

## COLONIAL.

A Writer under the signature of "Camillus," has lately addressed a series of Letters, 89 in number, (and they are not yet finished,) to Lord Gosford, through the medium of the Montreal Herald,—commenting in no measured terms on His Lordship's conduct, in reference to his Speech, at the opening of the Session, and subsequent concessions to the French Faction.

The following letter appeared in the Herald of the 26th ult., addressed to "Camillus," by some of the French Party.

TO CAMILLUS.—GREAT SHADE.—"Great let me call you, for you conquered me." Mighty as was your sword when you repulsed me at the head of my victorious Gauls, from the gates of the eternal city, and mighty as you no doubt consider your pen to be, in writing down the liberties of the descendants of my heroic countrymen—think not that you shall have the field entirely to yourself—lay not the flattering unction to your soul, that your old enemy, satisfied with the drubbing you gave him with the arms of Mars, fears to meet you, now he is a shade like yourself, in a less dangerous but not less honorable field, armed with a gray goose quill. No, Camillus—you have roused the shade of Brennus from the lethargy in which it has reposed for more than two thousand years—you have roused the lion from his lair, and Brennus now proclaims in your ear, in words of thunder, that the cause you have adopted is hopeless. It surprised me not a little at first, to find that, neglecting the country which was the scene of your glory and triumphs in the body, you had directed the battery of your spleen, your gall and your bitterness, against a country into which not only did the Roman Eagle never penetrate, but which was entirely unknown and undreamt of when you and I sojourned upon earth. It is plain, however, that your patriotism, your love for your native land, has yielded to the rancorous malignity with which you continue to pursue the offspring of Gaul; and looking with contempt on the base and degenerate sons of Italy, you have united yourself with the only nation capable of resisting the power of the brave and invincible sons of my darling country. The Britons are, indeed, a nation with whom it is glorious to contend, and were they not, in the present case, traitors to themselves, I should fear for the issue of the contest. But "Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementit," and the British are selling themselves with their eyes wide open into the hands of their enemies. You may warn them of the precipice down which they are about to cast themselves headlong, as from the Tarpeian Rock: you may harangue them in language not unworthy of ancient Rome itself, but you preach to the winds; like all madmen the more you labour to convince them of the danger that awaits them for their destruction, the more eager are they to rush into it. My heart dilates with joy while I write. I am about to overcome in my turn, Camillus, and will not abate one jot of the triumph I am about to celebrate over you. A little while and the language of France will reign paramount in Lower Canada, and the "language of England" be hushed or heard only in strains of mourning and despondency. The wealthy among the British settlers will return in disgust to the country which gave them birth, the few that remain from poverty or any other cause will be ruled with a rod of iron by the sons of my victorious country. A Briton may retain for a time the name but not the shadow of the substance of a Governor, and ere long the very name will cease, the voice of Camillus will be heard no more, and liberty will shed its bright halo around the descendants of BRENNUS.

His Excellency's answer to the Address of the House is short and pithy. He thanks them in general terms, and then personally acknowledges the flattering manner in which he is himself spoken of.

There is one circumstance, however, in connection with this reply, which cannot be overlooked, nor alluded to with ordinary calmness. It is the statement made in the Vindicator of last evening, no doubt on the authority of its Editor, who has a seat in the Assembly, that His Excellency replied first in French, and afterwards in English!

Lord Gosford, even in this small particular, as a feather will indicate how the wind blows, has given an insight into the course of policy which his Whig instructors direct him to pursue. In pursuance of the blighting and withering system of conciliations, which is the order of the day in the present English Cabinet, he has withheld a point, from which more evils will yet flow than are at present contemplated. The English language is that of the Sovereign, and of the Imperial Parliament, who hold sway over these Provinces—it is the language of the supreme authority of the country, and as such ought not to yield precedence to any other that may be spoken by the people within its limits. It has been a matter of courtesy only, that the Speeches from the Throne have been repeated in French, by the Speaker of the Council, after the Governor has terminated his address in the language of the country, whose power and authority he is delegated to represent. The language of England is hated by our Revolutionists, as much as are its institutions, its laws, or its native-born citizens. We owe it more to the weakness of our rulers, than to their good will, that the language of the Parent State is not completely proscribed. The first step towards its degradation is now fulfilled,—the Rubicon has been passed,—and he who first lent his countenance and his assistance to the sacrifice, was the Earl of Gosford, while holding his Majesty's commission as Governor-in-Chief.—*Montreal Gazette*.

