THE
CHRONICLE & GAZETTE
Largest and Cheapest Semi-Weekly Newspaper in British America,
PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE, CORNER OF KING & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, AT Half-past Four P. M., EVERY
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Terms—Twenty Shillings per Annum, in advance or Twenty-five Shillings if Quarterly Subscription received or if payment be made Half-yearly in advance.
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Chronicle & Gazette

AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Nec Regi, Nec Populo Sed Utroque

VOL. XXVIII.] NEW SERIES, VOL. I. KINGSTON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1847. [NO. 4.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE
Stationery Warehouse,
CORNER OF KING & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON
Where is kept constantly on hand an Extensive and Well-selected Stock of
WRITING PAPERS,
From Super Royal to Note,—and every article the Stationery line.
—ALSO—
BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c
BOOK BINDING
In all its branches, carried on at the above Establishment. A superior Ruling Machine is in full operation, by which Blank Books can be ruled to any pattern, and in a style inferior to none.
The combination of PRINTING OFFICE, BOOK BINDERY and STATIONERY WAREHOUSE in this Establishment, gives it a decided superiority in point of accommodation and despatch.
Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

Steam between N. York & Liverpool.

THE GREAT WESTERN STEAM SHIP COMPANY'S STEAM SHIPS,
THE GREAT WESTERN
1700 Tons, 450 horse power, R. R. MATHEWS, Esq., Commander,
THE GREAT BRITAIN,
3,500 Tons, 1000 horse power, Lieutenant JAMES HOSKEN, R. N., Commander,
ARE intended to sail for the year 1846 as follows:—

GREAT WESTERN.

From Liverpool.	From New York.
Saturday, 12th Sept.	Thursday, 8th Oct.
Saturday, 31st Oct.	Thursday, 26th Nov.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In consequence of the GREAT BRITAIN having touched the Ground during a Fog on her outward passage to New York, the Directors feel it a duty they owe to the Public, and especially to those parties who have already taken their passage in her, not to permit her to go again to Sea without having her bottom thoroughly examined in the Graving Dock. And as the tides at Liverpool will not admit of her being docked and undocked before the first week in September, they have determined to put off her next day of sailing to the 22nd o September, on which day she will sail from the Cunard Dock, at Eleven o'clock, A. M. Her days of sailing will be as follows —

From Liverpool.	From New York.
Tuesday, 22d Sept.	Tuesday 20th Oct.
Tuesday, 17th Nov.	Tuesday, 15th Dec.

Fare to Liverpool per "Great Western," $100, and $5 Stewards' fees.
Fare per "Great Britain," according to the size and position of the State Rooms, plans of which may be seen at any of the Agencies.
For freight or passage, or other information, apply in Montreal to
MAITLANDS, TYLEE & Co.,
Agents for Montreal, Quebec and Kingston.
Montreal, 10th Sept., 1846.

BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN
Royal Mail Steam Ships
Of 1200 tons, and 440 Horse power each.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.
BRITANNIA, Commander J. HEWITT.
CALEDONIA,.....E. G. LOTT.
ACADIA,.....W. HARRISON.
HIBERNIA,.....A. RYRIE.
CAMBRIA,.....C. H. E. JUDKINS.
Will sail from Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax as follows:—

From Liverpool,	From Boston.
Caledonia, 4th Aug.	Caledonia, 1st Sept.
Britannia, 18th "	Britannia, 16th "
Cambria, 4th Sept.	Cambria, 1st Oct.
Hibernia, 18th "	Hibernia, 16th "

