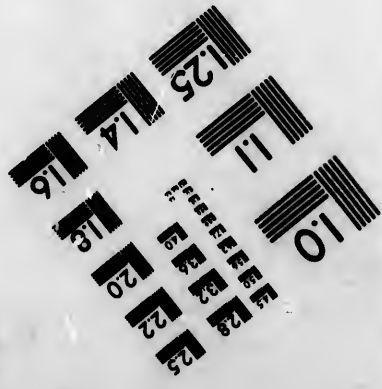
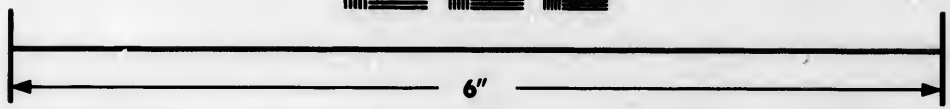
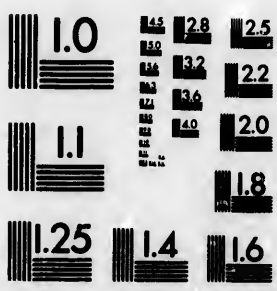


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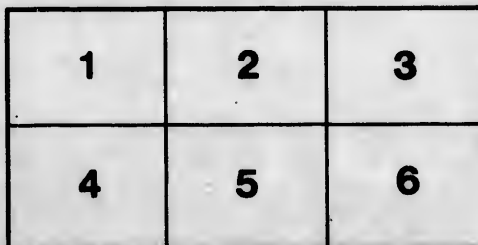
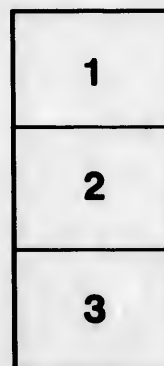
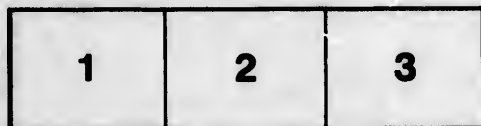
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AN
ALMANAC
 OF
INDEPENDENCE & FREEDOM

FOR THE YEAR

1860;

CONTAINING

A PLEA FOR THE RELIEF OF THE INHABITANTS OF CANADA FROM A STATE OF COLONIAL VASSALAGE OR IRRESPONSIBLE RULE; AND THEIR EARLY ENTRANCE UPON A PROSPEROUS, HAPPY CAREER, AS EDUCATED, SELF-GOVERNED FREEMEN;

TOGETHER WITH

Considerations with reference to the position in which Upper Canada stands toward the American Republic, and a Review of the Proceedings of the Convention which met in Toronto on the Ninth of November, 1859.

BY **WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE,**
 PRINTER.

But cloud not yet too long, industrious train,
 Your solid good with sorrow cursed in vain;
 For less the heart no interest yet so blind
 As that which binds us to our native land? | hearth.
 The deep drawn wish, when children crown our
 To hear the cherub-chorus of their mirth.
 Hush'd by dread that want may o'er unkissed
 Or aerrile misery knit these smiling brows:
 The pride to rear an independent shed,
 And give the lips we love unborrow'd bread;
 To see a world, from shadowy forests won,
 In youthful bosom wedded to the sun;
 To shirt our bosom with harvest widely sown,
 And call the blooming landscape all our own,
 Our children's heritage, in prospect long,
 These are the hopes, high minded hopes and strong
 That beckon England's wanderers o'er the brine,
 To realm where foreign constellations shies.
 The gray-haired swain, his grandchild sporting
 Round.

Shall walk at eve his little empire's bound,
 Survey with pride beyond a monarch's spoil,
 His honest arms 'twas subjugated soil;
 And summing all the blessings God has given,
 Put up his patriarchal prayer to Heaven,
 That when his bones shall here repose in peace,
 The seasons of his love may still increase,
 And o'er a land where His has ample room,
 In health and plenty innocently bloom,
 Delightful land, in wildness ev'n benign,
 The glorious past is ours, the future thine!
 As in a credul Hercules, we trace
 The lines of empire in thine infant face,
 What nations in thy wide horizon's span,
 Shall team on tracks untrod den yet by man!
 Go forth and prosper, then, enrapturing band:
 May He, who in the hollow of His hand
 The ocean holds, and rules the whirlwind's sweep,
 Assuage his wrath, and guide you on the deep!
 CAMPBELL.

The Provinces of Canada may, if they please, separate themselves from the Dominion of Her Majesty, and whenever they please to do so, not a sword will be drawn, not a trigger will be pulled on our part, for the purpose of preventing them.—Times, London, Nov. 29, 1859.

TORONTO:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE COMPILER, AT THE OFFICE OF THE
 WEEKLY MESSAGE, KING STREET EAST.

Three Dollars per Hundred. Single Copies, Five Cents.

First Edition of Ten Thousand.

THE HONOR OF THE CROWN.

Every act of these Governments, whether legislative or executive, is done in the name and by the authority of the Sovereign; hence the honour of the Crown, which it is of the highest importance to the whole Empire to maintain unimpaired, must not be compromised by any injustice or violation of good faith, which it has the power to prevent, being committed by the local authorities.

It is therefore the duty of those by whom the Imperial Government is conducted, and to whom, as the responsible servants of the Crown, its honour is entrusted, to take care that this honour does not suffer by the Sovereign's being made a party to proceedings involving a departure from the most scrupulous justice and faith towards individuals, or towards particular classes of the inhabitants of any of our Colonies."—*Earl Grey's Colonial Policy, Vol. 1, p. 24.*

In 1833, the Finance Committee in Assembly, the Guardians of the Public Purse, in Upper Canada, were, Chairman, the Postmaster of Nelson, then a government contractor; the Collector of Customs at Port Dalhousie and Postmaster at St. Catharines; the Postmaster at Newmarket; the Attorney General; the Solicitor General; Lawyer Sampson; and Wm. Morrial. This was very like to 1866, '67, and '69. One year a dying man was made Chairman, and the Committee never met; another year, the officials, who spent the money, pretended to audit their own receipts and expenditures!

THE CALENDAR is calculated for TORONTO

CYCLES.—Golden Number (or cycle of the moon, period 19 years), 13.—Epect (excess of solar over lunar year), 7.—Solar Cycle (28 years), 21.—Dominical Letters denote Sabbaths, A. G.—Roman Indiction (a cycle of 15 years), 3.—Julian period, 6573.—5620th year since Creation, Jewish account.

TEMPERATURE at TORONTO.—Monthly mean temperature on an average of 19 years, to 1858, inclusive (Fahrenheit's thermometer).—January, 23° 58.—February, 22° 66.—March, 29° 75.—April, 41° 08.—May, 51° 18.—June, 61° 43.—July, 67° 07.—August, 66° 10.—September, 58° 13.—October, 45° 39.—November, 36° 49.—December, 26° 39.—Mean temperature of 1858, 44° 74.

LATITUDE, &c.—Toronto is in latitude 43° 35' 4 North. Longitude, 79° 23' 2 West, or 5 hours, 17 minutes, 33 seconds Slow of Greenwich Time. Elevation above Lake Ontario, 108 feet; above the Sea, 342 feet.

The times of the SUN'S RISING and SETTING are given for the upper limb, and corrected for refraction. The Moon's RISING is given from full to change, and her setting from change to full.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.—The Julian year was 11h. 11s. too long, or a day in 129 years. In Britain 1752, eleven days were omitted—the 3rd of Sept. was called the 14th. To reduce old style into new, from Sept. 1752 to 29 Feb. 1790, add 10 days; from March 1, 1790, to 29 Feb. 1800, add 11 days, and from thence to 1 March 1900, add 12 days.

ABBREVIATIONS.—D. M., Day of Month.—D. W., Day of Week.—D. Y., Day of Year.—Moon R. or S., Moon's rising or setting.

A RIVAL REPUBLIC.

Messrs. GALT, CARTIER, and JOHN ROSS, being then in London, addressed Geo'y. Sir Bulwer Lytton, Oct. 23, 1858, in favor of a rival federation, dependent on Britain, and yet intended as a rival to the United States. This, they did, because Governor Head, with the advice of his Council, had resolved that a discussion of the question by delegates, was desirable. It is quite probable that such a Union would immediately be merged in that of the great republic; but Messrs. Galt & Co. advise the confederation of all the North American colonies, in order "to constitute a dependency of the empire, "valuable in time of peace, and powerful " [against the U. S.] in the event of war, "forever removing the fear that these colonies may ultimately serve to swell the "power of [the U. S.] another nation."

Mr. Galt was earnest for annexation in 1849, as was Mr. Cartier in 1838. Mr. Ross's leanings in '38 were not very different. Mr. McGee in 1856 wanted the Catholic Irish to leave their homes in the U. S. and settle in Canada, so as to give the Pope and Cardinals another Ireland here; with like views he lectured last year in favor of a federal union of all the colonies, as far away as Halifax.

[Extract from Messrs. Galt, Cartier & Ross's letter to Sir E. B. Lytton.]

Very grave difficulties now present themselves in conducting the Government of Canada, in such a manner as to stave due regard to the wishes of its numerous population, * * * Claims are now made on behalf of its [Western Canada's] inhabitants for giving them representation in the Legislature in proportion to their numbers, which claims involving, it is believed, a most serious interference with the principles upon which the Union was based, have been and are strenuously resisted by Lower Canada. The result is shown by an agitation fraught with great danger to the peaceful and harmonious working of our constitutional system, and consequently detrimental to the progress of the Province. * * * The necessity of providing a remedy for a state of things that is yearly becoming worse, and of allaying feelings that are being daily aggravated by the contention of political parties, has impressed the advisers of Her Majesty's representative in Canada, with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with these difficulties as may for ever remove them. * * * They are satisfied that the time has arrived for a constitutional discussion of all means whereby the evils of internal dissension may be avoided in such an important dependency of the Empire as Canada.

[From the Prescott Telegraph, Oct. '40.]

The [annexation] address speaks for itself, and we must confess we never saw so many plain, incontrovertible facts put in so small a compass. They are naked truth: told to us in plain language.

Average Depth of Rain and Melted Snow, each month of 1860, in inches and decimals.—January, 2.813.—February, 2.862.—March, 2.320.—April, 2.736.—May, 3.309.—June, 3.151.—July, 3.334.—August, 2.867.—September, 4.131.—October, 2.746.—November, 3.325.—December, 3.019.

3]

D. C. M.	D. W.
1	SUND
2	Mon
3	Tues
4	Wed
5	Thurs
6	Frida
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8	SUND
9	Mon
10	Tues
11	Wed
12	Thurs
13	Frida
14	Satur
15	SUND
16	Mon
17	Tues
18	Wed
19	Thurs
20	Frida
21	Satur
22	SUND
23	Mon
24	Tues
25	Wed
26	Thurs
27	Frida
28	Satur
29	SUND
30	Mon
31	Tues

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JANUARY, 1860.

(Second Winter Month.)
MOON'S PHASES.— Full Moon, Jan. 8th, 10h. 5m. mor.; Last Quarter, 15th, 1h. 40m. mor.; New Moon, 23d, 6h. 59m. ev.; First Quarter, 30th & 31st, 11h. 43m. ev.

Table with columns: D. of M., Day of Week, D. of Y., Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises. Rows for days 1-31.

EVENTS—JAN. & FEB.

