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CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

BLESSED FRUITS OF UPPER CANADA TORIISM. The Receiver General of Upper Canada gives notice in the *Official Gazette* of that Province, that he is prepared to borrow the sum of £927,757 11s 4d, at 6 per cent per annum interest. This said interest amounts to nearly £60,000 a year! and to meet it, not a penny can be spared, says the *Brockville Recorder*, from the ordinary Revenues of the Province. Do the People of Upper Canada comprehend the ruin that their Tory Legislation and Governor are bringing on their heads? If they do not, their "ignorance is bliss," indeed.

TRADE WITH THE STATES.—Mr McKENZIE says that he is not without hope that the effect of the petitions to Congress from Upper Canada will be an order to the Collectors of the customs on the whole Canada line, to grant, in the form of drawback, the whole of the United States sea duties on all articles of foreign growth or manufacture, purchased in the Union for the Canada market. It is probable that this regulation will be acted on immediately.—*Vindicator*.

It is full time that the appointment of members of the Legislative Council be placed in some other hands than that of the Crown local Governors and King's Ministers, who have had the patronage and power of nomination for the last half century, and what has been the result?

The *Courier* of Saturday vows, that "with five or six exceptions," the Legislative Council of this Province is composed of "some official grab-balls, a few old wives, and some weather-cocks."

If the people of the Province were invested with the right of *Electing* members to that branch of the Legislature, things would go very hard with them indeed if they could not make a better selection than the above.—*Vindicator*.

LOWER CANADA.

From the *Liverpool Albion*, March 13.

The political state of Lower Canada occupied the House of Commons during two nights of the past week. Although all history proves, that sooner or later, Colonies pass from under the sway of the mother state, history contains not an instance of the mother spontaneously allowing the daughter to set up for herself. The independence of Colonies has always been the result either of the decrepitude or of the defeat of the mother country. When the independence of Canada shall be established, we know not to which of these causes it will be owing. Of this we are certain, that England never will spontaneously recognise the independence of Canada or of any other of her Colonies. They must seize it for themselves.

From the *Vindicator*, April 14.

The die is cast; the British ministry have resolved to set the seal of degradation and slavery on this Province, and to render it actually, what it was already only in repute—the "INLAND" of NORTH AMERICA.

On the 6th March, Lord JOHN RUSSELL introduced in the House of Commons a series of ten Resolutions on Canada affairs, embodying an atrocious attack on, and violation of, the most important rights belonging to the Colonies. The sum and substance of these resolutions are that the Legislative Council is not to be rendered elective; that the Land Company is to be inviolable,—and lest it should not be sufficiently insulting to the people, thus

summarily to reject their oft-repeated prayers, our oppressors go one step further, and have resolved to dispose of the money of the people of this Province, by a British act of Parliament!

We have commenced the debate which took place on this occasion, in this day's number. Mr LEADER, member for Bridgewater, followed the Home-Secretary with an amendment in favor of an Elective Council. This was opposed by Mr. "Vile Sharper" ROBINSON, Chairman of the Land Company, by Mr P. M. SEWART, and Sir GEO. GREY, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The principal resolutions were ably opposed by Mr O'CONNELL, (whose speech we particularly recommend to the perusal of our countrymen;) by Sir Wm. MOLESWORTH who denounced the ministerial atrocity in no measured terms, and plainly declared that if it were carried, the Canadians were morally bound to rebel. Col. THOMSON followed Sir WILLIAM, also in favor of Canada, and to the gallant Colonel succeeded our indefatigable agent—Mr ROEBUCK,—who spared no pains nor exertion—no argument nor illustration, in order to avert from this ill-treated country the slavery which is prepared for her. Want of space obliges us to postpone the publication of this splendid piece of eloquence until Tuesday, when we shall publish it at length.

