NO.XLIX.

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. Still my fancy can discover Sunny spots where friends may dwell ! Darker shadows round us hover, Isle of beauty, fare thee well!

Tis the hour when happy faces Smile around the tapers light; Who will fill our vacant places? Who will sing our songs to night? Through the mist that floats above us, Faintly sounds the vesper bell, Like a voice from those who love us, Breathing fondly, fare thee well.

When the waves are round me breaking, As I pree the deck alone, And my eye in vain is seeking Some green leaf to rest upon; What would I not give to wonder Where my old companions dwell: Absence makes the heart grow fonder, Isle of Beauty fare thee well!

For the Kingston Chronicle.

LOWER CANADA WATCHMAN.

NO. X. PRO PATRIA.

The late Session of the Provincial Parlia-CONTINUED.

"It is in proof by several deeds of estates, (it is immaterial whether before or after the conquest) that the religous living in the seminary of Montreal are merely negotiorum gestores ; they are so deserited in seve-

ral instruments of conveyance, which Mr. Mazeres has perused in the course of business. These conveyers are said to be Fondez de la procuration de Messieures les Ecclesiastiques du Seminaire de St. Sulpice a Paris. It appears according to Mr. Lobinieres' own words, that before the conquest the seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris. was a voluntary partnership among a number of clergy at Paris, who had engaged to gether in buying and selling; that the Joint house at Moutreal had a share in the joint house at Paris, in a sort of mercautile way and an open account. That after the conquest they dissolved the partn rship, because the house at Paris could not have any right after the conquest in the effects and estates in Canada; they at Paris (says Mr. L.) transferred (what therefore they could not transfer, having at that period, as he admits, no property in the estate, and only a share) the whole in Moutreal to the religious there, who probably were not (vraisemblablement, says Mr. Lothbiniere), attornies of those at Paris : and this was done by the latter upon paying a compensation, being the difference of the account upon a balance. This, after all, is oui dire. as he says he has heard and believes; and it stands against the evidence of Mr. Mazeres, if it were contradictory : but it ap-Montreal have only a coloured and ostengentleman of undoubted veracity and knowledge, who having had transactions with father Magulphi, the person acting in the colony for the community of St. Sulpice at Paris, with a view to some purchase, the real proprietors were forced to come forward, and the uncertainty of the title broke off the negotiation. The evidence of Charlevoix also may be added .-In 1657, says he, the Abhe Quelus returned with the deputies of the seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris, to take possession of the island of Moutreal, and to found a seminary there. By the French law it is clear, that no persons, aliens not being naturalized can hold lands; so that by right of conquest, agreeable to Mr. Lothbiniere's own idea, for want of owners domiciled at the time of the conquest, these estates may be understood in point of law to be FALLEN TO THE CROWN IN RIGHT OF SO-

VEREIGNTY. We have thus, we think, also made out a clear and strong case against the Assembly so far as respects their pretended right of superintendance over the Church or Seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal. We have proved, that whatever the "alarm" of the Assembly may be in consequence of the " reports spread abroad" in relation to this subject the crown has a just right both by conquest and inheritance not only to enter into any negotiations that it may think proper with the present occupiers of the temporal property of the seminary, but to assume the actual possession of that in. property with as little delay as the forms of legal proceedings can admit of. When this is done, the Assembly will find how vain and weak it is in them to presume to arbitrate gratuitously in every matter and thing | Maurice and King's Posts: in which the rights of the Crown, or the interests of the subject may be concerned .-This, perhaps, is one of those claims which | tivation and improvement of the province, | clearing and cultivation of more lands, than Sir George Murray does not conceive ought to be yielded to the Assembly or their adwill be found to be so in the long run.

Connected with this subject are the Resolutions voted by the Assembly with

* The House in Committee passed the dress. fellowing resolutions. which were reported to the House and concurred in, and an address voted to His Excellency founded on