Jan. 1, 1801. Union, Britain with Ireland.
21, 1793. Louis XVI. of France beheaded.
22. Eclipse of Sun (Annual), invisible in Canada.
30, 1649. Charles I. of England, beheaded.— 1689, his son James deposed.
Feb. 6. Eclipse of Moon, visible in Canada, from 6h. 45m. to 11h. 40m. at night.
8, 1649. English nation decree a republic and abolish the House of Lords.— 1849, National Assembly, Rome, proclaim a Republic, which Bonaparte and the Austrians unite to crush.
11, 1732. Washington born.
20, 1855. Joseph Hume died, aged 78.
22, 1848. French nation again decree a republic.
Lord Deane.—On 2nd of May, 1828, in the House of Commons, he declared, that the injustice and oppression of his order in the war of the American revolution, met deserved defeat; that America had justice on its side; that the Canadas when independent world, he hoped, continue their friendship with England.

FEBRUARY, 1860.

(Third Winter Month.)
MOON'S PHASES.— Full Moon Feb. 6th, 9h. 17m. ev.; Last Quarter, 13th, 1h. 33m. ev.; New Moon, 21st, 2h. 31m. ev.; First Quarter, 29th, 2h. 37m. ev.

Table with columns: D. of M., Day of Week, D. of Y., Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises. Rows for days 1-29.

John Ross, and Sec'y, in favor of a British. The United Governor... had reputation by... immediately... but... in order... powerful... of war... these... well the... nation in... 1838. Mr... very dif... wanted the... comes in the... to give the... Ireland here... year in favor... monies, as far... & Ross' letter... at these a... in such a man... of its num... made on be... inhabitants for... in prom... involving, it... erance, with... was based, have... Lower Canada... on fraught with... harmonious work... and consequently... Province. To be... a state of things... allaying feelings... the contention of... advisers of Her... with the import... of dealing with... remove them... the time has ar... of all means... ion may be avoid... of the Empire... Oct. '48.]... for itself, and wa... by plain, inconst... compass. They are... engage.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, DEC. 1859.—At-torney Gen. East (and chief of the ministers) G. E. CARTIER (Lawyer)—Atty. Gen. west, J. A. Macdonald (Lawyer)—Com. Crown Land, P. Vankoughnet (Lawyer!)—Com. Pub. Works, John Ross (Lawyer!)—Minister of AGRICULTURE, John Ross (Lawyer!)—Prov. Secretary, C. Alleyne (Lawyer!)—Postmaster-General, Sid. Smith (Lawyer!)—Minister of Finance, A. T. Galt (Railway Contractor & Land Speculator).—Receiver-General, G. Sherwood (Lawyer!)—Speaker, Legislative Council, N. F. Belleau (Lawyer!).—There is evidently a great dearth of talent in Canada, except among the practising lawyers.—Two Solicitor-Generalships are vacant—usually bestowed on lawyers in exchange for votes and other support in Assembly or Council—mainly sinecures.

Elected, U. C. 12.—do. L. C. 12. Total 54 members, besides their speaker.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—L. C. 65 members.—U. C. 65 members—all elected. H. Smith (Lawyer), Speaker. Last general election was in Dec. '57 and Jan. '58.

CUSTOMS.—R. S. M. Bouchetto, commis-sioner. Collectors, viz: Montreal, T. Boutillier. Toronto, Rob. Spence. Quebec, J. W. Dunscomb. Hamilton, J. Davidson, and 80 others.

EDUCATION.—Superintendent, U. C., Rav-erend Doctor Egerton Ryerson, D. D., methodist church; political wrangler.

BRITISH IMPERIAL OFFICERS.—Viscount Palmerston, M. P., 1st lord of the treasury, and premier. Lord John Russell, M. P., foreign office. Duke of Newcastle, Secre-tary of State for Colonies. Sir E. Head, bart., Governor of Canada.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, DEC. 1859.—Appointed by the Executive 30 members.—

Melting Snow, each... January, 2, 330.—April, 51.—July, 3, 539. 4, 131.—October, member, 3, 019.

MARCH, 1860.
(First Spring Month.)
MOON'S PHASES.— ☉ Full Moon, March 7th, 7h. 35m. mor.; ☌ Last Quarter, 14th, 5h. 51m. mor.; ☌ New Moon, 22nd, 9h. 32m. mor.; ☌ First Quarter, 30th, 1h. 35m. mor.

EVENTS.—MARCH & APRIL
 March 1, St. David.
 17, St. Patrick.
 17, 1780. Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers born.
 23, 1801. Habeas Corpus and right to trial by jury abolished in United Kingdom for 8 years
 25, LADY DAT.
 30, 1798. Ireland proclaimed as being in rebellion.

APRIL, 1860.
Second Spring Month.
MOON'S PHASES.— ☉ Full Moon, April 5th, 4h. 42m. ev.; ☌ Last Quarter, 13th, 5h. 17m. ev.; ☌ New Moon, 21st, 0h. 22m. mor.; ☌ First Quarter, 29th, 9h. 19m. mor.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	D. of Y.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	Thursday	01	6 36 5	4 0	2 22
2	Friday	02	6 34 5	5 0	3 19
3	Saturday	03	6 32 5	5 2	4 06
4	SUNDAY	04	6 31 5	5 3	4 46
5	Monday	05	6 29 5	5 55	Rises
6	Tuesday	06	6 27 5	5 56	5 12
7	Wednesday	07	6 25 5	5 57	0 33
8	Thursday	08	6 24 5	5 58	7 55
9	Friday	09	6 22 5	5 59	9 15
10	Saturday	10	6 20 0	6 0	10 34
11	SUNDAY	11	6 18 0	6 02	11 49
12	Monday	12	6 16 0	6 03	Morn
13	Tuesday	13	6 14 0	6 04	0 57
14	Wednesday	14	6 13 0	6 05	1 57
15	Thursday	15	6 11 0	6 07	2 45
16	Friday	16	6 09 0	6 08	3 25
17	Saturday	17	6 07 0	6 09	3 56
18	SUNDAY	18	6 06 0	6 10	4 32
19	Monday	19	6 05 0	6 12	4 44
20	Tuesday	20	6 03 0	6 13	Sets
21	Wednesday	21	6 00 0	6 14	5 41
22	Thursday	22	5 59 0	6 15	6 43
23	Friday	23	5 57 0	6 16	7 42
24	Saturday	24	5 55 0	6 17	8 52
25	SUNDAY	25	5 53 0	6 19	9 59
26	Monday	26	5 52 0	6 20	11 07
27	Tuesday	27	5 50 0	6 21	Morn
28	Wednesday	28	5 48 0	6 22	0 12
29	Thursday	29	5 46 0	6 24	1 12
30	Friday	30	5 44 0	6 25	2 01
31	Saturday	31	5 42 0	6 26	2 44

April 8. EASTER SUNDAY.
 13, 1797. British Channel Fleet Mutiny.
 14, 1712. England wrests from the Scotch the election of their clergy, and gives it to partizans, favorites, &c.
 16, 1746. Battle of Culloden.
 24, 1690. A Scotch Parliament endows par. schools.
 25, 1599. O. Cromwell born.
 WAR, FRANCE WITH ENGLAND.—The people of the two countries appear to be very hostile, especially those of France. Louis Bonaparte, however, explained at Paris, when he had halted in his career of Italian victories, that he perceived that had he gone on he would have had Europe to contend with. Therefore it is that a war with Britain is postponed. A contest with Europe would be inconvenient to encounter.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	D. of Y.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	SUNDAY	01	5 41 0	6 27	3 17
2	Monday	02	5 39 0	6 28	3 47
3	Tuesday	03	5 37 0	6 29	Rises
4	Wednesday	04	5 35 0	6 31	5 24
5	Thursday	05	5 34 0	6 32	6 44
6	Friday	06	5 31 0	6 33	8 04
7	Saturday	07	5 30 0	6 34	9 24
8	SUNDAY	08	5 28 0	6 35	10 37
9	Monday	09	5 27 0	6 36	11 43
10	Tuesday	10	5 24 0	6 38	Morn
11	Wednesday	11	5 23 0	6 39	0 38
12	Thursday	12	5 22 0	6 40	1 22
13	Friday	13	5 20 0	6 41	1 57
14	Saturday	14	5 18 0	6 43	2 26
15	SUNDAY	15	5 16 0	6 44	2 49
16	Monday	16	5 15 0	6 45	3 10
17	Tuesday	17	5 13 0	6 46	3 29
18	Wednesday	18	5 11 0	6 47	Sets
19	Thursday	19	5 10 0	6 48	5 37
20	Friday	20	5 08 0	6 50	6 42
21	Saturday	21	5 07 0	6 51	7 50
22	SUNDAY	22	5 05 0	6 52	8 58
23	Monday	23	5 04 0	6 53	10 04
24	Tuesday	24	5 02 0	6 54	11 06
25	Wednesday	25	5 00 0	6 56	11 59
26	Thursday	26	4 59 0	6 57	Morn
27	Friday	27	4 57 0	6 58	0 42
28	Saturday	28	4 56 0	6 59	1 18
29	SUNDAY	29	4 54 0	7 00	1 48
30	Monday	30	4 53 0	7 01	2 14

POST OFFICE CANADA.—Letters posted in Canada to Nova Scotia or New Brunswick pay 5 cents per half ounce, and may be paid by sender or receiver. If posted in Canada and prepaid, same rates. But if not prepaid the rate is 7 cts. per half ounce. The wisdom of government is seen in the fact, that if anybody in Toronto mail a ½ oz. letter for Yorkville, not prepaid, the receiver is charged 7 cents—but if he mail 1,200 miles off, say to Halifax the receiver pays but 5 cents. Letters for Britain, from Canada, are charged 12 cents extra if not prepaid. Letters to the United States (except Oregon or California—15 cts.) pay 10 cts. per ½ oz.—so that when a man sending an ounce letter from Chippawa to Buffalo is charged 20 cents, a Buffalonian may forward the same ounce letter to New Orleans, prepaid, for six cents. Letters between Canada and the U. S. may or may not be prepaid. One lb. parcels are carried by the postal department at 25 cents.—Letters with

money are registered, if to places in Canada, for 2 cents.—Printed miscellaneous matter is carried for a cent per ounce. Weekly newspapers pay 6½ cents (nearly 4d) per quarter, or in like proportion for any 10, 20, 30, or other number of papers, say ½ cent each.—Postage stamps are sold by postmasters, and form a good remittance for small sums.—Orders for money of one office upon another are given between 200 offices—at 6 cents for \$10—10 cts. \$10 to 20—15 cts. for \$20 to 30, and so on, up to \$100.

PATENTS.—The fees in England on a patent (and another bill of fees for Scotland) are, by stamp, petition \$24,—record of notice \$24,—warrant of law officer 24,—specifications \$24,—on patent, before 4th year \$244,—on do. before 8th year \$487.—notice of objections \$10.—app disclaimer \$24, &c. Here and in the States \$20 to 30 is the whole cost. The British fees are just.

7] MA

D. of M.	Day of Week.
1	Tuesday
2	Wednesday
3	Thursday
4	Friday
5	Saturday
6	SUNDAY
7	Monday
8	Tuesday
9	Wednesday
10	Thursday
11	Friday
12	Saturday
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14	Monday
15	Tuesday
16	Wednesday
17	Thursday
18	Friday
19	Saturday
20	SUNDAY
21	Monday
22	Tuesday
23	Wednesday
24	Thursday
25	Friday
26	Saturday
27	SUNDAY
28	Monday
29	Tuesday
30	Wednesday
31	Thursday

Moon's May 5th, Quarter, 1 Moon, 20th Quarter, 5

BRITISH
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 Carriage, 4
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MAY, 1850.

