

other traders. Every man should be bound to mind his own business, and to watch over his own interests, without the time of others being taxed to take care of them. The statute in question is only a remnant of the odious system maintained and enforced by the governments of Continental Europe. It prevails in no part of this continent, except, we believe, in Nova Scotia; and the sooner it is abolished there the better for the people, and the colony; for few strangers will be inclined to visit a province, either on business or pleasure, their departure from which is loaded with such embarrassment and difficulty.

MONTRÉAL, October 24th.

The different Sections of the "Sons of Liberty," mustered in considerable strength on Sunday afternoon at *Coteau St. Louis*, on the farm of the Honourable D. B. Viger, in rear of the Bishop's Church. There could not have been less than twelve hundred effective men embodied. They were put through the different military evolutions, with much credit to themselves considering the short time the corps has been under drill. We are glad to notice that much enthusiasm prevailed among the various corps. We have no doubt that by a little practice, they will form a very effective and useful body.—*Vindicator*.

**BLESSING OF BRITISH CONNEXION.**—When the Jesuits had possession of their College in Quebec, three hundred children at the time used to receive *gratis* education in the establishment. The British Government got possession of the Colony, and the little children were at once turned adrift, and the College converted into a *Barrack!* This is a simile of British rule in Canada. It makes itself felt by its war against education.—*Id.*

The *Vindicator* contains the first bulletin of the St. Charles Meeting. It says, that five thousand were present, Dr. *Wulfrid Nelson* in the Chair. J. T. *Drolet* and Dr. *Duvert*, Vice Presidents. M. *Girod* and *Boucher Belleville*, Secretaries. "The meeting was addressed," says the *Vindicator*, by the President, the Honourable Mr. *Papineau*, L. M. *Viger*, Esq., M. P. P.; L. *Lacoste*, Esq., M. P. P.; C. H. O. *Chôte*, Esq., M. P. P.; E. E. *Rodier*, Esq., M. P. P.; T. S. *Brown*, Esq., and M. *Girod*."—"The resolutions passed on this occasion are thirteen in number." The substance only is given, "they enumerate the rights of man, which are those of changing his political institutions and altering the form of his Government whenever the people please;" the people are invited to meet in December and elect magistrates and militia officers on the plan of the eighth Report of the Permanent Committee of the Two Mountains, and organize like the "Sons of Liberty," at Montreal, &c. "Finally, the delegates are directed to meet again today (Tuesday) to consider such further propositions as may be submitted to them." The account speaks of "volleys of musketry and roar of cannon, and the attendance of a company of 60 to 100 militiamen with arms." A volley was fired at the passing of every resolution; the whole concluding with a kind of passing in review, before Mr. *Papineau*, who stood in front of a "very handsome column, surmounted with a cap of liberty," erected in his honour.

QUEBEC, October 30.

The resolutions passed at the Great Meeting of the inhabitants of Montreal, on Monday last, with the names of the movers and seconders, will be found in this day's *Gazette*. The number of persons present estimated at from 6000 to 7500. The object seems to have been to promote a counter organization to meet that of the *PAINEAN* party, which has been going on in the District of Montreal for some months past. It looks very much like an or-

ganization for civil war. However much we may admire the degree of liberty which admits of such proceedings, we confess we should prefer less liberty and more security.—*Gaz.*

From the P. E. Island Colonial Herald.

On Tuesday morning, 7th inst., as the *Cape Breton* steam-boat was on her way from Miramichi to Charlottetown, one of the passengers, Hugh Maclean, belonging to West River, Pictou, gave the alarm that he had been robbed of his pocket book, containing Forty pounds, chiefly in New Brunswick notes. The pocket book was soon after picked up (titled on its contents, though a search took place before the boat arrived at the wharf, the money could not be found. Suspicions had, however, been attached to one John Dalton, of Covehead, P. E. Island, who was yesterday apprehended and brought before Donald Macdonald, Esq. for examination. The constables stated that in the morning they proceeded to search the house of the prisoner's father, where he resided, but found nothing. Soon after quitting the house, they met the prisoner on the road, and as they were taking him aside to search him, he was observed to drop his pocket book, which was immediately picked up by one of the constables, and on examination was found to contain £25 in Notes answering the description of those previously deposited to have been lost by Maclean. Dalton confesses to have picked up Maclean's pocket book and extracted the notes, but denies that it was his intention to retain them. He was fully committed to trial.

From the Halifax Gazette.

