

ponement of the bill is indescribable. He is not only agonized in the day, but admits that it preys so heavily on his feelings, he loses his rest at night. He intends proceeding with the petition to England. We should feel gratified to hear him and Sir James, whom he intends to wait upon, in conversation. He says all his misery is owing to the intermeddling disposition of the latter.

We were obliged to meet in private, as the opponents of the measure in this quarter are ten to one. However, we shall devise means to swell the signatures. Copies of the necessary resolutions and petitions, have been forwarded to our friends. Desire them to call upon the friends of re-union alone to meet.—Let them not touch upon any of the clauses of the bill.

We remain, dear sir, yours &c

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To those who pay attention to the resolutions passed at the different meetings of the advocates for the union, the great inconsistencies that exist between the opinions of the several meetings, as well even in the resolutions of the same meeting must be obvious; whilst those of the constitutionalists are generally both uniform in principle, and decisive in their condemnation, in toto, of the odious bill, a parliamentary sanction of which, was attempted to be swindled out of the English ministry. In the focus of the faction of swindlers, who tried to put this cheat upon the nation; the central bureau for their undermining cabals,—Montreal,—the resolutions of the junto of unionists, breathe not a word against the many clauses in that bill, which are subversive of every *English* principle of liberty, but in proportion as we recede farther from this festering ulcer that is in the middle of us, the more symptoms may be found of returning health, the proud-flesh, party-coloured like a taitan kilt, subsides, the fetid current of servility is stopped, the exco-riation is less, & bounds seem to be put to the inflammation, by the effective styptics of the generous feelings of liberty, that may be obscured, but can never be smothered, in the bosoms of *Englishmen*. This will be evident upon an inspection of the strings of resolutions already severally published. The Eastern townships, it is true, who have long laboured under real, or supposed, grievances, from the want of courts, roads, and other benefits, which the more populous parts of the province enjoy, and who have been led to believe that their grievances are to be attributed to the prevalence of the French interest in the assembly, have been decisive, and some of them vehement, in approving of the proposed union. Their aid to the cause of the unionists is however, given simply upon the ground that, being in a situation they do not like, they consider change, whatever it may be, as likely to improve that situation. If they