

COLONIAL.

UPPER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Monday, 16th Dec. 1833

Mr. M'KENZIE AND HIS RE-ELECTION.—At about two o'clock P. M. the gallery and the spaces below the bar began to be filled, considerable noise was heard, and through the windows we could see a large concourse of persons approaching the House bearing a flag. In a few moments the gallery was completely filled, and Mr. Mackenzie appeared at the bar of the House, decorated with a gold chain, having attached to it a medal; much uproar and noise was made by some persons in the gallery when Mr. Samson, who was speaking upon some motion which the House was debating, said there was evidently a disposition on the part of some persons in the gallery to insult the House, he therefore should move unless the gallery be cleared that the Speaker do leave the chair.

Mr. JARVIS saw several persons in the gallery with their hats on, and said he would not sit there and suffer the House to be insulted as appeared to be the intention of some persons there, but still he hoped the motion for clearing the gallery would not be persisted in, as he saw a great number of persons there whom he knew to be respectable, and were not disposed to misbehave themselves.

The Speaker said the House was disposed to extend every indulgence to the public, and they would be allowed to remain in the gallery and below the bar, as long as they conducted themselves quietly and properly.

Mr. PERRY rose and said, Mr. Speaker, I have just received a petition signed by two electors of the County of York, and I thought it my duty to bring it forward. Report says an election has just taken place for the County of York, and W. Lyon Mackenzie, Esq. who was expelled from this House, has been elected unanimously—more than that, he has come forward, and bears with him a proof of his being duly elected, the indenture from the returning officer. This claims from the hands of the House what the law and the constitution requires, and remonstrates against any abrupt proceeding being acted upon. The question will be tried in this House, and I should hope it will not be necessary to vindicate the rights of the electors of the County of York, and that the newly elected member will be allowed to take his seat. Having, however, proof before us, that he has been prevented before, perhaps will be prevented now, and I contend if there is any legal right why he should not be admitted it ought now to be stated. His Majesty's Ministers, honorable members must not forget, have stated their views upon this subject, against the course pursued. I move that the 41st rule of this House be dispensed with, and that this petition be brought up and now read.

Mr. JARVIS said, I see no reason why the usual order should be departed from, but I see through the object of the hon. member; the person, whom he says, has been elected, has just arrived, supported by a mob, who I suppose intend to force the petition upon us. I move the order of the day.

Mr. SAMSON—I am sure every hon. member will see at once what the hon. member for Lennox and Addington's object is; he says a certain person has been elected a member for the County of York, if so, he cannot take cognizance of it here, till the return is delivered in by the proper officer. It becomes hon. members to endeavour to force upon the House a petition, every one can easily see the object intended—to insult the House, and influence a debate instead of deliberating upon it calmly and coolly; I take it for granted this must have been the hon. member's intention. I call upon the House to reflect for a moment, let them refuse to receive it except in the usual manner, so that every one may have an opportunity of examining it, and the return made to the writ in a proper manner, and not suffer themselves to be bullied into any act derogatory to their dignity.

Mr. THOMSON saw no necessity for receiving this petition out of the usual order, and hoped the House would not allow it to be now read.

Mr. BIDWELL hoped the order of the day would be now dispensed with, we should devote this day to the extraordinary, not to the ordinary business, and trusted a majority of the House would support his view of the case. The hon. and learned member for Hastings, after throwing out insinuations against his hon. colleague, asked the House to refuse the petition being read: is it right that hon. members should refuse to have a petition, which they insinuate contains offensive matter, brought forward? are they fearful that the truths it contains will disturb their rest or agitate their consciences? they are desirous of putting an extinguisher upon this petition against the rights and liberties of this great country, and to prevent the member who has just been elected from taking his seat. Let it go forth to the public, that the majority here are afraid of an expression of public opinion; they feel their conduct cannot bear the test of a wholesome public opinion, that they dare not come up to the sticking point.

The noise in the gallery increased so much that the Speaker wished some hon. member would move that the gallery be cleared.

Mr. BOULTON moved that the gallery be cleared.

