

affording an outlet to our surplus population, &c. The clear policy then with the whole of these Colonies, which will some day or other become independent, is to "prepare them for independence as quickly and as cheaply as we can."

This is the language of a certain school of politics and economy in the United Kingdom,—the pounds, shillings and pence gentry, who think that nations can be governed and empires held together, by interested motives alone.—They have blotted out of their vocabulary OBLIGATION and DUTY, LAW and JUSTICE, and substituted the word "UTILITY," which means whatever they like. If a sense of national honor and greatness ever returns to their breasts, it is the involuntary invasion of early education and natural sentiment, out of which they have reasoned themselves long ago.

They are, however, but a small portion of the British Nation and Government.—In their hands it would never have attained that rank and power to which it has reached among the nations:—"the dread and envy of them all!"—the tamer of tyrants—the temple of freedom—the seat of science and the arts, and of the virtues which adorn, elevate, and harmonize human society.

We will accept of none of their preparation. We will not be edged out of the empire to which we belong—out of our allegiance to our sovereign—out of the protection which he is bound to give us—out of the honor of the BRITISH NAME, the equality of right which it gives us, and the consideration which it ensures to us throughout the world. The pounds shillings and pence gentry can have no idea of these things: they are neither pounds, shillings, nor pence. They may deride our taste, taunt our ignorance; but we value them above all price. They are the fruits of ages of virtue, of wisdom, and the magnanimous devotion of a whole people to the common weal, which no money can purchase or preserve.

We will have none of their preparation—none of their "immunities" or "exchanges." Have they really fancied that independent freemen in North America are West India Negroes, or South Carolina Nullifiers? We are already settled in the world, and 'set up for ourselves,' as much as the empire of which we form a part is set up for itself. Amidst all our complaints, and we have not been sparing of them, we never complained that we were part of the empire.

The proffered independence of these men we look upon as a little better than a new repetition of the guile which ruined our first parents, and is likely, should it be hearkened to by us, to produce a similar result. "In the day that you shall eat thereof then your eyes shall be opened,

"and you shall be as god," &c.—And they did eat; "and the eyes of both of them were opened, and they knew that they "WERE NAKED."

The same paper says:—"The close of the Session has left the affairs of the country in a worse state than at any time since the House of Assembly was entrusted with the voting of the supplies for the support of Government.

In less than five years after the favorable Report of the Canada Committee of the House of Commons on the Petitions of the Province, and in less than two years after the letter of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, agreeing to all that was asked by the Assembly, the hopes entertained by the friends of peace and of the public prosperity, and Constitutional Government, have completely vanished.

We never for a moment doubted the sincerity of the British Government in the declarations which gave so much satisfaction to the country and its Representative Assembly;—the strong have indeed no temptation to resort to the meanness of deception. Neither do we doubt the sincerity of the public expressions in the province, at the favorable turn the affairs of the country had taken. Yet all parties are now agreed that there is nothing favorable in our present position.

What has given rise to this change? How it happens that positive or implied engagements, made in sincerity, have not been fulfilled, may be a subject of future enquiry. We shall merely at present, refer to the fact, that ever since the House of Assembly departed from the petitions of the people of 1828, and the Report of the Canada Committee, to attack ancient institutions of the country, the established Constitution, and even the existence of another branch of the Legislature, every thing has been going backwards, till we have arrived at our present position, viz. an open rupture between the Governor acting for the King, the Legislative Council and the Assembly—the established Constitution and the most sacred engagements contemned—the most important Bills lost—the Government left without the necessary pecuniary support—and the fire of discord scattered widely and recklessly among the most inflammable prejudices of a peaceable, free, and happy people.

There is certainly room to apprehend, that strangers to the Province, will conclude that our Constitution of Government is not fitted for us, or that we are not fitted for it. One thing we think, however, is certain—that amidst this state of disorganization of the constitutional authorities, the orderly and loyal character of the people will acquire new lustre; and the spirit of peace and mutual good will among the inhabitants of the Province of every description, prove stronger than the spirit of discord.

The Session has lasted from the 15th November last, and during most of the time there has been two sittings of the Assembly a-day. The Laws actually passed are thirty-three, most of them of a purely local nature, or mere continuations or amendments of temporary Statutes, or Bills appropriating money. Three reserved Bills.

We understand there have been before the Assembly during the Session—

Bills of every description	85
Lost in the Assembly or dropt	17
Remaining	68
Brought in twice	6

Four from the Council (two of which passed the assembly) 4

Bills originally sent from Assembly to the Council 62

Returned by the Council without amendment 29

Ditto amended and afterwards agreed to in the Assembly 4

Ditto amended and not agreed to 17

Lost in the Council 12—62

Of the 62 Bills passed the Assembly during the Session—

12 were old Bills already frequently passed by the House.

25 of a purely local character.

14 continuations.

15 chiefly amendment and alterations of temporary Laws, and Bills appropriating money.

No new Bill of any very important character has passed either House this Session. Both Houses concluded their labours by referring their dissensions to the British Government; while the Upper Province, we believe, has complained to the same authority against the whole Government of Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, April 8.—Indications of an early Spring still continue. The winter's snow is disappearing fast; three fourths of the fields are uncovered; the river has been full of floating ice since yesterday, which shews that it is open above. Yesterday flocks of wild pigeons and robins were seen in the vicinity of the city. An open navigation it is expected, will soon give a fresh supply to the market, which has of late been unusually scanty on account of the breaking up of the winter roads. The deficient supply of meat in the Quebec market this season, has been conspicuous by the inferiority of the Cattle Show on Saturday. One butcher gave 160l. for four oxen; and although the price is as high as 71-2d per lb. for beef, a sufficient supply cannot be obtained even at that price.

APRIL 12.—Opening of the Navigation.—The St. Lawrence may be now said to be open for navigation from Lake Ontario to the sea. The ice of Lake St. Peter passed Three Rivers on Wednesday; that which had blocked up the narrows above the mouth of the Claudiere, gave way the night before last, and a day or two will clear the river. Three of the vessels stopt below by the ice last fall have come up.

#### Freehold Estate unincumbered.

F O R S A L E.—That well known and valuable Farm with the Buildings thereon, owned and possessed by John Costin, Lot 49, 6 miles from Charlotte-Town, comprising 285 acres more or less, nearly one third thereof in high cultivation, yields annually 35 tons Marsh Hay, plentifully supplied with streams, spring water, hard and soft wood, &c. &c. &c. bounded on the West by Squaw Bay, where produce may be shipped with facility; and a never-failing supply of manure easily obtained. This Property is well known for its many other superior advantages, which would be superfluous to particularize. Application to the Owner on the Premises.

May 11 1837.