wool for the season would rather exceed those of last year, but prices were not rated so high. Several new articles of export, such as bark, cedar wood, gums and horns, had been forwarded to the European markets by the latest departures, and a constant supply of these, if found available for consumption, would, it was hoped, increase the revenue and the commerce of the district. Much attention was being paid to the manufacture of tallow by the boiling of sheep, as practiced at Sydney.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Hobert Town papers to the 22d of July have come to hand. The only new fact they announce is the safe arrival of the Bishop of Tasmania. Want of labor is complained of. Domestic provisions were abundant and cheap.

NEW ZEALAND.

Further accounts, through private sources, from New Zealand, state that the conflict between the English and the natives of Cloudy Bay had ended in the death of seventeen of the former. It is stated that the English were the first aggressors. As might be expected, the whole of the Bay and Island settlements were alarmed at the hostility thus exhibited, lest the example should extend to the different tribes who have hitherto shown a friendly disposition to the colonists.

To the above account, the editor of the New Zealand Colonist adds the following remarks:—"Among the measures, which, we trust will be adopted by the government, in consequence of the practical lesson which has been taught them, of the folly, and even cruelty, of placing ten thousand British subjects in New Zealand with no better defence than that of a mere handful of soldiers, is the establishment of a militia force. If we are not to have that protection to which the sums we yearly contribute to the treasury fully entitle us, at least we should be allowed to protect ourselves; and this cannot be done efficiently without amilitia law."

Provincial Extracts.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE LEGISLATURE—PURCHASE OF THE WATER WORKS.

At a meeting of the City Corporation held in the Council Chamber last evening, the subject of the accommodation required by the Provincial Government was brought under notice by the Hon. the Mayor, who read a letter he had received from Mr. Killaly stating that, after an inspection of the St. Ann's Market, he had decided that that building offered the greatest advantages for holding the future Legislature, as also for the convenience of the different public offices; and requiring to know if the Corporation possessed authority to enter into negociations for ceding that building, and on what conditions they would do so. The letter added that the accommodation required was only temporary, and that the term would be for three years.

Mr. Holmes, who followed the Mayor, stated that the great advantage which Mr. Killaly perceived in the St. Ann's Market, over the old Jail, and all other buildings, was that it would prevent the necessity of distributing the Government offices, and would concentrate them all in one spot. In regard to the disadvantages, he had been informed that the persons residing in the vicinity of the market would be well satisfied if a substantial building was erected near the present site; and this the Corporation had the power to do, by making use of the vacant piece of land belonging to it, between the present building and the Point a Calliere, which he suggested should be made use for the purpose of erecting a temporary market on, in lieu of St. Ann's Market, which should be given up to Government, free of all rent and charges, on certain conditions. He therefore proposed a resolution to the following effect:—

That the Corporation place the St. Ann's Market at the disposal of the Provincial Government, for the accommodation of the Legislature, on condition that a substantial building be erected, or a grant of money, sufficient to pose of providing the requisite accommodations to the present occupants of the said market; and that the Provincial Government undertake and complete, at its own expense, all the requisite alterations and improvements necessary to render the said market suitable for its purpose, and that on relinquishing the same, all these improvements shall be left in good order and repair, for the use and benefit of the Corporation.

After some remarks from Councillors Stuart and Tully, who seemed to think that the interests of the present occupants of the market ought to be well considered before any decided step was taken, the resolution was adopted without a division.

The question of the purchase of the Water Works was then once more brought before the Council, and it was moved by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Alderman Ferrie, that a special Committee be named for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act for purchasing the Water Works. After some discussion, arising out of an apparent defect in the Act itself, the question was put, when there appeared—for 11, nays 3.—*Montreal Transcript, Jan. 20.*

We understand that Mr. Killaly is actively engaged in making the enquiries necessary for completing the arrangements for the removal of the Seat of Government.

The first want is that of a residence for His Excellency. It is understood that there are two mansions available for the purpose, and in many respects suitable—that of the Hon. Peter McGill, and that now occupied by the Trustees of the High School. The occupation of either of these, without extensive additions and alterations, would probably be but temporary, until an edifice could be erected of large dimensions and imposing aspect, on the site of the old gaol, to the north of Notre Dame Street. It has been suggested also, that it might be thought expedient to have the Governor's residence a little out of town, with a park and grounds, like a nobleman's mansion in England, and that, if so, the sale of the McGill College to the Government might be advantageous to the institution, and that the completion of the facade, and the addition of a wing, according to the original design, would at once make a suitable building.

