

COLONIAL.

FOR CANADIAN EXTRACTS, SEE LAST PAGE.

From the Correspondent & Advocate.

We have returned from our visit to the Lower Province. It has afforded us unmixed pleasure and satisfaction. We found Mr. Speaker Papeau, like Mr. Speaker Bidwell, a polite scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and an enlightened statesman, religiously devoted to the cause of reform. Each is the idol of his country, hated, only, by the few who have been wickedly patronised from Downing Street, in mis-government continued in a degree which can no longer be endured. He is equally distinguished for zeal and prudence, for wisdom and candour; and it is by the association of these great qualities (not always found in the same character) that he has been enabled to accomplish so much, and record his name with immortal honor in the history of his country.—Around this brilliant man we found a host of patriots, forming a constellation of moral and political excellence which would do credit to the meridian of any government in the world. The basest stratagems were used, till the new era of the Gosford administration, to divide and weaken them; but their fidelity and unity, under the most trying circumstances, have elevated them (it must be conceded) above any other representatives in North America.

Out of an assembly of 88 members, 80 are firmly united in their endeavours to reform the corruption of their institutions and to establish a purer system of responsible government; while the remainder (only 8) are identified with the past contempt of the wants and wishes of the people, and the wasteful expenditure of the public resources. This is a transcendent majority.

Our achievements in this Province, although honorable to it, have been less, in proportion to the want of unanimity of action among reformers; but we hope the august example afforded by the sister Provinces will be followed both by the people and their representatives.

By referring to a former number of this paper, containing the answer of the House of Assembly to Lord Gosford's speech, our readers will find embodied the great points to the attainment of which all the energies of the reformers in Lower Canada are powerfully directed. These points are principally,—an elective Legislative Council,—a responsible executive Council,—the control and expenditure by the Provincial Parliament of all the Provincial revenues,—and the non-interference of the ever-changing minister in the Colonial office, 4000 miles off, in the management of our local affairs. Until these points are conceded we cannot possibly enjoy a good government and a prosperous country. Let the same all-important points engage the pursuit of all the North American Colonies; and their speedy attainment is ensured.

Wherever we were known, on our way home, even the farmers would run after us, with two questions invariably put to us,—“What sort of a man is Lord Gosford?—and is the good news true, that Sir John Culborne is recalled?”

Lord Gosford is the very opposite in every point to poor Sir John.—Sir John has the martial gait of a grenadier, and the corresponding anti-civil sentiments of a military commander. He would do well to drill a regiment, enforce military edicts, and try, convict, and punish offenders by a drumhead court-martial, and play, too, a good double game, upon a small scale, against an enemy. But nature never fitted him, and his education, altogether in the field of war, never trained him, either to com-

prehend or administer liberal institutions among a free people.—Lord Gosford on the contrary moves, on all occasions, with the ease and urbanity of an Irish Gentleman. He is both a scholar and a statesman. Instead of hating reformers, he receives them with courtesy, regards their exertions with respect, and endeavours in every possible manner to acquire a knowledge of the wants and wishes of the people over whom he has been appointed to rule. There is an openness and candour in his countenance and manner, which made every one we met, that saw him, declare,—“his hands may be tied by his instructions, but he is an honest man.”—It is some comfort for reformers to know, that while they are treated with indignity by a Lieutenant Governor they are graciously recognised by his superior in rank, intellect, and principles, the Governor General. He is so naturally endowed with greatness, and is so conscious of deserving, and therefore receiving the good will of the people, that upon opening the present session, he would not allow their cheers to be drowned by that cannonading, which is music to Sir John, and may serve to deafen for him on such an occasion, the murmurs and groans of an ill-governed and therefore dissatisfied population.

ST. JOHN, N. B. Jany. 5, 1836.

Extract of a letter from the Aina Insurance Office, Hartford, Connecticut, dated 23d Dec. to the agent in this City:—“There has been an awful conflagration in New York, and many of the Insurance Companies have failed. Our contiguity to that City will naturally lead our friends to enquire how we are affected by it. I am happy to have it in my power to inform you that our loss cannot exceed ten thousand dollars. We had but four risks in the City. We have thus day a sound capital of \$200,000, and a surplus of \$50,000.”

