

oblong and ruin from the service of their country, because they had requested to be excused from offering military honours to the saints, or to use scriptural language, the demons of the Popish calendar?

Is it true, that the Protestant officers and soldiers of this kingdom are still compelled, in certain parts of its foreign dominions, to offer homage to the demons of the Romish and Greek Churches—when their relics or their thumbs are publicly honoured?

Is it true, Sir, that while these things are so, our prelates and Christian senators remain silent, or, with an effeminate softness of complaint, comparable only to the language of Eli (1 Sam. xii. 23, 24), content themselves with telling our Ministers of State, that these things ought not to be?

Is it true, that while these things are so, our religious platforms resound with sinful plaudits of self-adulation, and that the leaders of our religious world, and of our Missionary and Bible Societies, flatter us with the fond hopes of converting the world?

If, Sir, these things are so, then I fear not in the face of day to give them their right names. I believe them to be acts of PRESUMPTUOUS WICKEDNESS AND DARING CONTEMPT OF THE MOST HIGH GOD.

Why, Sir, does not the Christian public of this empire arise as one man, and cover the tables of Parliament with Petitions and indignant remonstrances, that these abominations may forthwith cease, and that the injured individuals may, from the National Treasury, be compensated for their pecuniary losses? For their Christian faithfulness, their reward must be from that God for whose truth they have suffered.

Once more, Sir, I ask, whether this base, and cowardly, and hypocritical pandering to the abominations of Romish and Greek idolatry on the part of our Statesmen and the Governors of our foreign possessions, is never to awaken in some sparks of the spirit of our ancestors? There have been times when the Commons of England would, with a voice of thunder, have made that Minister of State tremble on his seat who should have dared to palliate such enormities by the expression of a mawkish jealousy for military discipline, a jealousy, too, never permitted to interfere with a scrupulous regard for the consciences of Papists who are in the army. But, Sir, the Commons of England are now made of other materials than their stern ancestors—not of oak, but of silk—and if report speak true, are more alive to the dulcet sounds of the viol and the pipe, the quadrille, the waltz, and the gallopade, than to the voice of the not distant leaders of the political hurricane. But, Sir, let me open their eyes, and they may even see in passing events a handwriting on the wall, and its characters not dissimilar to those which caused the knees of the profane monarch of Babylon to smite one against the other. I believe that nothing but repentance can efface this handwriting, and turn the judgment into a blessing.

As for us, Sir, of the Christian public, we have become so soft, and polite, and feminine, and time-serving, and tremblingly afraid of hurting our usefulness (the cant phrase of the day), that we dare not speak out. Let us then prepare our necks to wear the yoke, for if we repent not, it shall assuredly come—and it shall be a yoke of iron.

Had this letter, Sir, like most of those in your pages, been anonymous, I should have expressed myself with greater reserve. But, Sir, as I have often sighed in secret on account of these abominations of national guilt, I have to express to you my thanks for having, by calling on me by name, to offer my sentiments on prophetic truth, afforded me an opportunity of bearing a humble, but decided testimony, against them.

Yours, &c.  
WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

To the Editor of the London Record.

Sir,—I do not know that I can meet your wishes, as obligingly expressed in the *Record* of Thursday week, in a more ready way than by transmitting to you the following extract from a letter, addressed by me, on the 9th August, to a student of prophecy, containing my unbiased opinion as to the true character and future result of the present Continental Revolution, then recently commenced.

"The great political event which the world has just now witnessed, I believe to be the commencement of the Revolution, i. e. the symbolical earthquake, of the seventh Apocalyptic vial; which, in its consequences, is of such stupendous importance, as to be the subject of no less than four different passages in the Apocalypse: viz. chap. iv. 5, vii. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100."