We understand that it is definitely settled that, in the first instance at least, the sittings of the Legislature will be in the apartments over the St. Ann's Market.—*Mont. Gaz., Jan. 16th.*

THE SAGUENAY TERRITORY.—Our readers may not be aware generally that a survey of this important territory has been for some time going on. In consequence of instructions issued by Mr. Morin, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the month of May last, several government surveyors proceeded to this point, for the purpose of making a survey of the shores of the Saguenay itself, as well as of its different tributaries. The reports of these gentlemen, thus far, are in the highest degree satisfactory—both as to the richness of the soil, and the advantages held out for the formation of settlements. The territory is now being laid out into Townships, and by this means will be thrown open to the enterprise and industry of the colonists, to whom it offers an extensive and favorable field. As a proof of the mildness of the climate on the Saguenay, it is stated by Mr. Legendre, one of the gentlemen employed on the survey, that whilst at Lotbiniere, St. Croix, Deschambault, Portneuf, and the adjoining parishes, in which he has occasion to survey in the months of March and April last—the snow was five feet on the ground at its greatest height,—on the Bay of Ha Ha, and other places on the Saguenay, there was no more than two feet, and this has disappeared before the end of April. The seed, says Mr. Legendre, is in the ground before the end of May: all kinds of corn, vegetables and potatoes come to the most perfect maturity.—The frost which lately did so much demage at Malbaie, St. Paul's and Kamouraska, was not felt upon the shores of the Saguenay. Mr. Legendre was at that time (Sept. 10,) on the river Peltier, and yet he could hardly discover that there was frost at all. The same was the case at the Bay of Ha Ha, at the river du Moulin, and at the fort of Chicoutimi.

Mr. Lothiniere, who appears to be a very intelligent person, says that he intends to take the most important observations of the weather, temperature, &c., in order that he may afterwards compare them with a similar journal which a friend has promised to keep at Lothiniere.

In connexion with this subject, it is a matter much to be regretted that no steps have been taken this year to favor emigration.—Whilst this is not done, it seems almost superfluous for the Government to exert itself in ploughing open fresh fields, when there are no laborers to avail themselves of the advantages thus presented. It certainly says little for the efforts which have been made in connection with emigration, that this very Saguenay territory was better known and appreciated under the French Government than it is at the present day. We have hopes, however, that this will not be the case long, and that both colony and mother country will in a few years reap the benefits of a more liberal and better considered system of emigration than has ever yet been adopted.—*Montreal Transcript.*

FIRE.—About 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, the large frame house, formerly occupied by Mr. Townsend as a livery stable, &c., rear of King-street, belonging to Sir A. N. Macnab, was discovered to be on fire, and before any effectual assistance could be given, the building was one burning sheet. We regret to add, that the fire extended to the houses in front on King-street, 4 or 5 of which were soon a body of flame, and we need scarcely add, being of wood, were soon reduced to ashes, notwithstanding the excellent and indefatigable exertions of the hook and ladder, with the fire company. No men could exert themselves more laudably; but we must say there was a lamentable want of order and much uproar, by which a good deal of confusion was created, which we sincerely hope will be remedied in future, as already we perceive steps being taken to remove the evil.—What renders the above calamity more distressing is, that but little, if any, doubt remains of its being the work of an incendiary—as the stables were not occupied, nor had they been for a long time; and this being the third or fourth time the diabolical attempt had been made, on each of which periods the premises were only saved by the greatest and most prompt exertions. A reward is now being offered for the discovery of the perpetrators, which we hope to see liberally filled up; and that His Excellency will, with his usual liberality, aid in the exertions making for the discovery of such wretches as can be guilty of acts like these. A considerable portion of the property destroyed was owned by D. Thompson, Esq., M. P., Grand River. We have not heard what insurance was effected.—*Hamilton Gazette, Jan. 15.*

UNPARALLELED HORSE RACE.—A Horse race came off on Tuesday last, which surpasses anything of the kind that ever took place in Canada. The beat forty one miles—the starting post Lennox [illegible] post, the toll-gate at Kingston;—the winning horse to be there first, dead or alive, no matter by what means accomplished. The race was between a mare of Joseph McCaw of Athol, and Mr. Thos. Dorland's horse, Tom Ludlow, of Adolphustown, for £100 a side.

Mr. McCaw started first, at 11 o'clock, in a cutter with his son (leading the mare) at a brisk trot towards the Stone Mills; in a few minutes Mr. Dorland started in a light cutter and having came to the bridge at the lower end that place, mounted his son and let him follow. The horses were now put to the gallop, which they kept up throughout. Both horses being racers, they went over the ground at a rapid rate. Mr. Dorland was much annoyed by teams on the road, especially by those whom he overtook, as they were mostly all inclined to dispute his passing. On going through Bath the horse was nearly a mile ahead of the mare. In *two hours twenty nine minutes*, Mr. Dorland arrived at the toll-gate, and young McCaw in two hours 32 minutes, a distance of forty-one miles! The horses were brought into the city and received the usual care after such fearful exercise. We learn that they are as well as ever. The legs of the boy were badly chafed.—*Prince Edward Gazette.*

REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

To the Inhabitants of the Township of Malden, in the Western District.

