



AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1835.

No. 61.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice start, from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

—Terms as usual.
April 10

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET, BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will, he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the Packet Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS
After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort, and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal-Cove at Noon, on the following days.

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.
And Packages in proportion.

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE.
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.

Harbour Grace,
May 4, 1835.

(From the Novascotian, July 23.)

UNION OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The title of this article must astonish all our readers—nor will their surprise be much diminished, when they have read the few observations which in doubt ann sober sadness we feel it our duty to make at the present moment, in consequence of our having learned through a channel of high respectability, that some communications have actually passed between the Colonial Office and public functionaries in these Colonies, in which the policy and propriety of a union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under one Government have been seriously suggested.—We do not vouch for the accuracy of our information—we cannot trace its source or enter into its particulars—but we are bound to apprise the Provinces that we have every reason to believe that questions have been mooted, and a correspondence set on foot, with a view to this object. If we have been misinformed, and we sincerely hope we have no mischief can result from this announcement—if it be true that such a scheme is in agitation, the sooner the whole population, whose feelings and interests are proposed to be compromised, are apprized of the matter, the better will they be prepared to take such measures as circumstances may appear to demand. If we had not been prepared, by the previous suggestions and enforcement of gross absurdities, for almost anything, we should treat this rumour with credulity and contempt—but when we have seen the whole public lands of a Province handed over to support the profusion of one favourite, and those of a second yielded as a perpetual freehold to another—when we have received lectures from Colonial Secretaries, because we did not augment a Civil list, already too burthensome for our resources—when we have been coerced into a ridiculous settlement of Custom House and Quit rent questions—we must confess, that we hear of such a project as this with some uneasiness and alarm—because we know and feel, that the absurdity of a scheme does not always protect us from its degrading annoyances or forcible execution.

Were it not for this experience, we should scout such a rumour as that which we now gravely present to our readers. It would be sufficient for us that all the feelings, interests, and prejudices of the population to be affected by the change, were hostile—that they in possession of rights which they had never forfeited, and were unwilling to surrender—and Institutions which could not in justice be destroyed, even by a British Parliament, but in consequence of some vast and overwhelming necessity, created by their abuse, and rendering their removal necessary to the interest and safety of the empire. But we have yet to learn that Colonial constitutions can be sacrificed to the advantage of the few, or to suit the whims and caprices of a Secretary of State; and therefore it is that we thus early inform our readers of what we have heard, and have reason to believe; and as this is not a project that should be allowed to ripen in secrecy, until a favourable opportunity arrives for pressing it upon both Provinces, we call upon those possessing any information upon the subject, which can, without a breach of confidence be communicated to the public, to step forward and give to their countrymen the precise character and object of this correspondence.

The question is not now whether it was wise to draw a line through ancient Acadia, and create two Provinces out of one: but whether it is just and politic to attempt to efface that line, and merge into one state a population that has grown up on different sides of it, each portion with their own laws pursuits, and institutions. Perhaps there never were two Provinces having more in common than Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—the people of both, sprung from a similar admixture of American Loyalists and British Emigrants are essentially the same race—and the general resemblance is even heightened by the small remnant of French communities, which in both colonies, main-

tain with their own language, dress and manners a distinct and isolated existence.—If therefore, any great crisis had arrived in which, for their mutual safety or advantage it became imperative upon them to unite their energies and fortunes, there would be no irreconcilable prejudices—no jarring or insurmountable antipathies to overcome.—The natural desire to preserve inviolate what each had created and learned to love, would yield to the sense of common danger—and the institutions which grew out of the union, would not only be strengthened by the characteristics so common to both, but take a strong hold of the affections, from a recollection of the security afforded in periods of difficulty and alarm. It is pleasing to the inhabitants of both Provinces to reflect, that whatever may be their future destiny, there are so many solid grounds for mutual affection and good neighbourhood, and so little to embarrass them in any closer union which circumstances may render it advisable to form.

But while the two Provinces are thus predisposed to a solid friendship, by a common origin and mutual characteristics, they would oppose in every constitutional form, any attempt to destroy their institutions—disturb their peace, and divert their industry from tried and appropriate channels, into others of doubtful advantage. For the good of the Empire of which they form a part, and to which they are upon principle sincerely attached, they would submit to any reasonable sacrifice—for their mutual security they would perhaps merge into one their separate forms of government; but they cannot afford that theorists three thousand miles off, should speculate in politics at their expense—and overturn, in a few crude dispatches, every thing that it has cost them so much labour to rear. We are therefore most anxious that they should be informed as early as possible that rumours of such a design are afloat; in order that the plan, if any such exists, may be traced to its source, and even its parents satisfied of its folly and injustice. There can be no wisdom in disregarding the scheme, until its projectors have become enamoured of it, and until it has grown into strength and proportions that may be troublesome—and there is no loyalty in permitting well meaning and worthy men on the other side of the Atlantic, who either are or may hereafter, be connected with the government, to be deceived as to the feelings and sentiments of the population likely to be affected by such a change.