Third Spring Month. Moon's Phases.—O Full Moon, May 5th, 1h. 45m. mor. 1. Last Quarter, 13th, 1h. 59m. ev. 1. New Moon, 20th, 1h. 59m. ev. 1. First Quarter, 27th, 5h. 47m. ev.

EVENTS—MAY & JUNE.

May 1, 1707. Union of England and Scotland.
5, 1821. Bonaparte died.

7, 1689. Irish Parliament met. Declared 2,000 Protestant peers and commoners to be traitors, and forfeited their estates unless they surrendered!

18, 1855. Mackenzie moves to provide for repeal of Union, U. with L.C.—lost. 20 to 54; U. C. votes, ayes, 6; noes, 24.

23, 1798. General revolt in Ireland.

24, 1819. QUEEN VICTORIA born.

27, WHITSUNDAY.

June 1, 1789. French Legislature abolish Tithes, and forfeit for public uses the vast wealth of the Church of Rome. [Lower Canada may follow suit.]

7, 1858. Maine ratifies a new law to prohibit the sale of intoxicat'g drinks.—1832, Reform Bill passed Parliament.

10, 1800. Pope Pius excommunicates Bonaparte!

18, 1815. Battle of Waterloo!

18, 1835 W. Cobbett died.—1812, U. S. declare war against Britain.

24, MIDSUMMER.

25, 1314. Battle of Bannockburn.

JUNE, 1850.

First Summer Month. Moon's Phases.—O Full Moon, June 3rd, 11h. 36m. mor. 1. Last Quarter, 11th, 7h. 47m. mor. 1. New Moon, 19th, 6h. 5m. mor. 1. First Quarter, 26th, 7h. 16m. ev.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	D. of Y.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. or S.
1	Tuesday	122	4 51	7 3	2 38
2	Wednesday	123	4 50	7 4	3 01
3	Thursday	124	4 49	7 5	3 27
4	Friday	125	4 48	7 6	Rises
5	Saturday	126	4 46	7 7	8 14
6	SUNDAY	127	4 44	7 8	9 23
7	Monday	128	4 43	7 9	10 24
8	Tuesday	129	4 42	7 10	11 14
9	Wednesday	130	4 41	7 11	Morn
10	Thursday	131	4 40	7 12	0 03
11	Friday	132	4 38	7 14	0 24
12	Saturday	133	4 37	7 15	0 50
13	SUNDAY	134	4 36	7 16	1 12
14	Monday	135	4 35	7 17	1 33
15	Tuesday	136	4 34	7 18	1 51
16	Wednesday	137	4 33	7 19	2 09
17	Thursday	138	4 32	7 20	2 31
18	Friday	139	4 31	7 21	2 53
19	Saturday	140	4 30	7 22	3 20
20	SUNDAY	141	4 29	7 23	Sets
21	Monday	142	4 28	7 24	8 58
22	Tuesday	143	4 27	7 25	9 54
23	Wednesday	144	4 27	7 26	10 42
24	Thursday	145	4 27	7 27	11 19
25	Friday	146	4 26	7 28	11 50
26	Saturday	147	4 25	7 29	Morn
27	SUNDAY	148	4 24	7 30	0 17
28	Monday	149	4 23	7 31	0 42
29	Tuesday	150	4 23	7 31	1 05
30	Wednesday	151	4 22	7 32	1 28
31	Thursday	152	4 21	7 33	1 54

D. of M.	Day of Week.	D. of Y.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. or S.
1	Friday	153	4 21	7 34	2 26
2	Saturday	154	4 21	7 35	3 02
3	SUNDAY	155	4 20	7 36	Rises
4	Monday	156	4 20	7 36	9 05
5	Tuesday	157	4 19	7 37	9 42
6	Wednesday	158	4 19	7 38	10 27
7	Thursday	159	4 19	7 39	10 51
8	Friday	160	4 19	7 39	11 14
9	Saturday	161	4 18	7 40	11 35
10	SUNDAY	162	4 18	7 40	11 55
11	Monday	163	4 18	7 40	Morn
12	Tuesday	164	4 18	7 41	0 33
13	Wednesday	165	4 18	7 42	0 55
14	Thursday	166	4 18	7 42	1 19
15	Friday	167	4 18	7 42	1 50
16	Saturday	168	4 18	7 43	2 28
17	SUNDAY	169	4 18	7 44	3 18
18	Monday	170	4 18	7 44	Sets
19	Tuesday	171	4 18	7 44	8 35
20	Wednesday	172	4 18	7 44	9 19
21	Thursday	173	4 19	7 45	9 52
22	Friday	174	4 19	7 45	10 20
23	Saturday	175	4 19	7 45	10 45
24	SUNDAY	176	4 19	7 45	11 10
25	Monday	177	4 20	7 45	11 33
26	Tuesday	178	4 21	7 45	11 58
27	Wednesday	179	4 21	7 45	Morn
28	Thursday	180	4 21	7 45	0 28
29	Friday	181	4 22	7 44	1 09
30	Saturday	182	4 22	7 44	1 42

BRITISH TAXES. Every agreement (stamp) 60 to 100 cents.—Leases (£25 to 50) stamp \$1.24.—Promissory note for £100 to £200, half dollar stamp.—Apprentices' Indentures where fee is under £30, \$5, by stamp.—A £100 protest (note) stamp \$1.25.—Power of attorney \$7.50, stamp.—Bond and mortgage stamp for £151, \$1.26.—Special Marriage Licence, stamp \$24 [but in Upper Canada \$6 to \$8].—Licence for a Banker \$144.—Pedlar \$17 or with horse \$38.—Beer House License \$15.—On property and income per £, 10 cents.—On succeeding to estates or property \$5 to \$48 on the value per £100.—Duty on Houses or Stores per £ of rent 12 to 19 cents.—Legacy tax \$5 to \$48 per £100.—Every male servant, if 18, \$5.—under 18, \$24.—Every Dog \$2.40.—On Horses let to hire \$36 to \$340 a year. Every riding or carriage Horse \$5.—Carriage, 4 wheels, drawn by horses \$17.—Stages, yearly \$15.

From the N. Y. Tribune, 15th Feb., 1850.

A correspondent lately desired our opinion of the project of Reciprocal Free Trade (in certain staples) with the Canadas, coupled with the concession to us of the Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence. Our reply is, that we are in favor of this and much more—in due time. That time is to be determined in the first place by Canada, next by Great Britain. They two concurring, it will then be our country's turn, and our voice will pretty certainly be raised in favor of perfect Reciprocity with Canada and free intercourse, not in a few specified articles alone but in everything—Reciprocity offensive and defensive. At present, we wait our turn.*** Whenever there shall be an American custom-house at Quebec, superseding and abolishing two lines of revenue officers from Madawaska to Sault Ste Marie, we shall be heartily in favor of Reciprocity with the Canadas—through Reciprocity."

Moon, Phase, New, First

Moon R. or S.

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Canada, matter Weekly 4d) per 10, 20, 4 a cent postms. for small ce upon ea.—at 6 —15 cts. 0.

d on a cotland) of no- er 24,— fore 4th \$487.— scialmer 20 to 30 are an-

JULY, 1850.
Second Summer Month.
MOON'S PHASES.—☉ Full Moon, July 2nd, 10h. 50m. ev. ☾ Last Quarter, 11th, 0h. 41m. mor. ☽ New Moon, 16th, 9h. 09m. mor. ☽ First Quarter, 23th, 0h. 39m. mor.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	D. of Y.	Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon Rors.
			A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
1	SUNDAY	183	4 23	7 45	6 56		
2	Monday	184	4 23	7 45	7 43		
3	Tuesday	185	4 24	7 44	8 21		
4	Wednesday	186	4 24	7 44	8 51		
5	Thursday	187	4 25	7 43	9 17		
6	Friday	188	4 26	7 43	9 39		
7	Saturday	189	4 27	7 43	9 58		
8	SUNDAY	190	4 27	7 43	10 17		
9	Monday	191	4 28	7 42	10 35		
10	Tuesday	192	4 28	7 42	10 58		
11	Wednesday	193	4 29	7 41	11 19		
12	Thursday	194	4 30	7 40	11 47		
13	Friday	195	4 31	7 39	Morn		
14	Saturday	196	4 32	7 39	0 21		
15	SUNDAY	197	4 33	7 39	1 06		
16	Monday	198	4 34	7 38	2 01		
17	Tuesday	199	4 35	7 37	2 54		
18	Wednesday	200	4 35	7 37	3 50		
19	Thursday	201	4 36	7 36	4 23		
20	Friday	202	4 37	7 35	4 48		
21	Saturday	203	4 38	7 34	5 14		
22	SUNDAY	204	4 39	7 33	5 38		
23	Monday	205	4 40	7 32	6 02		
24	Tuesday	206	4 41	7 31	6 26		
25	Wednesday	207	4 42	7 30	6 51		
26	Thursday	208	4 43	7 29	7 11		
27	Friday	209	4 44	7 28	Morn		
28	Saturday	210	4 45	7 27	0 27		
29	SUNDAY	211	4 46	7 26	1 22		
30	Monday	212	4 47	7 25	2 24		
31	Tuesday	213	4 48	7 24	3 31		

- August 1, ECLIPSE OF MOON, partial—invisible in Canada.
- 4, 1789. France abolishes feudal system, serfdom, seigniorial powers, and sale of offices, and permits all citizens to be candidates for office.
 - 14, 1437. Printing invented.
 - 16, 1818. Peterloo massacre.
 - 17, 1859. Napoleon's general and political amnesty.
 - 23, France decrees freedom of opinion, and banishes 40,000 priests who had endeavored to subvert the republic.
 - 24, 1573. Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
 - 31, 1788. Honest John Banyan died.

Sir E. Walker Head's 7th Year.

HER Majesty's agent entered the 7th year of his unhappy 'prenticeship to thrones and onony governing, in Dec. 1850. At the close of 1860, let us hope, that with seven times \$32,000, the three castles, free serving men, the paw, many perquisites (some of them rather equivocal,) secret

EVENTS—JULY & AUGUST.

July 4, 1776. Thirteen British Colonies proclaim themselves independent, rejecting England's governors and her dominion.

9, 1850. Com. Pleas decide that no British subject can hold property in slaves anywhere.

14, 1786. France proclaims liberty to sea, and demolishes the Bastille.

18, ECLIPSE OF SUN, total—visible in Canada as a partial one—from 6h. 43m. to 8h. 47m. morning.

23, 1858. India turned over to the British Cabinet by statute, as a simple depositum of 150 millions ruled by brute force, in the hands of the distant stranger.

27, 1830. Revolution in France against the priests raling through the Bourbons.

27, 1835. B. Sidwell, the friend of Jefferson, died, aged 70.

28, 1858. Double shuffe!—Sir E. Head's advisers resigned—a trap for their political opponents—Brown and Gordon formed a new government, which was voted down while the new ministers awaited re-election—the old advisers recalled, and sworn by Sir E. to fulfil duties of offices they never meant to take, thus evading the statute requiring their re-election, and getting rid of 10 opponents in the legislature. This series of shameful acts were approved by Sir Lytton Bulwer, and by Her Majesty and Cabinet, and Sir E. was continued!

AUGUST, 1850.