I beg, you Gentlemen, to accept my cordial thanks for the assurance conveyed to me in your Address of your Loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, of your kind feelings towards me, of your concurrence in the views which I have expressed to the House of Assembly, and of your determination to support Her Majesty's Government.

You may be assured of my anxious desire and intention to carry on the administration of affairs according to the well understood wishes of the people, to reward merit and to render equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects; and it is highly gratifying to me to be informed by you, that the good sense of the people, will uphold me in maintaining inviolate the Prerogative of the Crown, and in striving to unite this Province more strongly to the Mother Country by a sense of lasting benefit.

It is my wish to avoid the excitement throughout the country which an appeal to the people, and a General election before the regular period would too probably produce, trusting that the present Parliament, from a conviction of my honest intentions, will give their aid to such measures as, with the advice and assistance of the Executive Council, I may adopt or propose for the welfare and prosperity of the Colony; and I anxiously hope that all parties may lay aside their political animosities, and live together in Peace and Harmony; rivalling one another only in charity and brotherly love.

DISTRICT OF DALHOUSIE ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Order of the Bath;—one of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Governor in Chief and Captain General in and over the Provinces of British North America;—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the inhabitants of the District of Dalhousie, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to renew to Your Excellency our assurances of devotion and loyalty to our beloved Sovereign, and warm attachment to the British constitution.

The firm stand taken by Your Excellency in upholding the undoubted prerogative of the Crown, and the regard evinced for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people of this favoured portion of Her Majesty's dominions, call upon every person desirous of maintaining inviolate the connexion with the Mother Country, and every lover of the free working of our Glorious Constitution, to support Your Excellency in your earnest endeavour to preserve to us those blessings: And we now, in common with Her Majesty's loyal subjects of United Canada, respectfully beg leave to tender to Your Excellency our most cordial support, and to assure you of our determination to render to Your Excellency, our humble assistance in carrying out such measures as will be beneficial to the Province, and pleasing to our Most Gracious Sovereign.

We earnestly hope that the sincere desire of Your Excellency to render us a contented and happy people, may, through the aid of Divine Providence, be crowned with success—and that the impartial administration of the Government of this Province by Your Excellency, and the faithful discharge of the duties assigned you by our beloved Sovereign, may meet with their due reward; and we express our honest conviction, that Your Excellency can confidently rely on the good sense and unwavering loyalty of the people of this District.

To the Inhabitants of the District of Dalhousie.

Rejoicing in the sentiment which you express, I hail, Gentlemen, with great satisfaction this presentation of your Loyal Address; and thank you all most cordially for the assurances which it conveys of your devotion to our Beloved Queen, and warm attachment to the British Constitution, and of your support and assistance in carrying out measures beneficial to the Province; and which on that account will be sure to be pleasing to our most Gracious Sovereign.

It is a great comfort to me to know that I may confidently rely on the good sense and unwavering Loyalty of the People of your District; and if I should be so fortunate as to see the accomplishment of my earnest desire to render the Community of Canada prosperous, contented and happy, I shall be deeply grateful to Almighty God for permitting me to be instrumental in that blissful work.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JAN'Y. 23, 1844.

COUNTRY LETTERS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

C. B., Tyendinaga, remittance £2 15s. subscription expires Vol. XIII, No. 66; R. M B., Phelps, N. Y., remittance; F. H. H., Montreal.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REPEAL OF THE UNION.

For the benefit of the crack-brained Scotchman who is hired to do the Montreal Herald, and its subscribers, and also to refresch the memories of the Lower Canada British, we publish below the address of the Constitutional Association of Montreal to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, shortly before the Union. It is a good specimen of the spirit at that time prevalent in Lower Canada, among the class of the population whose sentiments the *Herald* was then supposed to represent. Now, however, the tone of the Herald is changed. *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.* The times are changed, and the Herald is changed with them. We do not now expect to find in it the vigour and honesty of a Thom, or a Weir, but the weakness and dishonesty of some mercenary imbecile, without a semblance of the talent of its former conductors, and whose weekly castigations received at the hands of his contemporaries, and especially of the *Montreal Gazette*, instead of making him feel his own impotence, have only the effect of causing him to imitate the conduct of the Scythian Abaris, who, on being wounded by Apollo, plucked the arrow from his side, and, heedless of the pain and disgrace, exclaimed that he would thereby be enabled to deliver oracles.

We say, we do not expect honesty of purpose from the *Montreal Herald*, a paper which re-pub- [illegible] tion for abduction, which showered on him torrents of abuse previously to his election, and which, now, when it supposes that Wakefield has some influence with the Executive, speaks of him as Mr. Wakefield, and always alludes to him in the most respectful terms.—If the Herald once supposed Wakefield to be a knave, it must now take him for a fool, if it thinks that he is so utterly destitute of penetration as not to perceive the vile and mercenary objects of that contemptible crew, and appreciate them, accordingly, and perhaps hope that the eyes of the Herald's subscribers will be opened to the true character of that once respectable but now degraded Journal.

