

ed valuable by the toil that has opened roads, and extended settlements back to the wilderness, have been sold or bestowed, in contempt of our remonstrances, to a Company of speculators living beyond the sea, or partitioned out among official parasites, who have from motives of interest, combined as a faction, to support a corrupt government, inimical to the rights and opposed to the wishes of the people, whilst our fathers, our relations and our brother colonists, are refused, or unable to procure, wild land on which to settle.

Laws, affecting the tenure of lands, inapplicable to the condition of country, and injurious in their operation, have been forced upon us by a foreign Parliament, which in order to favor private and sinister interests, has usurped a power of internal legislation that appertains alone to the Legislature of this Province.

Regulations for the trade of the country, adopted by a foreign Parliament, are enforced without our consent. We are thus confined to certain markets, and are deprived of the power of extending our commerce to all parts of the world when the markets of Britain are unfavourable to our produce, whereby our commercial enterprise is crippled and paralyzed.

The representation of the country has been made a solemn mockery. A corrupt Executive has constantly sought to render our House of Assembly an instrument to decide unalterably the slavery of its constituents, and failing in this wicked design, has rendered its action nugatory by frequent prorogations and dissolutions, and by refusing an assent to laws useful to the people, and passed unanimously by their Representatives.

A Legislative Council, the members of which are nominated by authorities ignorant of the country, residing 3000 miles off, composed mostly of persons who do not sympathize with the country, still exists as an impotent screen between the Governor and the governed, and nullifies all attempts at useful legislation. An Executive Council nominated in the same manner, whose influence has poisoned the mind of each succeeding Governor, remains unchanged, to protect the cumulation of office and abuses that are connected with every public department. A Governor, alike ignorant with his predecessors, and who has become, like each of them an official partisan conducts the government for the benefit of the few, either unmindful of, or determinedly opposed to, the prosperity of the many.

Our grievances have been faithfully and repeatedly urged upon the King and Parliament of the United Kingdom, by the resolutions of primary assemblies, by our Representatives in Parliament assembled, and by the humble petitions of the whole people. We have remonstrated, with all the power of argument, and all the moral force of truth. No remedies have been extended, and last, when the tyranny of those intrusted with power in the Province has increased insufferably from continued impunity, advantage is taken by an ungenerous European State, of a time of general peace, to coerce us into a connivance or approval of our own debasement, by a threat to seize upon our public Revenues with a hand of force, in defiance of natural right, and of every principle of law, policy or justice.

The present degraded position of our country, being the result of three quarters of a century of warm devotion to British connexion, and of mistaken reliance upon British honor, it would be slavish and criminal to confine our resistance hereafter to simple remonstrances. The wicked designs of British authorities have severed all ties of sympathy for an unfeeling mother country. A separation has commenced between parties, which will never be cemented, but which will go on increasing, until one of those sudden, those unforeseen events, that attended the march of time, affords us a fit opportunity for assuming our rank among the Independent Sovereignities of America. Two splendid opportunities have been lost. Let us not be unprepared for the third.

A glorious destiny awaits the Young men of these Colonies. Our fathers have passed a long life of vexation, in daily struggles against every degree of despotism. As they pass from the world, they leave an inheritance improved by their patriotic sacrifices. To us they commit the noble duty of carrying onward their proud designs, which in our day must disfranchise our beloved country from all human authority except that of the bold Democracy residing within its bosom.

With such an invigorating prospect spreading before us, with such a high responsibility resting upon us, it becomes our imperative duty, laying aside the gay follies of youth to betake ourselves to the serious consideration of our country's politics, her wants and her resources, to increase her wealth by encouraging her manufactures and her produce; and to preserve her strength by discontinuing the consumption of articles brought from beyond sea—but, above all, to accustom ourselves to constant sacrifices, and so to curtail our personal expenses, by avoiding excess or superfluity, that we may treasure means for supporting each other in the struggle for life and liberty, in which we must sooner or later be engaged, when the day of glory arrives that will see us emerge from a long dark bondage to the splendor of light and freedom.