Third Summer Month.
MOON'S PHASES.—☉ Full Moon, Aug. 1, 0h. 16m. ev. ☾ Last Quarter, 6th, 4h. 6m. ev. ☽ New Moon, 16th, 5h. 2m. ev. ☽ First Quarter, 23d, 7h. 52m. mor. ☽ P. M., 31st, 3h. 40m. mor.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	D. of Y.	Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon Rors.
			A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
1	Wednes'y.	214	4 49	7 23	3 58		
2	Thursday	215	4 51	7 21	4 44		
3	Friday	216	4 52	7 20	5 23		
4	Saturday	217	4 53	7 19	6 02		
5	SUNDAY	218	4 54	7 18	6 52		
6	Monday	219	4 55	7 17	7 34		
7	Tuesday	220	4 56	7 15	8 23		
8	Wednesday	221	4 57	7 13	9 18		
9	Thursday	222	4 58	7 12	10 12		
10	Friday	223	4 59	7 11	11 07		
11	Saturday	224	5 00	7 10	11 48		
12	SUNDAY	225	5 02	7 09	Morn		
13	Monday	226	5 03	7 07	0 48		
14	Tuesday	227	5 04	7 05	1 37		
15	Wednesday	228	5 05	7 03	2 34		
16	Thursday	229	5 06	7 02	3 26		
17	Friday	230	5 07	7 01	4 19		
18	Saturday	231	5 08	7 00	5 13		
19	SUNDAY	232	5 09	6 57	6 03		
20	Monday	233	5 10	6 56	6 52		
21	Tuesday	234	5 12	6 55	7 39		
22	Wednesday	235	5 13	6 53	8 30		
23	Thursday	236	5 14	6 51	9 21		
24	Friday	237	5 15	6 49	10 11		
25	Saturday	238	5 16	6 48	Morn		
26	SUNDAY	239	5 17	6 46	0 17		
27	Monday	240	5 18	6 44	1 21		
28	Tuesday	241	5 19	6 43	2 26		
29	Wednesday	242	5 20	6 41	3 32		
30	Thursday	243	5 21	6 39	4 36		
31	Friday	244	5 22	6 37	5 38		

service money, and a family niggardliness that would be quite commendable in a ruler of Illinois, at \$1000 a year and no stealings, Sir W. H. will be enabled to sell off old liveries (like Lord E.) with the worn out furniture, and to earn public gratitude by disappearing from our midst, like other transients, to LIVE in Britain on a scale equally imposing with the turn out of Sir Francis, of drill-beggar memory. Or, better still, he might get sent to India to squeeze Britain's slaves there, as a tax collector. His salary ALONE—voted in London by the British Parliament long before it was raised by taxation in Canada!—gives him an income of more than Four Dollars an hour for every hour of every week day, summer and winter, since he immigrated to Quebec in 1854—counting 300 working days of 24 hours each to the year. What has he done for it? Feathered his nest! Impoverished Canada!!

11)

Mo. Sept. Moon. Quar. Moon.

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60.
Full Moon,
Last Quar.,
Moon, 16th,
ar., 23d, 7h.
h. 40m. mor.

Sun Sets
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A	m	Rises	Sets
7	23	7 44	
7	21	8 02	
7	19	8 23	
7	18	8 02	
7	17	9 04	
7	15	9 23	
7	13	9 46	
7	12	10 18	
7	11	10 57	
7	10	11 46	
08	Morn		
07	0 48		
05	1 57		
03	3 14		
02	Sets		
01	7 14		
59	7 39		
57	8 03		
56	8 32		
5	9 03		
53	9 39		
51	10 26		
49	11 71		
0 48	Morn		
0 40	0 17		
0 44	1 21		
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0 41	3 33		
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SEPTEMBER, 1860.

First Full Month

Moon's Phases.— Last Quar., Sept. 5th, 5h. 49m. mor. | New Moon, 15th, 6h. 51m. mor. | First Quar., 21st, 7h. 7m. mor. | Full Moon, 29th, 8h. 52m. ev.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	D. of Y.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
1	Saturday	245	5 24	6 5	6
2	SUNDAY	246	5 25	6 34	7
3	Monday	247	5 26	6 32	7
4	Tuesday	248	5 27	6 30	7
5	Wednesday	249	5 29	6 28	8 20
6	Thursday	250	5 30	6 27	8 55
7	FRIDAY	251	5 31	6 24	9 38
8	Saturday	252	5 32	6 23	10 32
9	SUNDAY	253	5 33	6 21	11 35
10	Monday	254	5 34	6 19	Morn
11	Tuesday	255	5 35	6 16	0 48
12	Wednesday	256	5 36	6 13	2 06
13	Thursday	257	5 38	6 13	3 27
14	Friday	258	5 39	6 12	4 49
15	Saturday	259	5 40	6 10	Sets
16	SUNDAY	260	5 41	6 08	6 31
17	Monday	261	5 42	6 07	7 01
18	Tuesday	262	5 43	6 04	7 38
19	Wednesday	263	5 44	6 03	8 20
20	Thursday	264	5 45	6 01	9 11
21	Friday	265	5 46	5 59	10 09
22	Saturday	266	5 48	5 57	11 13
23	SUNDAY	267	5 49	5 56	Morn
24	Monday	268	5 50	5 53	0 10
25	Tuesday	269	5 51	5 52	1 25
26	Wednesday	270	5 52	5 51	2 28
27	Thursday	271	5 53	5 48	3 31
28	Friday	272	5 55	5 46	4 33
29	Saturday	273	5 56	5 45	Rises
30	SUNDAY	274	5 57	5 43	5 34

EVENTS—Sept's & Oct's.

Sept. 2, 1752. New Style adopted by the British.

21, 1792. France, a Catholic nation, decrees elective institutions, and abolishes monarchy, by a vote of 914, 533 to 1,805.

24, Colonel Samuel Lount, M. P. for Simcoe, born.

28, 1850. Income Tax imposed on India, by British Cabinet—to be raised and expended without the consent of the people of Hindoostan.

29, MICHAELMAS.

Oct. 20, 1848. True republic established in France, and betrayed (see Dec.) by Louis Bonaparte.

27, 1554. Servetus burnt by Calvinists for his religious opinions.—1859, International and Colonial Banks become bankrupt: had been chartered by statute, with no protection to the public agst. folly or fraud.

30, 1848. Vienna taken by the German republicans. The emperor swore to a liberal constitution and deceived the people.

Seek for Independence! Freemen in America can frame and dare sustain free and economical institutions, and the Tories say England is ready to "let Canada go."

OCTOBER, 1860.

Second Full Month

Moon's Phases.— Last Quar., October 7th, 5h. 47m. ev. | New Moon, 14th, 6h. 17m. mor. | First Quar., 21st, 6h. 53m. mor. | Full Moon, 29th, 7h. 32m. ev.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	D. of Y.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
1	Monday	275	5 58	5 41	5 56
2	Tuesday	276	5 59	5 39	6 24
3	Wednesday	277	6 00	5 37	6 54
4	Thursday	278	6 02	5 35	7 36
5	Friday	279	6 03	5 34	8 25
6	Saturday	280	6 05	5 32	9 24
7	SUNDAY	281	6 05	5 30	10 31
8	Monday	282	6 07	5 28	11 44
9	Tuesday	283	6 08	5 27	Morn
10	Wednesday	284	6 09	5 25	1 09
11	Thursday	285	6 10	5 23	2 39
12	Friday	286	6 11	5 22	3 18
13	Saturday	287	6 12	5 20	5 00
14	SUNDAY	288	6 13	5 18	Sets
15	Monday	289	6 15	5 16	5 31
16	Tuesday	290	6 16	5 15	6 11
17	Wednesday	291	6 18	5 13	7 01
18	Thursday	292	6 19	5 12	7 59
19	Friday	293	6 20	5 10	9 39
20	Saturday	294	6 21	5 8	10 08
21	SUNDAY	295	6 23	5 6	11 13
22	Monday	296	6 24	5	Morn
23	Tuesday	297	6 26	5	0 20
24	Wednesday	298	6 27	5	1 23
25	Thursday	299	6 28	5	1 25
26	Friday	300	6 29	4 59	3 25
27	Saturday	301	6 30	4 58	4 27
28	SUNDAY	302	6 31	4 57	Rises
29	Monday	303	6 33	4 55	4 27
30	Tuesday	304	6 34	4 53	4 58
31	Wednesday	305	6 35	4 52	5 37

COLLEGES.—A college as defined in lexicons is a word of many meanings. In Canada we have the University of Toronto.—U. C. College.—Queen's College.—Toronto School of Medicine.—Victoria College.—Trinity College.—McGill College.—Bishop's College.—Knor's College.—Belleville Seminary.—Congregational Theological Institute.—Divinity Hall, U. P. Synod.—Regiopolls College.—St. Michael's College.—Laval University (and half a dozen of the above are Universities, professing to teach all arts and sciences); Quebec Seminary; Normal and Model Schools. These, the grammar and the common schools, with private educational institutions, and law teachers, are the principal educational machinery among us.

"I expect [said Lord Brougham, when opposing the Canada Coercion Bill of 1836, on 18 Jan. in House of Lords] when all questions of honor are out of date—when ill feelings and resentments are passed by—when all feelings against the wrong-doers are subsided—when the reign of justice and law is restored—that justice will be tempered with mercy—and all ill-feelings put an end to, towards our brethren across the Atlantic.—I hope then our eyes will be opened to the false position we are in with respect to Canada, and that we shall be convinced that it has lost us a vast deal more in men, and money, and trade, than it has ever brought us. I say, my Lords, that the loss of Canada as a colony, provided it be peaceful, will be a gain and an advantage."

Stand up for electing your rulers, governors, sheriffs, senators, and registrars, periodically.

Contend against all political alliances with Lower Canada. Uphold the Ballot!

NOVEMBER, 1866.

Third Full Moon.
 Moon's Phases.—Last Quar., Nov. 6th, 3h. 59m. mor.; New Moon, 15th, 7h. 10m. ev.; First Quar., 20th, 3h. 35m. mor.; Full Moon, 28th, 8h. 10m. mor.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	D. of Y.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	Moon R. or R.
1	Thursday	3066	37	4	50	6 22
2	Friday	3076	38	4	48	7 19
3	Saturday	3086	40	4	47	8 23
4	SUNDAY	3096	41	4	47	9 33
5	Monday	3106	42	4	46	10 47
6	Tuesday	3116	43	4	45	Morn
7	Wednesday	3126	45	4	43	0 01
8	Thursday	3136	46	4	42	1 17
9	Friday	3146	47	4	41	2 34
10	Saturday	3156	48	4	40	3 52
11	SUNDAY	3166	50	4	38	5 13
12	Monday	3176	52	4	37	Sets
13	Tuesday	3186	53	4	36	4 46
14	Wednesday	3195	54	4	35	5 41
15	Thursday	3206	55	4	35	6 45
16	Friday	3216	56	4	34	7 52
17	Saturday	3226	57	4	33	9 01
18	SUNDAY	3236	59	4	32	10 09
19	Monday	3247	1	4	31	11 11
20	Tuesday	3257	2	4	30	Morn
21	Wednesday	3267	3	4	29	0 15
22	Thursday	3277	4	4	29	1 14
23	Friday	3287	6	4	28	2 13
24	Saturday	3297	7	4	27	3 13
25	SUNDAY	3307	8	4	26	4 21
26	Monday	3317	0	4	26	5 25
27	Tuesday	3327	10	4	26	Rises
28	Wednesday	3337	11	4	21	4 19
29	Thursday	3347	12	4	21	5 13
30	Friday	3357	14	4	24	6 16

EVENTS—Nov's & Dec's.