But let us reply to some of the *Herald's* remarks on our leader of the 9th, which was headed—"The Seat of Government and Repeal of the Union." In that editorial we stated our opinion of the impolicy of removing the Seat of Government from amongst the population of Upper Canada, and of placing it in the Lower Province. We also stated that Sir Charles Metcalfe had not acted the wise, the open, and the manly part, on this question, which we had expected of him.

The Herald asks, "How, and in what respect, can the French dominancy be greater in Montreal than it has shown itself in Kingston?" We will explain. The power which the French will have shown in having *forced* the British Government to change the Seat of the Provincial Capital, without any reason having been shown for doing so, and after the British Government had expressed, not without *mature deliberation*, their determination to make Kingston the Seat of the Provincial Government, must convince every one that the French are omnipotent, and that the Secretary for the Colonies is careless or afraid of exercising the Royal Prerogative, in opposition to the wishes of the French. The press of Montreal (with one honorable exception, the *Courier*,) and the "twenty-five thousand Commercial British" boasted of by the Herald (with a single noble exception the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,) have all, so far as we can judge, assisted the French in wresting this prerogative from the Queen. What, then, we ask, can be expected, either from the Press or the people of Montreal, when their pecuniary interests are involved? But, farther, can any one imagine, who considers the number of "Loose fish" who will swim with the stream, that French influence will not be strengthened, in a French country, such as Lower Canada? To say that it would not, would be shut our eyes against daily experience. Besides, if the most undoubted Prerogative of the Crown be yielded up to the clamour of faction; what use can there be to contend for those *minor* prerogatives, for which Sir Charles Metcalfe is now contending, and which, in the end, will be yielded up, most probably, to party clamour? None, whatever, unless it be to army two different portions of the people against one another, who would otherwise live in amity.

If the Seat of Government be taken to Montreal we shall advocate a Repeal of the Union, although it should be followed by its almost necessary consequence, the removal of the Seats of Government, of the separate Provinces, to Toronto and Quebec. We have no idea of being legislated for by Frenchmen, leagued with the ungrateful Saxons of Lower Canada, who call themselves British. It was in consequence of the humble petitioning of these self-styled British, and to relieve them from the French domination of which they complained, that Upper Canada consented to the Union.—Like vipers, however, who have been kindly nursed, the British of Lower Canada have been the first to sting us, and it now remains for Upper Canada to throw off these ungrateful reptiles, and to leave them to their fate among the French, of whom they have lately become so enamored, and in combination with whom they dream of lording it over the Upper Province.

In regard to the observations which we, as a public Journalist, deemed it proper to make on Sir Charles Metcalfe's conduct, on the Seat of Government question, we would not, now, retract one word of what we uttered. It is well known that the *British Whig* has been one of the warmest supporters of His Excellency, in the determined stand he took on the question of the exertion of the Royal Prerogative. In giving His Excellency our support we determined to shut our eyes against many of the errors we thought he committed, in the course he pursued. It was with the greatest reluctance, therefore, that we were compelled to pen the remarks which we did, on the treatment we think Kingston has received at his hands. We say, *think*, for we have no positive proof of it. Taking into consideration however, the date of the Report of the late Executive, on the Seat of Government, and the haste shown by Lord Stanley in acceding to their demands, and other matters which it is not necessary at present to relate, we cannot but conclude that the determination of removing the Seat of Government to Montreal, as a *placebo* to gain the support of the French, had been come to previously to Sir Charles Metcalfe's leaving England, and that His Excellency had been made aware of it.—If such be the case, what can we think of His Excellency, who stated, at the dinner given to him, at the laying the corner stone of the Market Building, that the "*only fear he had, was that the Building would soon be too small for the wants of the Town?*" If it shall be found, as we hope it will, that we are wrong in the opinion we have expressed, and that Sir Charles Metcalfe has advocated, as he ought to have done, the policy of keeping the Seat of Government in Upper Canada, then will our condemnation raise him much higher in public estimation, than any thing we have said can lower him; and none will be more happy at such an event than we. But if it shall be found that the opinion we have formed of Lord Stanley's conduct is correct, and that Sir Charles Metcalfe has advocated the removal of the Seat of Government, or has even remained passive on that subject, then will Upper Canada curse the day he landed on her shores, and then will Kingston point to her market building as a monument of the mendacity of a British minister, Lord Stanley; and of the Indian-like piggery of a Colonial Governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe.

