

COLONIAL.

Private Correspondent of the Montreal Vindicator.
LONDON, 15th April, 1837.

CANADA MUST BE ORGANIZED! No one can possibly read the debate of last night, without being thoroughly convinced that from this Government she ought to have no hope of justice. Such a hope would be pure delusion. Ministers have shown themselves obstinately determined to rule you with a rod of iron. Your servants are to be encouraged in their insolent bearing. They are to be rendered independent of the people, who in theory they serve, but over whom, in practice, they rule and tyrannize. I repeat, therefore—*Canada must be organized.*

The debate last night took an extremely interesting turn. Interesting to Canada, for the proposal of a plan of pacification, made by Mr Roebuck, and spurned by Ministers, urged on their destruction by their enemies, the Tories; interesting to Englishmen, for the clear and unequivocal light in which it placed the Whig faction.

Mr Roebuck, as you will receive by the papers which I send herewith, brought forward a plan for the final arrangement of the disputes, which appears to me ample. The chief feature of the plan is, the abolition of the Council. The council has been condemned by every body—Commissioners, Ministers, Members of Parliament, the Press, in short, by all except by the members of the Council and their friends. On this general condemnation, coupled with the declaration of the fourth resolution against an elective Council, it was fair to conclude that reasonable beings such as ministers pretend to be, would not object to allow the said Council to go by the board. But it seems that this was calculating on too much. Reason is not a Ministerial attribute; and Lord John, after condemning the present Council, and declaring against an elective Council ends by rejecting the only plan left. Lord John reminds me of the most ultra of all ultra Radicals, who declared he was for "no nothing."

The next feature of Mr Roebuck's plan was, that the Governor should choose his own Council of ten, on arriving in the province. The Council to have the power of revising and amending Bills, but *not of rejecting them.* For the final decision, the Governor alone was not to be made responsible. "Oh," says an objector—"but how is the Governor, on arrival, to know how to 'choose.'" The answer is clear and simple; the value of his choice would be tested by the facility or difficulty of carrying on the government. If things should go on smoothly, he might be certain that he had chosen well. If difficulties arose, he might be equally sure that his choice was wrong. The Governor, being a person of what the colonists delight to call "British feelings and British habits," would soon step into the "British" practice of taking the opinion of the Commons, and the facility of transacting business with them as a perfect and infallible test of the goodness of choice, and thus matters would go on smoothly as far as the Assembly and Council should be concerned. Then as to the veto on Bills. The Governor is now backed by a faction, in rejecting and reserving Bills. Under Mr Roebuck's plan, he would alone be responsible; and I feel convinced that the exercise of his responsibility would be but seldom resorted to. He would feel that the Assembly could have no interest, apart from the interest of the people; and he would accordingly permit his own actions to be guided by the most correct and proper feeling.

The other proposal was only an extension of the plan of Lord John; namely, the establishment of a species of Congress of delegates for the several colonies, to meet—no

matter where—and to take cognizance of all matters in which the colonies had a common interest. It is quite clear that no matter of a purely local nature should be submitted to this body. Lord John talked of handing over this and that matter to the "Committee," as he called it. Now it appears to me that the only safe principle is, that all matters should be retained by the local legislatures, which are expressly given up to Congress by the *sovereign* sovereign colonies. I use the word *sovereign*, advisedly,—not merely in reference to the question of monarchy or democracy—but as expressing the body or bodies in which the sovereign legislative power really resides.

GREAT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—If we were to rely on the produce of those rum duties, which had already decreased one half, for the maintenance of government in Lower Canada, and were to come to an open rupture with the Assembly, the result would be that the people would oppose us, not by insurrectionary movements, but by abstinance and non-consumption, and WOULD BE ABLE TO DEPRIVE US OF ALL POWER OF CARRYING ON THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION."