Mr. McNAB—Mr. Speaker I see no reason why the House should not proceed with the business as usual. I know of no particular claim that a certain number of the people of the County of York, who are now assembled in all parts, both in the House and around it have upon us. The rules of our House require that all petitions must be brought in the morning and lay a day on the table before they are read. There are good reasons why such should be the case, but, sir, it is for no tender feeling towards the electors of the County of York, that the hon. mover and his learned colleague, who at other times are such great sticklers for the observance of the rules of the House, but which a certain number of persons, excited by the cunning, and falsehood of Mr. Mackenzie, have crowded our bar and gallery, and are so far from every sense of decency and decorum, have arranged themselves here under the banner of Mackenzie and Bidwell for the avowed purpose of unseating the chosen representatives of the province, and through them their constituents; and the hon. gentleman and his learned colleague thinks thus to intimidate this House—witness, the inflammatory speech he has just made, and the clapping he has received from his party in the gallery and below the bar—how exultingly he tells us that we are afraid to come up to the sticking point. Such an expression coming from such a quarter should never be forgotten. I will make no further remark on this subject. There is no man I am sure within the walls of this House so humble in his own opinion, but will regard that threat with contempt, instead of defending the shameful conduct of those who come here with the avowed purpose of insulting and

intimidating the members of this House. It would better become the hon. and learned gentleman to propose a resolution directing you, Sir, to issue your warrant to send them where he sent me a few years ago. There is every disposition on the part of this House to receive and pay all due attention to the petitions of the people of the province, when properly brought before them, but, Sir, this petition is brought forward now to cause excitement and make inflammatory speeches. Can the hon. Member give any reason why the petition should be taken up now, except because a rabble have just arrived supporting their champion to intimidate us into an abandonment of our duty. I hope hon. members will be firm and not receive it as the mere dictum of the hon. member for Lennox and Addington supported by a mob. I sincerely trust that the House will consider its dignity, and not allow themselves to be insulted by a lawless rabble—tremendous hissing and shouting from the gallery. Considerable confusion ensued.

The Speaker directed the Sergeant at Arms to clear the gallery and below the bar, of all strangers, which, after considerable resistance on the part of many persons in the gallery was accomplished. Mr. Mackenzie persisted in remaining and resisted the Sergeant at Arms, who was ordered to turn him out, the House eventually allowed him to remain and with closed doors debated upon a person committing a breach of the privileges of the House in persisting to remain after the House had resolved no stranger should be there; and the reporter not being in the House, of course we can give no account of what took place, but in about two hours Mr. Mackenzie walked out, having been ordered to do so by the Speaker.

In noticing Mr. Mackenzie's address to the electors, the Patriot has the following paragraph: We must not omit to say that at the Hustings Mr. Mackenzie told his auditors that Sir John Colborne had promised to furnish the militia with arms, provided they would take care of them, and observed that if Sir John had kept his word, they might boldly march with their arms in their hands like free men and independent yeoman to assert their rights; "but" said he, "I do not by any means counsel you to take muskets!"—Quebec Mercury.

YORK, Dec. 17.