PETITION,

OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

To the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of the Province of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, for themselves, and in behalf of the Constitutional Association of Montreal—

Respectfully represent to your Honorable House:

That anarchy and confusion have set the laws at defiance, and destroyed the harmony and quiet of social life; that sedition and rebellion, followed by atrocious murder, robbery and rapine, have loudly proclaimed themselves in the most populous and *prosperous* portion of Lower Canada; and that the rights, the interests and the property, of the Provincial Inhabitants of British origin, have been jeopardized, by the designs of a revolutionary French faction, madly bent upon their destruction.

That in order to expose the real views and designs of that faction, the Constitutional Association of Montreal have undertaken the important [illegible] ng to your Honorable House, as sincerely as the nature of the subject will admit, the real cause of the discontent which has called into being the active disturbances at present most unhappily, and at the same time most unjustifiably, existing in this Province, and of appealing to the sympathy of your Honorable House in behalf of the inhabitants of British origin in Lower Canada—for the protection of their rights as British Subjects—the maintenance of the Provincial connection with the Parent State—and the acquirement, from the justice of the Imperial Government, of those remedial measures which will prevent a recurrence of existing disorders, and secure the prosperity of the Province of Quebec by the union among the greater proportion of its inhabitants chose to remain in the Province, trusting to the generosity of their Conquerors, rather than to return to the country of their ancestors; they became British subjects by the mere fact of their Provincial residence, and subsequent civil and political benefactions conferred upon them, demonstrated their well-placed trust in the generosity of the British Government.

The full exercise of their religious worship—the complete enjoyment of their ancient civil laws—and the undisturbed use of their native language, were among the number of civil and social privileges guaranteed to them; and the political privileges of equal extent to those enjoyed by the British Provincial inhabitants, were, in addition, subsequently bestowed upon them.

The uncongeniality of the French laws, as a system of Provincial Civil Jurisprudence, with the spirit and feelings of British settlers, and their expressed desire for a change, from the petty tyranny of a Governor and Council to the freedom of a Representative Provincial Government, procured still greater advantages for the French Canadians. In the year 1791, the division of the Province of Quebec into two separate Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, was carried into effect, and a Constitution similar to that of the Parent State was conferred upon each, whilst at the same time universal suffrage was, in effect, granted to their inhabitants.

It was conceived that the measure, by which one division should consist, as much as possible, of those who were well inclined to the English laws, was best adapted to put an end to all disputes of a legal sort—to reconcile the jarring interests and opposite views of the Provincial inhabitants—to prevent a great degree of animosity and confusion, from their rooted opposition of interests—and to obviate dissatisfaction from a great ascendency of one party over another in a United Legislature. Two objections to the measure were, however, neglected by the Minister of the day—that it fostered a population of foreigners in a British Colony, and that it contained no provision whereby the inhabitants of the British islands should be totally excluded from setting themselves in Lower Canada.

The experience of fifty years of separation between the Provinces, and the present insurrectionary and sedition spirit exhibited in Lower Canada, plainly shows how far the advantageous results anticipated from that impolitic and undesirable measure have been realized.

The possession of the right of almost universal suffrage, and a numerical popular majority of the Provincial constituency, gave the complete command of the representative branch of the Legislature to the French Canadians, who soon exhibited a perfect knowledge of their advantage, and of their excessive spirit which has since invariably actuated all their proceedings, and grown into a firm determination their final purposes, of the destruction of the interests and rights of the Provincial connection subsisting with the Parent State.