Passage Money from Boston to Liverpool, $120
" " " " to Halifax, $20.
These Ships carry experienced Surgeons. No Berth secured, until paid for.
No Freight, except specie, received on days of sailing.
NOTE.—All Letters and Newspapers must pass through the Post Office: and all letters found on board the ships will be seized by the Admiralty Agent, and returned to the Post Office.
Merchandize and Specie (except for personal expenses) Shipped under the name of Luggage, will be charged as Freight, and liable to Custom House regulations.
For freight or passage Apply to
S. S. LEWIS,
25-1y No. 1. Commercial Wharf, Boston.
January 22, 1846.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE HOME JOURNAL,
BY MORRI & WILLIS.
THE first number of a NEW SERIES of the NATIONAL PRESS, remodelled and improved, will be issued on Saturday, the 21st instant, under the title of THE HOME JOURNAL. The necessity of constantly correcting an impression that the "National Press" is a political paper, has induced the undersigned editors to express its character more distinctly by putting forward the name which has hitherto been only secondary in its title. The general design of the HOME JOURNAL will be to furnish entertaining reading, to make a brief and compleat chronicle of passing events, to give the cream of new books, to keep a watchful lack-out for Genius in Literature, Music and Art; and, in short, to furnish a paper by which families may keep up with the times. This plan will be added to and varied whenever ingenuity and resources can find new and valuable attractions; but our main purpose will be constantly kept in view, viz: to issue a periodical which, by its scope and comprehensive contents, shall suffice for families that wish to take but one paper. At the small price of two dollars per annum, so important and improving a luxury is within the means of all.
The HOME JOURNAL will be published every Saturday at $2 per annum, invariably in advance. Three copies will be sent to one address to any part of the United States, or the British Provinces, done up in strong wrappers, for five dollars in advance.
Post Masters are requested to act as agents, receive subscriptions and make remittances.
New Subscribers, if immediate application be made, will be supplied with the first number of the new series.
All communications to be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, at 107 Fulton-street, New York.
GEO. P. MORRIS.
N. P. WILLIS.

Sleighs for Sale
A HANDSOME well finished SINGLE SLEIGH, with Pole and Shafts, will be sold cheap.
—ALSO,—
A good, strong, DOUBLE SLEIGH, with Pole and Shafts. Enquire of
WILLIAM WARE.
Kingston, Oct. 29 1846. 33

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, CONTRACTED CORDS AND MUSCLES, &c.
ARE prevalent and common diseases. The practitioner of greatest skill, if honest, generally shrinks in despair at the prospect of governing and eradicating these diseases. His remedies are generally palliative, and the patient feels happy at any relief from his torments. If his family doctor gives him any hope of a cure, it is at the end of a long course of medicine that is to act upon the system, or at the expense of drawing from the arm his life's blood until, if cured, which is by such means next to impossible, he has not enough of "life left to be worth living for." How important then, that a remedy to check, control, and eradicate Rheumatism and Gout, to strengthen and extend shrivelled and knotty cords and muscles, till nature and health again has sway and control. Such, you may rely, is the effect of the NERVE and BONE LINIMENT, and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXER sold by COMSTOCK, & Co., and true only when they have their fac-simile signature on them. This Liniment is truly named as it penetrates every nerve and sinew of the person using it, and it has attained a reputation in curing Rheumatism unequalled by any other article. How happy the discovery that the Elixir Drops taken internally operate specifically, and directly upon the affected parts, while the Liniment rubbed on externally removes all soreness and pain, and renders the patient at once comfortable and happy. A few cases cited below, which are fully witnessed and authenticated, will do more than we can say to convince of the truth of this; but the use of it once will dispel all doubt, and make the sufferer its most efficient friend. It is the duty of such to recommend it to other sufferers. Will you do it?
☞ Sold in Kingston by N. Palmer.

