

(conformably with the wish of the Petitioners and the Report of the Surveyor General, dated 8th April, 1834,) as follows, viz:—

Beginning upon the Western shore of the Gut of Causo, at the division line of the Upper and Lower Districts of the County of Sydney, from thence to run South eighty degrees west along said division line six miles and forty chains, thence Southerly to the Goose River Bridge on the Road leading from Manchester to Hunt's Creek at the Gut of Causo, thence down the Stream the several courses of Goose Harbour River to Chedabucto Bay, thence by the several courses of said Bay to the Gut of Causo, and by the Shore thereof to the place of beginning.

QUEBEC, 11th Nov.
ADDRESS

OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

This day at 12 o'clock, the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Council, went up to the Castle of St. Lewis, and presented the following address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief:—

To His Excellency, Archibald, Earl of Gosford, &c.,
May it please your Excellency.

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return to your Excellency our thanks for your Speech from the Throne on opening the present session of the Legislature.

We feel the importance of the circumstances under which your Excellency meets us, amidst difficulties which have arisen in the Province, and of late years produced embarrassment in the administration of the Government, in consequence of the withholding the supplies which are required for the defraying the expenses of the Civil Establishment, and for carrying into effect, of which the due execution affords the surest pledge for the happiness and security of society.

We trust that His Majesty's views, as well as the means he has taken to make enquiries on the spot, may have the effect by making known the true state of things, of facilitating to His Majesty's Government the means of remedying the grievances of which the subjects of His Majesty in this Province may have to complain, and of satisfying their just demands.

It becomes our duty to express our gratitude for the views and intentions, and for the lively solicitude of His Majesty towards this Province, as communicated to us by your Excellency, and of the assurance of the firm determination of Your Excellency to give effect to those wise and generous intentions. The frank declaration of your Excellency can hardly fail to inspire those sentiments of confidence so necessary between the different branches of Government.

We pray your Excellency to accept of our thanks and the expression of our gratitude for the assurances you give us, and for the sentiments as well as principles which you have manifested relating to those objects, particularly with respect to the spirit of impartiality in the instructions received by your Excellency, and for the positive commands contained therein.

We feel it our particular duty to express to your Excellency our satisfaction for what is contained in your Speech, relating to the difference of origin of the inhabitants of this Province respectively, to the distribution of places, to the accumulation and incompatibility of certain offices in the same persons, to the refusal made to the Legislature of documents necessary for the prosecution of its enquiries, to the too frequent reservation of Bills for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure, to the use of both languages generally spoken in this country, of calling on the judges for

extra-judicial opinions on matters that might subsequently come before them for decision, of an interference in the election of the representatives of the people; and we cannot but applaud the views of justice which your Excellency gives us, that you are resolved to afford your co-operation in those measures that may lead to fix the fees in some of the public offices according to just and equitable principles, between the public offices and individuals, to put an end to the complaints relating to certain rules of practice made by the Courts of Law, and to render the proceedings of the superior tribunals more prompt and methodical and less expensive.

We shall thankfully receive the copies of the Despatches which your Excellency proposes to make to us with respect to the Clergy Reserves, and this will be the object of our most serious consideration, as well as the project of all measures that relate to the same.

We have reason to rejoice at the opinion entertained by your Excellency with regard to the inhabitants of the country, of their moral character, and the happy results of their institutions and establishments, as well as the assurance that we shall receive the protection of England with regard to these objects.

We feel that it is by maintaining the public peace and good order, by ensuring an equality of rights to all His Majesty's subjects in this Province without any distinction, that we may indulge the hope of being able to avail ourselves of all our resources, of a fertile soil, a healthy climate, and those advantages of our situation, with relation to commerce and navigation. Union alone can produce this effect—our dissensions would necessarily be the means of paralyzing all our efforts to obtain the same.

