

alone suffice; Lower Canada holds the Key to all those improvements; without her cooperation, the navigation for which nature has done so much—for which this Province has so deeply burdened itself—must remain incomplete and a barrier be opposed to the development of those great natural resources which the hand of Providence has so lavishly bestowed on this country.

With a view to remove all those difficulties; to relieve the financial embarrassments of Upper Canada; to enable her to complete her Public Works; and to develop her agricultural capabilities;—to restore Constitutional Government to Lower Canada; to establish a firm, impartial, and rigorous Government for both, and to unite the people within them in one common feeling of attachment to British Institutions and British Connexion, the Union is desired by Her Majesty's Government; and that measure alone, if based upon just principles, appears adequate to the occasion.

Those principles in the opinion of Her Majesty's advisers are; a just regard to the claims of the Province in adjusting the terms of the Union—the maintenance of the three Estates of the Provincial Legislature;—the settlement of a permanent Civil List for securing the independence of the Judges, and to the Executive Government that freedom of action which is necessary for the Public good;—and the establishment of a system of Local Government adapted to the wants of the people.

It was with great satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government learnt that upon the question of the Union itself, the House of Assembly had pronounced their decided judgment during their last Session, and it will only remain for the Governor General now to invite their assent to the terms upon which it is sought to be effected.—Their decision was indeed accompanied by recommendations to which the Government could not agree, but the Governor General entertains no doubt that under the altered circumstances they will no more be renewed. It will be for the Imperial Parliament guided by their intimate knowledge of Constitutional Law, and, free from the bias of local feelings and interests, to arrange the details of the measure.

The first of the terms of Reunion, to which the Governor General desires the assent of the House of Assembly, is, the equal Representation of each Province in the United Legislature. Considering the amount of the population of Lower Canada, this proposition might seem to place that Province in a less favourable position than Upper Canada. But, under the circumstances in which this Province is placed, with the increasing population to be expected from immigration and having regard to the Commercial and Agricultural enterprise of its inhabitants an equal apportionment of Representation appears desirable.

The second stipulation to be made is the grant of a sufficient Civil List. The propriety of rendering the Judicial Bench independent alike of the Executive and of the Legislature and of furnishing the means of carrying on the indispensable services of the Government, admits of no question, and has been affirmed by the Parliament of Upper Canada as the Acts passed by them for effecting these objects. In determining the amount of the Civil List the House of Assembly may be assured that the Salaries and expenses to be paid from it will be calculated by Her Majesty's Government with a strict regard to economy and the state of the Provincial Finances.

Thirdly, the Governor General is prepared to recommend to Parliament, that so much of the existing debt of Upper Canada as has been contracted for Public Works of a general nature should after the Union, be charged on the joint Revenue of the United Province. Adverting to the nature of the Works for which this debt was contracted, and the advantage which must result from them to Lower Canada, it is not unjust that that Province should bear a proportion of their expenses.

On these principles the Governor General is of opinion that a Reunion of the two Provinces may be effected—equitable and satisfactory in its terms—and beneficial in its results to all classes: He submits them to the consideration of the House of Assembly in the full conviction of their importance, and in the hope that they will receive the assent of that house. Fortified by the expression of their opinion Her Majesty's Government and Parliament will be able at once to apply themselves to the full development of the scheme, and to the consideration of the provisions by which it may be carried into effect with the greatest advantage to the people of both Provinces.

If in the course of their proceedings the House of Assembly should desire any information

which it is in the power of the Governor General to afford, they will find him ready and anxious to communicate with them frankly and fully, and to aid by all the means in his power that settlement on which he firmly believes that the future prosperity and advancement of these Colonies mainly depend.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 16th DEC. 1839

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.—The proceedings in the House of Representatives up to the 7th instant inclusive—we cannot indeed properly say proceedings but the talking—has been productive of nothing, and faction is predominant. The following extracts which we make from correspondence of New York papers, furnish a sad comment upon Republican institutions:—

Washington City, Dec. 6th, 1839.—Whatever may have been my opinion for many days past, in reference to the ultimate issue of affairs in this city; and however sincerely I may have ridiculed the idea of anticipated scenes of violence and outrage within the walls of the Capitol, I am now pretty well satisfied that blood will be shed, and that too, pretty freely, before the difficulties in which the House of Representatives is now involved will be brought to an issue. The excitement each hour increases with delay, and God knows how soon the dagger and stiletto may be put in requisition. Of daggers and pistols, or bowie knives, there is no scarcity in the hall of the House of Representatives!

Dec. 7th 1839.

There is no improvement whatever in the doings of Congress. The Representatives have not advanced a single step to-day towards organization; and until there is a "House" the Senate cannot legislate. Two hours or more of this day's sitting were spent by the meeting, (as Mr. Adams invariably calls the Representatives when he has occasion to address them,) in irregular and desultory conversation upon proposed amendments to the Journal. The acting Clerk, Mr. Garland, seems to be particularly unhappy with his journal. They have had to retouch, and alter, and strike out, and insert several times, during the last two days, in order to make it a true record of the proceedings.