Of interest to the Public.
ALL the following described FAMILY MEDICINES, have gained the most unbounded popularity, and have a well earned reputation, viz:
Connell's Magical Pain Extractor! For Burns, Scalds, and all complaints which need an outward application. This is one of the most sovereign remedies of the age, and no family should ever be without it. Its soothing and magical properties are felt in cases wherever it may be applied; it heals all kinds of sores both old and new, biles, pains, and sores of every description. By its application mortification is prevented, swellings reduced and pain or inflamation exterminated. Hundreds and thousands in all parts of the country wherever this Salve has been used now stand ready to testify to its wonderful effect in removing all suffering and always healing in a short time without either blister or scar.
Caution.—Never buy any Pain Extractor unless it has the signature of COMSTOCK & Co. upon the wrapper of each box, as they are the sole proprietors.
Deafness.—Dr. M'NAB'S ACCOUSTIC OIL has proved very successful in curing even total *Deafness*. We invite all who are troubled with any disease of the *Ear* to examine the *proof*. In all complaints of the Ear, such as buzzing noises, continued sounds like the falling of water, Pains and Roarings through the ear—it is a certain and effectual relief; and we solicit all afflicted in this manner to give a trial.
LONGLEY'S WESTERN INDIAN PANACEA is the best family medicine in the world. It is a cure for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Jaundice, Epilepsy, Constitutional Debility, &c. &c.
It operates without the slightest pain, as a mild but thorough cathartic, and NEVER LEAVES THE PERSON COSTIVE even if taken very often.
THE PILES:—The most distressing attacks of the PILES are warranted to be cured by the *genuine* HAY'S LINIMENT and LIN'S BALM of China.
Who will now suffer with this distressing complaint? *Never buy it without the signature of Comstock & Co.*
COMSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA is as pure and strong an *Extract* from this celebrated *Root* as can possibly be made. The price is so reasonable that the poor can afford to use it, being but 2s. 6d. per bottle, and the bottles are as large bottles and warranted equal to any sold at Five Shillings. It is the only article that will effectually purify the *Blood*. Those who have been imprudent in the use of calomel, &c., will find sure relief from it. It is a cure for Scrofula, constitutional diseases, Biles, Breaking out upon the face, and all diseases of the skin. As a general medicine to purify the blood and free the system from disease, it is unequalled in its effects.
EAST INDIA HAIR DYE. This Chemical preparation will color the hair any shade, from a light brown to a jet black, and not injure the hair or stain the skin in the least.
Preserve and beautify the hair by using *Oldridge's Balm of Columbia*, which immediately stops the hair from falling out, and restores it when bald. This Balm has gained a great reputation as a "Hair Restorer," and hundreds and thousands in all parts of the country whose heads were as bald as the badger of the Prairie, have had their hair fully restored by the use of this Balm.
Worms.—Kolmstock's Vermifuge, is a safe, easy, and effectual remedy for Worms, in children or adults in every case. The proprietors have made it a point to ascertain the effects of this Vermifuge, and in no case that it has been given, has it failed to bring away worms, provided they existed either in children or adults. It is entirely Vegetable and cannot injure the most delicate child even should there be no worms. Price 25 cents. Don't confound it with other names.
Dr. Lin's Temperance Bitters and Chinese Blood Pills, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Indigestion, Bilious Diseases, Pain in the Stomach, arising from weakness or Periodical Sickness, &c. &c. These Pills and Life Bitters are double the quantity, and better quality than any other at the same price, and have gained a reputation unequalled in the cure of Dyspepsia and affections arising from a bad state of the stomach. As a general exercetor and purifyer of the system they are without parallel.
Rev. Dr. Bartholemew's Pink Expectorant yrup for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Expectoration, Pain in the side, &c. &c., Price 2s. 6d. per bottle.
The Sick Headache Cured.—The most distressing attacks of the Sick Headache are entirely cured by Dr. E. Spoho's Sick Headache remedy! When the attack is coming on, a dose of this palatable Elixir will give immediate relief, and its use if persisted in, will prevent any return of the attack. Full and ample directions accompanying each bottle. Whole families, every member of which was subject to this complaint, have been entirely cured by its use.
Caution.—The above articles are sold in New York, by *Comstock & Co.*, and by all respectable Druggists throughout Canada.
☞ Sold in Kingston by . Palmer.

