

9-ministry of St. Sulpice, within the Seigneurie of Montreal,—what constitution and course of proceeding would be most advantageous for the Executive Council,—what system for the general education of the people,—how the collection and apportionment between the two Provinces of the duties of Customs, levied within the waters of the Saint Lawrence, may be best arranged,—and what principle ought hereafter to be taken as a guide in granting or refusing to companies or associations any powers to be exercised, or privileges or capacities to be enjoyed within the Province, are also questions on which the Commissioners must report to the Crown.

There are still graver matters which have been made the grounds of petition to His Majesty, and respecting which the Commissioners are not precluded from entering into an enquiry. But it would be painful to speak here of dissensions between the two legislative bodies whom I address, or to recapitulate the faults which have been found with the constitution of either body by the other. Let me invite you rather to follow that example of forbearance, moderation, and of mutual respect, which, notwithstanding their differences of opinion, has been recently exhibited by the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament. This moment, as it seems to me, is a great opportunity for good or evil. Let me entreat of you, that it may not be lost or thrown away. Lower Canada is divided by two parties, and each of them appears to be agitated by apprehensions which, I trust are exaggerated. To the Canadians of French origin I would say, do not fear that there is any design to disturb the form of society under which you have so long been contented and prosperous. However different from those of her colonists in other parts of the world, England cannot but admire the social arrangements by which a small number of enterprising colonists has grown into a good, religious, and happy race of agriculturists, remarkable for the domestic virtues, for a cheerful endurance of labour and privations, and for alertness and bravery in war.

There is no thought of breaking up a system which sustains a dense rural population, without the existence of any class of poor. England will protect and foster the benevolent, active and pious priesthood, under whose care, and by whose examples, so much of order, of good conduct and of tranquil bliss is created, preserved and handed down from generation to generation.

Of the British, and especially of the commercial classes I would ask is it possible you should suppose that there can be any design to sacrifice your interests when it is clear to all the world that commerce is one of the main supports to the British system of finance, that without it the wonderful fabric of British power and dominion would crumble into dust, and that it is especially the object and purpose for which at a vast expense the mighty Colonies of England are maintained in every quarter of the globe. Rely upon it that the great and powerful country from whence you have removed yourselves to these shores will not abandon there the policy which has established the prosperity of her people in every other region; and that a Government of which constancy and good faith are the main elements of power, will not fail to sustain in this portion of the empire the spirit of that Constitution which has so long been held out as a boon to its natives, and an inducement to settlers who have embarked in it their enterprise their wealth and their hopes of individual happiness.

In a declaration put forth by many among you, who inhabit this city, I have seen the following objects enumerated: first to obtain for persons of British and Irish origin and others,

His Majesty's subjects labouring under the same privation of common rights, a fair and reasonable proportion of the Representation in the Provincial Assembly. Secondly to obtain such a form in the administration of Justice as may adapt them to the present state of the Province; Thirdly to obtain such a composition of the Executive Council, as may impart to it the efficiency and weight which it ought to possess; Fourthly to resist any appointment of Members of the Legislative Council otherwise than by the Crown, but subject to such regulation as may ensure the appointment of fit persons; Fifthly to use every effort to maintain the connexion of this Colony with the parent state, and Sixthly to assist in preserving and maintaining peace and good order throughout the province, and ensuring the equal rights of His Majesty's subjects of all classes. If these objects are indeed all that are desired by the whole Commercial interest, I trust it will be satisfactory to those who aim at them to know, that there is not one of them which is not strictly within the line of duty of the King's Commissioners to take into consideration, to receive respecting them the fullest evidence and information which may be offered, and finally to submit to our Gracious Sovereign and His Ministers their important and well weighed conclusions.

In the mean while, to the Canadians, both of French and British origin, and every class and description, I would say, consider the blessings you might enjoy, and the favoured situation in which, but for your own dissensions, you would find yourselves to be placed. The offspring of the two foremost nations of mankind, you hold a vast and beautiful country, a fertile soil, a healthy climate; and the noblest river in the world makes your most remote city a port for ships of the sea. Your revenue is triple the amount of your expenditure for the ordinary purposes of Government; you have no direct taxes—no public debt—no poor who require any other aid than the natural impulses of charity. If you extend your views beyond the land in which you dwell, you are joint inheritors of the splendid patrimony of the British Empire, which constitutes you, in the best sense of the term, citizens of the world, and gives you a home on every ocean of the globe. There are two paths open to you. By the one you may advance to the enjoyment of all the advantages which lie in prospect before you; by the other I will not say more than that you will stop short of these, and will engage yourselves and those who have no other object than your prosperity, in darker and more difficult courses.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1835.

