

## COLONIAL.

From the Novascotian, Sept. 30.

LOWER CANADA.—We have of late repeatedly called public attention to the affairs of this Province, and to the strong language held by the various organs of the two opposing parties. John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., the paid agent of the Assembly, and member of Parliament for Bath, has recently published in the London Review, an article upon the Canadas and their grievances, of which the following is the concluding paragraph:—

'In this situation of affairs, Lord Gosford and two Commissioners are about to proceed to Canada, to inquire into the grievances of the Canadian people, and report thereupon. What is likely to be the result of this inquiry?—our answer is, that let the Commission make what report it will one only result can follow, and that is, the demands of the House of Assembly must be acceded to.—1. An Elective Council must be granted to the people, and the present Legislative Council abolished. 2. The whole of the Revenue must be placed entirely under the control of the People of Canada. 3. The Judges must be made responsible to the Provincial Legislature, and not to the King. If these things be done, we may keep the two Canadas for some time to come,—if they be refused, our dominion will cease within a very few months after the people shall have become convinced that the Government of this country has definitely determined not to grant them. Canada is 3000 miles distant—America is at her side, and one short campaign would be sufficient to drive the English into the sea.'

The Montreal Vindicator thus states its own claims to be considered the mouthpiece of the Papineau party:—

'Enjoying as this paper does, the confidence, and speaking, as it does, the sentiments of the great majority in this Province, the attention of the public will be directed towards the columns of the Vindicator, to know the manner in which we express ourselves upon the arrival of Lord Gosford.'

We have not room for the whole of a long and very severe article which follows; but if, as we believe there is no disputing the claims of the Vindicator to the authority it assumes, it is impossible to pass over the following frank but startling declarations of the views and sentiments of the Lower Canadian majority. After alluding to the boasted protection which the British arms have afforded to the Colonies, the Editor says:—

'But we have only seen ourselves protected against a power under which a great portion of our English population now daily wish that we existed. The only other evidences of military protection are found in the murders of our own citizens, Barbeau, and the victims of the 21st May. We hear of the favourable regulations of our trade, but we see our commerce feeble and dispirited by the effects of colonial bondage, while good markets and profitable returns would be found for all our staple articles of produce, could we make reciprocal arrangements with our neighbours. We gaze enviously on the happy prosperity of free states, and feel that our commerce must remain poor and miserable until we can obtain a portion of their privileges.

Our people visit their neighbours, and witness the miraculous advancement in social happiness their onward course. They look to the far West and the far South, and behold contented and prosperous nations, owning allegiance to none beyond their own borders. Our pride becomes excited by these things, and like the young eagle, we stretch forth our wings ambitious to assay their strength and raise ourselves to the altitude that our fore-runners have attained. The connexion between Canada

and Europe can last no longer than it remains convenient. There exists not among us the feeling of sympathy that made the Americans during the revolution, even with victorious arms in their hands, still look for a continuance of colonial servitude.'

This is plain speaking, and renders intelligible much that, if a Colonial connexion be desired, is certainly not easily understood in the conduct and sentiments of the French origin majority for the last two years. We mistake the signs of the times if the period be not fast approaching, when these Provinces will require all the talent, integrity, and firmness they can muster, to meet the great questions which the march of events is rapidly pressing upon them. God send that we may be prepared to act our parts with credit whatever is to come. But let us listen to the language which, in another No. of the Vindicator, is given as the official expression of the sentiments of a large body of our neighbours:

'Since the Tory newspapers discuss, and Tory coteries talk so freely of a separation from England, and connexion with the United States, the Vindicator may notice the subject without being charged with sedition.

We have already said that a foreign yoke, although lined with velvet, sits not easy on the necks of native born Americans, and that European bondage will be endured in America no longer than it is convenient. We now add that the Western hemisphere is too far advanced in civilization, wealth, and population, to owe obedience to the dictates of the antiquated Eastern world. Our spirits are roused at the thought, and we experience a feeling of debasement in reflecting that we are the last among the inhabitants of this continent to declare our capability of governing ourselves, disenthrallled from the clumsy operations of foreign direction. The time-worn principles of ancient Kingdoms correspond not with the "fish, the fair, the ever free" principles, that govern and control men in this bright and beautiful world of the west. Even the emigrant of yesterday finds the valleys of the West as green, the hills as wild, and the skies as bright, as those that adorned his native land. An affection for Europe has in a great measure ceased to be a natural feeling. Why indeed should the children of America regard the soil or the flags of Europe with any more affection than the children of Europe regard the soil of the Easternmost parts of Asia. The march of the world is westward.'