On Saturday the 7th instant the anxiously expected communication from the Governor General, on the subject of the Union, was sent down to both Houses. The views of the Home Government on this subject are lucidly set forth, and it appears to be the prevailing opinion of the Upper Canada press that the measure as proposed would pass both Houses of Legislature. It will be seen on a perusal of the message that the representation of Upper and Lower Canada is proposed to be equal—that so much of the debt of Upper Canada as has been contracted for work of a public nature be charged in the United Province—and that all the terms stipulated for during the preceding session of the Upper Canada Parliament will not be acceded to.

UPPER CANADA.

Yesterday we received Toronto papers of the 9th and 10th instant. The only account of the proceedings of the House of Assembly that we find, is the following in the Commercial Herald of Monday the 9th:—

In the Assembly nothing has been done, beyond the introduction of some bills, only two of which have been considered, viz., A Bill for constituting a Commission to examine Public Accounts, and A Bill to improve the manner of holding County Elections, by taking the Poll at various parts of the County simultaneously, which last has been ordered for a third reading to-day.

Mr. Boulton has given notice that he will bring in a bill to prevent persons having taking up arms during the rebellion, and others connected with the hunter's lodges, or corresponding with traitors, from voting or becoming candidates at elections.

The Patriot of the 10th instant states that the House of Assembly having resolved to afford compensation for reporting its proceedings, it (the Patriot) will be enabled to give the debates at length.

His Excellency the Governor General, we are happy to find, has administered a pretty severe rap on the knuckles to one of the "Responsible" deputations that have been pestering him with their Addresses ever since his arrival in Upper Canada. The Durhamites of the Home District having presented an address couched in the usual terms, received the following reply, which they may digest at their leisure:—

Gentlemen, I have received your address containing copies of resolutions passed at a meeting held some time ago, to prepare an address to Her Majesty. I shall readily comply with your request, but I should consider these resolutions, but I must at the same time express my earnest hope that party differences and party feelings may be laid aside at the present crisis of affairs in this Colony, and that I may receive the co-operation of all Her Majesty's loyal subjects in my endeavors to perfect measures for the future peace and prosperity of the Province.

REMOURS OF WAR.

The Toronto Patriot of the 10th instant has the following, which it is to be hoped will prove another unfounded rumour:—

It is reported that Captain Lindsay, of the Dragon Guards, arrived in this city late last night, with a despatch to the Government from the Falls of Niagara, containing intelligence that this is the day appointed by the "Hunters" for an attack on our frontier. The point of attack has not been named to us.

The Cornwall Observer of the 12th gives some information of the same alarming nature, as follows:—

We understand that a despatch reached town this morning from above, stating that 3,000 brigands were prepared on the American side, for the invasion of this Province. Judging from the two last winters, we have very little reason to doubt the accuracy of the report.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The papers from the Eastern Provinces furnish us with various particulars relative to the "vexed question" of the Boundary Line. A Correspondent of the St. John's Chronicle, under date of Fredericton, Dec. 2, writes the following:—

I have just been informed from good authority, that the Americans have three distinct fortifications or breastworks, capable of containing 1,000 men, erected at the mouth of the Fish River, and a large force daily expected to man them. I believe this information was sent to a gentleman residing here by a person stationed at Temiscouata Lake; the plans of the fortifications, &c. were taken and sent to this place, and subsequently shown to my informant. I suppose that the Governor has also received the same information. It is well known that the Americans have an excellent winter road through the St. John at Fish River, and that Governor Fairfield is pledged to take further possession this winter. In the meantime poor John Bull is gulled by promises and fair speeches, &c. to believe that the America Government is acting with perfect sincerity and good faith.

At a public dinner in St. John, N. B., on St. Andrew's Day, the following was among the toasts given from the Chair:—

The Boundary Question.—An early, amicable, and equitable settlement thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the Treaty of 1783, without any compromise of the honour or integrity of the two great nations.

To this toast Mr. FRATHERSTONAGH, who was one of the public guests, responded, in the following speech:—

Mr. President.—The allusion which you have made to me in the toast which has just been so warmly received, and the distinguished manner in which you have been pleased to receive me at your festival, may appear to give you and the gentlemen present some claim upon me for a passing notice of the official du-

ties in which I have for some time been engaged. Considering how much you are interested in the results, I cannot in courtesy disappoint so reasonable an expectation, and I wish to make some observations, attending nevertheless to limit them by that severe reserve imposed upon me, as respects some essential particulars, by the duty I owe to Her Majesty's Government. (Great applause.) I feel conscious, Gentlemen, that you cannot but respond to that sentiment, and that you would esteem me the less if I preserved inviolate a trust which requires to be guarded in the most sacred manner. With this limitation, Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to address you.

