

From the Correspondent and Advocate.

TORONTO, (U. C.) December 3.

We have devoted a considerable portion of this impression to the proceedings of the Legislature of the Sister Province, which cannot fail to be interesting to the great majority of our readers. At the present critical juncture every step they take must be viewed by Upper Canada with the most intense anxiety. The struggle in which they are engaged is our struggle also. The opponents they have to contend with, are those who live in idle luxury on the country's misfortunes. We have with this people an identity of interest, which cannot fail to excite within us a community of feeling, and the same fixedness of determination, which is carrying them on to victory over the most odious system of misgovernment that could possibly disgrace any age or country.—Favoritism and corruption have with us as with them, been the distinguishing feature of almost every successive administration and have in latter times advanced to such a degree of open profligacy as to endanger the snapping of the cords that bind our affections to the mother country, which unfortunately are already stretched to the utmost point of tension. We cannot therefore view their interesting position with indifference. We must participate in their destiny whether it be victory or protracted humiliation.

To divert the public mind from this all-important subject the basest stratagems are made use of. The stale shout of "sedition and disloyalty" is raised against men, who in the most critical period of the Canadas, profusely shed their blood to preserve British Supremacy from foreign invasion, without any other hope of reward, than the ennobling one to be derived from the consciousness of the faithful discharge of their duty to their Sovereign and their country, merely because they have the manliness to protest against their violated rights, and are seeking in a constitutional manner to shake off the galling weight of official turpitude, insolence, and misrule, which has reduced them to a deplorable and almost unendurable state of vassalage. Every man who ventures to raise his voice in their defence, is immediately assailed by the most opprobrious and virulent abuse, and taxed with disaffection, without one solitary attempt to prove its existence. But this ceases to be a matter of surprise, when we reflect, how natural it is that men long accustomed to lord it over the people with high and haughty disdain and to usurp to themselves (without pretension to superiority in education or intellectual endowments) every office of honor & emolument in the colonies, should raise the alarm, when the slightest encroachment is attempted on what they delight to consider their "vested rights." The vast power and patronage of both governments have been for a long series of years in the undisturbed possession of these men, and by them have been turned to their own private advantage, (as if they had been their private inheritance,) without any regard to the public welfare.—What are the rights of the people in the scale of their perverted judgment?—The people!—whom they have invariably regarded as little better than serfs, with out intellect or pretension to interfere in the management of their own concerns or title to aspire to the equal privileges secured to the subject under every well regulated government. No wonder then, that they should resist every encroachment on their iniquitous usurpations, and that the venal press of both Provinces, hired into their degrading service, should pour out its filthiest venom on all who venture to think that the system productive of so much evil and injustice loudly demands a radical revision.

The Tories in both Provinces are firmly uni-

ted in guarding and protecting from innovation the existing system of deception and plunder. The reformers should imitate them in their union and not be diverted from their purpose by flattery or intimidation. The Tories of this Province exert every energy of which they are capable—they spare no expense to sustain their brethren of the sister Province in their hostility to the introduction of cheap, economical and impartial government, (not from any principle of honour, for honour could find no place in such a confederacy of turpitude, but because they clearly see, that if the guilty monster Toryism at whose unhallowed shrine they offer the free holocaust of every fine and ennobling sentiment, sustain a defeat in any one of the Provinces of British America, its fate is inevitably sealed forever in all;) and at the same time, by every species of deception and misrepresentation they would divide the affections of reformers and paralyze their energies that they may perpetuate their degradation, and thereby secure a little longer their own title to public plunder.

But for the peace and happiness of the Colonies, we hope, their stratagems will not succeed. Beneath the surface of their appeals and professions, ordinary sagacity may distinguish the hollow duplicity that can accommodate itself to every discrepant variety of circumstances, and the mean, selfish ambition that is the secret spring of all their actions.

Look, for instance, to the cry raised by these *vigilant guardians* of the public treasury against the vote of the L. C. Assembly for paying the disbursements of their agent in London. They call it a barefaced robbery! According to their notions of right and wrong it is a robbery that the people should vote a few hundred pounds to their Agent, out of their own pockets, for services which they recognise as faithfully and judiciously rendered but it is no robbery that the sons and daughters of a mushroom aristocracy should be quartered on a reluctant people, and enabled to live at their expense in lazy indolence and dissipation:—it is no robbery that the Northumbrian baronet (Smith) should be paid as the Tory Agent in London, some £260 or £300 sterling, per annum, which he has enjoyed for many years, and still enjoys, though we have no other account of his services, than that he occasionally walks up and down Bond street!—it is no robbery that thousands should be squandered out of an emaciated treasury, on the various missions to England of Archdeacon Strachan, John Beverley Robinson and Co., to misrepresent the people, and rivet on the country the chains of an ecclesiastical tyranny to which one-seventh of the Province was handed over in fee-simple. All this, and much more than we could crowd within our limits is no robbery!—but when the people's representatives vote the sum of £500 to John Arthur Roebuck, for disbursements and valuable services rendered in promoting the cause of good government, it is, in the language of these immaculate economists, the Tories, a barefaced and scandalous job. Oh, consummate hypocrites!

In conclusion, we recommend the friends of reform in Upper Canada, and their representatives, to keep their eyes steadily fixed on the progress of events in the Lower Province—to emulate the noble example of zeal and patriotism there presented to them, and to resist the dark designing machinations of those who would sow discord between them, in order, if possible, to disappoint the just expectations of both countries.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—From what has lately passed under our observation at the seat of Government in Lower Canada, we have good reason to believe, that the Post Office

Department in British America is likely to be rendered more effective henceforward, than it has been hitherto, and that its surplus revenues, instead of being remitted to England as heretofore, are to be placed under the control of the respective Legislatures for purposes of public utility within the Provinces. There is not a second opinion on the justice and expediency (which is now freely conceded even by His Majesty's Government) of this salutary measure. The only difficulty we anticipate consists in regulating the details of so complicated an office. Some are of opinion that each Province should have its own Postmaster-General, whilst others think that the plan of one principal, with proper deputies, would be more simple and economical, and equally sufficient for every useful purpose. The aliquot share of each Province, derivable from the department, may be ascertained with equal, if not more precision by the latter plan than by the former, whilst the interminable correspondence and confusion of appealing to different independent and detached functionaries in cases of doubt or difficulty would be clearly obviated. But we are not wedded to this opinion, though we are free to confess that it appears to us, the most consonant to reason and usefulness, especially under a general Government. In the States, a nation that we may safely study to emulate at least in prudent and economical management, we find that there is but one Postmaster General, under the general Government, though each of the 24 States has its own independent legislature, and is governed by its own laws. Had they such a cumbrous machinery of 24 Postmasters General instead of one, it would be curious to observe its evolutions.

A committee of the House of Assembly in Lower Canada are now enquiring into the department. We were present during the examination of the Deputy Postmaster General on the first day of the investigation, and from the manner in which it was conducted, as well as from the acknowledged character and ability of the committee, we have no reason to doubt that a satisfactory judgment will be arrived at. We await the result with considerable anxiety.

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