A cursory examination of the composition of the House of Assembly, from its establishment, will show, that with scarcely an exception, no individual of British or Irish origin has been returned to serve as a Member of that body by a French Canadian majority, unless as a pledged supporter of French Canadian principles; *with scarcely an exception, no Provincial law has been passed, how much soever required for the support of the interests, or the protection of the rights of the inhabitants of British and Irish origin*, and that even those legal acceptions were invariably of a temporary nature, and subject to the capricious pleasure of French Canadian majorities. The spirit of the legislation of that body will show, that its temporary character was adopted to render the Province the more completely subject to their control or to enable them the more easily to take advantage of their expected predominance for the abrogation of those very temporary laws which they had been constrained to pass. *The political principles of that body will show a fixed opposition to British interests, not only in their aversion to a repetition of every measure which might lead to the introduction of capital and of a British population into the Province*, as, for example, any effectual system for the regeneration of mortgaged and encumbered estates of the French Canadians, but also in their positive introduction and adoption of every measure likely to tend to the privation of British and Irish rights, or to the destruction of British and Irish interests, such as the existing County division of the Province, by which the British and Irish constituency in the Seignories has been completely swamped in the greater numbers of the French Canadians, and the defeated attempt to deprive their fellow Subjects of British and Irish origin in the Cities, tenants of leasehold property in co-partnership, from a right of voting for Members of the Assembly. The claim of that body for the sole management and disposal of the Revenue of the Province, has constantly had in view the attraction into their own hands of the entire Provincial authority, and of the subjection of the Executive Government to their arbitrary will. From their first insidious attempt in 1795, to obtain the repeal of the permanent appropriation contained in the Act of 1774, for the support of the Civil Government and the administration of Justice, thereby to subject the Executive Government to their good pleasure, for any further support than the pittance they then agreed to allow, through the whole course of the financial difficulties, which they have never allowed to slumber, by means of their annual Supply Bills—their difficulties as to the items of that supply—their representations in 1822, not to grant permanent supplies, or supplies during the Sovereign's life—their delegation to England in 1828—and the whole category of their agitation upon the subject down to the year 1831, when the full accomplishment of the long sought desires was obtained from the good faith of the British Government, by the repeal of the permanent appropriation, their first, last great object, was to obtain possession of the Provincial Revenues, well knowing that by this means the Government would be cast into their hands. Finally the detail of the grievances of that body as representing the opinions of their constituency, the so called great mass of the population, complete the evidence of their exclusive interests; in them will be found the abrogation of the Charter granted to the British American Land Company, by means of which the Assembly sought to assume the management of the Waste Lands in the Townships, and thereby to prevent the settlement therein of a British and Irish population; the repeal of the Tenures Act, by which a commutation of Seignorial tenure may be effected, *from their apprehension of its leading to the introduction into the Province of British capital*; their indisposition to encourage the settlement of the Townships of this Province, because they are principally inhabited by a British, Irish, and American population; their unwillingness to co-operate with Upper Canada in the extensive improvements in progress in that Province, by which its settlement and prosperity might be augmented, and like advantages might thereby accrue to the British and Irish inhabitants of Lower Canada; and their pertinacious endeavors to render the Legislative Council elective, because in it alone were to be found the means of opposing their exclusive pretensions, and of protecting British interests. The history of the House of Assembly in its composition, its legislation, its spirit and political principles, fully establish the aim which its Members have constantly kept in view—the aggrandizement of the population of the French, and the oppression of that of British origin.

The recorded testimony of a French Canadian leader, and one of the Delegates to England, in 1828, to represent the grievances of his fellow countrymen, and since that time their paid agent for similar purposes, corroborate the views taken by the Constitutional Association; he declared in his examination before the Canada Committee of the House of Commons in 1828, that "the establishment of the English laws as applicable to property held in the townships on the tenure of free and common soccage, would be an infringement of the rights belonging to the French Canadians, if not done by the Legislature of Lower Canada; that the French Laws should be allowed to continue all over the country—that facilities should have been given to the French Canadians to settle in the townships, that the means of doing there should have been given to them—that a system of education according to the notions and ideas of the French Canadians should have followed—that the desire of the French Canadians must necessarily be to keep up their own Institutions, and to preserve their laws in every part of the country—that the Legislative Council should be composed of men who would coincide with the mass of the people, and in effecting this latter arrangement, that its natural effect would be to secure the means of extending the French laws and the French Canadian system over Lower Canada."

sons and property, in the free and unrestricted enjoyment of their religious worship, their ancient civil laws, their native and beloved language, and of an equality of rights and privileges in the Provincial Representative Government, with their fellow Subjects of British and Irish origin, in possession moreover, of a numerical majority, the French Canadians could have no sympathies in common with people of another race, and speaking another language, no inducement to divest themselves of prejudices dear to them alike from the associations of country and the recollections of life, or to abandon habits and customs which they cherished, and to which they were firmly attached, for the questionable advantages to be obtained from assimilation with strangers, whom they were taught to disregard; and the natural consequence has been, that in proportion as the French Canadian population has increased, those evils have likewise increased, until the repugnance to British interests and British connection has finally assumed the form of open and declared rebellion.

The French Canadian population were thus not only nationally inclined to mark their active opposition to their fellow Subjects of British and Irish origin, but they have been taught to consider them as strangers and trespassers upon the soil; they have been taught to feel towards them none of those kindly sympathies which unite together subjects of the same country, and possessors of the same rights; they have, in fine, been taught to believe themselves oppressed by their fellow Subjects of British and Irish origin, and to imagine that they possessed the power of expelling their oppressors. Overlooking moral feebleness in physical capability, desperate men made an open livelihood by influencing the population of French origin to acts of violence; missionaries of insurrection, by their own example, ostentatiously shewed to them the manner of setting the laws at defiance; and individuals, loaded with every species of personal contempt, aggravated a local pressure into popular tumult, or embittered an unimportant grievance into bloodshed. In all cases the object was attained,—active discontent was introduced into the passive population, and sunday meetings gradually ripened into sedition and rebellion.

It is this exclusive French spirit alone which has given rise to all the discontent existing in this Province—it is this which has in fact made this question one of national origin, and not of political party—in it is to be discovered the source of all the disturbances which have brought sedition and rebellion in their train—and in it alone is to be found a full and complete answer to the enquiry, to what causes the present unhappy condition of this Province is to be ascribed.