"The day of Christ's wrath, and the year of his redemption, in which he will avenge upon the Papacy and the Papal nations, the death of his saints, having commenced in the year 1792, they were then visited by that wild revolutionary spirit symbolized by the four winds of Rev. vi. 1, by which it was appointed that the Roman earth should be destroyed; and thus were introduced the six first vials of the Apocalypse, which occupied the period of the thirty years of Daniel, extending from 1792 to Sept. 1822. The Empire was a vial of preparation for the more extensive seventh, manifested again in the Western Empire by the manifested again of the same spirit or combination of all corrupt principles, symbolized by the three unclean spirits going out of the mouth of the Pagan dragon, the Infidel beast, and the Papal false prophet, (Rev. xiii. 13, 14, 15) producing the preparatory only, and therefore the subdued, revolutions of Spain, Portugal, Naples, and Piedmont, which took place between 1820 and 1823. The present earthquake of the seventh vial (upon the pouring out of which a great voice is heard in heaven, 'It is done,') will extend itself to all the countries where the preparatory revolutions manifested themselves, that is, over all the Papal Continent, and will bring all the Papal nations under a revolutionary chief, who was formerly king and will then be emperor of Rome; thus solving, in the person of the young Napoleon, the wonderful enigma of the septimo-octave head, (Rev. xvii. 11,) under whose leading they will go into perdition at the battle of Armageddon; where it appears probable that the motive for the combat on the part of the children of Israel to the end of the world, will be the enemies of Christ and of his Church finally perish, and his kingdom of peace and righteousness be established on the earth; in the near prospect of which we are called upon greatly to rejoice, but cannot keep ourselves too estranged from that revolutionary and infidel spirit, which, though it is the rod with which Christ smites the nations and inflicts deserved punishment upon them, in these last days, is described in Scripture as rising out of the bottomless pit, (Rev. ix. 1, 2,) and as being sent thither again when its appointed work is accomplished. (Rev. xix. 20.)"

"Thus the seventh vial, from its immense importance, is distinguished from the preceding six, not only by being set forth (Rev. iv. 5, vii. 13, 14, 15) in the preface to each of the three histories of which the Apocalypse consists, as being the great and ultimate object of those prophecies; but also by having a separate period assigned to it, viz. that of forty-five years of Daniel, while the six first vials all occur in the preceding period of thirty years, and it will be found that whilst the whole of the six vials may be considered as containing judgments of various kinds, preparatory to the more important seventh, the last of these six is entirely and professedly of a preparatory nature, pointing verbally and in direct terms to this future seventh. If the sixth vial describes a judgment upon the world, which shall take place within its own period, which shall subvert it, or, at least, reduce its strength, it is agreed that this judgment is inflicted as a preparation for the restoration of the ten tribes from the East, (Rev. xxi. 12, 13) at the close of the prophetic history of the world. It is also said that while this judgment is taking place in the East, all manner of corrupt principles shall spread and work amongst the Papal nations of the Continent, (Rev. xvi. 13, 14,) it again points to the seventh vial, and proclaims that this is a preparatory judgment for that great revolution which shall take place at the commencement of its period, and which, by producing a new division of the Papal kingdoms of the Continent, and thus giving to the seven-hilled metropolis of the Roman em-

pire a new temporal head, shall establish that eighth head, who shall gather under him the whole powers of the empire, and at the close of its period go with them 'into perdition' at the battle of Armageddon. Again, if in the period of the sixth vial a warning voice is heard, 'Come as a thief, Blessed is he that watcheth,' it is to be considered as a preparatory warning pointing to the termination of the same period of the seventh vial, as being the time when Christ will come in judgment upon his enemies, and destroying them with a great overthrow close the Gentile dispensation; while he prepares for the establishment of a new and more glorious dispensation; by bringing back the long-lost tribes of Israel, as well as those of Judah, to their own land. But it would be a great mistake, to infer that, because these three temporary events, the restoration of the ten-tribes, the battle of Armageddon, and the coming of our Lord, are thus mentioned in the description of the sixth vial, they are therefore to take place within its period; thereby leaving no events for the future and more important period of the seventh."

"S. I." does not indeed refer to the third event, the coming of our Lord in judgment upon his enemies, as taking place previously to the effusion of the seventh vial; but others, upon the same grounds upon which he argues in these three former events, have adopted this erroneous opinion; and have hence necessarily come to the same conclusion with himself, that the present general convulsion on the Continent is not the actual earthquake of the seventh vial.