Nov's 5, 1688. Prince of Orange lands in England, and the tyrannical race of Stuart are removed.—1854, Battle of Inkermann.
 10, 1483. Luther born; he finally revolted against popery.
 24, 1572. John Knox died.
 30, St. Andrew.
 Dec'r 2, 1860. John Brown executed in Va.—1851. Louis Bonaparte (desiring despotic power), being aided by the Pope and his clergy throughout, plays Judas to the republic, and slays or banishes thousands of patriots.
 4, 1837. Insurrection in Canada West against the intolerable oppression of a tyrannical clique of officials.
 5, 1848. King of Prussia swears to uphold a free constitution, but betrays it.
 7, 1837. Fight near Toronto. The insurgents worsted.
 14, 1799. Washington died.
 25, Christmas: the nativity of Jesus.
 Contend for the perpetual abolition of every Custom House on both sides of the St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Lake Superior; they are a scourge upon honest industry.

DECEMBER, 1866.

First Winter Moon.
 Moon's Phases.—Last Quar., Dec'r 5th, 0h. 49m. sv.; New Moon, 13th, 7h. 30m. sv.; First Quar., 20th, 0h. 50m. mor.; Full Moon, 27th, 9h. 59m. ev.

D. of M.	Day of Week.	D. of Y.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	Moon R. or R.
1	Saturday	3367	14	4	24	7 26
2	SUNDAY	3377	16	4	24	8 38
3	Monday	3387	17	4	24	9 52
4	Tuesday	3397	17	4	24	11 06
5	Wednesday	3407	19	4	23	Morn
6	Thursday	3417	20	4	23	0 21
7	Friday	3427	21	4	23	1 36
8	Saturday	3437	22	4	23	2 52
9	SUNDAY	3447	23	4	23	4 09
10	Monday	3457	24	4	23	5 25
11	Tuesday	3467	24	4	23	Sets
12	Wednesday	3477	25	4	24	4 24
13	Thursday	3487	26	4	24	5 30
14	Friday	3497	27	4	24	6 40
15	Saturday	3507	27	4	24	7 49
16	SUNDAY	3517	28	4	24	8 57
17	Monday	3527	28	4	25	9 59
18	Tuesday	3537	29	4	25	11 03
19	Wednesday	3547	30	4	25	Morn
20	Thursday	3557	31	4	25	0 03
21	Friday	3567	31	4	26	1 05
22	Saturday	3577	32	4	26	2 06
23	SUNDAY	3587	33	4	27	3 11
24	Monday	3597	33	4	27	4 16
25	Tuesday	3607	33	4	29	5 21
26	Wednesday	3617	33	4	29	Rises
27	Thursday	3627	33	4	30	4 03
28	Friday	3637	33	4	30	5 11
29	Saturday	3647	33	4	32	6 25
30	SUNDAY	3657	34	4	32	7 40
31	Monday	3667	34	4	33	8 55

COURTS OF LAW, &c., U. C.—1, Error and Appeal.—2, Queen's Bench.—3, Common Pleas (a junior Q. B.); serves as an apology for more places for clerks, judging men, &c.).—4, Heir and Devisee.—5, Chancery (should be merged in the Queen's Bench).—6, Practice and Chambers.—7, County Courts, 40 or more.—8, Division Courts, 40 perhaps, 9, Recorders' Courts, say 5 to 7.—10, Insolvent Debtors' Courts, 30 or more.—11, Quarter Sessions courts 30 or 40.—Surrogate Courts, a large number. There are also circuit courts of the Q. B. and Pleas, and, it is said, of the Chancery—say about 30 of the lat, twice a year.

BANKS IN CANADA.—1, Montreal; 2, Upper Canada; 3, Commercial; 3, City (Montreal); 4, Quebec; 5, Du Peuple (Montreal); 6, B. N. America; 7, Ontario; 8, Gore; 9, Toronto; 10, Niagara Dist.; 11, Elgin; 12, Molson's; 13, Provincial;

14, Brantford. These are chartered by statute, except the Provincial and the Elgin. The charters afford a very slight protection to the public, as the failure of the International and Colonial, last October, may have shown. With a government that cares nothing for the public, and a province that cares not to enquire into banking systems, a general crash will be the first warning. A 40 million failure, like those of the Scottish Western and another would awake in poverty those who fell asleep in wealth.

☞ The Land is for the People. Let settlers have free allotments. Their industry will enrich Canada.

☞ Don't merely talk about economy, practise it, and get institutions that will check knaves and adventurers, when fools from Europe choose such.

☞ Encourage Free Education—free schools. Beware of the Pope and D'Arcy McGe, who seek to destroy our Free Schools.

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Constitutions are not the work of a day. The American States send their best men to frame a Constitution suitable to their wants, and if, after they adopt it there are defects, there is an easy remedy. The people of New York State voted recently that their Constitution needed no amendment. I was constantly present during the Convention that framed it, and their address to the people, Oct. 1846, stated, that

"In fourteen Articles, they have recognized the Legislature; established more limited districts for the election of the members of that body, and wholly separated it from the exercise of judicial power. The most important state officers have been made elective by the people of the State; and most of the officers of cities, towns, and counties, are made elective by the voters of the locality they serve. They have abolished a host of useless offices. They have sought at once to reduce and decentralize the patronage of the Executive government. They have rendered inviolate the funds devoted to Education. After repeated failures in the Legislature, they have provided a Judicial System, adequate to the wants of a free people, rapidly increasing in arts, culture, commerce and population. They have made provision for the payment of the whole State Debt, and the completion of the Public Works begun. While that debt is in the progress of payment, they have provided a large contribution from the canal revenues towards the current expenses of the State, and sufficient for that purpose, when the State Debt shall have been paid; and have placed strong safeguards against the recurrence of debts and the improvident expenditure of the public money. They have agreed on important provisions in relation to the mode of creating incorporations, and the liability of their members; and have sought to render the business of banking more safe and responsible. They have incorporated many useful provisions more effectually to secure the people in their rights of person and property against the abuses of delegated power. They have modified the power of the Legislature, with the direct consent of the people, to amend the Constitution from time to time, and have secured to the people of the State the right once in twenty years to pass directly on the question, whether they will call a convention for the revision of the constitution."

[From the Times, London, June 8, 1850.]

"America must one day have fifty times our territory and ten times our people. Besides receiving year by year from the Old World the population of an English county, it is more thrifty of its born citizens than we are. It has no armies in India, no fifty colonies to be garrisoned, no immense navy in commission—scarcely even the pretense of an Anti-Slave-Trade squadron. The time must come when, invincible as we may be on our own soil, our own shores, our own seas, and anywhere on equal terms, we should have to contend with the United States on very unequal terms on their soil, their shores, their seas, and generally in the New World.

"Who are these people, so unruly, so provocative, and so glad to pick a quarrel with us? They are those who have already been worsted in the old home quarrels with us. They are a starved out peasantry, ousted tenants, dispossessed cottiers, the young or sons of younger sons, left-handed workmen, unlucky speculators, disappointed politicians, men of every class, who have seen and suffered the worst of the old country, the worst of all being that they inherit our restless, moody, ill-contented nature. It is an old grudge these noisy fellows are working out against us on American vantage ground. This, then, is rather a social than a political quarrel."

"History (says the London Quarterly Review, No. 25,) has no other example of "so happy an issue to a revolution consummated by a long civil war, as that of the Americans. Indeed, it seems to be "very near a maxim in political philosophy, "that a free government cannot be obtained, "where a long employment of military "force is necessary to establish it. In the "case of America, however, the military "power was disarmed by that very influence "which makes a revolutionary army so "formidable to liberty; for the images of "grandeur and power—those meteor lights, "which are exhaled in the stormy atmosphere "of a revolution, to allure the ambitious and "dazzle the weak—made no impression upon "the firm and virtuous soul of the American "commander."

☞ Sweep away such legislation in the British Act creating a Constitution for Canada in 1840, where the public money was voted by strangers to strangers, in advance, and quorums of 10 and 20 were authorized to legislate for Houses of 65 and 130.

☞ Simplify our Laws, and provide for their impartial enforcement.

Montreal Manifesto for a Federal Union with the United States.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

The number and magnitude of the evils that affect our country, and the universal and increasing depression of its material interests, call upon all persons animated by a sincere desire for its welfare to combine for the purpose of inquiry and preparation, with a view to the adoption of such remedies as a mature and dispassionate investigation may suggest.

ACT TOGETHER FOR THE COUNTRY.

Belonging to all parties, origins and creeds, but yet agreed upon the advantage of co-operation for the performance of a common duty to ourselves and our country, growing out of a common necessity, we have consented, in view of a brighter and happier future, to merge in oblivion all past differences, of whatever character, or attributable to whatever source. In appealing to our fellow Colonists to unite with us in this our most needful duty, we solemnly conjure them, as they desire a successful issue and the welfare of their country, to enter upon the task, at this momentous crisis, in the same fraternal spirit.

STATE OF THE DEPENDENCY.

The reversal of the ancient policy of Great Britain, whereby she withdrew from the Colonies their wonted protection, in her markets, has produced the most disastrous effects upon Canada.— In surveying the actual condition of the country, what but ruin or rapid decay meets the eye! Our provincial Government and Civic Corporations embarrassed; our banking and other securities greatly depreciated; our mercantile and agricultural interests

alike unprosperous; real estate scarcely saleable upon any terms; our unrivalled rivers, lakes, and canals, almost unused; whilst commerce abandons our shores; the circulating capital amassed under a more favorable system is dissipated, with none from any quarter to replace it. This, without available capital, unable to effect a loan with foreign States, or with the Mother Country, although offering security greatly superior to that which readily obtains money both from the United States and Great Britain, when other than Colonists are the applicants. Crippled, therefore, and checked in the full career of private and public enterprise, this possession of the British Crown—our country—stands before the world in humiliating contrast with its immediate neighbors, exhibiting every symptom of a nation fast sinking to decay.

CANADA MANUFACTURES.

With superabundant water power, and cheap labor, especially in Lower Canada, we have yet no domestic manufactures; nor can the most sanguine, unless under altered circumstances, anticipate the home growth, or advent from foreign parts, of either capital or enterprise to embark in the great source of national wealth. Our institutions, unhappily, have not that impetus of permanence which can alone impart security, and inspire confidence; and the Canadian market is too limited to tempt the foreign capitalist.

Whilst the adjoining States are covered with a network of thriving Railways, Canada possesses but three lines, which, together, scarcely exceed 50 miles in length, and the stock in two of which is held at a depreciation of from fifty to eighty per cent.—a fatal symptom of the torpor overspreading the land.

A CUMBRIOUS AND COSTLY GOVERNMENT.
Our present form of Provincial Government is cumbrous and so expensive as to be ill-suited to the circumstances of the country; and **THE NECESSARY REFERENCE IT DEMANDS TO A DISTANT GOVERNMENT, IMPERFECTLY ACQUAINTED WITH CANADIAN AFFAIRS AND SOMEWHAT INDIFFERENT TO OUR INTERESTS, IS ANOMALOUS AND IRKSOME.** Yet

CONSEQUENCES OF WAR.

in the event of a rupture between two of the most powerful nations of the world, Canada would become the battle-field and the sufferer, however little her interests might be involved in the cease of quarrel or the issue of the contest.

ANIMOSITIES OF FACTIONS AND PARTIES.

The bitter animosities of political parties and factions in Canada, often leading to violence, and, upon one occasion, to civil war, seem not to have abated with time; nor is there, at the present moment, any prospect of diminution or accommodation. The aspect of parties becomes daily more threatening towards each other, and under our existing institutions and relations, little hope is discernible of a peaceful and prosperous administration of our affairs, but difficulties will, to all appearance, accumulate until government becomes impracticable. In this view of our situation, any course that may promise to efface existing party distinctions and place entirely new issues before the people, must be fraught with undeniable advantages.

A TRANSITION STATE—ITS RESULTS.

