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last year given a sum of money to the Hotel Dieu at Quebec. A sum of money might also be given to the Hotel Dieu of Montreal, called the Salle Royale, which he understood could afford accommodations for fifty sick. He had been informed that the nuns were anxious to convert it to that use: afford them (said he) the means of doing so, and the petitioners have all they want at a trifling expense. This filiation of the old establishment might be placed under such regulations as should be deemed necessary; but the care of the sick should be left to the Nuns. How different their conduct, from that of mercenary hirelings! The sublime motives which animated these religious Ladies, produced maternal affection. What else could induce them to perform the most humiliating duties. With what tender anxiety they watched by the sick bed; they soothed the pain, they anticipated the wants of their suffering brethren, no matter of what religion or nation! It had been observed that persons afflicted with certain diseases, were not allowed admittance. Surely no one could ever think of introducing contagious or incurable disorders. To incurable an Hospital was useless; they found an asylum in another institution, that of the Sœurs Grises. Whether contagion had lately existed here, was a question which he would leave to the learned of the faculty, and proceed to the evidence adduced in support of the Petition. Three Medical Gentlemen resident at Quebec had appeared before the Committee, to shew that an additional Hospital was necessary at Montreal. One of them whose professional merit he had heard a great deal, and whose special duty it was to watch over the health of his Majesty's subjects, is stated by the report of the Special Committee to have said, "that the religious Hospital institutions have hitherto been of great use in this province, but in the present state of increased population, and progression of medical science, are totally insufficient for the public wants of such a large city as Montreal." He (Mr. O'S.) read from the report itself. The report further mentioned that a second gentleman, also of very great respectability in his profession, had appeared before them, and confirmed the above. These two gentlemen agree with a third, in stating that Hospitals had greatly contributed to promote "the perfection of medical science, an object always to be held in view in institutions of that kind." These were certainly very frank and very important disclosures! An object always to be held in view, was the perfection of medical science; an Hospital contributed to that perfection, because no doubt it afforded the best opportunities to make experiments he would give the technical expressions, "EXPERIMENTUM FACERE IN ANIMAM VITAM." Now one of the consequences of the perfection of the said medical science, was to render the Hospitals totally insufficient for the public wants. Thus an Hospital and the perfection of medical science, were alternately cause and effect, and must constantly reproduce each other in a very destructive ratio. What would the witty Moliere have said of such an admission. That imitable writer would certainly have found a place for it in his MEDICINE MALGRE LUI, had the healing art then only attained perfection to increase the number of patients. When he (Mr. O'S.) reflected not only on the fatal perfection of that formidable art, but on the great increase in the faculty at Montreal, he trembled for the fate of his fellow citizens. Certain it was, from the evidence of the Gentlemen, as stated by the special committee, that both these causes must prevent in future that rapid increase of population, which had induced the unsuspecting petitioners to make the present application. Mr. O'S. concluded by saying, that he would vote against the motion.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**  
FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.  
THE PROMPTER...No. V.  
Taxation is one of the most interesting concerns of government, as it respects both governors and subjects. It is essentially to the due administration of any kingdom, state, or province, that taxes be levied sufficient to defray all necessary public expenses; and that, in selecting the objects, and directing the mode of taxation, regard be had to the certainty and facility of collection. At the same time, it is important to the subjects, that these taxes be moderate, and as equal as possible in their operation; that no more of their income or the produce of their labour, than is really necessary, may be taken from their private use, and applied to that of the public; and that they may not be subjected to partial burdens, from which others, deriving equal benefit from government, are exempted.  
The state of taxes, in any country, compared with the means of payment, is a good criterion of the political condition of its inhabitants. If the public exactions are light, they ought to be, and generally are, paid punctually and without murmuring. If they are heavy, their weight cannot be felt, and they will be a subject of popular complaint.  