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NOTES.—We believe that if ever a colony was cursed with an issue of inconvertible paper more severely than this, it is the Island of Prince Edward. There they have no Bank Paper at all, but they have tried to perfection the scheme of making money by an issue of Treasury Notes. Quire after quire of them have been thrown into circulation, and, as a natural consequence, every thing else has been driven out. We believe there is not one man upon the Island who has not had occasion to rue the day that ever his Representatives tolerated such a rascally currency; and certain it is, that no man out of the colony, who has had any transaction with it, but must have felt the necessity of laying on a few additional Pounds per cent. to compensate him for the delay, disappointment, and annoyance, of getting the stuff in which he would be paid, turned into money. A pound note in Charlotte Town is generally worth about sixteen Truro shillings, and silver dollars are eagerly bought up at six shillings each. The time alone lost to the Island every year by these inconvertible Treasury Notes, is worth more than six times the interest they save. We have known persons detained in the Island many days by the difficulty experienced in getting any thing like money for the paper—and

we know others who would long since have entered extensively into its trade, but for the obstacles presented by the rottenness of its paper circulation. We trust that the people of Prince Edward's will by and bye awake from the dreams of advantage, into which they have been lulled by those who like to exercise the power of making money—those who have an interest in its being thus made—and the few who honestly believe that an Island, with such resources as our neighbour possesses, could not supply itself with money enough to carry on trade. We were amazingly amused, some time since with a speech made by the Solicitor General of the Island, who might, we think, send to a friend on this side of the water for a lesson or two in political economy. After alluding to the depressed state of trade, he denied "that the issue of Treasury Notes had tended to aggravate the evil; on the contrary, he thought they had been of the greatest benefit to commerce. In the absence of metallic currency, no business could have been carried on, except by bartering one commodity for another, had there been no notes in circulation: and that the issue had not been excessive, was evident from the fact that they were all required for the purposes of commerce, and were indeed the only means of enabling the farmer to obtain money for his grain when he brought it to market, instead of bartering it for goods, whether he was in want of them or not. The present embarrassed state of the Treasury was not occasioned by any run upon it for gold or silver to take up the notes, but by a want of a sufficient quantity of the notes themselves to pay off the Warrants granted for public services as speedily as these were drawn.

What ideas the learned lawyer may have of "excess," we cannot determine, but we should presume, that when, with both hands full of paper, no man can command cash, the proportions are not very well preserved. And as to the farmer obtaining "money," we believe that the farmers are generally puzzled to obtain any thing but paper, with which money cannot be obtained. The reason given for the embarrassment of the Treasury, is worthy of a grave legislator—if we were to attribute the absence of life in a drowned man to the want of a sufficient supply of water, we should, perhaps, give utterance to an axiom as logical and profound.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 10.

A convention or Caucus meeting of Members of the Assembly, who are of Mr. Papineau's tact with some Legislative Councillors, has assembled at Three Rivers, to concert a plan of operations for the approaching Session of the Legislature, and to determine what course should be adopted towards the Royal Commissioners. The meeting was held with closed doors, and nothing has yet transpired which can throw a light on their proceedings. None of the Members from the District of Quebec, except Dr. Xavier Tessier, have attended this conclave. It is said that the measures proposed were so violent that a Member from the Montreal district, got alarmed and came away to this City.—*Mercury*.

HALIFAX, Sept. 31.

The John Lawson, which arrived this forenoon from Kingston, brought some late Jamaica Papers.—The Legislature of the Island was convened on the 4th August.—His Excellency opened the Session by stating the objects which had rendered the meeting necessary—on the 10th the House of Assembly presented their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, to which His Excellency made the following Reply—

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"The unusual style of your Address pre-