FOR SALE, a variety of celebrated *Sauces, Liqueurs & Preserved Fruits.*
LIQUEURS
Pensfit Amour, Creme d'Rose, Creme de Royan, Huile de Venous, Pluie D'or, Eau d'Argent, Elixir de Garus, Scubac, Anisette, Curacao, and Maraschino.
FRUITS.
Prunes, Peaches, Pears, Fraises, Framboise, Groseills, and Abricots,
SAUCES.
King of Oudes, Lucknow, Chutney, Worcestershire, Mills, Mandarin, Indian Say Raguotante, Harvey and Reading.
ROBERT M'CORMICK.
Kingston, 18th Dec., 1846. 49

THE GRAND CHANGE,
THE FINISH OF THE WAR,
AND THE NEW YEAR.
CONTEMPORANEOUS with the public events of the year has been the movements of SYLVESTER. The nation has looked with fond and glowing eye upon the prowess and chivalry of her sons, which have not for one moment faltered in the hour of danger—hereafter the greatest confidence, the most implicit dependence, can be placed upon their natural bravery and indomitable courage; and it is certainly supposed the last act of the President, calling upon volunteers to rendezvous at the appointed stations, to take up their march for the seat of war, will be promptly responded to by men whose patriotism is only surpassed by their efforts to display it. The artillery, light and heavy infantry, dragoons and cavalry, every branch of the service who have crowned themselves with imperishable laurels now turn with sorrow to their companions in arms who have fallen victims to the enemy—let a nation's tears be their funeral dirge, the cause their sepulchre, their bravery an immortal epitaph. Deeds not so martial in their character have marked SYLVESTER'S career. His have partaken more of a peaceful nature, sowing plentifulness and wealth broadcast throughout the land. Many a heart has he gladdened, in many a bosom has he planted joy, where misfortunes apprehended would have produced misery; and if in every instance such results have been occasioned, contentment and happiness have accupied the place of labor and toil. Eighteen hundred and forty-six has eclipsed even its more fortunate predecessors; we wait to announce the Grand Total Sum distributed, which amounts to an immense sum until the close of his reign. December we look forward to as being the Jewel of the Year. January is ushered in by a BRILLIANT LIST OF SCHEMES, hitherto unsurpassed in the scale of magnificence. Our correspondents are solicited to forward their orders early and be careful to address
S. J. SYLVESTER,
48 41 Wall Street.

$30,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class A, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on Saturday, 2nd of Jan. 1847. 78 Numbers, 13 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.
$30,000. 12,000. 1 of 7,000. 1 of 2,270. 50 of 1,000 each!!! 50 of 500. 182 of 390. 63 of 150. 65 of 80. 65 of 40.
&c. &c.
Tickets $10, Shares in proportion.
A Certificate of a Package of 26 Tickets will be sent for $130. Shares in proportion.

6 Prizes of $10,000 each are
$60,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class B, for 1847; to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on Saturday the 9th of Jan. 1847. 75 Numbers, 13 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.
10,000. 10,000. 10,000. 10,000. 10,000. 10,000 1 of 3,500. 1 of 2,310. 25 prizes of 1,000 each 53 of 400. 200 of 200. 124 of 100. 124 of 60. 124 of 40. 154 of 30.
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets, $10. Shares in proportion.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for $130. Shares in proportion.

$35,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class C for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Saturday, 16th of Jan. 1846, 78 Numbers, 13 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.
$35,000. 10,000. 1 of 5,000. 1 3,255 20. 1 of 2,200. 1 of 2,000. 1 of 1,900. 1 of 1,800. 1 of 1,700. 1 of 1,600. 10 of 1,500 each!!! 10 of 500. 10 of 300. 15 of 200. 400 of 150.
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets only 10 Dollars.
A Certificate of a Package of 26 Tickets will be sent for $120. Shares in proportion.

$30,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class D—for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, 23rd Jan., 1847. 75 Numbers,—13 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.
$30,000. 10,000. 6,000. 5,000. 1 of 4,000. 1 of 2,278. 10 of 1,250. 25 prizes of 1,000 each! 25 of 500 each! 50 of 300 each! 170 of 200 each! 62 of 100. 62 of 80. 62 of 75. 62 of 70. 62 of 60. 62 of 50.
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets 10 Dollars.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for $130. Shares in proportion.

