

look for the improving consequences of the spread of information—upon them, in due time, the change will be perceptible. His lordship's address was of an elaborate and interesting character, and well deserved the vote of thanks which was bestowed upon it.

INDIA.—Madras papers to January 15th, received by the *True Briton*, state, of the Goomsor war, that affairs were not proceeding very favourably or rapidly. The troops (December 30) had been above the Ghauts more than five weeks, and two only (Bolar Sing and Soomah Sing) of the five proclaimed rebel chiefs had been taken. Other accounts calculated on a speedy termination of the warfare. The Bombay government had issued a notice (December 29), announcing that the Company's steamer *Hugh Lindsay* would proceed to Suez on January 18, and that an overland dispatch would be forwarded by such conveyance. The *Bombay Courier* of December 21, says that it was with considerable difficulty that the arrangements for the forwarding of this steamer could be effected; and it adds, that there had been numerous applications for passages by such means.

GREECE.—There is a question in Greece of farming out the revenue, a company of merchants having offered government 100,000 drachmes more than the receipts of last year. The foreign commerce of Greece is improving, particularly with Turkey. In order to encourage the growing trade with America, the Greek government have put American vessels on the same footing with their own, which, in return, enjoy the same advantages in American ports. The council of state of Athens have just come to a resolution of using the metric system of France.

COLONIAL SOCIETY.—Several Members of Parliament, and other gentlemen, connected

with the Colonies—such as Colonists sojourning in England; persons intending to emigrate; Colonial ship owners and merchants; persons having friends and connexions in the Colonies; owners of property in the Colonies, and holders of Colonial Securities; civil, military, and naval officers, who have served in the Colonies; and, lastly, public men wishing to be less ignorant of Colonial affairs and interests than public men usually are. The qualification for membership is an annual subscription of twenty shillings. The funds of the Society are to be employed in maintaining large and commodious rooms, furnished with a complete Colonial Library, a collection of charts and maps, and a regular supply of newspapers from each Colony. It will be a sort of Colonial Club, or rather, a new and really useful *Colonial Office*! The project is so good, that it can hardly fail of success. A public meeting is contemplated, in order to explain the nature and objects of the Society. Meanwhile, temporary rooms have been taken at No. 53, Parliament Street; where a Provisional Committee, of which Mr Hunt, M. D. is Chairman, sit daily, to afford information on the subject. The Society already comprises about thirty Members of the Legislature.

HOW NECESSARY!—A Yankee M. D. advertises a "corrective," by the use of which, he says, "the propensity to sleep can be obviated entirely."

COLONIAL.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

At an Anti-Coercion Meeting of Inhabitants of the County of Montreal, held on the 15th of May, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, 1. That the Resolutions submitted by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the sixth of March last, in the name of the British Ministry, destroy, *de facto*, the rights and liberties of the People of this Province; rights and liberties which we regard as birth-rights of the British subject, solemnly proclaimed by the Declaratory Act of the 18th Geo. III; that this violation is the more particularly odious, inasmuch as it is accompanied by the acknowledgment of the justice of the complaints of the Country, as far as regards the vicious constitution of the Legislative Council, one of the principal causes which obliged the representation of this Colony to refuse supplies in order to obtain redress of that grievance from whence proceed all the abuses which oppress this Province.

2. That the people of this Province had reason to expect, by the recall of the late Governor-in-Chief, that his successor would pursue a more just, more liberal, and franker policy; that they have been disappointed in that expectation by perceiving that the old system of deception and of intrigue accompanies all the acts of the present administration;—that all that is unjust and atrocious in the plan of Coercion, projected by the British Ministry, is the suggestion of the present Governor, and of his Associates, who representing themselves as missionaries of peace and conciliation, have employed that means only the better to deceive, and who at the very moment that they were making promises of extensive reforms, were soliciting the interference of the Imperial Parliament, in order that it might have recourse to force to rob us of our rights.