As no doubt much interest is felt in regard to the proceedings of yesterday, I resume the subject, or rather I shall more fully notice the matter of which I had only an opportunity of giving a brief and hasty sketch yesterday. The election for the County of York took place about a mile and a half from the town. Mr. Mackenzie addressed the people at considerable length, after which Mr. Pinhey, of the Bathurst District, came forward, and essayed to address the people, but they would not hear him. On his attempting to persevere he was assailed with some missiles. Lest mischief might befall him, he was forcibly taken into the house by his friends, when the election proceeded. Mr. Mackenzie was then elected by a show of hands, no person appearing to oppose him, and the necessary writings were executed. This done, the people escorted him to the Parliament House, where, after cheering, he was ushered in below the bar, wearing the gold medal with which he had been invested by his constituents. Immediately preceding Mr. Mackenzie's appearing at the bar, Mr. Perry had moved for leave to bring up the petition of two of the inhabitants of the County of York, and the House was in debate on the motion. Mr. Bidwell, having addressed the House in favor of the motion, was cheered by persons in the gallery. Mr. McNab followed and on closing, was hissed. At this time the gallery was crowded with people, and the space below the bar tolerably well filled. A motion was made that the House be cleared. On the question being taken, a majority were in favor of the motion. The Speaker ordered the Sergeant at Arms to clear the House. After all those below the bar had retired except five or six, the Sergeant requested Mr. Mackenzie to go out. He refused. The Sergeant then laid hold of him, took him to the door, and attempted to put him out. Those outside cried "no! no!" and were pressing in. The Sergeant then let Mr. Mackenzie go, and turned his attention to keeping those without from coming in. The House now exhibited a scene of confusion. Several members went to the assistance of the Sergeant, and benches were placed, bracing against the door. The Sergeant at Arms then proceeded by the side door to the gallery, which after some time was cleared. On the Sergeant's return to the bar, Mr. Mackenzie exhibited to him his authority. The Sergeant then put all out, except Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. McNab insisted that the bar should be fully cleared. A debate ensued as to whether Mr. Mackenzie was or was not sufficiently a member of the House, to be exempt from the order of the House. Messrs. Perry and Bidwell argued that he was; although such regret was expressed that Mr. Mackenzie had not retired, after sufficiently shewing his right to the Sergeant at Arms. Messrs. McNab, Samson, and others argued that he was not a member.—The debate continued till after candle lighting, when the decision of the question being called for from the chair, the Speaker rose, and said that at the commencement of the debate he was under the impression that Mr. Mackenzie was sufficiently a member to be exempt from the order of the House; and, under that view of the subject, had signified his desire to the Sergeant at Arms, that he should be allowed to remain till the House came to a conclusion. From the authorities which he had examined since he had, however, come to the conclusion that Mr. Mackenzie came within the order of the House. He therefore directed that the Sergeant at Arms clear the bar. (There was no one there except Mr. Mackenzie.) The Sergeant thereupon desired Mr. Mackenzie to retire, which he did. The doors were then ordered to be opened, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Extraordinary Proceedings.—Re-Expulsion of Mackenzie.

YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 17. Mr. Jarvis brought up the Petition of the inhabitants of the town of York praying for an elective police. Several Petitions were read and referred to select committees. The Speaker reported that he had received a communication stating that William Lyon Mackenzie, was returned as a member for the County of York, whereupon Mr. Morris rose and after a long address moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. D. Fraser: "Resolved, That this House on the 15th day of December, 1831 in consequence of a false and scandalous libel published against a majority of its members by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire; one of the members then representing the County of York, of which he avowed himself the author and publisher, was induced to expel the said Wm. Lyon Mackenzie from this House.—That, notwithstanding the gross and scandalous nature of the said libel, this

house, in the hope that the said Wm. Lyon Mackenzie would abstain from a continuance of the offensive conduct for which he had been expelled, permitted him to take his seat on the 5th day of January following, as a member for the County of York after being re-elected.—That in this hope, so important to the deliberate transaction of public business, so essential to the respectability of the Legislature and peace of the country, a few days experience convinced this House there was so little reason to rely that on the 7th day of the same month of January, it was, by a large majority again deemed necessary to expel the said William Lyon Mackenzie for a repetition and aggravated reiteration of the aforesaid false and scandalous libel, and in doing so, this House, in order to support the dignity which ought to belong to a Legislative body, considered it just and proper to declare the said Wm. Lyon Mackenzie unfit and unworthy to hold a seat in this House during the continuance of the present Parliament.—That as the said Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, has never made reparation to this House, for the gross injuries, which he has attempted to inflict on its character and proceedings, there is no reason to depart from the Resolution of the said 7th day of January, 1832."

Mr. McNAB immediately rose and moved the following in amendment, seconded by Mr. Robinson.—"That the following words be added to the original Resolution, "And therefore he the said Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, again elected and returned to represent the County of York, in this present Parliament is hereby expelled."

Mr. Bidwell, rose to a question of order. He contended that no member could be expelled before an opportunity had been given of being heard in his defence. He went into the subject at great length, quoting many strong authorities to shew the justice and legality of the position which he advocated. After a long debate, the Speaker said that the resolutions in his hands made no charge against Mr. Mackenzie; he therefore, decided that he could not be heard, it being necessary that the member should be charged with an offence before he should be heard. The opinion of the Speaker was appealed from and the House divided; fourteen were opposed to the decision of the Speaker, and about twenty for it. Mr. Perry requested the Speaker, if it were proper for him to do so, to direct the proper officer to administer the oath of a member of the Assembly to Mr. Mackenzie. The Speaker said that the clerk of the Crown in Chancery, had consulted him as to the course he should pursue, and that he (the Speaker) had stated to him, that it would be improper to administer the oath to Mr. Mackenzie during the time his case was pending before the House.

