



NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1829.

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POETRY.

ISLE OF BEAUTY.

Shades of evening, close not o'er us,
Leave our lonely bark awhile,
Morn alas! will not restore us
Yonder dim and distant isle.

respect to the waste lands of the crown in the neighbourhood and District of Three-Rivers. These lands, but especially that part of them comprised in the lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, seem a great eyesore to the House of Assembly.

Resolved, 1. That throughout the greater part of the tract of country on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, extending from about five leagues above, to about five leagues below the town or borough of Three-Rivers, the lands conceded, settled, and partly under cultivation, be within the distance of one league or less from the said river, reckoning from the bank thereof to the rear of the said lands, and that the concessions extend to a somewhat greater distance only in the fiefs and seigniories of Tonanacour or Point du Lac, of Cap Magdelaine and Champlain.

Mr. VIGER reported the following answer from His Excellency to the address on the subject of the waste and unconceded lands in the leases of the Forges of St. Maurice and King's Posts:
GENTLEMEN,
Having every desire to promote the cultivation and improvement of the province, you will assure the House of Assembly that my attention shall be given to the removal (as far as may depend on me) of any impediments that may appear to me to exist to the formation of new settlements in the tracts of land mentioned in this Address.

guardians cannot consent to a separation from their flock, as any one who peruses their letters to the special committee of the House of Assembly on the crown lands will clearly see. Do any of the labouring classes go and establish themselves in the Townships conceded in free and common socage, and if they do not, to what cause do you attribute it? say the Assembly.— "Many of my young men," answers the cure of St. Anne, "go and establish themselves in the seigniories of the Districts of Montreal and Three Rivers; but I know of none who have established themselves in the Townships. This I attribute, in my humble opinion, to two principal reasons, first, because of the distance they would find themselves from religious assistance (les secours de la Religion); and, secondly, because of the tenure and conditions of the concessions in free and common socage!"

ble, that such a law should sometimes be prejudicial to the preservation of society, stop the progress of colonies, divert them from the end of their destination, and gradually pave the way to their ruin. Strange as it may seem, this law is no other than the equal division of estates among children or co-heirs. This law, so consonant to nature ought to be abolished in America.
This division was necessary at the first formation of colonies. Immense tracts of lands were to be cleared. This could not be done without people; nor could men who had quitted their own country for want, be any otherwise fixed in those distant and desert regions, than by assigning them a property. Had the government refused to grant them lands, they would have wandered about from one place to another; they would have begun to establish various settlements, and have had the disappointment to find, that none of them would attain to that degree of prosperity as to become useful to the Mother Country.

lands in districts already over-peopled, and really where there are no lands to be given away on the part of the crown, whatever may be said of the seigniories. But even if there had been such waste land, we ask would the Canadians accept of grants in free and common socage? By no means. They must have them en seigneurie, or not have them at all. But, we trust, that when the crown comes to dispose of its lands, it will never do so by this barbarous and ruinous tenure. It cannot have a better warning in this respect than in the disinclination of the seigniors themselves to concede new lands; knowing, when a vassal deserts his farm, the difficulty and expence of re-investing themselves in their property; the latter, almost in every case, amounting to ten or twelve pounds. We repeat that we hope the crown will never expose itself to such a destructive system as this; and that, instead of doing so, every possible means will be pursued for establishing a system of laws more conducive to the settlement of the province, and more consonant to the views of an enlightened and enterprising people.

NEW GAELIC PERIODICAL.
To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.
Sir,—I enclose the Prospectus of a Gaelic Journal, projected by the very Rev. Principal Baird, and to be conducted by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Campsie, and Dr. Dewar, of Glasgow. The distinguished talents of these gentlemen, and, above all, the heartfelt interest which they have ever manifested in the improvement of the Highland population of Great Britain, justly lead us to form the highest expectation of the literary character of the work, and its complete accommodation to the wants and the feelings of those for whom it is intended. Such a journal cannot fail to be especially useful to those who have emigrated from the Highlands of Scotland to the British Provinces of North America—many of whom, from the unfavourable circumstances attending recently settled countries, must necessarily be precluded in a great measure from religious and moral instruction, communicated through other channels than the press. The Gaelic Journal, embracing subjects tending to promote their best interests, suited to their characters and habits, connected with their early recollections, and presented in a language on many accounts dear to them, and which they best understand—if extensively circulated, will evidently contribute greatly to the removal of many disadvantages under which the Highland settlers in these provinces labour; and will tend to preserve that attachment to their country, that loyalty to their king, that veneration for their religion, which form so prominent features in their character. The first number was to have been issued on the first day of May, and I have no doubt its appearance will be hailed with joy, not only by the Highlander in his native glens, but by his no less destitute countrymen in the forests of British America.