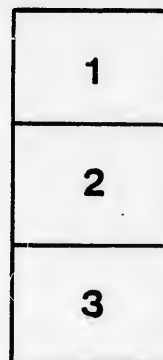
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PROSPECTUS

OF A
NEW SERIES
OF THE
COURIER OF UPPER CANADA.

It will be seen by the present address that the proprietorship of the "*Courier*" has changed hands; and it is incumbent on those who have undertaken the management of the **NEW SERIES**, to give some assurance to its numerous intelligent and influential Patrons, of the principles on which it is intended to ground its future character and pretensions. It is proposed to change the title of this Newspaper to

THE PALLADIUM OF BRITISH AMERICA,

AND UPPER CANADA MERCANTILE ADVERTISER,

With the motto of "*Ships, Colonies, and Commerce*," as being more strictly applicable to the interests which it is intended hereafter to support by this periodical.

Entertaining the most sincere and profound veneration for the Government, Laws, Institutions, Character and moral grandeur of the parent State, from which we sprang; and, considering her as the foundation, centre and bulwark of the most widely extended, and powerful, empire the world has yet seen; we hold it essential to the general interests of mankind that so glorious a structure should be maintained in all its integrity.

The veneration thus avowed, however, is no blind idolatry; neither is it that natural and simple affection, merely, which children bear towards their mothers; nor is it the patriotism of men who love their country, only, because they are induced to do so by their interest, or commanded by their allegiance;—No; it is because of the strength and beauty of her constitutional fabric: the almost more than human wisdom of her laws and enactments; the high national character of her people, for honor, integrity, bravery, generosity, charity, and all that dignifies and ennobles our species; which is daily and hourly exemplified, not only in every part of her own particular dominions in Great Britain; by her innumerable institutions for every purpose of human amelioration, and advancement, in religion; morals; arts; science; literature; and knowledge, throughout all its various departments; but in what that blessed country, circumstanced as it is by nature within comparatively narrow limits, has been enabled, through the blessing of **DIVINE PROVIDENCE**, to perform for other nations and communities on the great stage of the world; and which could only have been effected by virtues and energies very superior to those possessed by any former people; virtues and energies we ought to be proud to inherit, and endeavor to transmit, unimpaired to our posterity.

Having, ourselves, arrived at that period of life when little or no change in religious, moral, or political principle is to be expected—we may venture to deliver our sentiments with confidence; and the times and circumstances of the country require a positive and candid declaration.

It is by comparison, then, and cool, dispassionate, philosophical deduction, apart from other considerations, that we have become thus reverent towards our native land; and, considering the ancient boast of the Kings of Spain, who declared they had a garden in every climate of the globe, as more than realized by England:—"whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the honourable of the earth"—and which has the universal sea as the highway of her sons, and on whose dominions, it has been said with as much truth as beauty—"The sun never sets." Considering, as we do, all her distant, Colonial possessions, as so many radii from one central sun, we naturally wish them to be consolidated in the same strength, resplendent with the same glory, and the ties by which their interests are so closely and dearly connected, to be indissoluble. To secure the permanency of this great empire, the most distant of her possessions should be governed on the same general principles with the parent state; which is to be viewed as the main stay, and main spring, imparting life to, and invigorating, the whole body politic; even as the heart incessantly sends forth its blood to the remotest vein and nerve of the human system.

Although these opinions are strictly *Conservative*; they are so far from being incompatible with *wholesome* reform, where abuses may have crept in; that they, on the contrary, have a tendency to induce watchfulness, and to court inquiry; on the same principle that an able builder attentively regards his work, to see when and where repairs are necessary; since every thing that is merely human, is liable to injury, and, of a perishable nature.

As it appears to us that the word *Loyalty* is about as much abused, and misapplied, as the word *Religion*; it may not be improper here to give what we deem its true political interpretation; for there is such a thing, where the Government is a mixed one, like that of England, as being *loyal* to one of its constituent parts, and *disloyal* to another part: for instance, was a man in these days to be so *loyal* to an arbitrary King or Queen, (should such an one ascend the throne), as to support the most oppressive, or unconstitutional measures—affecting the rights and liberties of the subject: such a King, for example, as our first CHARLES; that man would be manifestly *disloyal* to himself, to his fellow subjects, and to posterity: that is, he would fail in his fidelity to the best interests of the large body of the people, which forms the democratical power, one of the three distinct principles on which the constitutional fabric is founded. CROMWELL, again, may be mentioned as an example of *disloyalty*, both to his King, whom he destroyed, and to the people whom he deceived, misled, and then tyrannized over in the most arbitrary manner. In another example, although it is impossible not to admire the noble patriotism of HAMPDEN and SIDNEY, whose zeal led them to death, the one in the field, and the other on the scaffold, in the same cause, yet they were both influenced by the same species of *disloyalty*—the desire of giving too much power to the democracy; thereby destroying that beautiful system of checks, which, nicely poised, realizes that grand theory which TACITUS thought too perfect ever to have any real existence amongst men: an union and incorporation of the *monarchical*, *aristocratical*, and *democratical* principles of government into one system—acting as *mutual* checks on each other, and preventing; thereby, either disorder or abuse.

The revolution of 1688 has clearly established what are the rights, liberties, and duties of British subjects; and, to what line of Monarchs they owe allegiance; and, as *loyalty* is but another term for *fidelity* it is manifest that any one bearing undue faith to any one of the three constituent powers of government, must be regarded as *disloyal* to the other two.