Among the statesmen of the Mother Country, and among the sagacious observers of the neighboring Republic—in Canada—and in all British North America—amongst all classes, there is a strong prevailing conviction that a political revolution in this country is at hand. Such forebodings cannot readily be dispelled, and they have, moreover, a tendency to realise the events to which they point. In the mean while, serious injury results to Canada from the effect of this anticipation upon the more desirable class of settlers, who naturally prefer a country under fixed and permanent forms of government to one in a state of transition.

Having thus adverted to some of the causes of our present evils, we would consider how far the remedies ordinarily proposed possess sound and rational inducements to justify their adoption:—

ENGLAND DENIES US PROTECTION!

1.—“The revival of protection in the markets of the United Kingdom.”

THIRTY MILLIONS OF CUSTOMERS WANTED!

This, if attainable in a sufficient degree, and guaranteed for a long period of years, would ameliorate the condition of many of our chief interests, but the policy of the Empire forbids the anticipation. Besides, it would be but a partial remedy. The millions of the Mother Country demand cheap food; and a second change from protection to free trade would complete that ruin which the first have done much to achieve.

2.—“The protection of home manufactures.”

Although this might encourage the growth of a manufacturing interest in Canada, yet, without access to the United States market, there would not be a sufficient expansion of that interest, from the want of consumers, to work any result that could be admitted as a “remedy” for the numerous evils of which we complain.

GALT AND ROSE ON A FEDERAL UNION.

3.—“A FEDERAL UNION OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.”

The advantages claimed for that arrangement are Free Trade between the different Provinces, and a

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diminished governmental expenditure. The attainment of the latter article would be problematical, and the benefits anticipated from the former might be secured by legislation under our existing system. The markets of our Sister Provinces would not benefit our trade in timber, for they have a surplus of that article in their own forests; and their demand for agricultural products is too limited to absorb our means of supply. Nor could Canada expect any encouragement in her manufacturing industry from those quarters. A Federal Union, therefore, would not be any remedy.

A SEPARATE INDEPENDENCE.

4.—"The Independence of the British North American Colonies as a Federal Republic." The consolidation of its new institutions from elements hitherto so discordant—the formation of treaties with Foreign Powers—the acquirement of a name and character among the nations—would, we fear, prove an overmatch for the strength of the new Republic. And, having regard to the powerful confederacy of States contiguous with itself, the needful military defences would be too costly to render Independence a boon, whilst it would not any more than a Federal Union, remove those obstacles which retard our material prosperity.

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE WITH U. S.

5.—"Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, as respects the products of the farm, the forest, and the mine."

If obtained, this would yield but an instalment of the many advantages which might be otherwise secured. The free interchange of such products would not introduce manufactures to our country. It would not give us the North American Continent for our market. It would neither so amend our institutions as to confer stability nor insure confidence in their permanence; nor would it slay the violence of parties, or, in the slightest degree, remedy many of our prominent evils.

SEPARATION AND ANNEXATION.

6.—Of all the remedies that have been suggested for the acknowledged and inausferable ills with which our country is afflicted, there remains but one to be considered. It proponds a sweeping and important change in our political and social condition involving considerations which demand our most serious examination. THIS REMEDY CONSISTS IN A "FRIENDLY AND PEACEFUL SEPARATION FROM BRITISH CONNEXION AND A UNION UPON EQUITABLE TERMS WITH THE GREAT NORTH AMERICAN CONFEDERACY OF SOVEREIGN STATES.

We would premise that towards Great Britain we entertain none other than sentiments of kindness and respect. Without her consent we consider Separation as neither practicable nor desirable. But the Colonial policy of the Parent State, the avowals of her leading Statesmen, the public sentiments of the Empire, present unmistakable and significant indications of the appreciation of Colonial Connection. That it is the resolve of England to invest us with the attributes and compel us to assume the burdens of Independence is no longer problematical. The threatened withdrawal of her troops from other Colonies—the continuance of her military protection to ourselves only on the condition that we shall defray the attendant expenditure, betoken intentions towards our country, against which it is weakness in us not to provide. An overruling conviction, then, of its necessity, and a high sense of the duty we owe to our country, a duty we can neither disregard nor

postpone, impel us to entertain the idea of SEPARATION; and whatever negotiations may eventuate with Great Britain, a grateful liberality on the part of Canada should mark every proceeding.

BLESSINGS OF ANNEXATION.

The proposed Union would render Canada a FIELD FOR AMERICAN CAPITAL, into which it would enter as freely for the prosecution of public works and private enterprise as into any of the pre-

sent States. It would equalise the value of real estate upon both sides of the boundary, thereby probably doubling at once the entire present value of property in Canada, whilst, by giving stability to our institutions and introducing prosperity, it would raise our public, corporate, and private credit. It would increase our commerce both with the United States and Foreign Countries, and would not necessarily diminish to any great extent our intercourse with Great Britain, into which our products would for the most part enter on the same terms as at present. It would render our rivers and canals the highway for the immigration to, and exports from the

West, to the incalculable benefit of our country. It would also introduce manufactures into Canada as rapidly as they have been introduced into

the Northern States; and to Lower Canada especially, where water privileges and labor are abundant and cheap, it would attract manufacturing capital, enhancing the value of property and agricultural produce, and giving remunerative employment to what is at present a comparatively non-producing population. Nor would the United States merely furnish the capital for our manufactures. They would also supply for them the most extensive market in the world, without the intervention of a Custom House officer.

UNTAXED TEA, COFFEE, &c.

Railways would forthwith be constructed by American capital as feeders for all the great lines now approaching our frontiers; and railway enterprise in general would doubtless be as active and prosperous among us as among our neighbours. The value of our agricultural produce would be raised at once to a par with that of the United States, whilst agricultural implements and many of the necessities of life, such as TEA, COFFEE, and SUGAR, would be greatly reduced in price.

TIMBER—SHIPS.

The value of our TIMBER would also be greatly enhanced by free access to the American market, where it bears a high price, but is subject to an onerous duty. At the same time, there is every reason to believe that our shipbuilders, as well at Quebec as on the great Lakes, would find an unlimited market in all the ports of the American Continent. It cannot be doubted that the shipping trade of the United States must greatly increase. It is equally manifest that with them the principal material in the construction of ships is rapidly diminishing while we possess vast territories, covered with timber of excellent quality, which would be equally available as it is now, since under the Free Trade system our vessels would sell as well in England after Annexation as before.

CHEAP AND SIMPLE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

The simple and economical State Government, in

21] WHAT A UNION S. WOULD DO.

GALT & CO. ON ANNEXATION. [23

which direct responsibility to the people is a distinguishing feature, would be substituted for a system at once cambrous and expensive.

NO CIVIL WARS, AS IN EUROPE.

In place of war and the alarms of war with a neighbor there would be peace and amity between this country and the United States. Disagreements between the United States and her chief if not only rival among nations would not make the soil of Canada sanguinary arena for their disputes, as under existing relations most necessarily be the case. That such is the unenviable condition of our state of dependence upon Great Britain is known to the whole



world, and how far it may conduce to keep prudent-capitalists from making investments in the country, or wealthy settlers from selecting a fore-doomed battle-field for the home of themselves and their children, it needs no reasoning on our part to elucidate.

QUARRELS OF FACTIONS AND RACKS.

But other advantages than those having a bearing on our material interests may be foretold. It would change the ground of political contest between races and parties, ally and obliterate those irritations and conflicts of rancor and recrimination which have hitherto disfigured our social fabric. Already in anticipation has its harmonious influence been felt—the harbinger may it be hoped of a lasting oblivion of dissensions among all classes, creeds, and parties, in the country.

FREEDOM FOR DEPENDENCE!

Changing a subordinate for an independent condition, we would take our station among the nations of the earth. We have, now, no voice in the affairs



of the Empire, nor do we share in its honors or emoluments. England is our Parent State, with whom we have no equality, but towards whom we stand in

PUBLIC SERVICE OPEN TO ALL CITIZENS.

the simple relation of obedience. But as citizens of the United States the public service of the nation would be open to us,—a field for high and honorable distinction on which we and our posterity might enter on terms of perfect equality.

ADVANTAGES OF SEPARATION TO ENGLAND.

Nor would the amicable separation of Canada from Great Britain be fraught with advantages to us alone. The relief to the Parent State from the large expenditures now incurred in the military occupation of the country,—the removal of the many causes of collision with the United States, which result from the contiguity of mutual territories so extensive,—the benefit of the larger market which the increasing prosperity of Canada would create, are considerations which, in the minds of many of her ablest Statesmen, render our incorporation with the United States a desirable consummation.

ADVANTAGES TO THE UNITED STATES.

To the United States the Annexation of Canada presents many important inducements. The withdrawal from their borders of so powerful a nation, by whom in time of war the immense and growing commerce of the lakes would be jeopardized—the ability to dispense with the costly but ineffectual revenue establishment over a frontier of many hundred miles—the large accession to their income from our customs—the unrestricted use of the St. Lawrence, the natural highway from the Western States to the ocean, are objects for the attainment of which the most substantial equivalents would undoubtedly be conceded.

FELLOW COLONISTS:

We have thus laid before you our views and convictions on a momentous question—involving a

change which, though contemplated by many of us with varied feelings and emotions, we all believe to be inevitable; one which it is our duty to promote for and lawfully to promote.

We address you without prejudice or partiality—in the spirit of sincerity and truth—in the interest of our common country—and our single aim is its safety and welfare. If to your judgment and reason our object and aim be at this time deemed laudable and right, we ask an oblivion of past dissensions; and from all, without distinction of origin, party or creed, that earnest and cordial co-operation in such lawful, prudent and judicious means as may best conduct us to our common destiny.

Montreal, Oct., 1849.

[Signed] JOHN MOLSON.—GEO. E. MOLSON.—LUTHER H. HOLTON, late M. P. for Montreal and Commissioner of Public Works in Brown-Dorion Cabinet.—C. LABERGE, M. P. and Sol. Gen. in Brown-Dorion Cabinet.—JOHN ROSE, M. P. and Com'r of Pub. Works in Cartier-Macdonald Cabinet.—J. G. MACKENZIE.—JACOB DEWITT, M. P.—A. A. DORION, M. P. for Montreal, Brown's colleague in ministry.—JOHN TORRANCE.—JOHN FROTHINGHAM.—J. REDPATH.—D. L. MACPHERSON, Candidate for Leg. Cl.—JOHN GLASS.—THOS. B. ANDERSON.—JOHN BETHUNE.—BENJAMIN HOLMES, late M. P.—H. H. WHITNEY, M. P.—N. S. WHITNEY.—WM. MOLSON.—J. B. E. DORION, late M. P.—DAVID KINNEAR, sen'r, editor Montreal Herald.—E. G. PENNY, jun'r do.—J. PAPAN, late M. P.—D. LOAN MACDOUGALL.—JEAN BRUNEAU.—WILLIAM WORKMAN.—DAVID TORRANCE.—GEORGE PERRY, Cobourg.—D. E. PAPINEAU.—F. G. JOHNSON, Queen's Counsel, and many others. Our minister of finance (GALT), was a party to it, so was TIM. TERRILL, M. P., and L. J. PAPINEAU highly approved of it.

The following extract from Governor Lord Sydenham's letter to Lord J. Russell, dated Montreal, 12 Oct. 1840, exhibits the feelings of all British governments and cabinets.