$25,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class E, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria (D. C.) on Saturday, the 30th of Jan., 1847. 66 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.
$25,000. 10,000. 1 of 5,000. 1 of 2,000 1 of 1,750 1 of 1,500. 10 prizes of 1,000 each. 15 of 500. 20 of 250. 25 of 200. 30 of 150. 10 100 each! 106 of 75. 106 of 50.
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets only 10 Dollars.
A Certificate of a Package of 22 Tickets will be sent for $100—Shares in proportion.

NOTICE.
BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE
Assurance Company,
Incorporated and empowered by Act of Parliament to effect
Inland Marine Assurance.
THE Subscriber, as Agent of this Institution, is prepared to receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage to property, whether arising from *Fire*, or from the perils of *Inland navigation*, upon the terms specified in the established Tariffs of the Company.
Proposals to be addressed to the Subscriber, at his Office in Barrack Street, between Ontario and King Streets.
WILLIAM CRAIG.
Kingston, 20th Feb., 1844. 68z

From the Montreal Economist.

LETTERS OF THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE, OF NOVA SCOTIA, TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Two letters from the Hon. Joseph Howe to Lord John Russell have just made their appearance, and are attracting a good deal of attention. It is not our intention at the present moment to enter into a review of these letters, but shall take such extracts as we think convey the best idea of their style and tone, referring those who wish to see them in their entire form to the columns of the *Montreal Herald*, where they have been published in full.

The first of these two letters is almost entirely confined to a disquisition into the subject of Responsible Government, and the progress and effects of which Mr. Howe follows out, and which he connects with some remarks on the nature of the duties of a Governor, and the necessity of great care and discrimination in the selection of persons to fill that important office. This single point (the selection of a Governor) says Mr. Howe,—"is perhaps the only one that much concerns us, upon which we can exercise no influence. We must confide altogether in the judgment and good faith of our brethern at home If they send us a tyrant or a fool, we may control or instruct him—but the process involves a monstrous waste of time, and engenders feelings, which, like fire damp in mines, are insidiously injurious, even when they do not explode. As a general rule, he assured, my lord, that every bad Governor sent out to a Province, makes a certain number of republicans—that every good one reflects his Sovereign's image far down into the Colonial heart. These 'golden links' between Great Britain and her North American Provinces must be alloyed by no base metal: the best material tried, by the severest process of refinement, should be selected, that they may be worn as ornaments, and not regarded as chains." To secure this, Mr. Howe hints at a "Normal school for the education of Colonial Governers." He would have a regular course of promomotion, commencing probably with a clerkship in the Colonial Office, and mounting up gradually, as in other branches of the public service, till the final honor of vice-regal rank was obtained. To be Governor of Massachusetts, he observes, the party who obtains the honor must have risen by successive steps, and passed through an ordeal which has rendered him familiar with the wants, and wishes, and interests of his fellow citizens. The struggles by which he ascends through the hustings to the House of Representatives, and thence to the Senate, presiding, it may be, at times, over one branch or the other, give him a training and experience eminently calculated to prepare him for the gubernatorial chair. With British Governors, Mr. Howe intimates that it is too frequently not so, and he draws a very clever sketch (too long, however, for our present space,) of the kind of men to whom vice-regal powers are some times delegated.

In his second letter, Mr. Howe proceeds to show by what means, according to his ideas, the firm consolidation of the Colonies with the Mother Country can be best effected. Taking up the view first expressed, we believe, by Lord Durham, he claims that the field of colonial ambition and enterprise shall be extended, and that the dweller on the North side of the line 49 may have nothing to envy in the system and pratice of his republican neighbours. To make his argumeats the more powerful, he employs illustration and call on the English Minister to put himself in the position of the colonist. We shall proceed to copy this portion of the letter:

To understand the importance of the subject, as it has again and again presented itself to my mind, it will be necessary for your lordship to fancy yourself a Colonist, looking abroad, on the one side, at the fields of ambition and influence, presented by the Empire of which he is a member; and, on the other, at the positions achieved by the most humble citizens of the neighbouring United States. The saddening reflection with which he withdraws his eye, to contemplate the narrow range of Provincial ambition—the lowly walks in which he is condemned to tread—the limited circle of influence, beyond which he can never hope to rise, would be felt in its full force by your Lordship, if you were a British American, even though your popular qualities were questionable, and the strength of your wing untried.