Mr. Bidwell objected to the motion in the hands of the Speaker—that it was not in order, not setting forth the grounds of complaint.

The Speaker decided that the resolution was in order. It was then about 5 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. Bidwell, seconded by Mr. Worden, then moved that the debate be adjourned till to-morrow; which, after being debated for some time was decided in the negative.

The question was then put on Mr. McNAB's amendment.—Yeas 22.—Nays 13.

The question on the amendment was carried by a majority of 4. On the original resolution, as amended, being put the yeas and nays were the same.

A motion for adjournment was then made.—To this Mr. McNAB objected, and hoped the motion would be withdrawn, till he had an opportunity of moving for a new writ of issue.—Mr. Perry trusted the House would adjourn as it was but a mockery of the people of the County of York, to issue a writ, when the moment a return was made, their member was expelled the House. The question was put, and the House adjourned.

The last UPPER CANADA papers received, confirms a report which was prevalent here on Tuesday, that the expulsion of Mr. MACKENZIE from the UPPER CANADA Legislature, has been carried on the 17th inst., by a majority of 22 to 13. We are exceedingly grieved at this decision, and cannot sufficiently condemn the votes of the majority on this occasion.

With Mr. MACKENZIE as an individual, we have nothing to do;—his politics, his principles and his character are so thoroughly contemptible in our eyes, that we can scarcely contain our indignation, when we hear of such an individual being chosen as a representative of a free-born, loyal and patriotic people. The question, however, rests not upon the man—it is the measure which we must consider.

No maxim is more recognized in British jurisprudence than that a man cannot be punished twice for the same offence, yet in defiance of this broad principle of impartial justice, the expulsion follows upon expulsion for one and the same offence. From the Assembly of LOWER CANADA, which bends its votes to suit the passions and prejudices of the leaders within that body, such a course might be looked for, for with them justice must yield to suit the vindictive spirit of party. But from UPPER CANADA, we had hoped better things; we have followed with pleasure the proceeding of the House, and will render them our praise for the activity, public spirit, and anxiety for the public good which they have already manifested. They have raised into consequence and importance a man who had already sunk into contempt and insignificance, and who, in his future progress through political life, will continue to rake those embers of discontent and disaffection which were nearly extinguished. The House will have themselves to blame, if the flame of discord again bursts forth, and disturbs the tranquillity of the Province. It is strange that Mr. MACKENZIE'S popularity and his success as an orator, has been in a great measure owing to the injudicious zeal of his enemies. At the time when his political character was at its lowest ebb, and his means so crippled that he was clandestinely leaving the country, a few hot-headed young men (who, it must be admitted, however, had ample justification for their conduct in his infamous libels upon those men mouldering in the grave,) destroyed his type and presses. Upon this, he returned to York, obtained damages far beyond his actual losses, commenced anew the life of an agitator, and has for years been an unceasing and untiring opponent of the party, some of whose members had committed this illegal and uncalled for trespass. Again had he sunk in the estimation of his blinded votaries—again had he fallen from his high estate, and yet as if there was a hidden design to maintain this man in his career, at the very moment when moderation would have extinguished the creature, an ill judged persecution has commenced, which will again render him a formidable and unsparing antagonist.

Since the well known vote of the House of Commons on the 3d May, 1793, it has been held as the constitutional law of the land, that no person can become ineligible as a member of that body by the mere force of a former vote of expulsion. It requires, therefore, a new offence to be committed to warrant the expulsion of a member, after his constituents have solemnly returned him to the Assembly.

We have hitherto held this same argument in the case of Mr. CHRISTIE, who has been equally unconstitutionally re-expelled from the LOWER CANADA Assembly, without any new offence having been proved or even laid to his charge. The same proceedings in UPPER CANADA must equally meet with our disapproval, and we cannot see in what manner the course adopted in the Province can be approved of, and that followed in the other condemned, for they are parallel cases. We carefully avoid making any allusions to the original cause of expulsion; our remarks apply to a second expulsion, based on a preceding vote of the House.