It is a happy circumstance, however, where any difference of opinion exists, if that of a neutral and unbiased party can be obtained; and on this occasion I can safely appeal to the political writers, who one and all bear testimony to the fact that the second political earthquake has already commenced. The following observations of the *Morning Herald* on the 8th ult. were directly in point: "The shock of the French Revolution pervades the Continent, from the shores of the Tagus to the banks of the Volga, and kings and nations feel the trembling of the political earthquake." And amongst many other evidences which might be adduced to the same effect, it is said in the paper for this very day, that "the Revolution of 1830 was but the bringing to perfection of that of 1789," and the two Revolutions are here placed in connexion with one another, as they are, by the symbols of the two earthquakes in verses 13 and 19 of Rev. xi.

I consider, therefore, that the period of the sixth vial, which commenced in the year 1792, and ended in September, 1823, by the putting down the revolutionary spirit in Spain by the French arms, and that the period of the seventh vial then commenced, though its action only began on the 27th of July last.

Yours, &c.  
J. H. FREER.

GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

It cannot be denied that the difficulties with which Ministers have to struggle in attempting Reform, from the composition of the House of Commons, are most formidable. We have heard that these difficulties are so serious that it has been in agitation to dissolve Parliament. At present the Government is without its fair strength. The Treasury Boroughs will, to a man, oppose Ministers, and the places of the present Scottish Members would be well supplied by other Members more devoted to the Administration, to say nothing of the accession of strength from popular places. The people, now that they have a Ministry ready to grapple with reform, ought to be true to themselves. Let them now come forward in force. Never was the time so favourable. Let the demonstration be such as to strike terror into the enemies of Reform.—*Morning Chronicle*.

It is not a little curious that Lord Brougham, who is the founder, head, and chief support of the London University, should also, in his capacity as Chancellor, be the head of the King's College, which was founded for the express purpose of opposing the former University; but we have no doubt this fortuitous circumstance will benefit both establishments, by producing a harmonious and generous rivalry between them. Learning, like genius, should inspire no other feeling than that of emulative zeal, to be distinguished for superior excellence.—*Sun*.

The changes in the Administration will, it is understood, occasion some alteration in the Crown Officers here. It is generally reported, that the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor General have tendered their resignations. Mr. Jeffrey, it is said, is unwilling to accept the office of Lord Advocate; and in this case it will be offered to Mr. J. A. Murray. Mr. Cockburn, it is said, will be Solicitor-General.—*Edinburgh Courier*.

Those in the management of our Royal Burghs, cannot but now be aware, that the present close system has not many more months, perhaps weeks, to live; and therefore they would do well to make a virtue of necessity, by coming forward and showing a cordial readiness to promote what have evidently become the intentions of Government. The declarations of the new Ministry leave no room for doubt on this point; but, in addition to these, we have to state the farther corroborative fact, that the various Sheriffs in Scotland have just received orders from the Home Department Office, to transmit with the least possible delay a return of all persons renting property in burghs, to the amount of ten pounds and upwards. This order perhaps originates solely from Mr. Kennedy's late motion for such returns from Scotland; yet it is highly probable that now the Government will coincide with the views of that honourable and independent gentleman, and adopt his returns as the basis of its contemplated measures.—*Glasgow Free Press*.

By private letters from London we learn that Lord Grey is seriously indisposed; and that the fatigues and anxiety of office have already sensibly affected his health. Nothing can equal the state of confusion exhibited in all the public departments; that of the Home in particular.—This is, of course, greatly increased by the frightful state of England, and the necessarily voluminous correspondence from Lord Lieutenants and Magistrates of counties, which was in progress at the moment Sir Robert Peel threw up the seals.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

DROGEDA, Dec. 2.—Unusual precautions are observed in excluding strangers from the barracks of this town, and the whole of the 58th depot, including the officers and married soldiers, who were heretofore permitted to lodge out have been removed to Milmount barracks, with the exception of twenty men who occupy the barracks in Fair-Street. They did not attend divine service on Sunday, and were under arms the entire of that day. A rumour is afloat that the soldiers have been tampered with by some of the inhabitants; we rather think that this is not the case, but that the measure is in obedience to a general order throughout the country. The conduct of the 58th has been most exemplary since they came here, which indicates a state of perfect discipline, and reflects great credit on the officers and men.