the neighbourhood and District of Three-Rivers. These lands, but especially that Forges of St. Maurice, seem a great eyesore to the House of Assembly. But the reason is obvious. Perhaps the Assembly conceive that their electioneering influence is not sufficiently extensive in that part of the country. Yet, without having recourse to MR ARMOUR'S MONTREAL ALMA-NACK, the only book of the kind in the province worth referring to, we believe that the Solicitor General is the only Con-STITUTIONAL member returned by THREE RIVERS. But that is ENOUGH! The House has often felt the weight of Mr. Ogden's metal: it has too long been writhing under it; and too frequently blenched from the force of his opposition and raillery. We are not, however, sufficiently acquainted with the village politicks of that part of the province to enable us to go into details. It is enough for us to know, that nothing which the art, the intrigue or the perseverence of a faction can effect will be left untried by the Assembly in order to gain possession of all the influence and power vested by the Constitution and the rights of conquest in the crown. The resolutions set forth, that there is a good scarcaty of land in the neighbourhood of Three Rivers, and that nothing has tended more to inpede the progress of industry and agrienlane in the District of Three Rivers than the obstacles presented to the settlement of the crown-lands, but in particular those comprised in the lease of the Forges. Now, nothing can be more absurd and ill-founded than such a statement .-Compare for a moment the amount of the population of the District in question with the extent of its territory, and you will see at a glauce, that, were the population a hundred times more than it is, there would be an adequate and sufficient quantity of lands without any interference with the crown-lands and those belonging to the Forges, which is a mere bagatelle comparatively speaking. Look abroad towards the Townships and behold the vast extent of unconceded territory lying waste and idle there. But the crowded population of Three Rivers will not travel so far; the roads are too bad, and that Demon of the woods, Judge Fletcher, will immolate on the alter of justice every man who does not properly respect the laws! Oh no! The Canadians must have lands at their doors whenever they want them; they must notthey cannot leave the old seignioral neighhourhood; they must have the ancient tenure and les secours de la Religion.* and

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, he 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 seigniores of proves manifestly, that the Religious at Tonnancour or Point du Lac, of Cap Magdeleine and Champlain.

the cures themselves, like true pastoral

9. Plut the thart afenantes an the muth side of the river lying in the rear of the lands now conceded, settled, and partly cultivated in the vicinity of Three-Rivers and in the seigniores aforesaid, there is found immediately adjacent a tract of land of more than sixty square leagues, which would be susceptible of being cleared, cultivated, and settled, if it were conceded to the inhabitants and actual settlers of the vicinity of Three-Rivers, who have for a long time past prayed for grants of land in the said tract, and who have up to the present time vainly endeavoured to obtain

3. That the obstacles presented to the settlement and cultivation of this tract of land have essentially impeded the progress of industry, and above all that of agriculture in the district of Three Rivers, and of the resources of the town or borough of Three-Rivers in particular.

4. That one of the most powerful of these obstacles is the great extent of land comprised in the lease of the Forges of St.

Maurice. 5. That it is necessary to take immediate steps for the removal of the obstacle

to the granting and clearing of this tract. 6. That it would be expedient to adopt measures to promote the settlement of that portion of the Province lying north of Quebec, now under the name of the King's Posts, now uncultivated, by making grants to actual settlers, and for the purpose of encouraging free trade and industry there-

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.

GENTLEMEN,

Having every desire to promote the culin the tracts of land mentioned in this Ad- the subject.

Assembly in 1823.

respect to the waste lands of the crown in guardians cannot consent to a separation ble, that such a law should sometimes be lands in districts already over-peopled, and do you attribute it ? say the Assembly .--"Many of my young men," answers the ca. cure of St. Anne, "go and establish theml'ownships of all religious assistance, says "because, as things are there, they could not have a Catholic establishment; but it would not be so, were these crown lands reports, that many are afraid of taking lands in the Townships " from the dread puts into the mouth of his people are remarkable: "Is it christian prodence thus to expose the salvation of our children !the Protestants, and every disadvantage; tate more advantageous to him in propor for us; let us no longer be cold that the tion than an opulent man will the im-GOVERNMENT IS JUST AND IMPARTIAL " The Cure of St. Roch des Aulnets says, "We should have to submit to pass our whole life among STRANGERS, brought up differently from ourselves, and possessing a different religion from ours." "We would ther see our children always poor, or at a great distance from us, if only settled in a Seigniorie, than to see them loaded with riches in the midst of such dangers to their education and religion." "The Canadians will not settle in the Townships," says the Cure of St. Genieve, " until they can be assured of having French Canadians for neighbours, with whom they could freely ommunicate." The Cure of Boucherville says, that the Canadians " must not be drowned among too great a number of STRANGERS." The Cure of St. Leon speaks heldly and without reserve. Alluding to characterizes them as "those happy of their land. They will all le equally times-that golden age of Canada." We ruined it the whole plantation runains in know not how old this venerable father of | the hands of one of the three. In a counthe church may be; but we presume, that, I try where a creditor is in a worse state like the Apostle Paul, he was born as a than any other man, estates have risen to min out of due season. " In those happy an immoderate value. The possessor of days," continues he, " the colonists were | the whole will be very fortunate if he is attached to their king and country; but obliged to pay no more for interes than the new it is quite the contrary!" We shall not produce of the plantation. Now, as only add the words of one more Core, the primary law of our nature is the prowho says, "the few young men who take curing of subsistence, he will begin by pronew lands, prefer them close to their pa- curing that without paying his debts. reuts and friends However BAD THE SOIL These will accumulate, and he will soon