Let me illustrate the subject by a few simple contrasts. An Anglo-Saxon youth, born in Massachusetts, may rise through every grade of office till he is Governor of his native State. A youth born in Nova Scotia, may do the same, with the single exception of the highest position, that of Governor: but if he is denied this distinction, he may, de facto, govern his country, as leader of her councils, if he possess the foremost mind of the Provincial Administration. So far there is an equality of condition, which leaves to a colonist little to envy or to desire—but, the highest point once reached, he must check his flight and smother his ambition; whilst the young Republican may continue to soar, with prospects expanding as he ascends, until, long after his contemporary across the border, weary of the dull round of provincial public life, has ceased to hope or improve. In full vigour of manhood, and with a rich maturity of intellect, he reaches that elevated station, to which he has been wafted by the suffrages of twenty millions of freemen.

The Boston boy may become President of the United States—the young native of Halifax or Quebec can never be any thing but a member of an Executive Council, with some paltry office, paid by a moderate salary. The contrast is very striking, and well deserves the grave consideration of those who may not regard it as too high a price to pay for the unweavering attachment of British North America, that its youth should be admitted to some participation in the higher employments and distinctions of the empire. I have known men, who, as Loyalists, left the old Colonies, and died in the Provinces, undistinguished and unknown beyond their borders—while their co-temporary, scarcely their superiors in intellect, or more successful up to the point, where the conflict of principle compelled them to diverge, occupied the foremost rank in the Republic.—There are men now, in North America, who, if these Provinces were States of the Union, would be Generals, Senators, Governors, Secretaries of State, and Foreign embassadors. I have seen and heard those who figure in the State Legislatures, and in Congress; and, with a few exceptions, (formed by the inspiring conflicts and great questions of a vast country,) I could have picked their equals from among her Majesty's subjects, on this continent, at any time within the last ten or fifteen years.

The old Loyalists died contented, and their descendants,, in these Provinces, are loyal and contented still—but my Lord, should not a wise Statesman anticipate the time, when these contrasts will sink deep into the provincial mind—when successive groups of eminent and able men will have lived, and drooped, and died—hopeless, aimless, undistinguished beyond the narrow confines of a single province; when genius, with its plumage fluttering against the wires, feeling itself "cabined, cribbed, confined," may raise a note of thrilling discord, or moddening ambition, to be caught up and re-echoed by a race, to whom remonstrance and concession may come too late?

For obvious reasons, my Lord, I do not dwell on this topic. A dull man would not understand me, but there is that within your Lordship's own bosom which can tell you, in a throb, what we feel, and what we want. A few simple touches are all that are required, or I am mistaken, to deeply interest you; and, when once your generous nature, and acute understanding, are excited to activity, the paths of honorable emulation will be open, and all ground of complaint removed.—I do not disguise from your Lordship that there are difficulties surrounding this subject—it is my purpose to discuss them fairly; because, upon the Colonists should rest, in such a case as this, not only the burthen of complaint that a grievance exists, but the task of explaining how it may be removed.

The population of North America cannot be far short of two millions. With a boundless extent of terriority to occupy, and abundance of food, our people will increase, by the close of the present century, even if no general plan of emigration be superinduced on our present system, to twelve millions. To incorporate these twelve millions with the empire—to make them think and feel as Englishmen, it is clear that all the employments of the empire must be open to them and the highest privileges of British subjects conferred. If this cannot be done, a separate national existence, or an incorporation with the United States, are dangers to be apprehended. Surely then it is a point of policy well worthy to be revolved by British statesmen, how these North Americans can be so deeply interested in the honour and unity of the Empire, as to preserve them "in the bonds of peace," and make them attached and loyal subjects of the crown. By conferring upon them the advantages of self-government, and control over their own internal affairs, a most important advance has been made towards the achievment of this happy consummation. And now is the time, before there is any wide spread discontent, or clamorous demand, to anticipate, and provide for a state of feeling which must inevitably arise out of the practical exclusion of the population from the official employments and higher honors of the empire.