We have this day inserted the speech of his Excellency Lord Gosford, at the opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada on the 27th ult., and we think it is a document of the most conciliating tendency. We have not hitherto given utterance to any opinion on the political divisions that have so long agitated our Sister Colony, and created so much ill-feeling; with the scanty information we possess of the nature of their quarrels, we have deemed it most prudent to suspend our opinion till the opening of the Legislature, and till the Commission had made some progress in their investigations; we shall now watch closely the movement of parties, and shall not fail to communicate any thing that may appear interesting to our readers. We observe that on the first day of its sitting, the Assembly named a Committee of seven to draw up an address in answer to his Excellency's Speech, but up to the 3rd inst. they had not reported progress. After a careful perusal of the Speech we feel constrained to say, that if the French majority do

not meet it in the same manly spirit of candour and conciliation, they will give a convincing proof to the world, that they aim at something more than a redress of grievances.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has by Proclamation dated 10th instant, commanded, that Thursday the 26th instant, be kept as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING throughout the Province, for the late abundant harvest, and protection from pestilence.

TIMBER DUTIES—A Meeting of Merchants, Shipowners, and other Inhabitants of St. John, N. B. was held on the 9th instant, for the purpose of petitioning the King and Parliament, against any alteration of the Timber Duties. The Legislative Council and Assembly of that Province, have forwarded petitions for the same object, and the St. John and Quebec papers call on their fellow Colonists to copy, the example. Why is this not attended to in Nova Scotia?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Melville" in our next. "A. Z." is under consideration.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week.

At Mrs Davison's—Messrs. Deliseo, Davison, Coler, Brennan, Costin, McCormick, Owens, Samuels, Mrs. Bagnall and Miss Bagnall.

At the Royal Oak—Mr McCaul, Capt. Brown, Capt. Ritchison and Mr & Mrs Smith.

At Mr. Lorrain's—Dr. McDonald.

DIED.

At the West River, on the 4th inst., Mr. John McDonald, schoolmaster, aged 64—a native of Scotland; On the 12th inst., Mr. John Bogue, of this Town, aged 52.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 12th—Schr. Uniacke, Landres, Miramichi—balla; Exchange, Davison, P E Island—oats.
14th—Brothers, McDonald, Miramichi—fish.
15th—Dapper, Matatal, Tatmagouche—lumber.
16th—Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Merigomish—plank; brig Curtis, Merryman, Boston—flour; Atlantic, Hintzist, New York—corn meal, tobacco, &c.; shal. Fortitude, Cummings, Arisaig—barley.
17th—shal Catherine, Millard, Tatmagouche—lumber; schr. Pictou, Graham, Halifax—general cargo, to W. & L. Ives, R. Dawson, J. Bannerman, and others.

CLEARED.

Nov. 12th—Schr. Perseverance, McDonald, Boston—coals by master.
13th—Brig Spartan, Thurston, Portland—coal by Ross and Primrose; Caroline, Davis, do.—do. do.
14th—Brig Martha, Marner, Portland—coal by Mining Association, Constitution, Brown, Padstow—timber &c. by A. Campbell.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED to their **NEW STORE**, immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of **PRIME GOODS**, will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand. **W. & J. IVES.**
Nov. 18, 1835. if

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, intending shortly to bring their Business to a close, request all persons claiming from the firm of J. Carmichael and Co., to present the same for payment on or before the 31st of December ensuing, and all those indebted to them to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, at their Store, New Glasgow. Such as cannot pay off their amounts, are requested to call and have the same adjusted by the end of the year, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

JAMES CARMICHAEL.
JOHN MCKENZIE.

N. Glasgow, 17th Nov., 1835. if

ALMANACS for 1836 for Sale here.