Under this, which we fearlessly proclaim to be the most *practical* government in the world, it behoves us to entertain, and support, *practical* views; and, at this moment, when the elements of political, as well as of mercantile disorder, nearly approximating to utter dissolution, are actively at work in other countries, it is proper we should state in plainer terms than those we might have adopted in ordinary times—the extent of our estimation of what in England is fondly, but not *blindly*, called the SACRED PERSON of the SOVEREIGN; as well as of the SACRED RIGHTS and LIBERTIES of which the PEOPLE of ENGLAND have made their MONARCH the TRUSTEE; not for his own grandeur, power, or aggrandizement, but, for the GENERAL GOOD: Yes; it is

proper that at a time when the giant form of Anarchy is stalking openly abroad, breathing pestilence, famine and blood, throughout the human family; disturbing the minds of men; and trampling upon the most sacred inheritance of the best and wisest of their fathers—it is indeed necessary that we should individually and boldly proclaim ourselves to be firm supporters of the just prerogatives of the CROWN, as the only GUARANTEE which the experience of ages has pointed out for the NATIONAL LIBERTY; and, by consequence, of the NATIONAL HAPPINESS, POWER, and GLORY of the PEOPLE!

It is equally absurd and wicked to suppose that the British Government, either at home or abroad, wish, even if it were possible in these enlightened times, to rule a free people by any exercise of arbitrary power, or by the employment of slavish instruments.

We have of late, heard much of what appeared to us an infinite deal of nonsense, on the subject of "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT"! No one, even superficially, acquainted with our Parliamentary, and especially with our Colonial, History; and knowing how arduous are the duties of British Ministers, with the eyes of hundreds of the best educated, most intelligent, and really independent representatives and statesmen in the world, upon them; can, one would think, in his sober senses, entertain any doubt that the Chief Minister of a Constitution more nearly resembling that of England than any other colony ever before enjoyed, is not responsible in the very highest degree. Then what man, delegated by reason of his superior acquirements, or standing in society as the REPRESENTATIVE of his SOVEREIGN, in one of the most extensive, as it is undoubtedly one of the fairest, portions of the globe,—*could*, by any possibility, or through any infatuation, commit such an inconceivable *felo de se* as a premeditated, or wilful, abuse of the powers entrusted to him for a season only, and that under the heaviest responsibility which could be placed on human shoulders. But we must not, now, enlarge on this topic: hereafter, we may have occasion to revert to it. All we desire, at present, is, not to be misunderstood on broad political principle.

This vast and magnificent Country may be justly deemed, all things considered, the most important appendage of the British Crown; and, as possessed of the most promising destinies. It will be no small part of our pleasure, to assist in the development of its natural resources; and amongst the numerous subjects that must claim a particular attention, are those connected with the COMMERCE and AGRICULTURE of the country. Knowledge and skill in the practice of rural affairs, with an excellent economy in farming, form the basis of national wealth and power. Without a productive agriculture, *beyond the bare means of support*, no state can ever become really powerful or independent, no more than an individual can have the means of purchase without having previously something to spare.

Fully aware to what an extent Great Britain is indebted to her Commerce for the almost boundless means she enjoys, to uphold, and even to extend, her power—we are anxious to devote as much as possible of our time and service to the Mercantile interests of our community. One of the most useful, intelligent, and best patronized periodicals of England, "*Bell's Weekly Messenger*," owes its long established reputation, chiefly to its services in the cause of Commerce and Agriculture; and we would not, willingly, be behind it, in the same honourable track. At any rate we will promise thus much, that neither pains, nor expense, shall be spared, to obtain the earliest, best and most general information, from all quarters, in aid of our design. That we can raise the character of the BRITISH MERCHANT, is, of course impossible; but we think that, by throwing light on their intelligent principles of action, we may assert for them more consideration in this Colony, and save many of our readers from entertaining false views on subjects so important to "BRITISH AMERICANS," as "*Ships, Colonies, and Commerce*."

Without attempting to disparage other Newspapers of the British Colonies of America, we may yet hope to embody their various interests and most important intelligence into one general record,—and it is partly with this view our new title has been selected. We do hope to be able to conduct this paper free from party Politics; and, above all, untainted by scurrility and personal abuse: and from all acrimonious controversies.

In the department allotted to "ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS," we can promise our readers a rich treat: and, in general Literature, Science, Mechanics, New Discoveries, and all other intelligence of interest, no exertion will be spared to render the "PALLADIUM" not only a leading journal, but a useful book of reference; and with this view, it will make its appearance in the quarto form, although printed on an imperial sheet of the largest size, after the manner of the *Albion of New York*; and Titles and Indices will be furnished to subscribers at the end of each volume; for, if a paper is worthy of general patronage, it ought to be worth binding and preservation in volumes.

It will be published twice a week, price \$5, payable half yearly, in all cases, in advance: and the importance to Advertisers must be obvious from the circumstance of the Commercial and Agricultural interests being chiefly attended to, and the great extent of its promised circulation.

The arrangements we are making both in Europe and the United States, as well as in every quarter of the British Provinces of America, are such, as we trust will render our New Paper worthy of the patronage we seek for. In the mean while we can only add, that we shall endeavour to make the best use in our power of such materials, and sources of information as we can command. It is proposed that the first number of the "PALLADIUM" shall appear on Saturday the 25th of November,—and Merchants and others, are respectfully solicited to send in their advertisements before that day.

Office at the South-west corner of
the Market-square Buildings.
Toronto, November 14th, 1837.

CHARLES FORBES FOTHERGILL,
Printer & Proprietor.

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