"The encouragement of settlers from the United States, by any direct alteration of the existing law, I should deprecate at the present moment. Practically, there is, I believe, no difficulty in their acquiring land; but I do not think it would be advantageous to confer on them, as a right, what they now enjoy on the sufferance of the British Government. With every respect for their energy and intelligence, and fully admitting that as the pioneers of civilization, they are superior to every other people, I do not think it would be wise by any general measure, to invite their settlement in large numbers in the most populous portions of Canada. There is a spirit of propogandism among American citizens, which makes it necessary to observe great caution in this matter. At the same, I think that, in individual cases, their claims to be admitted to the rights of British Subjects, on certain conditions, should be considered in the most liberal spirit; and I am happy to believe that, for several years past, this spirit has prevailed in both provinces."

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AN
APPEAL
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UPPER CANADA ;
BY
W. L. MACKENZIE.

If Lower Canada, as in 1837, were now in open insurrection—if a thousand men with twenty pieces of cannon again occupied a 300 acre isle overhanging the Falls and Rapids of the mighty Niagara—if the Habeas Corpus Act were suspended, the Legislature abolished, with Courts Martial or Death superceding the ordinary Criminal Tribunals—if American Citizens were being crowded into gloomy cells, or on their way to Botany Bay as convicts, or their bodies dangling on gibbets, or fattening the Canadian soil, because they had sympathized with a kindred people cruelly oppressed—if enormous pecuniary rewards were being offered for the apprehension of our Papineaus, Mackenzies, Nelsons, Lounts, Cartiers, Rolphs, Morins, O'Callaghans, Lloyds and Gibsons—and if trade were paralyzed, confidence destroyed, the Banks paying in paper, and the danger that a kindred race in Europe and America would again measure swords in a long and bloody contest—then would the Canadian public peruse with abiding interest this humble essay of mine on the causes of discontent. Why should they not do so now, while men's passions are stilled, their judgments clear, and their interest to consider of and adopt the most peaceful and conciliatory remedies plain and evident ?

I would have gone thro' Upper Canada and organized Associations to distribute tracts and pamphlets, and would also have addressed the people wherever I found an audience ; but to leave my avocations her-, and travel six months, is costly. Nevertheless I will persevere, so far as I am able, in efforts to save alike the emigrant and the native from those difficulties with which false guides environ them ; and if I fail, bowed down by contumely, I shall be contented by the remembrance, that as one of England's oldest emigrants I remained faithful to the cause I loved so well in youth and shall ever cherish.

[band,

On England's shore [says Campbell] I saw a pensive
With sails unfurl'd for earth's remotest strand,
Like children parting from a mother, ahed
Tears for the home that could not yield them bread :
Grief mark'd each face receding from the view,
'Twas grief to nature honorably true.
And long, poor wand'ers o'er th' æth'ric deep,
The song that names her home shall bid you weep :
Oh! shall ye told your flocks by stars above
In that far world, and miss the stars ye love ;
Oh, when its trustless birds scream round forlorn,
Regret the lark that gladdens England's morn,
And, giving England's names to distant scenes,
Lament that earth's extension intervenes.

That Upper Canada is not in a prosperous condition the three first resolutions unanimously agreed to by the Convention which assembled at Toronto on the 9th of Nov. 1859, fully attest. The value of the testimony remains in the fact that the Convention consisted of about 500 delegates from the several districts, very many of whom were among the most influential of their people.

It was, in substance, resolved, (*see also resolves verbatim*),

1. That the Political Union of the Canadas, under the British Statute of 1840, had failed to realize the anticipations of its promoters
2. That said Union had resulted in a Heavy Public Debt ;
3. And in Burthensome Taxation ;

4. And in Great Political Abuses;

5. And in Universal Dissatisfaction throughout Upper Canada.

6. That it was the matured conviction or judgment of the Convention, that from or owing to the antagonism developed thro' difference of origin, local interests, and other causes, said Legislative Union, *in its present form*, COULD NO LONGER BE CONTINUED with advantage to the People.

7 But, that while it continues to be maintained [by the power in Europe which created it], laws affecting Upper Canada only ought not to be passed, sanctioned, and forced upon her population, against the wishes of a majority of their representatives in the Legislature. The same as to Lower Canada.

8. That what is called the Double Majority would afford no permanent remedy for existing evils.

9. That, necessary as it is that strict constitutional restraints on the power of the Legislature and Executive in regard to the borrowing and expenditure of money and other matters should form part of any satisfactory change of the existing Constitutional system, yet the imposition of such restraints would not alone remedy the evils under which the country now labours.

10. That the delay that "must" occur in getting the assent or sanction of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, to a Federal Union that would include them and the Canadas, places any such federal compact beyond consideration as a remedy for existing abuses in Upper Canada.

In the above propositions, which the Convention adopted in the shape of four resolutions, I fully

concurring. The arguments used in my Repealers' Almanac of last leap year, and in resolves offered from time to time while I sat in the Legislature, are not dissimilar.

The Convention did not vote upon the question of a dissolution of the Union. Mr. Shepherd, an editor of the *Globe*, proposed and withdrew it. Mr. MacDougal, another editor of the *Globe*, carried a proposition to strike "a general government" out of the Convention's 5th resolution below, and substitute "some central authority;" but it was meaningless, and "general government" is evidently restored in No. 6.

"5. That the best practicable remedy for the evils now encountered in the government of Canada is to be found in the formation of TWO OR MORE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, to which shall be committed the control of all matters of local or sectional character, and a general government charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province.

"6. That while the details of the changes proposed in the last resolution are necessarily subjects for future arrangement, yet this assembly deems it imperative to declare that no general government would be satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada which is not based on the principle of Representation by Population."

As I had not been delegated by any constituency, and had permanently retired from the Legislature, it seemed best not to disturb the almost unanimous vote of the Convention in favor of a more close and permanent political Union with French Canada by prolonging debate, and insisting on a division on the question of a dissolution of the Union. Had that course been taken it is probable it would have carried; but simple dissolution in 1860, a return to the system of 1791, with a very heavy debt, burthensome taxation, governors from Europe, and a line of

taxgatherers would be much. and the consequence of a line of them a trade.

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taxgatherers all along the Ottawa would not now mend matters much. The people of Glengarry, and the Ottawa, moreover, fear the consequences of an Upper Canada line of Custom Houses between them and Montreal where they trade.

It was next agreed that an Address to the People explaining the Reforms demanded, and containing the arguments in support of them, be prepared, and widely circulated; with a petition to the Legislature soon to meet at Quebec, praying for the three or more governments, with the federation, &c., for signature all over Canada West; as also that copies of the Convention's Minutes be sent to the Duke of Newcastle and each member of the Lords and Commons.

The plan adopted is Mr. Brown's, and is in accordance with Mr. Galt's suggestion of 1858, and the advice of Messrs. Dorian, Holton and others of French Canada. I have not yet seen a copy of either the address or petition, tho' I delayed this Almanac for "more light;" neither does *the Globe* now dwell upon such topics.

That matters could not be much worse than at present is not dissented from. The Convention's remedy, a Federal authority, is the first question.

It would leave the Canadas in debt, as now; and, of course, would hand over the customs and land revenues to the general government or central authority thus proposed by Mr. Brown and his friends to

be created for the two Canadas, whose right it would be to regulate the taxation on imports—to attend to the Municipal Loans, for as to the fund there's none left—to carry out the Tenures agreement and foot the bills—to uphold a Senate and House of Representatives, a Governor to be selected by a Queen's secretary in Europe, Judges, Marshals, Collectors, Troops, and all the costly Machinery of State—provide our Coinage, regulate Postages and the Post Office Department, fix the seat of Power, borrow Money, pass Railway bills, create or license Banks, give patents and copy rights, vote *some of the supplies*, take charge of the light-houses, the canals, and the navigable rivers, give subsidies to ocean steamers, &c.

This "general government" or "central authority," to be located at Quebec, Ottawa, or wherever it might think fit, is to be federal; Upper and Lower Canada are to stand on an equality; yet legislative representation is to accord to population; or, in other words, Upper Canada will have three members for every two sent by Lower Canada. Mr. Brown, too, insists that Upper Canada shall have her Crown Lands placed under her own control, they being twenty or thirty times as valuable as those of Lower Canada. I fear we would have to wait as long for her assent, as for that of the Lower provinces to the federal union of B. N. A. as a dependency of England. I confess that this proposition has the appearance of a sham issue,

such as is sometimes used to entrap a people, defeat a government, or carry a general election, and which afterward becomes a standing joke, at the expense of those it duped. Mr. Brown may explain.

Upper Canada is made to consent to shoulder two-thirds of the cost of such a scheme as the above, and also to defray the expense of another governor, government, legislature, and a host of officials, or of two such sets, out of direct taxation, in order to perpetuate an alliance with a people of another language and strange manners, who are guided in a great measure by a learned and politic priesthood appointed by the mandate of an Italian Prince, the most despotic and unpopular in Christendom; who needs Austrian influence and the aid of many thousands of French bayonets to keep his crown from being trampled in the mud by his own subjects, and who publicly proclaims his abhorrence of free, elective institutions.

The Union resolutions are, in reality, Mr. Brown's: strange to tell it is but a few years since he was describing the Irish and French Canadian priesthood, of L. C. as most unworthy, urging the Legislature to wrest their tithes from them, taking a stand as their most implacable enemy, and reminding society of the persecuting character of popery, and that the Roman Catholic religion was, in fact the religion of the State.

Now however he professes to fear and hate a Union with the great Protestant, free States on our

border, New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, altho' its adoption would at once sweep away every custom-house or import-tax office on the St. Lawrence and great lakes, above Quebec—would reduce Canada letter post-ages 50 per cent—would rid the colony of a public debt---would enable us to form free constitutions and governments---open the trade of thirty millions of people to our useful industry—allow our inventors to get patents and copyrights covering nearly the whole continent—free us from the degradation of having our statute book searched for any acts which the whim of lords or dukes in the old world might desire to nullify—admit our manufacturers free with their wares, to the markets of thirty-two adjacent States—bring many thousands of wealthy and steady immigrants to settle in and give a new value to our country—conferring on us direct votes in the Councils of, and an equal right to the honors and emoluments of official life within, the territories of the greatest power on our continent, instead of continuing us a distant dependency of Europe, without even an agent there to remonstrate against colonial officials, their arrogance and oppressions.

Why is it that Messrs Brown, Malcolm Cameron, Mowat, Foley, Donald Macdonald, and their brethren withhold the Address which is to explain to the People their new Union, &c. ? Neither directly nor in any way does their scheme propose to protect Cana-

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dian Industry. Messrs. Brown and the leaders are all colonial free-traders! Is it free-trade to tax Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Molasses, Sattinets, American Cottons, &c. heavily to the mechanic here, while the mechanic in Buffalo gets the same goods tax-free?

The cutlers of Sheffield complain of Canadian assurance in putting a tax on their hardware—the United States complain that Canada taxes American ships 10 per cent when their owners seek a British registry here. Why not? No Canadian built ship can get a free registry in the States. The Canadian Ship-builder employs workmen who consume taxed articles here, and live here. Why should not the stranger pay duty on his imported ship built abroad? England answers, first by giving American built ships free British Registries, and next, by tearing our bill to protect the Quebec, Montreal or Toronto builder, and our exchequer, out of our statute book! This is self-government, responsible rule, isn't it? and the *Times*, adds, "if you don't like our usage, cut the connexion—nobody will draw a trigger to hinder you!"

One great source of American prosperity is its freedom from all internal taxation upon trade. The manufacturer and the trader in Buffalo may send and receive all kinds of goods and produce, tax free throughout the Union. Will Mr. Brown and the Convention leaders, by their Canada Union, find an equivalent for this in the privilege of being pillaged for a few

years longer by a population of a million of very poor customers, in Lower Canada!