other country under heaven where such a state of things could be tolerated ? Is it pos- | ders, is to abolish the equality of the divisible that this province can prosper while sion of land. In this enlightened age, governsuch is the spirit that governs at once the meat should see the necessity of letting the athy-what indolence-what thorough-go. dence, whilst thousands from other countries cross seas and traverse continentsabandon forever the country of their birth, the soil of their fathers, their religion, their laws and all the endearing ties of kindred and friendship in search of what the Caown native country and at their doors .- this province; and, however desirable, no vers, like so many rabbits in a warren, until | of this law in respect of industry and cultithe community has at last become so nume- vation, its demoralizing consequences are y than the area of the wretched but which | es and seignories in this province, which, shields them from the inclemency of the wea- | twenty or thirty years ago, were occupied one another, and establish their families on a new and wider range of industry and enunfortunate state of things than that hideprevails in the country-a law which at once annihilates the moderate laudable ambition patural to man and that spirit of honesty freedom and independence of seignorial and ecclesiastical rule which should ever characterize an agricultural peoplethe true friends of Canada in the late diswriters agree in deprecating this law; and nothing has been more detrimental to the French Colonies, as an obstacle to the you will assure the House of Assembly the law of partition, as it now exists in herents. At least, we have no doubt it moval (as far as may depend on me,) of any strongly painted by the Abbe Raynal, that

prejudice and bigotry is this! Is there any

" It is scarce credible, that a law, seem-March 3d, 1829. \\
* Vide Letters des cures printed by the Assembly in 1823.

Ingly dictated by nature, a law which deaves no doubt on the mind as to its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive population.

Wherefore, then, all this noise and clawhich leaves no doubt on the mind as to its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive population.

Wherefore, then, all this noise and clawhich leaves no doubt on the mind as to its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectitude and utility; it is scarce credictive part of the Assembly for new its rectit

Montreal and Three Rivers ; but I know | lands were to be cleared. This could not | warning in this respect than in the disincliof none who have established themselves be done without people; nor could men who nation of the seigniors themselves to conmy humble opinion, to two principal rea- any otherwise fixed in those distant and deserts his farm, the difficulty and expence sons, first, because of the distance they desert regions, than by assigning them a of re-investing themselves in their properwould find themselves from religious as- property. Had the government refused ty; the latter, almost in every case, asistance (les secours de la Religion;) and, to grant them lands, they would have wan- mounting to ten or twelve pounds. We ditions of the concessions in free and com- they would have begun to establish vari- expose itself to such a destructive system after alluding to the utter privation in the pointment to find, that none of them would possible means will be pursued for estabattain to that degree of prosperity as to become useful to the Mother Country.

at first, have in process of time been reducconceded in Firfs." The Cure of Narville | ed by a series of successions, and by the subdivisious of shares to such a compass as renders them fit to facilitate cultivation; of expatriating themselves. The words | since they have been so limited as not to which a Cure of the name of Painchaud lie fallow for want of hands proportionable to their extent, a further division of lands would again reduce them to nothing. In Europe, an obscure man who has but a this minuminus when were redeantage is for few acres of land, will make that little esmense property he is possessed of, either by inneritance or chance. In America, the nature of the productions, which were very valuable, the uncertainty of the crops, which are but few in their kind; the quantity of slaves, of cattle, of utensils necessary for plantation : all this requires a large stock, which they have not in some, and will soon want in all the colonies, if the lands are parcelled out and divided more and

more by hereditary successions. "If a father leaves an estate of thirty thousand livres, or £1312 10s. sterling, a year, and this estate is equally divided between three children, they will be ruined if they make three distinct plantations; the one, because he has been made to pay too much for the buildings, and because he has too few negroes, and too little land in proportion; the other two, because they must become insolvent; and the confusion con-What a dreadful system of ignorance, sequent upon such a situation, will end in

the ruin of the whole family. . The only way to remedy these disorpeople and their instructors ! They will colonies be more stocked with things that can be at a loss to discover at once the in sure sacrificed the welfare of the communi- Dorchester; and though we have no acing indifference to enterprise and indepen- ty. They ought to be placed on fresh lands, and to subsist by their own labour. This is the only way to maintain this sort of men; and their industry would open a