MIRAMICHI, Dec. 19.

On the 3d inst. a deputation of the Ladies of Tabisintac and Burnt Church, waited upon their Pastor, the Rev. Simon Fraser, A. M., and presented him with a handsome and richly ornamented superfine Geneva Pulpit Gown, in testimony of the high regard and affection which they have for him, as an able, faithful, and zealous minister of the New Testament. This mark of respect, must be very gratifying to Mr. F., and will, we have no doubt, be an additional stimulus to future exertion in discharging the arduous duties of that sacred office which he is so well qualified to fill.

NEW COMPANIES IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.—We have been favoured by a legal friend, who is *au fait* at these matters, with the following list of New Companies, for which Acts of Incorporation are intended to be asked at the next Session of the Legislature:

The City Bank—to be located at Saint John—Stock subscribed.

The Mechanics'—ditto—in embryo.

The New Brunswick East India Company—Stock subscribed.

The Shediac and Peticodiac Rail Road Co. The Richibucto and Grand Lake Rail Road Company.

Tobique Mill Company—to be located at Fredericton.

Fredericton Fire Insurance Company.

Fredericton Bank—much wanted, and sure to be good stock.

New-Brunswick Mill Company to be located at Miramichi.

Quebec and St. Andrews' Rail Road Co. Saint Stephen Bank—at Saint Stephen.

Saint Stephen Whaling Company. Chamcock Mill & Manufacturing Company. Saint Stephen Rail Road Company. Saint John and St. Croix Rivers Canal Co.

In addition to the above, we understand there are several others in progress, the names and precise objects of which have not been determined upon. The above have all been made public, and we expect in a short time to be able to announce nearly a dozen more. All these Companies will be productive of good to the Province, and be of general benefit, whether profitable or not to their several stockholders. Many undertakings of great public utility will oftentimes be begun and carried through profitably by Companies, whose individuals would either fail, or be reluctant to engage in the attempt.—*Courier*.

LAUNCHED, this day from the Ship Yard of Messrs W. & I. Lawton, in Portland, the very fine Copper-fastened Ship "Enterprize," 660 tons Register, owned by Messrs. M'Kay, Brothers, & Co. of this City. She is, we understand, to be commanded by Captain M'Creedy, one of the most active and enterprising Masters of this Port.—*Id.*, Dec. 5.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, summoning the Legislature of this Province (New Brunswick) to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of business on Wednesday the 29th day of January next.

## NOVA-SCOTIA.

From the Halifax Recorder.

There are many circumstances that point out the advantage that would accrue to Nova Scotia if a fair portion of the Capital of its inhabitants were allotted to manufacturing pursuits. The great length of our winters, during which the hand of the industrious must be suspended from the labours of Agriculture,—the cheapness of coal as compared with the price in the United States,—the fund of knowledge that we possess among the emigrants from the manufactory parts of Scotland and England, and the fact that there is in the province a large surplus Capital, owned by its inhabitants that cannot find profitable employment in any of the accustomed channels of business, the abundance of streams and lakes which afford facilities for mills, &c. The people of the United States have succeeded in establishing a great variety of factories, and those who have watched the progress of that country know that they had to contend with greater difficulties than we should have to surmount. There are several situations in the Province that hereafter, we trust, will be the sites of manufacturing towns. The village of Sackville at the head of Bedford Basin is one, at Gay's river bridge is another, and we might mention several more. At present in most parts of the United States, capitalists unite as joint stock companies in purchasing tracts where they foresee a profitable site for a town, and then lay it out into lots and exercise all their influence in encouraging the erection of establishments of trade, art and manufacture, and they generally succeed in making such enterprises profitable. Any one who looks at the map of Nova Scotia will wonder that there is nothing like a town or village in the hundred miles of coast between Halifax and Manchester. Within that distance we believe it may be correctly stated that the benefit of capital or expenditure public or private has never been felt, and yet a considerable population of poor persons have contrived to pioneer their way.—They are also destitute of day schools, Magistrates, Military—in fact left in a direlect condition. Would it not be advantageous that some public money (if not