

COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, June 9.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.—The spirit of indignation and resistance continues stalking through the Province with giant strides. We publish to-day the dignified proceedings of the patriotic citizens of Quebec, and also the resolutions passed by the County of St. Hyacinthe. The proceedings of Chambly County are unavoidably omitted to-day for want of room. They will appear next week.

The populous County of Berthier is to gather its legions together at Berthier, on the 18th inst., to take measures to protect themselves against the Russell and Gosford, atrocity. We have received the notice to that effect, signed by both the Members of the County, and one hundred and seventeen electors. The crowded state of our columns, and the late hour at which it arrived, obliged us to postpone the publication of this notice till Tuesday.

It will be seen by our advertising columns, that the patriotic County of Yamaska is also to meet on the 18th inst, for a similar purpose.

We have received letters assuring us that the feeling throughout the Country of *Acadie* is, as usual, of the soundest description, and that the people of that section of the Province will not be behind their neighbours in maintaining their violated rights.

Men of Canada! The only plank left you at present to preserve yourselves and your Country from shipwreck, is—ORGANIZATION. "CANADA MUST BE ORGANIZED."—*Vindicator*.

The draft from the depot companies of the 15th Foot, destined to join the service companies, left, Galway on the first of May for Cork, preparatory to embark for Canada.—*Montreal Courier*.

QUEBEC, June 19.

We learn that the Montreal Bank has sent to England for a large supply of copper coin, of a value nearly corresponding with the market price of copper, and steps are also taking by the Executive to supply a copper currency. There are some hopes that so soon as the public expenses are paid, which cannot now be far distant, the banks will resume specie payments, which will relieve the public from their embarrassments. The danger will be of the specie going to the United States, where it will continue to be at a premium, owing to their immense circulation of Bank notes which are not redeemed in specie. The danger is, however, not so great as imagined. Specie can only go out of the province but for something of equal value. Prices here for specie will be lower than for Bank notes in the United States, and as articles introduced will sell only for the specie prices, there will be no profit made by bringing them up in or sending out specie to pay for them, notwithstanding the premium that it may bring in the United States. This may not be perceived at first, but it will soon be discovered in any dealings which may take place. It is only in payments of debts heretofore due to the United States, there will be a profit in sending out specie; but we believe the amount is not considerable.—*Gazette*.

The country is now suffering for want of rain, there having been none during the last fortnight. The pastures and meadows, particularly the latter, threaten a short hay crop. The grain crop and potatoes are still healthy, but many of the oats and potatoes have failed in consequence of the badness of the seed. The drought is favourable to the clearing of land in the new settlements, and a great extent may yet be prepared for turnips and green oats for fodder.—*Id.*

From the Halifax Times.

The following account of the capture a second time, of the Agent of the State of Maine, on the disputed territory, is from a paper received by the Acadian. The New Brunswick prints are silent on the subject. If correct it is very probable that the State will resent to the utmost of its power, the obstruction offered to its accredited agent, and it remains to be seen whether its independent acts as a sovereign state, will be such as to force the General Government, by the retaliation they will call forth, to support its pretensions against the policy of the whole Union.—

ANOTHER OUTRAGE UPON AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, AND THE RIGHTS OF MAINE.—A letter was received in this city yesterday from Houlton, which states that Mr. Groely, the Agent employed by the Court of Commissioners, to take the census of Madawaska, has a second time been arrested, and is now by order of the new Governor of the Province, confined in the jail at Fredericton. We have no words to express our indignation at this gross outrage. Here is an American citizen, in the discharge of a duty required of him by a law of the sovereign State of Maine, arrested and imprisoned by a foreign power, and without shadow of cause. Insult upon insult has been heaped upon this State, until they cannot be borne longer without absolute disgrace. The line must now be run and maintained as we before said, if necessary at the point of the bayonet. Our rights must be asserted, or we must assume a character below that of American freemen. The policy of the state and the policy of the National Government must be changed. We have deserved this new aggression. It was necessary to awake us to a sense of the miserable, base and cowardly measures which have characterised the legislation of this country in relation to this vital question, and to make us feel the necessity of a change of policy. The state must take high ground; if Mr Van Buren neglects to do his duty, that is, run the line and defend it, the people of Maine, through their own government, must do it. The State must send surveyors on to the line, and arms if necessary, must protect them. We have not words enough; the State has long enough hung back, rather than embarrass the administration, but this can be endured no longer. Action is now called for; immediate measures, first for the relief of a suffering fellow citizen; second to prevent a repetition of past insults and outrage.