fresh source of wealth to the state." This is true philosophy; yet the system it deprecates is that which obtains throughnadians refuse and despise even in their out the whole of the seignorial lands in This has been the bane of this province attempt has hitherto ever been made, by ever since it has been a province. Afraid | the introduction of primogeniture laws, or to lose sight of the hearth whereon they otherwise, to get rid of an incubus which were born, the people have burrowed to- retards industry and presses the people to gether on the margins of the lakes and ri- the very dust. But besides the evil effects rous as to leave little more room for a fami- doubly alarming. There are many parishmove to a distance in order to make room or ry, who are now in consequence of the partition laws, infested with a rabble peasantry the most dissolute, dissipated and terprize. Nothing ministers more to this indolent-a broad of young rascals who are too lazy to work and too proud to begous and destructive law of partition which who destroy the peace of society by the evil effects of idle habits, and break the the hearts of their very parents by claims the most wanton and unjust upon their lands and other property. We appeal to every lawyer in the province, whether it is not a common thing, and almost a matand a law which, we sincerely regret, has ter of every day's occurrence, to see father not been more particularly referred to by and son, mother and daughter, in hostile and opposing attitudes on either side of the cussion of our affairs in parliament. All bar? If this system continue, by the young men of the country being either prevented or discouraged from establishing themselves at a distance from their fathers on free and common soccage lands, this province from being the most peaceful and moral in the that my attention shall be given to the re- this province. Its injurious effects are so British empire, will become the most wretched, riotous and mendicant. In truth, impediments that may appear to me to we cannot refrain from citing his opinion the partition laws, is a school of immoraliexist to the formation of new settlements and observations at large as conclusive on ty and mendicity. Neither Ireland nor Italy can be compared to us. We shall outstrip them both in all the vices peculiar to an over-crowded and poverty-striken

from their flock, as any one who peruses prejudicial to the preservation of society, really where there are no lands to be givtheir letters to the special committee of the stop the progress of colonies, divert them en away on the part of the crown, whatepart of them comprised in the lease of the House of Assembly on the crown lands from the end of their destination, and gra- ver may be said of the seignories. But ewill clearly see. Do any of the labouring | dually pave the way to their ruin. Strange | ven if there had been such waste land, we classes go and establish themselves in the as it may seem, this law is no other than ask would the Canadians accept of grants Townships conceded in free and common the equal division of estates among chil- in free and common soccage ? By no means. soccage, and if they do not, to what cause dren or co-heirs. This law, so cousonant They must have them en seigneurie, or not to nature ought to be abolished in Ameri- have them at all. But, we trust, that when the crown comes to dispose of its lands, "This division was necessary at the first | it will never do so by this barbarous and selves in the seigniories of the Districts of formation of coloures. Immense tracts of ruinous tenure. It cannot have a better in the Townships. This I attribute, in had quitted their own country for want, be cede new lands; knowing, when a vassal secondly, because of the tenure and con- dered about from one place to another; repeat that we hope the crown will never mon soccage !" The cure of St. Joachin. ous settlements, and have had the disap- as this; and that, instead of doing so, every to be especially useful to those who have lishing a system of laws more conducive to the settlement of the province, and more "But since inheritances, too extensive consonant to the views of an enlightened and enterprizing people.

> With regard, in particular, to the lands, comprized in the lease of the Forges of St. Maurice nothing can be more idle & wanton than distribution, even were the soil as fertile the press. The Gaelic Journal, emas that of Eden. Works of this kind cannot be carried on without a great extent of territory containing both ore and fuel; and as the Forges of St. Maurice are the only of the kind in these provinces on an extensive scale, every facility and encouragement ought to be afforded to an undertaking so stupendous. Supposing, then, the lands around the Forges to be settled, how are the proprietors to find ore and firewood to make their charcoal and carry on all their necessary operations on a given lot of ground, on which, perhaps, neither ore nor timber is to be found? Prometheus and Vulcan might indeed carry on the business without such necessary materials; but we do not think that the Honouroble Matthew Bell has as yet made any pretensions to equal the gods in power and invention. It is enough for him to keep the works in operation by human means alone, without aiming at impossibilities. It is very true that in all concessions of land the crown reserves to itself any mines or minerals that may be found thereon; but, in the event of the times previous to the conquest, " he build before they can begin upon the culture | the lands in question, being settled who is to secure to the owner of the Forges the peaceable possession & uninterrupted enjoyment of these mines and minerals, as well as ready access to them? The Crown, in all the might of its power and prerogative, could not do this, without having recourse to a process so tedious, and measures so dilatory as at once to ruin the works and destroy their acknowledged utility in the country. | men. But, fortunately, the sentiments of the crown are no more in unison with those of the Assembly with respect to this subject than many others; and the in egrity of the lands around St. Maurice has ever been an object of care and attention on the part of government. Every governor who comes to the country is instructed to this effect. This the Assembly are well aware of, for their own journals bear witof the fact; and, therefore, no or have no lands at a distance, but must be with nen. The wisdom of the legislature solence and impudence of their beggarly presented with them at the doors of their will, doubtless, find out some compensation addresses with respect to these lands .fathers, and that en Seigniore! What ap- for those it has injured, and in some mea- The following are the Instructions to Lord cess to the archives at Quebec, yet we believe we are correct in asserting that the present instructions are in the same terms " And whereas it appears from the representations of our late Governor of the District of Three-Rivers, that the Iron Works therefore, our will and pleasure, that no PART of the lands upon which the said Iron Works were carried on, or from which the ore used in such works are procured, or which shall appear to be necessary and convenient for that establishment, or for producing a necessary supply of wood, corn and hay, or for pasture for cattle, be granted to any private person whatever; and also, that as large a District of land as conveniently may be adjacent to any lyther. Nor will any thing induce them to re- by a sober, industrious, and moral yeoman-ing round the said Iron Works, over and above what may be necessary for the ahove purposes, he reserved for our use, to be disposed of in such manner as we shall hereafter direct and appoint."* We think it would be quite superfluous to say more