But it may be asked—are they so excluded? Seats in Parliament—the Army—the Navy—the Diplomatic and Civil Services of the State are open to all—there is no legal barrier—no rule of exclusion. In theory this is true—in practice it is utter fallacy. Look around, my Lord, upon those departments, and while hundreds and thousands of English, Irish, and Scotchmen, throng them all, not twenty North Americans can be found. There are more Englishmen in the Post Office and Customs Departments of a single Province, than there are colonists in the whole wide range of Imperial employment. Why is this?—it cannot be that our young men are deficient in courage, enterprise or ambition—it cannot be that the prizes to be won here are more brilliant and attractive.—there must be a reason for it, and the reason lies on the surface. Our youth have no patrons—no Parliamentary, or family, or official interest or influence, to push them forward in the race, or to render competition equal. They are not on the spot to seek for commissions that are bestowed for the asking; and they cannot hope to succeed, when other recommendations besides ability and good conduct are required.—The result is that the two millions of North Americans are practically excluded, as the twelve millions will be, by-and-bye, if no provision be made for their peculiar position and claims.

Suppose a young North American to enter the army with an Englishman of the same age. In nine cases out of ten, by the possession of more ample means, the latter would rise by purchase over the head of the former, merit being equal. But, if the Englishman were the son of a Peer, or of a member of Parliament—if his family had interest at the Horse Guards, or in a County or Borough which sustained the administration, the young Colonist, if he did not fall in some well fought field, (as most of my countrymen have done who have tried the experiment,) would be distanced in the race, and retire in old age on a Subaltern's or Captain's half pay, while his more favoured competitor became a General of Brigade. This, my Lord, whatever may be said of it, is practical exclusion from the Army. In a few solitary instances, higher positions may have been won, but they are exceptions which prove the rule.

In the Navy, merit has, perhaps a fairer chance—as promotion is not purchased; but still interest and influence are there all-powerful: and a young Colonist, on the deck of a British frigate, does not feel that it is a fair stage where there is no favour. I grant that, in either service, some gallant exploit—some exhibition of rare personal valor or conduct, would attract notice, and confer distinction—but the opportunities do not occur every day: and when they do, and when they are seized, I doubt if the exploits of the young Colonist, friendless and alone in the world, will figure as largely in the Official Despatch, as they would if his uncle were a Lord of the Admiralty, or his father member for Bristol.

But, it may be said, the Colonist without fortune or interest, stands upon an equality with an Englishman who is no better off. This may be true, but yet does not improve our position, or weaken the argument—it reduces us to a level with the lowest class of Britons, but does not raise us to an equality with the better classes, or with the New Englanders over the border. The time is fast approaching, or I am much mistaken, when Englishmen will consider it as disgraceful to sell a commission in the Army as they would to sell a seat upon the bench—when merit and not interest, will be the rule in both services; and when having ceased to eat dear bread for the benefit of a few, they will not vote heavy Army and Navy Estimates, without the great body of the people are freely admitted to an equal participation in the patronage and promotion maintained by their expenditure. When that day arrives, and it may be nearer than we think, the Colonists will have nothing to complain of—until it comes, some steps should be taken to remove all ground of complaint, and to associate North Americans with the habitual defence of the British flag. I must confess that I feel a degree of diffidence in offering suggestions on a point, which, for its full elucidation, would require some professional information and experience; but there is one passage in British history that may furnish something like a precedent.