We learn from the Cove Shipping List, which has just reached us, that two transports, the *Flora* and *Countess of Harcourt*, sailed from that place on Thursday with sealed orders, to be opened when clear of the harbour. There were, we understand, about four or five hundred troops on board. The circumstance has caused a good deal of conjecture, but it would be idle, and might be mischievous, to repeat the speculations we have heard on this mysterious subject.

Royal Visit to Ireland.—When the Lord Mayor of Dublin had presented the addresses to his Majesty, at the levee on Wednesday, the King was graciously pleased to state, that he should, if he could afford sufficient time for that purpose, pay a visit to Ireland in the course of the summer of 1831. The Queen added, "I shall, please God, accompany His Majesty on his visit to his Irish subjects, and do all in my power to promote and encourage their domestic manufactures."

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the people of Ireland, telling them not to cease agitating for the Repeal of the Union, though there be a change of Ministry, as it is his opinion, or rather, he modestly adds, his conjecture, that the new Ministry will do no more good to "Ould Ireland" than their predecessors. They will cry out, says he, "Wait till we get settled—would you disturb your friends before they have time to do you good?" and, under cover of such flattering excuses, will never exert themselves in the least for the Emerald Isle.—"Now is the time," he adds, "for exertion: let there be a long pull, a strong pull, and above all things, a pull all together—and Ireland is free!"

The Declaration against the Repeal of the Union with Ireland is now published as an advertisement in the Irish papers, with the signatures of forty Peers, several Members of Parliament, and a great many gentlemen and professional persons, being a more extensive list of names, says the *Dublin Evening Post*, "than has been affixed to any document within our memory, except the Protestant Declaration. The cause of common sense and true patriotism has triumphed."

Imprisonment for Debt.—An extraordinary case of imprisonment was brought before the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on the 20th of November. Counsel applied on the part of a female named Darley, to have an order for her discharge from the custody of the City Marshal, in whose prison she was confined for the extraordinary period of more than thirty years, for a debt due to a person named Saunders, amounting to no more than £11 renewed. There was an affidavit from this most unfortunate victim of poverty, stating her inability to pay the debt she had "grown old in captivity" to satisfy, and that her creditor and his attorney, and all parties interested in her detention for the debt, had been dead for a considerable period.

Suit against Charles X.—The Edinburgh Scotsman states that nine carriages of Charles X. alias Mr. Capet, have been arrested in Edinburgh, and are still held in durance vile for a debt of considerable magnitude, contracted under circumstances, according to the Scotsman's statements, which ought to have ensured its discharge long since. After the destruction of the Bastille, in 1793, while the Bourbon family were flying from France to Germany, the whole of their baggage waggons were arrested on their route for debt. Louis XVIII. and Charles X. were both of the party, and prevailed upon Count de Plaff de Patzenhofen, &c. to become security to their creditors. Several years after, the Count was sued for their debts, and compelled to pay about £40,000 for which purpose he was obliged, in 1804, to sell his estates for half their value.

After the restoration of Louis XVIII. the Count applied to His Majesty and the Dauphin for the payment, which they agreed to make by instalments, and has since received in three payments, 150,000 francs (£6,200).—After Charles X's accession, the Count applied again, and received plenty of promises, but no money. When Charles fled to England, the Count's claim became a desperate debt. He did not hesitate to take legal advice how to proceed for its recovery.—The consequence was the seizure of the Royal carriages, upon which a summons was raised and executed, citing King Charles X. alias Charles Capet, to appear before the Lords of the Council and Session on an early day in December; £50,000 of the royal property has since been arrested in the hands of an eminent banker in Edinburgh.