on this topick. We have already said somewhat on the subject of the Education; and were about to treat of it more at large in this place in defence of the Royal Institution from the calumnies of the House of Assembly; but at the moment the Quebec Gazette of the 16th of April, containing a most able and excellent document on this subject, was put into our hands, which we make uo apolofor prensenting entire to our readers. They will learn from it, that there is no institution, however pure and respectable-no characters, however sacred & unimpeachable, that can escape the malice and derision of the Assembly. Will the country pretensions of this faction? The follow- the Rev. Principal Baird of Edinburgh, never learn the extent and danger of the ing is the substance of the document alluded to, as addressed by the Board of the moval of so great a disadvantage from Royal Institution to HIS EXCELLENCY SIR | this large and valuable population. JAMES KEMPT.

NEW GAELIC PERIODICAL.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,-I enclose the Prospectus of a Gaelic Journal, projected by the vers Rev. Principal Baird, and to be conducted by the Rev. Dr. M'Leod, of Campsie, and Dr. Dewar, of Glasgow. The distinguished talents of these genilemen, and, above all, the heartfelt interes; 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 mended. Such a journal cannot fail emigrated from the H ghlands of Scotand to the British Provinces of No. h America-many of whom, from the unfavourable c.rcumstances attending recently settled countries, must necessarily be precluded in a great measure from religious and moral instruction, commuto claim them for general & indiscriminate inicated through other channels than bracing subjects tending to promote their best interests, suited to heir characters and habits, connected with their earlipresented 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 o 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 wall be hailed with joy, not only by the Highlander in his native glens, but by his no less destitute countrymen in the

> Conceiving that the above Prospectus must be interesting to a numerous class of your readers, I hope you will give it a place in your extensively circulated journal; and I shall feel obliged, also, to the editor of any other paper who in this respect will imitate your example, and perform what I conceive to be a benefit to many of our country-

forests of British America.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, ALEX. MATHESON.

By advices of the 24th March, there was, then, ready for publication, a Sketch Book, or Collection, in the Gaelic, edited by the Rev. Dr. M'Leod, and undertaken at the request of the General Assembly, for the use of the Grelic Schools. Those who wish to order some copies of the Sketch Book. or to become subscribers to the Gaelic Journal, will be so good as to intimate their intention as early as possible to the Rev. Alex. Matheson, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal. The price of the Sketch Book has not been yet ascertained here. Taking into account the average rate of Exchange, the of Saint Maurice, in that District, are of difference of currency, and the expensgreat consequence to our service; it is, es of importation, it is estimated that the Journal and Sermons will not exceed one shilling currency. If a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, measures will be taken to insure their delivery in Canada nearly as regularly as they are published in Britain.

Should this notice meet the eye of the Rev. James N'Gregor, the author of some Gaelic Poems & Hymns, Mr. Matheson would be happy to learn where to address a letter to Mr. M'-

Montreal, 27th May, 1829,

Prospectus of a Gaelic Journal, and Notice of Original Gaelic Sermons, to be published monthly.

The Highlands and Islands of Scotland are computed to contain a population of upwards of 400,000, of whom most speak the Gaelic language. Of the latter number, a very large proportion has, by the efforts of Education Societies, been taught to read their native tongue. But from the total want of a Gaelic literature, and from their ignorance of the English language, they have hitherto been excluded from every source of instruction by books. The proposed journal has been projected, by in the hope of contributing to the re-

The plan of the Journal now announced will be carefully adapted to