In respect to taxation, this province is placed on very favorable ground. By the Statute of the 18th of Geo. 3d, commonly called the declaratory act, it was declared, "That the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impose any duty, tax, or assessment whatever, payable in any of his Majesty's colonies, provinces and plantations in North-America or the West Indies, except only such duties, as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce, the net produce of such duties to be always paid and applied to and for the use of the colony, province, or plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, in such manner as other duties collected by the authority of the respective general courts or general assemblies of such colonies, provinces or plantations, are ordinarily paid and applied." This declaration was recited and confirmed in the 31st of Geo. 3d, constituting the government of this province.— Upon this principle the province was settled; and the faith of the nation is solemnly pledged for the observance of it. It is a fundamental article of our great Charter,

our Provincial Constitution, that no tax, for the purposes of revenue, can be imposed upon the inhabitants of the Province, without the consent of their own representatives. Not only their concurrence is necessary to such a tax, but it must even originate in their house.  
Here is a double guard, placed by the constitution, in favor of the people. The representatives themselves, in common with their fellow subjects bear their proportion of the taxes which they grant. They will, also, naturally feel responsible to those, by whom they have been elected, and by whose suffrages alone they can be re-elected.  
To give full force to this constitutional responsibility, the acts, votes and proceedings of the Assembly, on subjects of taxation, and, indeed, upon all subjects of importance, ought to be published, and perused by their constituents, to enable them to judge of their conduct, and express such judgment in their elections. It is the fault of the electors, if the Assembly is not, in fact, as it is in theory, a true representation of the sense of the people. Ours is a government of checks. Each House is a check upon the other.— His Majesty's Representative is a check upon both; and public sentiment is a rational check upon all the three branches of government. Even in the most absolute monarchy, the opinion of a well informed public will be respected; and more so in a mixed form of government, one branch of which, like that of the mother country, is democratic, and in which the freedom of the press, and the right of public discussion are allowed.  
In the exercise of their legislative discretion, the Provincial Parliament have laid several duties and indirect taxes, which are certainly not oppressive.  
They have likewise established one annual direct tax, collectible in the several Districts, for District purposes, and predicated upon assessments, the principles and forms of which are presented by law. The Justices of the Courts of Sessions are authorized to make the estimates for these District taxes; but, not being the representatives of the people, they are properly limited in their authority, both in respect to the amount of the rates, and also as to the objects of expenditure, to which they are to be applied. In each district, the district fund is by the act, made payable to such person and persons, as the Justices, at their respective general quarter sessions, or the greater part of them, then and there assembled, shall, by their orders, direct and appoint, for the uses and purposes therein before recited, "and for any other uses and purposes to which the public stock of any district is, or shall be applicable by law." Here are the limits of their discretion; beyond which they have no right to tax their respective districts. They cannot apply the district funds to any other uses and purposes than those which are designated by law, as district charges.  
Upon the principle already stated in relation to Parliamentary Representatives, and which is applicable also to Justices of the sessions, the district accounts, annually allowed by the Justices, should be published, to afford satisfaction to the inhabitants of the district, and to operate as a check against illegal, partial, or erroneous allowances.  
Within the limits thus established by law, and guarded in practice, taxes cannot be very burdensome; and we have no provincial direct tax, no pauper or other parish tax.  
Towns, which are allowed a police, are liable to a police tax, for the repair of their streets, and other town improvements.— No one, surely, will begrudge such an additional tax, applicable exclusively to the accommodation of his own town.  
The highway taxes, required by statute, and payable in labour, have been complained of, as unjust, because not duly proportioned to the respective means of those, from whom the labour is required. His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, in his speech, at the close of the last session of the Provincial Parliament, admitted the justice of these popular complaints, and expressed an intention to remedy some redress of that grievance at the next session. The whole quantum of labour applied to the roads is not unreasonable, in the existing circumstances of the country, although there might be, and it is to be hoped there will be, a more reasonable apportionment of it.  
Much dissatisfaction has also been manifested at the exemption of the land absentees from taxes, especially highway duties, by which those lands are immediately benefited. I cannot deny that such lands ought to be taxed, as well as the non-resident lands of inhabitants; and they who are of this opinion have a right, by all constitutional means, to endeavour to obtain an amendment of the law, to that effect.  