Manchester and Liverpool Railway.—Several trifling accidents have lately taken place on the new Rail-road; but on the 22d instant, one of a more important kind took place, inasmuch as it arose out of the inability of the engineers to control the engines when going with velocity. The circumstance is thus described in a local journal:—"The blue train of carriages, which left Manchester at two o'clock, was proceeding at the usual rate, when it was overtaken near Rainhill by the dual car and other carriages forming the 'Wellington train,' which proceeded daily from Liverpool with passengers on a trip to the Sankey viaduct, and then return to Liverpool. The Wellington train was proceeding at the rate of nearly thirty miles an hour, and the engineer apparently had not the power to diminish its speed; for, as it approached close to the rear of the blue train, he was seen to throw up his hands in the attitude of terror and despair. The alarm of the passengers in the blue train was, of course, extreme; but, almost before they had power to give expression to their feelings, the Wellington engine came in contact with the last of the blue carriages, with so dreadful a shock, as to throw several of the passengers nearly out of the carriage. The seats of the carriage were also completely broken by the violence of the crash; and such of the passengers as retained their sitting posture, of course, came to the floor of the carriage. The engineer of the blue train, for the purpose of diminishing the speed of the now united trains, immediately threw off his steam, and hastened to the assistance of the less skilful conductor of the Wellington carriages. By his aid, the speed of the Wellington engine was moderated; and the train having fallen back to a respectful distance, both sets of carriages proceeded on to Liverpool without further damage, the passengers of the disabled carriage being accommodated with standing-room in the other carriages, the seats of which were all occupied."

## UNITED STATES.

New-York Market.—Several lots of Petersburg South side Flour were sold yesterday at \$6.50. Some Howard-st. touched 6.75. Good Western began at 6.50 a 6.62, and left off at 6.75; a good deal of business was on speculation. 8000 bushels good Virginia Wheat in store, was sold 1.40 and 1200 bushels Western, prime, a 1.45. Rye and Corn are very scarce and high.—*Journal of Com. 19th*.

Canal Commerce.—The Canal Collector at Albany states that last year there passed the N. Y. Canals for Albany 104,500 tons (of 2000 lbs.) of merchandise, consisting chiefly of the following:—396,900 bbls. flour, 25,671 do. ashes, 22,008 do. provisions, 2404 do. lime, 28,207 do. and 1420 hhd wheat, 42,601 bushels salt, 209,011 do. corn, 182,783 do. barley, 114,959 do. corn, rye and oats, 6374 boxes glass; also, 12,976 cords wood, 31,621 feet timber, 25,832,142 do. lumber, 11,810,000 shingles. 39,972 tons went up from Albany. The arrivals and departure of canal boats were 12,890.

The Storm.—The late storm seems to have extended along the whole line of the Atlantic coast, and for many miles into the interior. Like all our great periodical storms, it commenced at the South West of us, and advanced several hundred miles a day, directly against a stiff North East wind. Philosophers have two or three theories to explain this seeming phenomenon.

It commenced in Philadelphia on Friday; in New-York, Friday night, and in this place, on Saturday morning. The Philadelphia Chronicle in describing its violence on the shipping, says "the wind screaming thro' the cordage, vast masses of ice defying the breeze that waged battle with the tide, with the snow coming down in profusion, produced sensations that cannot be described in simple prose, to which we feel bound to confine ourselves." The New-York Commercial says that to those who were well housed and provided, it was a grand storm to look out upon.—"The roar of the wind was much of the time like the heavy rushing of the Niagara, as it leaps from the plain of Erie, into the basin of Ontario; while the driving volumes of snow, whirled in myriads of beautiful misty wreaths, like winding-sheets in the air."

The New Haven Advertiser is not quite so poetical, but nevertheless has a spice of romance in its description. "The storm was attended with a north east wind, which whirled the flakes round under a southern lee, where they lay piled into monstrous banks, and sifted through every chink of the houses, filling them with little pyramids, that make the garrets look like the pictures of the boiling springs in Iceland." The drifts of snow on all the roads south, as far as we have heard were very deep; and travelling was almost wholly prevented. The Editor of the Centinel who has just returned from a trip to Vermont, mentions that for 100 miles in that direction the snow is as abundant as in Boston. In some places the roads were impassable, and the stage was transferred to the fields; in others the horses were taken out and the passengers drew the stage.