This conclusion is borne out in the text-book of the complaints of the French Canadian Representatives, adopted in 1834, the famous ninety-two resolutions of the House of Assembly, in which will be found a detail of grievances and abuses which that body knew to be either altogether redressed, or in active course of being so; reference is therein principally had to those which have already been adverted to, the introduction of the elective principle into the composition of the Legislative Council, the abrogation of the Tenures Act, and the disposal of the whole revenue of the Province; the two former have been most wisely refused, the latter is unwisely granted—while by their own admission, no real oppression exists in the Province, and no real grievance consistent with the preservation of British supremacy remains unredressed.

The French Canadian leaders have endeavored to excite the sympathy of the citizens of the United States, and of the professed Republicans in Upper Canada, in behalf of themselves and their fellow countrymen, by constantly appealing to their assistance for the support of popular institutions and popular rights, as if their real views were Republican, and as if that form of government were favored by the French Canadian population. It is sufficient to meet this fallacious inference with a direct denial, as being contrary to the fact, and to the habits, feelings and customs of that population, and as being altogether disproved by the evident principle of all the measures which have been proposed or approved by the French Canadian population, or its Representatives in Provincial Parliament assembled, which plainly show that their views do not extend beyond the means of securing their own exclusive designs and intentions.

Your petitioners submit—that the Provincial inhabitants of British origin have real and substantial grounds of complaint,—they have been compelled to submit to a system of Jurisprudence foreign to their habits, and injurious to their interests, to a feudal law which to the disgrace of the Provincial Legislature finds a home in Lower Canada alone, to a denial of those Legislative improvements which would have introduced British capital and enterprise into the Province, and increased therein a British population, and to their deprivation of their dearest rights as British subjects, in their virtual exclusion from a just participation in the Provincial Representation.

Although their supplications and petitions for relief have been unheeded, amidst the clamours of an insurrectionary faction, these loyal subjects still confidently trust in the magnanimity of the Mother Country, and still anticipate from her justice an entire redress of their unmerited and patiently endured grievances.

At the same time your petitioners conceive that, without a total abandonment of the policy now adopted towards this Province, and its Anglification in fact as well as in appearance, by means principally of its reunion with Upper Canada, the same evils will exist, the same causes of disorder will continue, and the same attempts at sedition and rebellion will again occur.

Your Petitioners are firmly convinced that, the reunion of the Canadas is not only the most effectual means of preventing a recurrence of the disasters which have already occurred, but that it will produce to Upper Canada advantages which cannot be anticipated from any other measure,—a more equal proportion of the General Revenue, a free outlet to the Ocean, and a practical utility for the magnificent improvements in progress at her expense within her own limits,—and that it will at the same time promote the prosperity of both the Provinces—secure their just dependance upon the British Government, and prevent a dismemberment of the Empire.

Your Petitioners most respectfully entreat your Honorable House, to take the situation of the British inhabitants of Lower Canada into your serious consideration, and to advise such measures as will promote the objects which your Petitioners have in view—the complete Anglification of this Province, and its reunion with Upper Canada.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

PETER McGILL,
Pres't. Constitutional Association of Montreal.
W. BADGLEY,
Sec'y. Constitutional Association of Montreal.
Montreal, 13th December, 1837.

YOUNG CLERKS' MEETING.

A Meeting of the Young Kingston Clerks was convened by advertisement, on Friday evening last, at the Mechanics' Institution, to take into consideration the atrocious conduct of Dr. Barker and the *British Whig*, in causing the ridicule of the town to be directed against the recent proceedings of the Young Clerks. About 9 o'clock the large room of the Institution was full, when Mr. Timothy Smallbrain was called to the Chair, and Mr. Jeremiah Broadthumb, Jun., appointed Secretary. The Chairman, after causing the Company to be carefully inspected, and one or two suspicious characters turned out, addressed the Meeting upon the subject of their congregating. He said, that had it not been for the scandalous publications of the *British Whig*, he made no question but the Clerks would have succeeded in their great object, viz.: that of compelling their masters to shut up shop at the hours dictated to them; but since that main business had been wickedly frustrated in some manner not to be determined, what steps to pursue:—Whereupon Mr. Richard Scales got up and spoke very angrily, and consequently very foolishly—his speech was one continued tirade against the mighty Doctor and his newspaper; and in conclusion, he moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. John Clip——:

Resolved—That this Meeting views with the utmost scorn and indignation, the atrocious, scurrilous, base, infamous and calumnious conduct of the man calling himself Dr. Barker, and of his despicable, degraded, pitiful and insignificant newspaper, the *British Whig*; and that patronize, subscribe to, or [illegible] itself, individually, never to read that most infamous print, but to speak of it in all companies and upon all occasions, with the most sovereign contempt.—*Carried crim. con.*