We will also give our attention to such useful statutes as have recently expired, and more particularly to the one which your Excellency has mentioned, passed in the fourth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled "An Act to continue for a limited time, and to amend certain Acts therein mentioned relating to the collection of the Revenues at the several inland ports of the Province." We will also give attention to the state of the prisons and their present discipline, and to the expediency of adopting some more efficient measures for repressing crime and preventing its increase in the Province.

Dissensions between Legislative bodies, are not only obstacles to the advancement of the public welfare, but necessarily produce public calamities; we indulge the hope that they will be replaced by feelings of moderation and mutual forbearance, and that we may be able to co-operate for the advancement of the prosperity of the Colony.

To which His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief was pleased to make the following

ANSWER:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

I return you my thanks for this Address.

I trust that the measures which his Majesty has commanded me to adopt, may lead to the most successful results, that dissensions may cease, and good will and harmony be restored.

To the principles and sentiments which I announced at the opening of this session I shall firmly adhere, persuaded that by so doing, I shall best discharge the duties which His Majesty has been pleased to confide to me, and promote the general interests of this community.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 11th Nov. 1835.

The Legislature of this Province has now been in session three weeks. We believe that nothing has been done for forwarding the public

prosperity, excepting the introduction or passing of some old Bills or temporary Acts, expired, in consequence of the Assembly having broken up last year for want of a quorum. Matters connected with politics have, however, been diligently attended to, and things begin to take a more marked character.

The repeated nominations of Mr. ROEBUCK by the Assembly, to represent its views in England, after his published declaration in favor of the establishment of a "pure democracy" in this country, and the declaration of Mr. Speaker PAPINEAU, in debate, of a design "to prepare and advance the people of the Province" in that view, cannot be mistaken.

In the mean time, the first remittance to Mr. Roebuck, of about £1100, stg. is about to be made, out of the public monies of the Province.

It is difficult to conceive that gentlemen commissioned by the King of England, can co-operate in avowed designs for the destruction of his Government and authority in this part of his dominions. Yet that authority must clearly cease, before a pure democracy can be established in this country. It is true that Mr. Papineau pronounces a sort of suspension of arms, for the present. His words, as reported in the *Canadien*, are:—"We shall do nothing to hasten our separation from the Mother Country," excepting to prepare and advance the people for that period."

The allegiance of the subject to the King is not confined to the reigning Sovereign, but also to his successors. How "His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the commons of Lower Canada," could countenance such views, we are at a loss to determine. Some of them surely must not have read, or listened to, the oath of allegiance which was administered to them, before they entered upon their legislative duties—*Quebec Gazette, Nov. 20.*

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1835.

We have been requested to correct a slight inaccuracy which inadvertently got into our last editorial, namely, that in noticing the location of the five Overseers of Poor for this township, we should have stated that one of them resides within a mile and a half of the town. Now altho' this is strictly true, yet in point of fact he is as inaccessible to the poor in town as he would be at seven miles distant—for there is a ferry to pass and repass, which costs one shilling, a thing which is rarely to be found in the poor man's pocket at the period when it becomes necessary for him to visit the Overseers.

In connection with this, we may state that since our last some of the freeholders have called on us and mentioned the case of a lame man who has been for several years past supporting himself by his own industry, without making himself chargeable to the public, but for some time past he has been unhealthy, and chiefly confined to bed; this man when he became unable to work last summer, found means to get across the ferry to see the nearest Overseer and lay his case before him, but to the poor man's dismay he was told that the purse was not kept there, but he would give him a line to the clerk or treasurer at the West River, recommending his case to him, with this document he accordingly re-crossed the ferry, (minus one shilling) and set out for the West River, to which he managed to crawl in two days, but alas! when he reached his destination there, he was told that his case could not be taken into consideration, he had then to crawl back to the town, which cost him other two days of painful travel, when he was admitted into the house of a poor mechanic who is not related to the unfortunate sufferer, but is struggling hard to support a small family, by the labour of his hands. This