In the mean time, let us duly appreciate the actual state of our taxes. There is no country, whose inhabitants are, upon the whole less burthened with taxation, than this Province. It becomes us, then, as good subjects, to pay those duties which are required of us, with cheerfulness and punctuality. They are inevitable. "As sure as rates," is a proverbial expression. As they cannot be avoided, and are, besides, very reasonable and moderate, every one should make his calculations for them, and be seasonably provided with the means of satisfying all debts, whether of money or of labour, due to the public.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.  
DOMESTIC RECREATIONS, No. II.  
Quotation 1st.  
The habits and manners of the people present little variety, and as far as regards

improvement, seem neither to advance nor to retrograde.  
Quotation 2d.  
"One would naturally suppose that its inhabitants, possessing such a limited fund of domestic interest, would feel an extreme desire to ascertain what was passing in other parts of the world; but this is not the case; for they display an uncommon apathy, with respect to the general concerns of mankind; the political struggles of nations, the effects of patriots, the convention of sovereigns, and the advances made in arts and sciences, are subjects which they treat in the most cavalier manner, they excite no interest, no enquiry, and consequently no discussion."  
Quotation 3d.  
"And if its inhabitants were at all interested in any thing unconnected with their own affairs, they would be a much better informed, and an infinitely more entertaining people, than they are at present. It is true they have had few opportunities of participating in the delights of general knowledge; and therefore it cannot be expected, that they should feel any anxious desire to acquire it."  
Quotation 4th.  
"Thus the feelings of the people I have to deal with are decidedly not assailable by those subjects, which amuse and affect the generality of mankind."  
Quotation 5th.  
"If I endeavour to present my readers with recreations of a foreign nature, such will be destitute of attraction, and if I endeavour to confine myself to what is local, I shall find some difficulty in collecting materials for my essays."  
Quotation 6th.  
"The drift of the remarks I have made, and the limited range which the conversation current in this province at present embraces, must be apparent to every one. This circumstance is undoubtedly injurious to the interest of society, upon the principles I have just mentioned; and cannot be too severely animadverted upon; as it proceeds in a great measure from the imperfections of the people, who at present certainly have very little inducement to meet together for the sole purpose of conversing."  
Who shall read the above quotations unmoved by sentiments of pity and compassion for a man of so much erudition, whose lot has been cast amongst the savage and untutored inhabitants of Upper Canada, who are not only incapable of duly appreciating either his talents or his merits, but destitute even of gratitude for his laudable attempts to civilize them.— This oyster-like people, who, as regards improvement, seem neither to advance nor to retrograde; a people, whose feelings decidedly are not assailable by those subjects which amuse and affect the generality of mankind; a people, who display an uncommon apathy with respect to the general concerns of mankind; a people, who it is true have had few opportunities of participating in the delights of general knowledge; and who therefore cannot be expected should be very anxious to acquire it? How incongruous to a man of so much science, the habits and manners of such a people! How tiresome his exile!  
"Where wild Oswegos spreads her swamps around,  
And Niagara stuns with thundering sound!"  
DOMESTIC RECREATIONS No. III.  
Perhaps nothing affords a more convincing proof of the advances, that all classes of people have lately made in knowledge and intellect, than the increasing demand for newspapers and periodical works which is daily manifested by the present generation.  
Here I would beg leave to observe, in all classes of people, might have been supposed to have been included the people of Upper Canada; but I would beg leave further to observe, that it is altogether impossible to do so, otherwise than by opposing this last quotation as a most positive and palpable contradiction to all the foregoing.  
"As the increased demand for newspapers is a consequence of increase of intellect, so the latter is the cause of the alteration and improvement, which has lately taken place in what they contain, and in the method of conducting them."  
This is the second time the word intellect occurred in this number, and in both instances improperly applied. The word intellect is defined by Johnson as follows: "The intelligent mind, the power of understanding; and this definition has been adapted by all modern lexicographers from all the learned authors since the days of Chaucer. But the learned author in question has evidently mistaken an inherent quality of the mind, the power of understanding, for the understanding itself, and has attributed to it the positive and active quality of improving newspapers and the mode of conducting them. But, as I propose conducting my criticisms with great candor, I shall not withhold from my readers the only authority I have been able to find, in support of the author in question; which I shall quote from a modern poet, who, in a love sonnet to his mistress, makes use of the following:  
"And should I but seldom call,  
"Impute it not to disrespect,  
"For I tell you once for all,  
"I am studying INTELLECT."  