Mr. Peter Cringe then came forward, and after stating his perfect cordiality with the sentiments of the last speaker, declared it as his further opinion, that this meeting should not content itself with the resolution carried so unanimously, but proceed to further and more active demonstrations of indignation. He believed, from all he could learn or gather, that Dr. Barker was of so hardened a disposition as not to care a tinker's curse about all the resolutions passed by them, or any body else; he therefore proposed, seconded by Mr. Edward Licktreacle:

Resolved—That the three young gentlemen who so gallantly broke the windows of Messrs. Morley & Jenkins' Shop, be a committee to break the windows of the British Whig Office.—*Carried crim. con.*

At this period, Mr. Dunderhead, Jun., suggested to the meeting, that instead of breaking the windows of Dr. Barker's Office, or Printing Office, it would be much better to break his head or spectacles; and as this night (Friday) was one in which an Amateur Performance was to be given at the Theatre, he proposed an immediate adjournment to that place. A desultory conversation then ensued, and a computation of ready cash made, by which it appeared, that the sum of fourteen shillings and two pence half-penny was in joint possession, whereat it was determined that twelve shillings and sixpence be reserved for the purchase of twenty Gallery admissions, and the remainder be expended for the purchase of rotten eggs, for the especial benefit of the obnoxious Doctor's Phisiognomy. A vote of thanks was then hastily given to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned *instanter.*

JEREMIAH BROADTHUMB,
Secretary.

Jan. 18, 1844.

ED. WHIG'S NOTE.—It is a thousand pities the Young Clerks were disappointed in their projected amusement on Friday night. The Amateur performance that night was not one of the Histrionic Society's getting up, and consequently the Doctor did not show. One of the regular nights will be shortly advertised, and the resentment of the Young Clerks can be kept bottled up for use.

We have been requested to copy the following:

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette.

SIR,—A writer in the British Whig of the 16th instant, under the signature of Veritas, has complained in strong terms of the present state of the Department of Crown Lands.

I do not know from whom the writer has derived his information, but whether it be from the agent for the Western District, to the state of whose accounts with that Department particular allusion is made, or from any other person, I beg to state that it is incorrect.

If appealed to, as suggested by Veritas, the District agents of the Department of Crown Lands will, I am inclined to think, generally acknowledge that the agencies, particularly those of Upper Canada, are now better organized, and in a greater state of efficiency, than they have ever been.

Owing to uncontrollable circumstances some delay has taken place in establishing the precise rate of remuneration which these officers are to receive for their services, but this question has been settled by an order in Council, and no difficulty has been experienced, in consequence of that delay, except in two or three instances only, where the parties from making charges totally inadmissible, or other causes, have been found more or less in arrear with the Department.

TRUTH.

Kingston, Jan. 20, 1844.

Correspondence of the British Whig.

GORE'S LETTERS.

NO. XI.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

"There is, in the first place, the love of Freedom, that is, of immunity from personal restriction, oppression, or injury. This principle is perfectly innocent, and never exists without producing the happiest effects. Every concession which is calculated to increase this species of liberty, is comparatively safe, in all ages and in all places. But, there is another principle, strong at all times, but especially to be dreaded in moments of excitement. *This is the principle of democratic ambition*; the desire of exercising the powers of sovereignty; of sharing in the Government of the State. *This is the dangerous principle*; the desire of not exercising industry without molestation, *but of exercising power without control.*"

ALISON *Hist. of Europe, chap. ii.*

"Though, speaking humanly, the beginning of empire may be ascribed to reason and necessity: yet it was God himself first kindled this light in the minds of men, whereby *they saw they could not live and be preserved without a ruler and conductor.*"

RALEIGH *Hist. of the World.*

People of Canada, the Executive has heard your call, it responds to your wishes, it has thrown itself into your arms. The voice of *your Chief* proclaims that he will not be the mere chairman of a faction, while ostensibly the ruler of a people; and he asks you to support him in his resolve: will you now be wanting? Up! up! from the East to the West, let your multitudinous voices awake in solemn response, like your own wild forest leaves stirred by the wind. The Executive confides in your justice, he has submitted to the Tribunal of the Public Will, he appeals to you as a mighty jury of Inquest—the result is to decide his future conduct; the result is to decide your future destiny. Responsible Government is the issue in *appearance only, French ascendancy* is the real but well veiled cause of this struggle It was my hap once to point out the relative strength of parties in the Upper and Lower sections of the country, and to show the Union almost forced the Radical vote of the Upper and the Anti-British of the Lower to unite. This result, easy to be foreseen, has given a French majority in the popular branch, that majority dictated the resolutions transmitted to London, requiring the Seat of Government to be moved; that majority forced the swamping of the Executive Council, and that majority over confident in its strength and the *moral weakness* of your noble Governor, dared propose to him to lay aside, or rather deliver into their hands, the patronage of the Crown, and thus binding himself to them in all things for the future,—the representative of the Queen would have sun