You are all familiar with the history of this Boundary Question, and it must have excited in you, as it has in many others, great surprise that notwithstanding the case has for so many years past been under the consideration of so many able men on both sides, and that it has been referred, with all the evidence they had collected, to one of the most enlightened and honest Sovereigns in Europe, for a decision, by mutual consent, still the parties have not been able to agree, nor the Sovereign Arbitrator to come to a conclusion consistent with the rule laid down in the second article of the Treaty of 1783. Of the able men I have alluded to, two belonged to this Province—one of them the late Judge Chipman, an acute man with high intellectual powers; the other, the present worthy Chief Justice, his son, who is justly revered amongst you for his clear judgment and extensive acquisitions. On the side of the United States there have also been some eminent men employed.—I believe I do not transcend my duty when I state that after a long and careful study of the history of the case, and an examination made with diligence and energy, of the physical geography of the territory in dispute, at all the points essential to investigation, it is my conviction that the failure to bring this grave matter to a final issue is to be entirely attributed to defective information and a fatal embarrassment occasioned by the requirements of the second article of the Treaty of Ghent. The cardinal rules, Gentlemen, of the pursuit of truth in all matters of science, and in all matters connected with the progressive improvement of mankind, is to go from the known to the unknown. But this rule in the second article of the Treaty of Ghent is reversed; we are required to go from the unknown to the known. The second article directs the Boundary betwixt the two countries to begin at the North-West Angle of Nova Scotia, a point which never had any existence and which was never established or set apart by any survey, either of a direct or indirect kind. Its position depends upon the previous ascertainment of two lines, and the point of coincidence between them would, when established, be the point where the North-West Angle would be, and that where the Treaty directs the Boundary to begin. But since neither of those two lines have yet been ascertained, and the point of departure of only one of them agreed upon, it is evident that the North-West Angle of Nova Scotia, which is to be an effect or result proceeding from causes, the inherent power of which we are yet ignorant of, is to this moment a nonentity, and must remain so until the precise direction of the two lines before spoken of is mutually agreed upon and established. This is a sufficient reason why all attempts to bring the dispute to a happy termination hitherto have failed, the words of the Treaty directing us to begin at the end, instead of the beginning, and to pursue the enquiries from the unknown to the known, and Gentlemen, I do not wish to conceal from you who are so much interested in the matter, that the investigations in which I have of late been engaged, have produced results which ought to influence Governments that desire no territorial acquisitions at the expense of justice and the reverence due to Treaties, as I am persuaded is the case with the two Governments now negotiating on this important subject. The defective information it is hoped and believed can be supplied. I say this much because rumour is being busy about the declared intentions of the State of Maine to proceed in taking possession of the whole territory in dispute, without awaiting the peaceful proceedings now in progress betwixt the Federal Government and that of Her Majesty. I do not believe in these rumours.

Go a step further, Mr. the Portland querist, the sale of human beings, the jaw of the republic will traffic—and that, established a paper states to advocate "equality" his office was destroyed, without the written fere with that of the nation.

The following Letter, Clerk of the Peace.

POLICE OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN.—Major donnell has intimated to acquaint you, for the traces, that, from and at the Gates of the Garrison Clock, P. M., and the I have the honor Your most obed

Inspector and Messrs. Perrault & Sons. There will be some of the above measure, of whom we do not for times of actual rebellion us doubtful policy to gates of this city, as being shut in as were The case would of course invasion were the walls would then must say that we think which the gallant Colonel has come, his ill-ad of inconvenience to m is not, as it appears to city for it.

THE PUBLIC

On Monday, the 16th inst. a number of citizens of Quebec met in the House, in conformity with the resolution passed on the 9th instant, the Committee appointed by the meeting held Murray's office. Mr. called to the chair, a pointed Secretary. numerous as that of and consequently unanimity prevailed.

The Chairman has words to the meeting, port of the Committee

That Your Committee which has Mr. Murray's office of communication of the now submitted, and of their views and intentions of the Bye-Laws for

A case of "Swartwout" occurred among our friends. Mr. James Campbell, most "Sub-Treasurer," has decamped from a defaulter to the amount of the Province is well secured for double the amount. Thus the loss will not, public, fall on the people; but we can still station of the Blue No an abominable case of bouts.

We find the following Transcript of Nov. 23 "A creature in the sold his wife in the England, for four shillings was exposed like a beast. —Will the Montreal place this down as a Monarchy?"

We are sure our countrymen in good humor shall therefore reply to We lately read, very United States who married his two children should we propose to the "Beauties of Republic" in the union neither is it lawful in his wife—but persons tries, who transgress

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ACCIDENT.—A private of the 65th Regiment while proceeding to Fort Henry on Friday night last, fell into the Ditch leading to the oulance ground, and was killed.—Kingston Chronicle, Dec. 11th.