WHEREFORE, we the Officers and Managing Committee of the Association of the "SONS OF LIBERTY" in Montreal, in our own names, and on behalf of those whom we represent, pledge ourselves to our abused country, and to each other, that we will devote all our energies, and be prepared to act as circumstances may demand, in order to procure for this province a reformed system of government, based upon the Elective principle; a responsible Executive; the control by the Representative branch of the Legislature, of all public revenues, from whatever source derived; the repeal of all Laws and Charters passed by foreign authority, encroaching upon the rights of the people and their Representatives, especially those relating to the propriety and tenures of land, whether belonging to the public or to individuals; an improved system of selling public lands, whereby those who wish to become actual settlers thereon may be able to do so at a small expense; the abolition of pluralities and irresponsibility of office, and an equality, before the law, for all classes, without distinction of ORIGIN, LANGUAGE or RELIGION; depending on God, and strong in our right, we hereby invite the YOUNG MEN of these Provinces to form Associations in their several localities, for the attainment of good, cheap, responsible Government, and for the security, defence and extension of our common liberties.

[Here followed the Officers' names]

FOREIGN.

DREADFUL STORM IN THE EAST INDIES.—By an overland despatch, which arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, intelligence of a very violent and destructive hurricane, which occurred at Bombay on the 14th of June, has been received. The shipping in the harbor of Bombay suffered severely; more especially the Liverpool vessels. The following details will be read with interest:

"Bombay, 24th June.

"One of the severest gales that has occurred here for the last 46 years commenced on the evening of the 14th inst. On the morning of the 15th, the scene of destruction was displayed. The roaring of the wind and the thunder was truly awful. Large palmira trees six feet in diameter and seventy in height, were torn up by the roots, and hurled down upon the ground with a tremendous crash, many of the houses were completely unroofed and the tiles blown about like chaff of the summer threshing floor. But the most destructive scene was the harbor, where the ravages will be long remembered by the inhabitants and

navies of Bombay. Large vessels of 600 to 1,000 tons were forced from their moorings, and driven high and dry upon the rocks under the walls of the fort. There were 14 vessels altogether on shore; eight of them Liverpool vessels, and out of that eight six of them were condemned—the Richard Walker, the Ranger the Northumberland, the Mary Dagdale, the Great Herwood, and the Briton, all of which (ready for sailing) went on shore and became total wrecks. The loss of European lives was but small, but hundreds of native boats went to the bottom with all hands. There were no less than four vessels from Liverpool this week. —*Liverpool Telegraph.*

PORTUGAL.—The accounts from Lisbon to the 14th Sept. represent the Charterists to be gaining the complete ascendancy in the Portuguese provinces. The general in command of the Government troops before Valencia is stated to have been deserted by all his men, with the exception of two Aides-de-camp and five soldiers, and to have sought refuge in Oporoto. Other defections are announced, and suspicions are entertained by ministers of the fidelity of Baron Bonfim. The Cortes have agreed to commence the discussion of the reform of the constitution at the beginning of the next month; but it is probable, before that time, if these accounts may be depended on, Marshal Saldanha and the Duke of Terceira will relieve them from that trouble.

As the Portuguese Charterists, as they are called, (i. e. the rebels under Saldanha) propose to fight for the young Queen Dona Maria, and her father Don Pedro's charter, they are very politely waiting before the gates of Lisbon for her accouchment before they enter the city. When she is delivered they will deliver the capital, they say, of its oppressors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.

This being the thirtieth anniversary of the accession of Sultan Mahomoud II. to the throne, was celebrated with great rejoicings. The orb of day was welcomed by a salute of one-and-twenty guns from all the ships in the harbour and the fortresses on the Bosphorus, to rouse the slumbering Moslems from their couches, and announce to them that the happy day was at hand. The firing was repeated 5 times in the course of the day; in the evening every part of the city was brilliantly illuminated, and the patrol being withdrawn, the streets, particularly in the Frank quarters, presented scenes of festivity till a very late hour.

The French Chambers, it is expected, will be dissolved by royal ordonnance, to-day.

The new batch of French Peers about to be created will consist of about forty. Among them a few lawyers.

LONDON, October 2.

FRANCE.—Respecting the intended dissolution of the Chambers nothing official has transpired.

The Legitimists of Paris celebrated, by a grand banquet, on Thursday last, the anniversary of the eve of the birth of the Duke of Bordeaux.

M. Dupin, President of the Chamber of Deputies, arrived in Paris on Friday last.

SPAIN.—The Carlists shot 132 soldiers of the British Legion in cold blood, after their surrender at Andoain.

Accounts from Madrid, dated the 23d ult., received on Saturday, stated that the Carlists were "retreating with precipitation." The inhabitants of Madrid were to present themselves within three days, to take the oaths for