A postscript to the letter received, says that Mr Groely was arrested by Mr. McLaughlin, superintendent of Crown Lands, and adds, "we must now dodge or fight!"—*Bangor Whig*.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 25th of May.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Alexander Campbell, Esq. to be a Justice of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, of Colchester.—John Bonnyman, Esq. to be a Justice of the Peace for ditto.—Robert Murray, Esq. to be a ditto for County of Pictou.—Francis Cook, Joseph Hadley, Abner Atwater, Wm. Bent and Henry Crawley, Esqrs. to be Justice of the Peace for the County of Guysborough.—Augustus Ogden, Robert McDonald, Richard Forrestall and Allan Cameron, Esqrs. to be Justices for the County of Sydney.—*Halifax Gazette*.

The Halifax Races passed off without anything extraordinary occurring.—*Telegraph*.

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1837.

CANADA.—We have lately had occasion to notice the popular movements in Lower Canada. We have now to notice movements of a different description. Lord Gosford and his irresponsible Council have issued a Proclamation denouncing the doings of the reformers, and commanding all loyal men, militia, and police officers, to aid in putting them down. We do not think that many will be found in his Lordship's Government, willing to engage in such dirty and dangerous work. There is also a movement of the troops in that direction. The 83d Reg't embarked last week at Halifax, for Quebec; and we notice that several other regiments, or portions of regiments in the parent state, are under orders for the same destination; from which it would appear, that the British Ministry are determined to coerce the Canadians into their views. This, however, will not be so easily done as said.—All the disposable force of Great Britain will not keep the Canadas a single year against their will; besides, the first drop of blood that is shed in this unholy and unpopular cause, will be the signal for revolution in Great Britain. In the present state of feeling among the British people, no man nor set of men could carry on the Government a single day, with the understanding that a Canadian war was to be waged.

How much easier, more profitable, and more honorable it would have been to concede to the Canadians what they deem the principles of good and responsible Government; or allowed them to establish their independence in peace and good will. As was the case at the commencement of the last American struggle for independence, blind infatuation, bordering on madness, guides the councils of the state. Our good King should lose no time in introducing the strait jacket as a Court dress.

We invite attention to the article on Canadian politics in our last and present number, by W. Tait.

THE writer of the article in our paper of the 21st ultimo, signed "Truth," not having responded to the notice in our last, leaves us to infer, that the charges contained in his communication were without foundation, if they did not originate in bad motives. This however, does not exonerate our authorities from the charges we brought against them—of seeing a regular assize of bread fixed as often as the law requires. This duty we hope they will at once perform, to prevent any further complaint.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE.—June has been a propitious month for the Farmer. Some night frosts had occurred in the early part of it, but no injury beyond a partial check to vegetation, has been sustained. Seasonable and refreshing showers of rain, have fallen throughout. Crops of all sorts, particularly the hay, look healthy, though something later than the average of years. The heat which may be expected this month and the next, will no doubt bring them rapidly forward. There are not so many complaints of the failure of the potatoe crop this year, as were in the last.

SABBATH SCHOOL.—Agreeably to a former notice, a very appropriate sermon was delivered, on Sabbath evening last, by the Rev. James Smith, Stewiacke, for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with the Congregation, under the inspection of the Rev. John McKinlay. The Collection amounted to £5 8 6. The interest taken in the Sabbath School cause, by the inhabitants of this Town generally, is great; and the advantage to the young has been in proportion. It is earnestly hoped this interest will not diminish, but will farther show itself in endeavours, to bring under the influence of religious tuition, many children, that are still permitted to roam on our streets, even on Sabbath, in mischief and ignorance.

Our fair country damsels are already in the market with their baskets of Strawberries.