3. That when we demanded the intervention of the Imperial Parliament for the good government of this Province, we did so in explaining the manner in which it should grant us the reforms prayed for by the great majority of the People of this Country: that it is not in accordance with European views, or the recommendations of individuals, strangers to the country and its social state, that our political Institutions ought to be changed, but only in accordance with our own wishes and recommendations expressed by our freely-chosen Representatives, who alone are competent to know the wants which they participate in common with us, and to reform those institutions, the direful effects of which they feel as well as we: that we repudiate beforehand, the feeble palliatives which it is pretended to apply to the evils whose source is left untouched; and that we persist in demanding, by the extension of the elective system, Institutions analogous to those of the former New England Colonies, as the only ones which are suitable to our state of Society; which can alone put an end, in Canada, to those odious national distinctions which we abhor, and serve as a basis for good Government therein.

4. That the treacherous policy pursued by Archenbald, Earl of Gosford, conjoined with the tyrannical measures proposed by the ministers, and supported by a Majority in the House of Commons, deprive Colonists of all hope of receiving justice from the Metropolitan Authorities, until men of more just and liberal principles shall have the direction of the Councils of State; that consequently, we beseech our representatives, our fellow citizens in the other Counties of the Province, our Brother Colonists of the neighbouring Pro-

vinces, not to follow any longer the degrading routine of seeking from the King, the Lords, and their Vassals in the House of Commons, that Justice which we expected at their hands only when we knew them not.

5. That under existing circumstances it is urgently necessary to have recourse, in the first instance to some means of draining the source of that revenue of which it is the object of the Ministerial measures to rob us, in order to paralyze the attack aimed against our rights and liberties.

6. That the Revenue which our Oppressors propose unconstitutionally to seize, is raised principally from Rum, Brandy, Wine, Tea, Sugar and Tobacco, regularly imported, and paying import duties at the Custom-Houses; that public and private happiness would be most beneficially promoted by the total abstinence from wines and spirituous liquors, and that we strongly recommend such abstinence to our fellow-citizens; that we recommend, in the next place, those who do not subscribe to total abstinence from these articles, to make use only of such as will be manufactured in the country; and in the third place, as regards such articles as cannot be raised or manufactured in the country, to use those only that shall be smuggled from the United States.

7. That another large portion of the Provincial Revenue is raised from a duty of two and a half per cent on merchandize manufactured in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, paid on their entry at the ports of this Province, and that a large portion of this description of goods, especially Linens, Woollens, and cottons, may be fabricated in this country, or imported from the United States; that we pledge ourselves, and recommend our fellow citizens to use the latter in preference, especially when they are aware that such articles shall be manufactured in this Province or smuggled; that we will encourage particularly the establishment of manufactures in this Province and regard as well-deserving of the country, those who establish or encourage the said manufactures; that we do not adopt these measures through the hatred of the English people whom we respect and thank for the sympathy which they manifest for their oppressed Canadian brethren, but through hatred of those injustices which their aristocracy, Whig and Tory, commits against us, and interest them to break the iron's ceptre of their and our oppressors.

8. That whilst we have nothing to expect from the other side the Atlantic but injustice, we may alleviate it, and perhaps render it entirely innocuous, by cultivating frequent and friendly communications with our happy and industrious Neighbors in the United States of America:—that nothing can better advance the prosperity of the country, than the extension of our Trade with them; and that the Petition wisely adopted by the Reformers of Upper Canada, at a recent date, be proposed for the general acception of the people of this Province, to be presented to the Congress of the free and happy United States of America at its next session.

9. That in case the unconstitutional measures proposed by ministers be adopted, this meeting hopes that the Representation of the country will never degrade itself to such a degree as to sanction such usurpations, by voting supplies, so long as justice will be refused to the country.

10. That the most lively gratitude of the inhabitants of all the British Colonies is due, and the most sincere thanks of this meeting is tendered, to the eloquent and virtuous minority which truly proved, in the House of Commons, that their love of justice embraced the empire in all its extent, and caused