This avowal, which we extract from Lord John Russell's speech of the 14th April, as reported in the *Times* of the following morning, ought to suffice to stimulate every man, wife, and woman too, who pretends to love Canada, and to feel for the insults with which she is about to be overwhelmed, to wage open and steady war against the Revenue. Henceforward, it ought to form the essence of the Canada Reformers' Creed and Religion, to shun Rum, Brandy, Gin and Wine, as he would the plague spot or poison, and not to use Tea or Tobacco, unless smuggled. The safety of the country depends on the extent of the sacrifices which we shall now make. When we reflect how much the late English colonies on this continent achieved by non-consumption; when we remember how much Ireland has done against tithes by passive resistance, not a doubt remains but we too shall succeed against tyrants, if we be but unanimous and unflinching. From this day forward, then, "war to the knife" against the Revenue must be our motto. Let every man bear in mind Lord John Russell's avowal, that "by abstinance and non-consumption" we shall be able to deprive our oppressors of all means of carrying on the colonial administration. Whoever allows a drop of the cursed liquor which pays duty to enter inside his lips henceforward, is no Reformer. Whoever, on the other hand, encourages domestic manufactures, and smuggling, will be considered a good friend to the country. We hope our brethren in Upper-Canada will give us a hint.—*Mon. Vindicator*

THE MOVEMENT.—It will be seen by an advertisement in our columns to-day, that the populous and wealthy County of *St. Hyacinthe* is coming forward to hurl its defiance at Lord John Russell and his notorious Resolutions. The men of *St. Hyacinthe* are proverbial for their love of Country and of liberty, and the position they now take is only such as was expected from them.

In addition to the above, it gives us unfeigned pleasure to learn that the patriotic County of *Chambly* is preparing also to take the field. The meeting of that County is, we understand, fixed for the 4th of next month. Men of Canada, organize your forces, and down with the Revenue!

If we are to judge from a paragraph in the last *Quebec Canadian*, we should incline to believe *que la débêtie aura bientôt lieu la bas.* Mensu us are, it seems, taken to have a meeting, in the first place, of notables, and afterwards a general meeting. We trust the re-

sult may be such as becomes the times, and will meet with general approbation. When our vital liberties are in question, we should not differ about details.—*Montreal Vindicator.*

Extract of a Letter dated, Quebec, May 27, 1837.—"We are in an extraordinary predicament here just now, in consequence of the difficulties in the monetary world which had their commencement in the United States. All our Banks have suspended cash payments, and people are waiting, with the most feverish anxiety, the results of the commotion, which threatens destruction far and wide."

The Banks of Upper Canada have come to the determination of responding their Notes in specie as long as their means will enable them to do so.—*Halifax Gazette.*

St. JOHN, May 30.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—On Saturday last, Messrs. Joseph Brothers, in the 26th year of his age, and Jacob Brothers, in his 24th year, both sons of the late Mr Joseph Brothers, of Carleton, started from the shore at that place for this city, with a boat load of pickled fish, in barrels. The freshest being strong, they rowed the boat well into the middle of the river, for the purpose of avoiding the abutments of the Bridge erecting across the Rivor, but the tide running with great strength, and the boat being deep and rather difficult to manage, it was carried with much force against the abutment of the Bridge on the Carleton side, stove and sunk, and truly melancholy to state, the young Brothers were both drowned before assistance could reach them.—They were very industrious and worthy young men, and gave much promise of being highly useful members of society; but have thus in their youth, and in full vigor, been suddenly cut off from among the living, and from the bosom of their family and friends, who will long regret their loss.—Their bodies have not yet been found.—*Observer.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1837.

DELICACY OF FEELING.—Some of our Subscribers, who have never paid us any thing, we hear, have taken offence at our sending them their accounts. We think it would be more becoming in them to leave this for us to do.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENTS IN LOWER CANADA.—The Lower Canada Papers are filled with accounts of great public meetings, which have been held in almost every county in the Province, at which Resolutions, similar to those we published last week, have been passed. Lord John Russell's coercion Resolutions, will thus be completely frustrated. We will look with no ordinary anxiety for the next ministerial measures. Quebec, the stronghold of Lower Canada toryism, nobly responded to the popular cause on the 4th instant. The tory papers themselves admit, that there was a numerous meeting, and that some very strong resolutions were passed. A little time will convince the Imperial Parliament, that the reasonable demands of the Colonists must be granted, or their allegiance secured by the operation of British bayonets. This much is certain, that the Government cannot be carried on under the present arrangements.

P. E. ISLAND.—By an order of the acting Governor and the Council of P. E. Island, Oats are no longer subject to the restrictions of the Embargo Act, recently passed at that place.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Sir J. Harvey, late Governor of P. E. Island, assumed the Government of New Brunswick on the first instant. His Excellency has,