The word newspaper in the course of this number occurs no less than 15 times, and almost as often are different and altogether contradictory qualities and effects ascribed to them.  
"The influence, which they have upon society, though strong and extensive, is not distinctly perceptible."  
In contradiction to which, we are subsequently told, "that newspapers from

their inherent constitution must have a beneficial influence upon society, and be favourable to the interests of morality.— They record instances of exalted virtue.— They spread the name of the patriot everywhere, they celebrate the bravery of the hero, they display the eloquence and genius of the orator, they withdraw the veil which humanity throws over the actions of the philanthropist, &c. &c."  
Again—"thus newspapers may be compared to a revolving panorama, as every succeeding publication presents to the mind a new assemblage of events, so in the painting does every turn of the machinery bring before the eye new objects and unexpected combinations, in both cases the most striking features remain impressed upon the mind." And still their influence upon society is not distinctly perceptible."  
That "newspapers from a beneficial effect upon society, is by no means correct: but the good or ill effect which they may produce upon society, is dependant upon circumstances, such as the nature of the government by which the press is regulated, whether controlled, whether free or despotic, whether patronized by a liberal and enlightened, or by an ignorant and bigoted public; and much more depends also upon the abilities and principles of the editors, by whom the newspapers are conducted, than upon any inherent quality in their constitution."  
And in support of this argument, I will proceed to quote a few words from the author before me.  
"It must however be acknowledged that newspapers are often made the tools of party, and vehicles for slander, and the diffusion of illiberal principles."  
I shall conclude, by referring the writer of these Essays to the advice, which in a preceding number, I gave to the oracle, and at the same time venturing to hazard an opinion (from the great similarity of the style) that "the oracle" and "domestic recreations" are the productions of the same masterly pen.  
C. D.  
**The Herald.**  
TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1819.  
By what fell from Lord Liverpool in the house of Lords, we learn, that the American government's explanations, on the subject of the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister are satisfactory to his Majesty's ministers, and would be laid before Parliament, for their consideration. The reductions which are made in the army and navy must have left many brave fellows out of employment, and unaccustomed to labor—some of them may probably join in the war in Spanish America, on the side of the Patriots.  
We understand that it is in contemplation to establish a land board in every district in the Province. To these boards, it is said the Surveyor General will return all the vacant lots in each district, where they will be granted to actual settlers without the trouble and expense of going to the seat of Government. We give this report as we have heard it, but doubtless a measure of this kind, if properly carried into effect, would be attended with great advantage to emigrants and others applying for land, as they would thereby save a great deal of time and money in not being obliged to apply to the Land Council at York. Our readers will see by an extract from the U. C. Gazette in a former number, that a board has already been appointed for the New Castle District.  
Contracts have been entered into at York for immediately repairing the two brick buildings, situate in the lower end of that town, for the accommodation of the courts of Justice and the two houses of the Legislature at their next sitting. It will be recollected that those buildings were formerly used (and indeed built) for the same purpose, but at the taking of York in 1813 by the Americans they were burnt. A large and handsome building of three stories, it is said, is to be built to connect the two present ones which will serve for wings.  
We are happy to learn, from the speech of his Excellency Lieutenant Governor DALHOUSIE, of Nova Scotia, that the declaration of Halifax, as a free port has had a salutary influence upon the commerce of that province. His Excellency's eulogium upon the late Queen of England accords with the character given of her in the first number of our paper. Throughout all the British Provinces there is but one opinion of her Majesty's personal virtues, and of the value of such an example of morality in the highest station of life.  
THE BANK OF UPPER-CANADA has commenced its operations in this town. The bills are from plates engraved by the "Graphic Company." They are very neat, well designed and executed, and are thought to be difficult to be counterfeited. They are of the denominations of one, two, five and ten dollars. The ten dollar bills exhibit a view of the town of Kingston, and its harbour, from Point Henry. The five dollar bill has a view of the Points Frederick and Henry from the town. The device of the two dollar bill is the figure of Justice; that of the one dollar bill, the Farmers coat of arms and a Steam Boat. The bills of this Bank, the first that has been established in the Province, appears to meet with a ready circulation. If any profit or benefit is derived from banking, the inhabitants of Upper Canada ought to rejoice to see a share of it enjoyed in the Province.  