We are informed that the “Protection Insurance Company” at Hartford, Conn., is free from any loss by the late fire at New York.

C M B B E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 13, 1836.

Our English dates by way of the U. States are down to the 11th of November inclusive. War between France and the United States appears probable.

We beg to call the attention of our Representatives to a late Imperial Act, regulating the Merchant Seamen's service, the Legislature of Lower Canada are now passing a Bill founded on the principles of this Act, rendering more plain and easy the Law regulating the recovery of seamen's wages. The Press of New Brunswick has recommended a similar measure to the Legislature of that Province, and as this is a maritime country, and our present Laws not suited to the spirit of the new Act, we should like to hear that a Committee of our House of Assembly were appointed at an early day to examine the subject and report what alterations are necessary.

SCIENCE OF ROAD MAKING.—At the particular request of the Literary Society of this place, we have devoted a portion of this and the next number of the BEE to the insertion of copious Extracts from Mr. CHERAR'S Essay on Road Making. To those who are interested in this science, we think it will be valuable, more particularly as we do not recollect to have seen any thing of the kind published in the Province before. If we could have commanded the means of illustrating it with sketches and Diagrams, as was done in the delivery we could have rendered it much more interesting. As it is, we can safely recommend it to the attentive perusal of all our road makers.

DOINGS IN CANADA.—This week, and for some weeks past, we have given rather long extracts from the Canadian papers both on the tory and reform sides. The tone in which these papers speak cannot be mistaken. We cannot conceal our apprehensions, that the present political strife is fast leading to something of a more sanguinary nature. The cause of the overwhelming French majority of Lower Canada is the cause of all the numerous Reformers in the Upper Province, while the tories in both Provinces are identified in their interests.

As there is a probability that at no distant period the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces, may be called upon to interfere in the affairs of our neighbours, it behoves every man to inform himself thoroughly as to the nature of their quarrels, that he may be prepared under every emergency, to act his part well.

In addition to what is inserted in our other columns, we copy the following from the Quebec Gazette of the 25th December:

“The Montreal Vindicator of Friday last has assailed us with “our secret yearnings” for “blood; HUMAN BLOOD,” and says it is vain for us “to breathe the words of peace.” These expressions are somewhat metaphysical; they appear as indicating an innate propensity for blood,” &c. Now, this is misrepresenting us very much, maugre this Montreal Magician can dive into Quebec consciences. We shall tell him what our real opinion is on this subject.—If, between the choice of a national democracy, such as we are threatened with, and fidelity to England and the support of the existing Laws and Constitution, we are forced to take a stand, the hard necessity of shedding blood will, very certainly, not prevent every loyal and honorable English subject, in this and the adjoining Colonies, to do so as an obligation, and in that sense, and in that sense only, we shall willingly become a party to resistance. This is an opinion founded upon reason, and on precedents in history, and the Englishman who would part with his ancient rights, to become the tool of traitors to their King and country, and who did not resort to ultimate means of defence, would deserve the gallows.

The writer had before said “the patriots never called on their friends to have recourse to physical resistance.” This is a falsehood. Several attempts of this kind were made, with but little success, and the menace of physical resistance was in their mouths and those of their agents in London, five hundred times.

We are sorry to find that adventurers, without any influence as to “blood” among their constituents, as the leaders of the patriots are, should have succeeded in imposing, by means of this very description, on an English Ministry, backed nearly by twice their population in the adjoining colonies. They should have put down the puppets, the moment they uttered a word against the Constitution;—and if this be not done soon, and if they are not limited to fixed principles in their actions, consistent with the English system: England will not soon forget it. The industry, property and rights of British subjects in these Provinces, cannot, and shall not, be the plaything of men who have no other object than to get place and power, and to live at the expense of others' labour. America is wide and free, and justice shall prevail in it, against even the power of England, if that honest nation is a gain deceived.”

A Correspondent in the same paper writes as follows:—

“And where, then, is the faith of England—where her hitherto untarnished honor? She has taken men from their various walks in life,—she has covenanted with them to be her officers,—she has agreed to the price