The Concord, N. H. papers of Monday were received at an hour not much later than the usual time of arrival, and make no mention of the storm. The Providence Journal of the same day, says the snow "is so deep and drifted as to render the roads and streets almost impassable; and a circumstance occurred which we never remember to have seen before, all the churches and meeting houses remained closed during Sunday."—Boston Traveller.

The New-York Evening Journal estimates the number of laborers employed in that city, on Monday last, in shovelling snow off the side walks and carrying it from the yards at twenty thousand. Contracts have been made for removing the snow from narrow and impassable streets and conveying it to the river.

## COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 20.

We received this morning the York, (U. C.) papers of Thursday last. The proceedings of the Legislature in the first week of the Session shew that the old party in the Assembly, at the head of which was Mr. Bidwell, is now in the minority. Mr. McLean, the new Speaker, was one of Sir P. Maitland's supporters, and such appears to have been the case with the present majority, but their measures, seem to have lost something of their asperity, probably owing to the conciliatory disposition of Sir John Colborne. The question of religious privileges and a religious establishment was discussed with great warmth on the appointment of a Chaplain to the House, and the majority appeared to favour the pretensions of the Church of England. It seems certain, but unfortunately we think, that parties will range themselves under the standard of religious distinctions.—*Neilsen's Gazette*.

The lovers of news have been very busily engaged since the beginning of the week in the circulation of several rumours.

One of which was that the Attorney-General had been dismissed—another, that the Executive Council had been re-modelled, and that several of the popular Members of the Assembly had been introduced into it, in conformity with the recommendation of Sir Jas. Kempt in a despatch laid before Parliament by Sir George Murray—another, that the Governor's Commission, &c. had arrived by the December English Mail, but that the courier had left it at Fredericton on account of the weight of the bags.

These rumours have circulated so generally, that we have thought proper to inform the public of them, without at all vouching for their truth; that with respect to the Governor's Commission is we understand worthy of credit.—*Ibid*.

It is stated that the notorious swindler and banker, HARVEY, who absconded from this place in September last, having sailed from New-York for Liverpool, had landed on the English coast early in December, two or three days before the arrival of the ship, and had thus escaped from the hands of persons who had been advised of his movements and had prepared to arrest him.—*Id*.

A return has been recently made to the government of Dominica, exhibiting a list of 606 manumissions of slaves between the 1st of January, 1825, and the 1st of August, 1830; of which 481 have been by government; 119 by bequest; and only 6 by purchase.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

### LAW OF LIBEL, NO. 3.

Having considered the law and circumstances of Mr. Hooper's case, I shall now, agreeably to my original intention, proceed to make some remarks upon the Law of Libel in general. Nor will I suffer myself to be turned aside by any position which is unworthy of the name of argument, even though it should come from the respectable, but frequently perverted, talents, of a gentleman of acknowledged ability. Both the respectability of the Paper for which I write, and the dignity of the cause in which I am engaged, forbids my descending to reply to a production which is remarkable only for sophistry and low wit. Candid men of sense, to whom alone I address myself, are quite competent to judge of the impartiality of my observations, and of the soundness of my arguments; and therefore I shall do them the justice not to be much concerned that their opinions will be swayed either by impertinence or pedantry. I doubt not they will perceive that my only object was, to place the circumstances and real merits of an extraordinary case, which had excited considerable interest, fairly before the public. In doing this, I flatter myself I have done, in several respects, an act of justice. Returning from this digression, I shall pursue my subject.