In thus openly avowing our sentiments in condemning the majority of the House of Assembly of UPPER CANADA, with whom upon all other questions, we generally agree, we hope it will not be supposed that we are advocates in favor of Mr. MACKENZIE—we argue for the constitution, which must be maintained in its purity, and the privileges of the people respected. Our sentiments on this occasion remain unchanged and unchangeable, as far as regards the breach of justice hitherto displayed against the individual.—His politics we abhor, his principles are democratic, and his presumption is pre-eminent. The House have spurned the only opportunity afforded them of destroying his influence within the Province, by an act of useless persecution, and all hopes are now lost of reclaiming the man from the error of his ways.

Had Mr. MACKENZIE been permitted to take his seat, his motions might have been easily rejected, his speeches, allowed to pass without reply, and his bills thrown under the table—in short, every species of contempt might be evinced towards him and his proceedings. The first opportunity he took of insulting the House, which, from his temper and judgment, would not be a very protracted event, the House might proceed not by expulsion, but by a vote, consigning the worthy knight of York to free lodgings in gaol during the remainder of the session, without troubling the electors to send him back again to annoy them.

The scene which recently occurred in YORK, when Mr. MACKENZIE was brought to the House of Assembly by a mob, was highly disgraceful, and Mr. MACKENZIE would have deserved punishment, if it could be satisfactorily proved that it was encouraged or recommended by him; but in saying this, we would also express our regret that the Editor of the Courier should have been so injudicious, as to admit into his columns an article on the subject, wherein decency and propriety are equally disregarded and violated.—Mon. Gazette.

YORK, (U. C.) Dec. 21.

We noticed in our last number the report which so generally prevailed about Town, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was in possession of such instructions from home, as would render it incumbent on him either to dissolve the Provincial Parliament, or at least to send some message down to the House, expressive of the opinions of his Majesty's Government against the expulsion of Mackenzie. At the hustings, the latter individual declared, that he knew of his own knowledge that His Excellency was in possession of such instructions.

Having made inquiry on the subject, however, we are now enabled to state, that there is no truth whatever in the report! that His Excellency has received no instructions from the Home Government on the subject: that he never contemplated such a measure as a dissolution of the Parliament, or of interfering in any way with the proceedings of the House relative to the late expulsion of Mackenzie.—(Courier.)

LOWER CANADA DISSENTIONS.

(For the Quebec Gazette.)

Persons unacquainted with Canada, on reading the strange lucubrations in some of the newspapers, might imagine that we were on the point of rebellion, and that the different descriptions of the inhabitants were ready to set about "cutting one another's throats."

To give these publications greater importance, members of the Legislature are represented as being concerned in them. On one side are ranged the descendants of the early French Colonists; on the other, those who have settled in the Province since, and their descendants, probably, at present, amounting to a fourth or fifth of the whole population.

Although there is no instance on record of any country having made great advances in civilization or prosperity without the introduction of strangers, it is, nevertheless, well known that in all countries there are jealousies against new comers; and it must naturally be greater where they differ from the inhabitants in language, customs, and religion. On the other hand these new comers have their prejudices, and frequently assume a degree of consequence to which they have seldom any fair claims, besides (as they unavoidably must) entering into competition with the older inhabitants in the ordinary pursuits of life.

It may therefore be readily supposed, by persons at a distance, that it is very easy, under such circumstances, for those who wish to forward their own views of advancement or profit, to gain over one or the other description of inhabitants in their favour,—exciting them against each other, even to the extreme points before mentioned. It is all in the ordinary course of the workings of human passions, human weakness, and liability to error.

Yet every body who is fully acquainted with the country and its inhabitants, is aware of the comparatively narrow limits to which the evil has extended. Although it has been in operation for more than half a century, it is chiefly confined to those who trade in politics, or are rivals in business, distinction, and show, augmenting or diminishing according to times and circumstances. The French and their descendants who remained in Canada when it was ceded to the British Crown, seventy years ago, naturally looked on a Government and people differing from themselves in language, usage, and religion, with some apprehension. The benefits which they felt from the change could not altogether remove suspicion, and perhaps some degree of animosity, which was quite excusable at the time. The events of the war were still fresh in their memories, and although both parties had shown the most determined bravery in the field, which generally begets

mutual esteem, the unwarrantable attempts of the English authorities, at the time of the invasion, to deter the inhabitants of the Colony from the defence of their government and country, and the destruction of the property of several of them, because they scorned to accept the proffered security on such terms, left unfavorable impressions among the people.

