

FREDERICTON, N. B. December 21.

Legislative Council Chamber,  
Tuesday, 20th Dec. 1836.

At 12 o'clock precisely, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to command the attendance of the House of Assembly; the House attended accordingly, and his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

In obedience to commands from His Majesty's Government, I have called you together at this unusual, and I fear to many of you inconvenient season of the year, in order to lay before you as I am directed to do, with as little delay as practicable, some important despatches, in answer to the Address of the House of Assembly respecting the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenue—copies of which shall be communicated at an early period.

The arrangements proposed by his Majesty's Government, and which are particularly detailed in these Despatches, involves questions in which the welfare of this Province is materially concerned; and I therefore have to express my hope that you will give to the subject that calm consideration which the importance of the subject demands, and that the result of your deliberations may tend to the advancement and permanent benefit of this rising and happy portion of his Majesty's Dominions.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall direct the Treasurer's accounts and such other papers as may be necessary for your information to be prepared and laid before you, as soon as possible; but as the close of the year is so near at hand, it will perhaps be desirable that they should be made up as usual to that period.

The reports from the Treasurer, up to this time, shew a very satisfactory state of the Revenue.

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

It affords me great satisfaction to observe that the general prosperity of the Province, notwithstanding some temporary check, which it is to be feared it may receive from the deficiency of the crops during the last season, seems to be steadily advancing, and leaves little for me to recommend to your consideration, beyond the provision for the ordinary services of the Province. Some few particulars of minor importance will be communicated by Message during the Session.

From the N. Orleans Echo, Nov 9.

CANADA—In what is now passing in this country we behold one of the most important events that are destined to change the face of a country, and which no human prudence can ward off, inasmuch as its accomplishment is a thing of necessity. A revolution is preparing in Canada. It is known what antipathy has existed between the French population and the administration which was always wholly English. For sometime past, this antipathy has been carried to the last extremes, and this, together with the warmth of the legislative debates, and the acrimony of the unpensioned press, all but too clearly announce that the Canadians are on the eve of reclaiming their rights as a people, and to throw off the yoke of the mother country, or to employ a more correct term, of the speculating country by which

they were bought. A new fault on the part of England has tended to hasten this moment of emancipation. A meeting of the elective chamber had sent an address to the British Government, demanding that the legislative council, or senate, should be chosen by the people, and that the privileges granted to the body of speculators, called the Land Company to which the government had made a cession of a million of acres of land, should be recalled. The refusal of the Cabinet of St. James was a matter of course; but doubtless it had not anticipated the result that was to follow; it had not calculated that such a refusal would be followed by, a refusal in their turn to vote the usual subsidies. It is true that the address of the Canadian deputies was couched in the most submissive terms, and contained the most humble protestations of respect for his Majesty, and assurances of the most unchangeable fidelity; but these softened phrases were not calculated to deceive, and have not deceived any one, it is the language by which the commencement of every revolution is marked: things as yet being in a state of indecision, they leave open room for an excuse, which, however, will avail nothing after a defeat, inasmuch as the conqueror is fully aware that he has been respected only because he was too strong to be trampled down. This rigmorole of devotedness and loyalty has so far passed into a habit. \* \*

But a fact not less remarkable in the late events in Canada, is the blindness and infatuation which can lead to the conclusion, that governments can be transmitted from one hand to another in the same manner as in families a hysterical recollection is transmitted from father to son. For instance, in the memorial addressed by the Canadians to the British Government, there were two points very distinct from each other, the nomination of senators by the people—a question purely of a political nature, and the abolition of a company of speculators—which touching only on private interests might with a little address have been adjusted. The English Cabinet ought to have known that the situation of the Canadas rendered such a refusal as it has made, highly impolitic. This second measure would have counterbalanced the first, and no one would have dreamed of refusing the subsidies. But no; this unwise and unskilful cabinet, instead of adroitly weighing one interest against another, has mingled them up in one and the same proscription. The consequences will be that the same blind fury and infatuation, that hastened the great American revolution will indubitably lead to the same results now—the separation of the colony from the mother country. England will send forth her armed masses to fall before the Canadian bayonet, as they formerly did before the address and cool patriotism of a Washington; for in Canada as heretofore in America, there are two things that are invincible—the will of the people and the march of time.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following is the conclusion of an article in the Newfoundland Patriot on the close of the late Election at St. Johns:

The Poll closed at four o'clock, the whole day having been occupied by the speeches of the popular Candidates, and by the Tories endeavouring to obtain a hearing.

But the thing ended not here. We have now to record a gross outrage upon the public peace committed under colour of Law. To preserve the peace of a Whig District no less than some one hundred and fifty to two hundred Tory special Constables had been sworn in—scarcely a man in town known to profess liberal principles but was studiously passed over, and clubs were put into the hands of every man who was known to possess sentiments contrary

to the great body of the population: the result of course could not but be anticipated—several of these "brief authority" gentlemen were personally insulted, others disarmed and maltreated; and the consequence would have been serious, had not the popular Candidates used their utmost endeavours to subdue the growing excitement; they however proved successful, and things were about to close in peace for the night, when suddenly our streets resounded to the measured tramp of a military force! Good God! we exclaimed, can this be possible! can our rulers be so blood thirsty or so ignorant, as again to try the experiment of pouring their armed mercenaries into the midst of the people in support of principles they detest! But so it was! During the whole of that night our streets were occupied by the military, and peaceable citizens were insulted and public thoroughfares stopped by the soldiery, and several individuals—one to our own knowledge—pierced by their bayonets, while on their way to their business or their homes!

Tuesday morning came. The hustings and neighbourhood were occupied as on the day before; but the flush of indignation crimsoned the faces of the populace, when looking in the direction of the heights where fort Townshend is situated, they observed several pieces of artillery planted ready to yawn death and destruction upon them from their open mouths! Nothing daunted, however, by this attempt at intimidation, from head quarters, the people still shouted, 'down with Toryism,' and the Tories seeing no hope of success, each in succession resigned; and the Election for the district of St John's ended by the Returning Officer declaring, Carson, Kent, and Morris duly elected, amid the deafening cheers of a delighted people.

A triumphal procession was now formed by the whole population; and really the sight was truly grand and imposing. Mr Morris and Dr Carson rode each in his carriage. Mr Kent, dressed in a green silk velvet foraging cap and green silk waistcoat, and carrying an elegant little green banner in his hand, rode on horseback, accompanied by so many equestrians that they appeared like a Regiment of Cavalry led on by a victorious general, and then the immense body of pedestrians, men, women and children that followed in their train, most of whom bore laurel branches in their hands, formed a most beautiful scene, and when they cheered, and waved the branches in their hands, it appeared like a green forest gently agitated by a passing zephyr. Having proceeded through every street in the town and suburbs, they returned to the Mechanics' Hall, and peaceably separated.

In the course of the evening knots of electors were seen standing here and there about the town, and this was sufficient to induce our Magistrates to solicit the aid of the military as they had done on the evening previous, and before night closed in, our streets were again in possession of MARSHALL LAW, and bodies eventually bivouacked in the Court house! the road in front of which no citizen had been suffered to pass from the time the soldiers occupied it, but was rudely thrust off to go another way!

When the glad tidings of the result of the election for this district arrived in Conception Bay, the Towns of Harbour Grace and Carbonear were immediately illuminated.

LANDING

From Brig COMMERCE, Captain DIXON, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8 1 1-4 inches; ANCHORS, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 15 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836. G. GEORGE SMITH