In almost all the questions which agitate the Colonies from time to time, two parties are engaged—it often happens that an interested and talented minority stands opposed, on particular points, to the great body of the people. But presuming, that in some quarter, this project of a union is entertained, we have no hesitation in saying, that if proposed, it would not meet with the smallest possible fraction of support in either Province. The omnipotence of the British Parliament could doubtless be asserted by force, whether for good or evil in the North American Colonies; but we have no apprehension that such a method of consolidation will be resorted to, and we are satisfied, that it would be utterly impossible for the House of Commons to legislate, or a Colonial Secretary to write, the two Provinces into one. The passive resistance which a free people, attached to their institutions, accustomed to distinct boundaries, and to peculiar currents of social and commercial intercourse, could offer, even without any sacrifice of loyalty and allegiance, to such a project, would assuredly defeat it; but the struggle might give us much trouble and annoyance, and therefore it is that at the very first blush, the scheme should be discountenanced and put down; and that thus early, and perhaps prematurely, we allude to a few of the difficulties, and warn the people on the one side and the government on the other.

A moment's consideration is sufficient to satisfy any man, that to say nothing of feeling and principle, such a change would be hostile to the interests of both Provinces—that it would occasion a direct and positive sacrifice of comfort and property, which would scarcely be justified by the most

brilliant hopes of prospective advantage. A new capital would have to be sought for the 'United Provinces,' and although a splendid city might in after times arise on Fort Lawrence Ridge, or the Tantremer Marsh, in the meantime Halifax and Fredericton would go down. Both might ultimately recover, and realize the convictions of those who believe that, without government expenditure, and the evil habits which it induces, towns prosper better when depending on their own resources; but the present generation would be ruined, without the satisfaction of reflecting that they had suffered from choice, and had averted from their country by their perseverance and fortitude, some greater and impending evil. Every species of property would be subjected to a new valuation, and while a few persons might gain by the fluctuation, the greater mass would assuredly lose; old roads and thoroughfares in both Provinces would be abandoned—the eyes and steps of the people would be turned to a new centre—and in fact such a disruption of old ties and associations would take place as would occasion for half our lives at least, such a social and political chaos, as would render existence comparatively valueless and disgusting. We do not dwell upon this view of the subject—because we believe and hope that it will be altogether unnecessary, and have no desire to play the alarmist further than is rendered imperative by the nature of the trust we hold. Nor shall we point to the means of resistance which would probably be called into action, if any such project were pressed upon the people—but close this notice by entering our protest against the policy and propriety of any persons, connected either with the local or general government, indulging in mere theoretical speculations as to the propriety of new colonial combinations, unless there be some overbearing and tremendous exigency, proving the existing state of things mischievous, and imperatively demanding a change.

It will be well if the people themselves ask for no "organic" changes—indulge in no speculative projects—and seek for no further union among the Provinces, than what springs from good feeling and active commercial pursuits. Hitherto they have not done so, their efforts at resistance to evils which were common to each, have been generally conducted without any combination—they have sympathized with each other in various trials, but have seldom if ever gone even the length of public consultation and advice. Whatever arguments are furnished by the unsettled aspect of Lower Canada, to warrant speculations on the propriety of unions in that quarter, none such can be drawn from the condition of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Each has its own local disputes and difficulties—and has perhaps, as colonies have ever had, some moot points with the maternal government. But peace reigns within their borders, and there is no common danger menacing from without, which would seem to render a union necessary.—Why then set on foot enquiry and correspondence—why excite alarm, by the most remote encouragement to the idea that such a project was seriously entertained?

We deny the right of the maternal Government to destroy two colonial institutions unless they have been forfeited by some gross infringement of public liberty—or have in their working been found mischievous and inefficient—disturbing the prosperity of the empire, and oppressing the people whom they mean to defend. Have those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick become so obnoxious? do they present abuses so formidable that they can only be cured by a revolution, in which though no blood might be shed, the peace and prosperity of half a century would surely be sacrificed? If we choose to take our constitutions to the doors of the colonial office, and surrender them of our own accord, then it will be time enough for the Secretary to frame another; but until we do, it would be unjust and unwise to subject loyal and peaceful colonies to the operation of crude political experiments; or to disturb them by even a suggestion that such projects had been for a