The Law of Libel is one of the most intricate branches of the Law of England. Like the other branches of that law, however, it is founded in reason and natural justice. This may easily be seen by a short enquiry into the principles of society. It is essential to every well-regulated society, that there should be laws for the protection of the public peace. In a state of nature, indeed, every man has a right to redress, by his own authority, the injuries which he has received; but this right of doing himself justice, being inconsistent with the nature of the social state, when he enters into society he yields it to the public, and in return receives the protection of the whole community. Obedience and protection are reciprocal duties, and the performance of the one gives title to the other. Every member of society, therefore, has a just claim to the protection and enjoyment of his rights; and since he must have a right, even in a state of nature, to the character which his conduct has merited, it is clear, that in the social state, wherein the reputation of moral rectitude has become still more essential to his real happiness, and is productive of infinitely greater advantages, his right to character cannot be diminished, and ought, therefore, to be an object of the laws. Indeed, not only the duty of the whole community to each individual, but also public policy, requires, that the laws should provide a remedy for every injury which may be done to a man's character; for if they made no provision of this kind, the natural consequence would be, that the exacting feelings of the injured party would excite him to a breach of the peace, which would tend to continual disorder. The law of England, therefore, ever watching over the public tranquillity, punishes criminally those offences which merely tend to a breach of the peace. Thus the publisher of a libel may be prosecuted, at the suit of the King, either by Indictment or Information, for this offence against the public. And since character is not only one of the dearest possessions of a good man, but is valuable also in a pecuniary point of view, the party libelled has his civil action to be repaired in damages for the injury which he has sustained. So that every libel is liable to two actions: the one criminal, for the offence against the public; the other civil, for the injury to the individual libelled. These actions are obviously distinct in their nature, and the maxims of the law applicable to them are equally distinct: in the one case, "the greater the truth the greater the libel," and in the other case the truth is no libel. I shall consider the reasons of those maxims in my next number.

Jan. 21. PROBITAS.

### MR. CHUBB.

Could you inform an inquiring citizen whether the following query does not taste and smell of absurdity. If I understand the rules of a "Temperance Society," recently formed in this City, "each member is bound to suppress intemperance with all due diligence, in every seasonable and reasonable way and manner that he possibly and consistently can." The fountain from which certain lead, in the great quantity in the hands of certain capitalists—the director of the fountain is who? Most certainly the person who, by his nod, his Newspaper, his hand-bill, or other direction, shews the spot; and if paid for his service, so much the worse—it plainly proves the adage which is only surpassed in age by Methusalem, "The love of money is the root of all evil." I am persuaded, Mr. Chubb, that were you a member and an officer of such a Society, you would not blow hot and cold at the same breath—you would explode every rivulet that would have a tendency to injure, in the most circuitous manner, the good cause—for a good cause it is—and if this acknowledgment be subscribed by hand and tongue, and denied by type, is there not a discrepancy somewhere? Is there not rottenness in the state of Denmark? If there is a dear little friend of ours in this City, whose foot the above shoe fits, let him wear it, and when worn out I will make another.

CATO.

To the Editor of the Courier.

Sir,—I am not at all surprised at the reply that has been made, by the Editor of the City Gazette, to my article of the 12th inst. in which you took the liberty of condensing into so small a compass your last number. And I would fain hope that you will now allow me a somewhat larger portion of your columns, that I may answer the lame defence which has been put forth.

In the first place, I would ask, Will not those who were before sceptical on the subject, be now more so, from the fact of no proof whatever having been adduced in support of the statement that such a case actually occurred in *Duke Street*? And, secondly, Would it have satisfied the public, or repelled the odium which has been cast upon some poor families in that street, (who are supposed to be alluded to,) had I pressed my case upon Mr. Leod, and accompanied him to the Overseer of the Poor, from whom he obtained his information—when the actually guilty could not suffer by being named, or so pointed out as the innocent should not be stigmatized for sins committed by others? Certainly not. The statement having been made in a public print, I deemed it a public duty that the censure should be applied only where it was so justly deserved, and that it should not be levelled indiscriminately at any of the inhabitants of a whole street, to whom the malignant might be pleased to apply it. From what I have since learned on the subject, I am disposed to think that the Editor has discovered his mistake as to the street, and that he will, at least, have the candour publicly to acknowledge it, which will at present satisfy me on that subject.