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax 25th October, 1837.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Charles Inglis Haliburton, Esquire, to be the Judge and Register for the Probate of Wills, in the County of Cumberland, in the place of Alexander Stewart, Esq. resigned.

Supreme Court, Michaelmas Term, 1837.

Charles F. Harrington, William C. Whidden, David Mattheson, and Peter Lynce, Junior, Attornies at Law, were this day duly admitted and enrolled Barristers of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of Nova-Scotia.

James Stewart Morris, Student at Law, A. B. having this day taken the usual Oaths in open Court, was admitted and enrolled an Attorney and Barrister of the said Court.

James McKeagney, Student at Law, having this day taken the usual Oaths in open Court, was duly admitted and enrolled an Attorney of said Court.

Halifax, 31st October.

THE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1837.

**STRUCTURE OF H. M. COUNCIL.**—Some of the Halifax papers, have noticed the receipt of despatches at Head Quarters, supposed to convey orders for a reconstruction of Her Majesty's Council. Last week we gave an extract from the strictures of the Editor of the *Nova Scotian*, on the subject; and it may be observed, that he advises the public to suspend their opinion on the subject, till the nature of the contemplated changes be known. We hope this advice is not intended to blind the people to their true interests in the matter. The is truth this—and it should not be disguised by any well-wisher of the country—that no change whatever will render that Body useful as a Branch of the Legislature, or give the people that degree of confidence in them which is necessary, unless

the elective principle be infused into their constitution. Lower Canada and New Brunswick afford ample evidence of this.

**LOWER CANADA.**—We find ourselves reluctantly called on again to advert to the political struggle which is now going on in Lower Canada, and the more sanguinary one, which, to all appearance, is not far distant.

Last week, reports reached us from Halifax, that the standard of revolt had actually been unfurled, and that an express had arrived in this Province from the Commander in Chief, ordering all the troops to march to Canada. But on conning over our files of Canada and Halifax papers, we do not find the former statement confirmed. The menacing aspect of affairs appears, however, to have been such, as to induce the local authorities there to send an express to Nova-Scotia, and another to Upper Canada, to order such a concentration of the troops, before the winter sets in, as to overawe the disturbed Districts, in the event of a sudden rising.

It is more than probable, that the Government are more afraid than necessary. We never yet thought that the reformers would proceed to extreme measures for a long time to come, in the hopes that something would turn up to give them a favorable opportunity to get their grievances redressed in a constitutional way, and without causing the shedding of blood. Indeed we feel quite certain that this will be the case, unless they are, in self defence, driven to commit acts of rebellion by the persecuting spirit of their oppressors.

The present plans of the Reformers appear to be, to harass the Government by cutting off all their sources of revenue; to encourage and support all those who, for their political opinions, fall under the displeasure of the Governor; to re-appoint them as officers in the militia, and conservators of the peace, when dismissed; to yield obedience to them, and to none others; and to organize and train all the male part of the population to the use of fire arms, to provide against extremities.

It is a singular feature in their cause, and certainly not a commendable one, that nearly all their public meetings and trainings are held on the Sabbath day.

Hitherto the operations of the Reformers have been conducted with remarkable unanimity and self devotion, and it remains to be seen whether their success will be equal to their participation in these noble qualities.

With these observations, we dismiss the matter for the present, barely adding as a matter of fact, that the 43d Regt., now in New Brunswick, is ordered to Canada; the 35th, now stationed in this Province, is ordered to New Brunswick, and there to hold itself in readiness to follow the 43d if occasion require it; and the — Regt. now in Upper Canada, are under orders for Montreal. All this looks warlike enough, and may prove so in reality. We would like that some of our exchange papers in Canada, would give us a list of the strength of Her Majesty's forces in Lower Canada. We will then be able to form some estimate of the expense of governing a colony in a way repugnant to the will of the people. How much more magnanimous Great Britain would appear in the eyes of surrounding nations, as well as in those of her own subjects, would she allow herself to say to Lower Canada, "Since we have utterly failed in governing you agreeably to your wishes, and cannot now compromise the dignity of the Crown, by conceding your demands, we will give you the reins into your own hands, and thenceforth will cultivate the most friendly feelings towards you, and wish that every success may attend you."

We refer our readers to some extracts from Canadian papers under the proper head, which will in some measure explain the cause of the late rumors.

Persons wishing to subscribe for the *Press* at the commencement of the new year, will receive the interest on numbers gratis.