PORT TALBOT, in the Township of

Dunwich, in the county of Middlesex, in the district of London and province of Upper Canada, is declared by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to be of Entry and Clearance.  
**The Bible and Common Prayer Book Society**, at York, have, in consideration of the inconveniences experienced from the combination of those different objects, divided their association into two distinct institutions; one of them to be a society for disseminating of the Bible alone, in which christians of all denominations can, consistently with their various creeds, unite in the common object of Christian duty; the other to be a Prayer Book Society; appropriate to the liturgy of the established Church.  
**To Correspondents.**  
According to promise we have this week inserted C. D.'s communication, but must for the future, decline receiving that authors criticisms, from a conviction that the subject is not sufficiently interesting to engage the attention of our readers. We hope our friend will devote his TALENTS to something more useful.  
To "Corrector" we owe an apology—want of room obliged us to delay the publication of his communication, another week.  
Several other communications postponed for want of room.  
**MARRIED.**  
At Niagara; on the 16th March, by the Rev. Mr. Addison, capt. JAMES PATTERSON, of the Schooner Mayflower, to Miss ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. GEORGE YOUNG of that town.  
On Sunday the 14th March, by the Rev. Robert M'Dowal, Mr. David Daly to Miss Hannah Thomas.  
On Tuesday the 16th March, Mr. Simon Snider to Miss Christina Hartman, all of Ernestown.  
On Tuesday 23d of March, by the Rev. Official Stuart, Mr. Simeon Freeman to Miss Sally Barret, both of the township of Loughborough.  
**DIED.**  
At St. Catharines on Monday morning the 22d inst. Thomas Merritt, son of Wm. H. Merritt, Esq. aged 2 years and 3 months. His death was occasioned by falling into a kettle of boiling water, and he survived the melancholy accident but 8 or 9 days.  
**FOR SALE.**  
A GOOD CANADIAN BATTEAU for particulars enquire at this office March 23d, 1819. 31f  
**GARDEN SEEDS.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale a general assortment of Garden Seeds, just received from Montreal.  
ARCH'D RICHMOND.  
Kingston, 3d April, 1819. 517  
**Statutes of Upper Canada.**  
An Act to appropriate a certain sum of Money for the purpose therein mentioned.  
[Passed 27th Nov. 1813.]  
**Most Gracious Sovereign,**  
WHEREAS from the remote situation of the new settlements in the Johnstown and New Castle districts, the inhabitants of the county of Carleton in the said Johnstown district, and the inhabitants of the townships of Cavan, Monaghan and Smith, in the Newcastle district, labour under great hardships and difficulties from the want of a road from the main highway, running through the said districts to the said Settlement, We beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council and assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled, by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign entitled, "an act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province." and by the authority of the same, that from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this province, there shall be granted to his Majesty, heirs and successors, the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, to be issued out of the funds now remaining, or hereafter to come into the hands of the receiver general, unappropriated, and arising from such rates and duties as aforesaid; which said sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied, in repairing the roads, already laid out, or opening new roads, and building and repairing bridges in the district of Johnstown and Newcastle, in manner following, that is to say, to the district of Johnstown the sum of five hundred pounds, to be laid out and expended in opening and repairing the road leading from a William Tolman's, in the township of Kitley, to the Mississippi river, in the county of Carleton aforesaid; to the district of Newcastle the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, to be laid out in opening and repairing the road leading from Dundas street, to the Kings highway on the allowance for road between the townships of Hope and Hamilton and the Townships of Cavan and Monaghan, to the township of Smith.  
II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one fit and discreet person in each of the said districts, to superintend the expenditure of the said sum of money.  
III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the monies hereby granted to his Majesty, shall be paid by the receiver general, in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall for the purposes aforesaid be issued by the governor, lieutenant governor or person administering the government of this province, and the said receiver general shall account to his Majesty for the same, through the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty shall direct.