When the Highland Regiments were raised, the districts whence they were drawn were generally disaffected. The embers left, when two unsuccessful rebellions had been trodden out, were still smouldering, and ready to be rekindled—Jacobite songs were the prevailing literature of the glens; and broadswords were bequeathed from father to son, with the dying injunction that they were to be used in defence of "the King over the water." Chatham saw, that to incorporate the Scottish highlands with the rest of the Empire—to make their hardy mountaineers loyal British subjects, it was only necessary to give them something to do and something to be proud of: to direct their chivalrous valour upon a foreign foe—to let them win laurels and fortune under the House of Brunswick. The experiment was regarded as hazardous at the time, but how nobly the result confirmed the sagacity of the great statesman. On almost every battle field for the last century, the prowess of these Scottish Regiments has shown conspicuous. The tales told on their return by maimed but honored veterans, of the heights of Abraham—of Egypt—Toulouse—Vittoria and Waterloo, have superseded the exploits of Charles and bonnie Dundee. The Regiments in which their fathers and brothers had served, were readily recruited from the ardent youth born among the heather. Glenco and Culloden were forgotten—a new spirit pervaded the highlands; and, even to the extremity of the "black north," the fusion of the Scottish race with "the Southron" is acknowledged on all hands to be complete.

Now, my Lord, try some such experiment in North America. Raise two or three Regiments—train Colonists to command them—let it be understood that, in those corps, merit only leads to promotion; and give them, in name, or dress, or banner, something to mark the province whence they come. Try a frigate or two on the same principle; call one of them the "Nova Scotia"; man her with the hardy fishermen who line our sea coast, and hoist the Mayflower beneath the Union Jack, when she goes into action. Those regiments may flinch in the hour of trial, but no man who reads this letter, from Fundy to Michigan will believe it—that ship may sink, but there is not a Nova Scotian, who would not rather go down in her, than have her flag disgraced. From the heads of those regiments, and the quarter decks of those ships, the fiery spirits of North America would pass, if they were worthy, into the higher grades of both services: they would be to us what the Academy of West Point is to the youth of republican America, schools of instruction and discipline; and then we should be prepared, not to envy our neighbours, but to meet them on the frontier, or on the coast, when the meteor flag of England was unfurled.

Turning to the civil service of the State, we find the Colonists practically excluded. Some of them hold subordinate places in the Imperial Departments whose branches extend into the Provinces in which they reside; but the higher positions, even in these, are generally engrossed by natives of the Mother Country, who have had the good fortune to enjoy Parliamentary or family influence. Of this we should not complain, if we had the same means of pushing our fortunes home, or in other portions of the Empire. There is one Department, to employment in which we fancy we have a claim—the Colonial Office. Your Lordship may be startled; and others, who have never given the subject a thought, may be disposed to sneer. But there have been, occasionally, worse Clerks and Under Secretaries than North America could have supplied, within my political remembrance. From the Bench, the Bar, the Legislatures, abundance of material could be selected, to give to that Department a character for efficiency which it has rarely enjoyed; and to draw around it a degree of confidence that it can hardly hope to attain, while the leading minds produced by the great countries committed to its care are practically excluded from its deliberations. I could quote twenty cases, in which one North American, by the Colonial Secretary's side would have prevented much mischief—scores of exciting and protracted controversies, that might have been closed by a single Despatch; and I have listened to and read speeches in Parliament, which the merest political tyro in the Provinces would be ashamed to deliver. I feel, my Lord, that this is bold speaking, and delicate ground; but I shall be much mistaken in your Lordship's noble nature, and in the improved organization of the Colonial Office, under Earl Grey, if offence is given.

An important preliminary step to this infusion of Colonial life into the Imperial system, is, Mr. Howe receives, the admission of colonists to representation in the National Councils,—in other words, that a certain number of men from each colony should have seats in the British Parliament. "North America," he observes, "is nearly as much interested in every question of commercial regulation, of foreign policy, of emigration, religious equality, peace and war, as are the inhabitants of the British Isles. If she were an independent nation, besides controlling her internal government, she would protect her own interest in the arrangement of them all. Did the Provinces form States of the American Union, they would have their representation in Congress; and would influence,