What person of right feeling could, however, blame even that misguided sentiment of fidelity and attachment to King and country, which led some of the inhabitants to forego all the comforts of religion, and be buried out of their cemeteries, rather than acknowledge Clergymen who inculcated allegiance to the British Crown as a religious obligation? It is essentially of the same character as the act of the Septuagenarian, who, during the last war, insisted upon marching to the frontiers, that he might meet the same honorable death in fighting for his country, as his father on the Plains of Abrahams.

Notwithstanding the feelings which then existed to some extent, and notwithstanding that there had also been some suspicion on the other side, very few of the French descendants joined the invaders, in 1775, against the British Government. Without arms and ammunition, and without organization, they could not prevent the enemy from overrunning the country after the surrender of the British forces in the District of Montreal; but scarcely any of the French descendants left Quebec when the enemy was at its gates, although all were publicly notified by the Governor that they had full liberty so to do. They formed the majority of the garrison, fighting side by side, amongst those against some of whom they had been engaged only fifteen years before on the Plains.

In 1810, it was proclaimed by authority that the Government was in danger from treasonable practices and popular commotion, or "cutting of throats;" but in 1813 every third unmarried man in the country was on the frontiers, in regularly embodied and disciplined battalions, acting along with the British troops; and, notwithstanding all the froth and venom which political partizans are now spitting forth, if a similar occasion were to offer to-morrow, it would produce similar results.

Are the later emigrants, who are not of French descent, and their offspring, hostile to those who are of French descent? I say, No. Do they wish to destroy either the language, the laws, the religion, or the ancient institutions of the country? I again say, No. I speak from my own knowledge, and it has been extensive: I never heard of one of them expressing a wish of the kind; but I have heard thousands of them express their esteem for their fellow subjects of French descent throughout the country, satisfaction with their laws and usages, and respect for their exemplary observance of their religion. It behoves those who assert the contrary to prove it. I speak of the emigrants, generally. A casual expression on one side or the other, proves nothing as to the general disposition. I also leave out of the question traders in politics on both sides; for if ever the expression "moved by the instigation of the devil" was applicable, it is to these persons. It is notorious that the clauses of the Union Bill of 1822, frequently referred to, of a nature to interfere with the prevailing language, laws, and religion of the country, were repobated by the whole body of the Unionists at Quebec, and generally throughout the country; and these parts of the Bill were abandoned at once in England; so that had it been reproduced, they would not have formed part of it.

It is, besides, well known that those who emigrate to Canada from Great Britain and Ireland, are of that description of persons who have had to complain of interference with their usages and religion, their rights and liberties, and are not over disposed to interfere, or allow any interference on the part of authority in these matters. The great body of emigrants have no interest but in the general prosperity of the country; they want nothing but "a fair field and no favour."

It would be quite as unreasonable for the inhabitants of Canada, in 1833, to say that new comers shall not settle in the country, as it would have been for those of 1733 to say that no more settlers should come from France. The people of Great Britain and Ireland have the same right to come here and settle as we have to go and settle there, or in any part of the King's dominions, where we think we can better our condition. The outcry that is sometimes raised against "strangers" is unjust, illiberal, and unchristian. It exposes to the curse so emphatically denounced against those that ill-treat "a stranger."—What the old inhabitants and new comers and their descendants have a right to ask, is, that all descriptions of people in the Colony have full freedom, equal facilities, and equal protection, in the pursuit of every branch of honest industry; and there is no fear but, if they unite in asking it, it will be readily obtained in all cases where it can be shown not to prevail at present.

The greatest enemies of all descriptions of people in this Province, are those who excite them against each other. It is at all times the bounden duty of every one of the inhabitants to be on his guard against them; to be true to the Province, as "depending on, and belonging to Great Britain and Ireland;" to cultivate peace and good understanding with each other, by mutual offices of kindness, and that brotherly love which every one is bound to extend, not only to those of his faith, kindred and country, but to "All Men."—Let no one speak ill or slighting of his neighbour, or of his national origin or peculiarities; let the new settlers observe and imitate all that is good in the manners and customs of the old inhabitants, and