The debate was resumed on the 8th March, when Mr HUME raised his voice in defence of our rights. He was opposed by Mr GLADSTONE, (under Secretary to Lord ABERDEEN when Colonial Minister) by Mr LABOUCHERE, by Lord STANLEY, of infamous memory, by Mr SPRING RICE, and Lord HOWICK, and at length the committee divided, when there appeared For Lord JOHN RUSSELL's first resolution, 318
Against it, 56

Majority against "Justice for Canada," 262

The next division was on the fourth resolution when Mr LEADER moved his amendment, which was negatived on the following division:—

For Justice for Canada, 39
Against it, 337

Majority against Justice for Canada, 248

Mr ROEBUCK, seeing that the House was running headlong in its determination to trample down the constitutional rights of the subject in Canada, called on them to postpone the consideration of the remaining resolutions until the evidence of 1834 be printed. Lord SANDON, Tory Member for Liverpool, and Mr. SPRING RICE, opposed the delay, and thereupon Mr HUME moved that the chairman leave the chair.

For Mr HUME's motion, 14
Against it, 176

Majority, 162

A motion was next made that the chairman rise and report progress, but this was also negatived.

Nays, 164
Ayes, 18

Majority against the motion, . 146

The question on the main motion was then put, and the resolutions were finally agreed to on the following division:—

For Coercion for Canada, . . . 144
Against it, 16

Majority against Canadian Rights 128

Progress was thereupon reported, and the Report was ordered to be received on the 9th March, and the House adjourned at a little before three o'clock.

Mr RICE declared, in the course of his

speech on the 8th., that Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Resolutions were to form the ground-work of a bill which would empower the Government to pay away public money of this Province, to the amount of £142,160 14s. 6a., among the office-holders of the Colony.

The attack thus made by the British Ministry and House of Commons on the liberties of the North American Colonies, commences another and more important era in the political history of Lower Canada. A foreign Parliament, in which the people of this Province are not, and cannot be, represented, are determined to dispose of our money, without the consent, and against the will, of those to whom of right it belongs; they have resolved to make another Ireland of this Province. But they will find before many years, to their cost, that they are but making her the *Massachusetts* of the North American Colonies.

During the cruel struggle which to her dishonor, the mother country has permitted her authorities, both Imperial and provincial, to wage against a patient, forbearing, though abused people, the hope was always entertained that justice would be obtained at least from the British Parliament. That hope is now destroyed. The British Ministry and the House of Commons now rank in iniquity on the same level with the degraded and treacherous Colonial office, and the people of Lower Canada are told, in terms not to be misunderstood, that it is idle to look for redress of grievances to the other side of the Atlantic. The Inhabitants of a colony have nothing to expect there but degradation and insult—the people of AMERICA have naught to expect at the hands of aristocratic England, but slavery and chains.

Thus deprived of all justice from the other side of the water; cast off, and rejected, by those in whom they foolishly put their trust, one duty alone now remains for the people of Lower Canada. Let them study the HISTORY of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Therein they will find wisdom, consolation, encouragement. Their British rulers, strong in their brute force, and insolent on account of their numbers, have rejected the lesson which that History teaches. It is for the people to profit by the wisdom which their rulers reject.

England, in 1765, determined to oppress the old Colonies which she then possessed on this Continent. She passed a Stamp Act, on which occasion there were only fifty votes in favor of American liberty in the House of Commons. How did the Americans meet that act of oppression? Did they lie down and patiently brook the insult? No. They were made of sterner stuff. They determined to attack British commerce; not to consume those products which were imported from England or her possessions. They resolved to attack her in her most vulnerable quarter, and force her merchants to become the allies of the colonists, and advocates in defence of American freedom. Combinations and societies were every where formed, to abstain from the consumption of foreign luxuries. The consequence was, that the obnoxious Act was repealed early the following year.

The people of Lower Canada must "go and do likewise," if they wish to preserve their liberties, and hand them down unimpaired to their posterity.

The monies which fill the coffers at Quebec, and which are about to be illegally disposed of by the British Parliament, are collected by duties, on Brandy, Rum, Wines, Tobacco, Tea, and such like articles. The people must abstain from the consumption of these articles. Instead of drinking Brandy or Rum, let them drink home-made Whisky, if they require such like stimulus, and encourage the smuggling of