Mr. Leod is anxious to know what purpose he could have had in view in making the statement alluded to. It must be evident to every one that his actions have sometimes a very questionable appearance. Witness, for instance, his vain boasts and elaborate communications respecting *Chambers' Powers*, which, if we were to believe the many statements made by him at the time, were a certain cure for drunkenness; and yet, after he had proved their efficacy in several cases, and found them ultimately to be of no avail, he silently lets the matter drop, without manfully exposing the imposition. But this may be accounted for by his being agent for vending "the article," and would, of course, reap benefit from making sales.—In the present case, his purpose doubtless was to array the most powerful arguments he could muster in favour of the Temperance Society, and the temperate article, entitled "Effects of Rum," must have been looked upon by him as one that would, in concert with equally honorable means, cause many more children to join the Temperance ranks.

I am sorry to say that the zeal of some in this good cause, bears a very questionable appearance; for a good cause it certainly is, provided its friends do not disgrace their profession. But when men are to be seen (who have it in their power to put a partial stop to the sales of the odious article) lending their aid to spread it, by enabling it to proceed upon peculiar circumstances, to obtain licenses to retail the noxious drug, and yet allowed mem-

bership with those who have renounced all countenance to it, it is very natural to suppose that temperate *all is not gold that glitters*. And even the world be thought friendly to intemperance, makes safe and distribution of intoxicating liquors.—Are professions, an ornament to any body?—far less among the members of an institution such as the St. John Temperance Society.

Before concluding, I must say a word or two in reply to Mr. McLeod's staggering suggestion, "that my predilection for a certain article taking such 'a zig zag' course to obtain the information sought for, that I deny. And would between us in that respect. In return, I might suppose that the quantity of the article to which he alludes, consumed in his premises, sufficiently accounted for the circumlocution displayed in the manner in which occurrences are at times related in the City Gazette. But I forbear. And hoping that the "elaborate" Mr. McLeod will be more circumspect in future, I remain, yours, &c.  
A Friend to Truth and Justice.

## The Courier.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1831.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Director next week, C. Simonds, Esq.

DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

Bills for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Committee for February:

JOHN WARD, Junr. President.

ISAAC L. BEEBEY, JAMES KIRK,

C. CALVERT, DAVID HATFIELD.

THE Election of DIRECTORS of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and RISKS taken upon the most eligible terms.

By order of the President and Directors,  
THOMAS HEAVISIDE, Secy.

St. John, 24th July, 1830.

The Provincial Legislature meets at Fredericton on Monday next. The Members for the City and County left town yesterday and this morning, to be present at the opening. Mr. BLATCH, the gentleman engaged to report the debates, also proceeded to Head-Quarters, yesterday, to attend to that duty. As this will be the first time that the people generally have had an opportunity of knowing what is said by their Representatives in the House, the proceedings of the Session are looked forward to with much interest.

We were not aware in expressing our sentiments last week, respecting the proposed reduction of duty on Foreign Timber in the British Market, that the watchful vigilance of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, had anticipated our wishes in making a speedy remonstrance to the proper quarter. We have now the satisfaction of presenting to our readers the Petition of that Body on the subject, and ardently wish that it, and the similar documents that have been forwarded from other quarters may be the means of opening the eyes of Ministers to the effects that must follow any change in the present duties on Colonial and Foreign Timber and Deals, where the length of the voyage and other expenses are so much against the Colonies.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Plantations.

The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of St. John, Province of New-Brunswick,

Humbly Sheweth:—

THAT your Memorialists have learnt with much surprise and alarm, that it is in the contemplation of His Majesty's Ministers to recommend an alteration of the present duties on Foreign and British Colonial Timber and Deals, and such an alteration as, if adopted, will be productive of much immediate embarrassment, and ultimately will prove most injurious to the Mother Country and to these Colonies.

Your Lordships must be well aware of the strict and growing connexion which exists between Great-Britain and her American Colonies; and your Memorialists strongly urge the policy of fostering, in place of interrupting, that connexion, which the proposed measures, it appears to your Lordships, are calculated directly to interrupt.

Should the Foreign Nations bordering on the Baltic and North Seas, have the privilege of importing Timber and Deals into Great-Britain, at the present duty, there can exist no competition between them and the American Colonies—arising from the greater length of the voyage from America, and from the indispensable fact of the