Mr. Foley plays his part well, but has changed his politics as to the Union, which he professes to admire, and to which he ascribes many blessings; even pretending that Lower Canada, at the Union, had five or six millions in the public chest. She never had one million in it, even when our U. C. revenue was collected at Quebec.

The passage of the law to allow everybody but bankers, as such, to take one per cent per annum, or one hundred for the loan of money, has not introduced capital, but it is impoverishing many—for the courts stand ready to enforce contracts at 200 per cent of usury, or at any rate.

Not knowing what floating debt there is, nor how the monies sent towards the seven million loan of 1863 are disposed of, I can merely guess the amount of the public debt, interest chiefly payable in London—say 62 millions.

Then there are enormous remittances to Europe made by the Canada Company, London, a society of Land Speculators, who have been impoverishing Upper Canada during 30 years. Mr. Galt's father invented the Association.

Next, we may mention the European Stockholders in our Banks. They drain us of heavy sums as dividends. Our Banks, too, borrow monies in Europe.

Large sums are lent in Europe to Canadian land dealers and others. They bear interest.

The Cities and Counties owe perhaps ten millions, much of it to Europe, and on interest. What moderation is there in our provincial and civic expenditure? Our great Canals as a whole do not pay for the expense of upholding, keeping them open, and attendance. Their management is very bad. It is intended to get them into private hands upon credit, like the roads.

Banks discount much for importers, and there is every possible encouragement for flooding Canada with British fancy goods. This drains the country of money, as do very many absentees in Europe who have land to sell. I imagine that Europe trusts us Canadians, and our brethren in the States, a large amount in goods never to be paid for.

The management of our financial affairs by Agents in London is very costly. On a change of ministry, as it is called, the new premier, if an unprincipled knave, might clear \$200,000 or a handsome sum, by threatening to appoint other fiscal agents for Canada, in Europe, or by doing it. The choice of a Bank to perform the work of Treasurer for Canada is also in his hands, and must be valuable, if the conditions as to loans and discounts are not onerous. The stock of the U. C. Bank is at 85 only: its managers get on better than the Bank they manage. The whole public Printing is equal to \$400,000 a year—two-thirds of it being worse than useless. It is at the premier's disposal. Petty

efforts at retrenchment only get ill-will to the economist. The people cannot check abuses; such an Assembly as ours is will not. If knavery is exposed, the people look on in silence. What else can they do? Save, in the Legislature, say £250,000 during or series of years, by perseverance in your duty as a legislator during many years. *Cui bono?* England's sharp-set lords and money changers will send out a NAPIER with instructions to saddle Canada with sixteen times £250,000 of debt, due by a Grand Trunk Company, and we mortgage accordingly?

Whatever is raised from Railways goes to Europe, where nearly the whole proprietary are: Canada pays nearly a million a year for interest due abroad on Grand Trunk and Northern Stock and Bonds.

I have always considered the Constitutional Act, as it is called, of 1840, a most unjust and tyrannical enactment; a disgrace to the age we live in, and calculated to render colonial government, by pretended free parliaments, a byword and a reproach.

It groups all the duties and revenues votable by the legislatures as a consolidated fund, and decrees that during the reign of the Queen, and for five years after she dies, all the moneys to be raised in Canada, by taxation, &c., shall form said fund; and in proof of our slavery as Canadians, and the degraded condition into which we have fallen, it appropriates the revenue that was to be collected down to 1865, and perhaps for 30 years more, as if Canadians were chaunts, or more unfit to be trusted with voting their own money, raised from their means and industry, than the smallest county in the United Kingdom.

Four thousand miles off—in London—it voted £45,000 sterling a-year and £30,000 a-year, to pay the governor it was to send here, and a host of officials—said governor to be selected in London, and to stay here or be removed, as long as the secretary for

the colonies funds from without our expenses in do, inclusive and our L... us once a-y... THEY have fore 1837, is robbed the set law and 1840, the I... legalized th... rights of Br... the Crown... said fund, ... ginning 5 y... Then it vote... our interest... payment to... Scotch Pres... ministers a... right that... but, as she... sented in th... was a deep... written con... blood of m... stood out, a... more succee... to control... mainder of... permanent... they ever... subject to t... who might... Head or M... and stated t... did the pri... degrading... tutes!

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the colonies thought fit, and to draw the funds from our public chest, every year without our consent—and to pay incidental expenses in the management of the revenue, do, inclusive of £5,000 in pensions to judges, and our London masters graciously permit us once a-year to see a paper telling what THEY have done with OUR money. Before 1837, inclusive, the British Governors robbed the Lower Canada exchequer, and set law and the legislature at defiance—after 1840, the British Aristocratic Legislature legalised this species of contempt for the rights of Britons, and ordered three-fifths of the Crown Lands moneys to be put into said fund, and t'other two-fifths added, beginning 5 years after the Queen may die!! Then it voted in same way the payment of our interest on debt of U. and L. C.; next, payment to certain of the Prelatic, Papist, Scotch Presbyterian and Methodist priests, ministers and bishops in Canada. It was right that Canada should pay her debts; but, as she was not united to nor represented in the British Legislature, the Statute was a deep humiliation to her. It was a written constitution that act, written in the blood of many a noble Canadian who had stood out, as Hampden and the English did more successfully before them, for the right to control their own moneys. Of the remainder of the Canadian revenue it ordered, permanently too, that not a dollar should they ever vote of their own money, even subject to the veto of the Metcalfe or Head who might be their Governor, until said Head or Metcalfe had ordered them to do so, and stated the object! Humbly and meekly did the present Legislature embody these degrading clauses in our own revised statutes!

Does Messrs. Brown & Co.'s amended written Constitution desire to erase the above blots? No, indeed! Whenever I moved in that direction in Assembly, Mr. Brown was ever absent or a No.

In what way does Mr. Brown and his colleagues' proposition to cure all our ills by a closer and costlier French connexion, seem to answer the purpose? Messrs. Galt, Holton, Dorion, Macpherson, Molson, Redpath and others proposed ten years since, a peaceful annexation of the Canadas to the United States as free Republics.

How do the Convention Leaders meet these arguments? I publish herewith the Lower Canada Annexation Manifesto verbatim. We are not much better off now in Canada, tho' probably over a hundred millions value in foreign public and private debts has been incurred within the ten years.

If Canada West were located near where Scotland, Ireland, or the Orkneys are, its connexion with England might be justly advocated; but for five months in the year it is separated from the Atlantic by ice and frost—it has no St. Lawrence sea-port. Its natural sea-ports are New York and Boston; and even without annexation to the Republic it trades more with these ports than with all Europe. It is bounded by Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York—imbred in the heart of the American States—intended by nature as part of the States—united by a bridge with New York. It cannot have annexation now, whatever its wish may be—the position of the Northern and Southern States forbid the idea—but without that where is the remedy for existing wrongs? Therefore it is that having long been aware that good government and British power here are incompatible I have counselled the advocacy of independence, and that exertions may be made in England to convince the great body of the people that to grant Canada Independence is her true interest as well as ours.

What is Independence? The unfettered power to act as we please? Even Mr. Sheppard would have gone for Federation had it been a step toward freedom and

nationality. Of what avail are the good laws I helped to pass in the Legislature? They were often, very often nullified in the execution. Who was responsible? Nobody. We have good points in our Election Laws. Under a Bidwell they would have appeared creditable to Canada; but with Henry Smith, John A. Macdonald, O. R. Gowan, and their like, at the crank, we have the Quebec, Russell and Essex elections, and the Double Shuffle, reflecting discredit upon the very name of popular legislation and government.

It is probable that Lower Canada would not accept Messrs. Brown & Co.'s complicated machinery miscalled "federation." Ought such "a costly encumbrance" to be forced upon her for colonial purposes? Is England no longer able to protect her colony? Should she grant Canada freedom, I agree with my venerable friend deceased, Hon. John Nelson, and with Sir John Robinson, that Canada must either be American or British.

As a federation the government, if we understand Mr. Sheppard, was to be half Lowers, half Uppers. Is this representation by population? I understand that the government of the Canadas, whenever they are united, is meant to be, as now, "responsible," not to the people it serves, but to the hourly changing opinions of representatives elected as we elect them for 4 and 8 years, and guided by feeling, passion or interest. A summary of principles, a popular constitution, is democratic, is republican, is American, and a reality—of course it must be shunned in Canada!

I may be met by the assertion that men and governments are no better in Ohio or New England than in Canada; and I confess my earnest desire that all should improve. There is no perfection here below. Corrupt, bad men get in everywhere. My reading and personal experience, however, enable me to say that the self-governed free States are far preferable to Canada in this respect, although when I returned from exile it would have delighted me could Canada (as separated) have set them a good example, free as she is from the curse of negro slavery; in other words, "property" in human beings, value 1,500 million dollars. Such States as Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, and Missouri are as widely different in the nature and administration of their governments, from Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Ohio, Vermont, and New Hampshire, as are Russia, Spain, and Austria, from England, Switzerland, and Prussia. The United States are rife with corruption; what country on earth

is not? But never will the North set the South a good example while in a Colonial state. These, at least, are the opinions of an old friend, which it is for you to test for yourselves, if you think the inquiry desirable.

It is by virtue of Acts of Congress, and upon petitions got up by myself and others, in 1836-7 here, and adopted by French Canada—as also again at Rochester, N.Y., in 1840, and by personal exertions at Washington, that we got the drawback system. Reciprocal trade in certain articles followed. All this the United States can take away. Where would our remains of prosperity be, with it manufactures, as we now are, if they were to do so?

The Grand Trunk Railway was built, as we are told on excellent English authority, for the swift conveyance of soldiers and sailors from Europe in time of war with the U. S. or civil strife in the colonies. It cost Canada more than sixteen millions—the principal must be met in London by us, and we are, meantime, paying \$800,000 a-year in London, of interest, while the road is used to influence our elections, and its patronage bestowed adversely to our interest.

The Grand Trunk was built, secondly, to aid, as Brougham had advised, the introduction of British manufactures in defiance of tariffs in America, on a line of frontier of 5,000 miles; it was built to carry poor European emigrants among us, but they went come; and we Canadians are heavily taxed to uphold it, besides paying freight and fare when we use it, and subsidizing ocean steamers on its feeders.

The Grand Trunk was built, and built close to the St. Lawrence and margin of Lake Ontario, to injure our Canadian canals, steamers and schooners. Has it not in a great degree done so? With a heavy pecuniary interest in the Grand Trunk, Canada has no control over it. While corruption could fatten on competitionless contracts, could let out sub-contracts, buy legislators, and crook and curve railways to suit speculating knaves, our Cabinet folks, chosen indirectly by the Glyn, Barings, &c., were directors, and somebody was fleeced! The Colonies had a large coasting trade, of which England was jealous. Her recent legislation has almost ruined it. She did the like by Ireland, India, and Jamaica. One hundred and fifty years since, the adventurous Scotch planted a colony in the Isthmus of Darien, but England ordered it to be instantly destroyed! Who placed Mr. Blackwell over the Grand Trunk? Baring, Brothers & Co., our financial agents.

Earl Fitz 1847, at the of his speech

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30] IRELAND'S MOTHER COUNTRY!

Earl Fitzwilliam, at Sheffield, Sept. 11, 1847, at the Cutler's Feast, in the course of his speech, said:—

"Gentlemen, I beg to start this question, whether the conduct of England towards Ireland has not made her a large debtor to Ireland? How many acts of parliament have been passed to discourage the agriculture, and destroy the manufactures of that country? Agriculture has been discouraged, diminishing the value of property, and manufactures have been put down to appease the jealousy of England. To Ireland England owes a large debt, not only a moral debt, but a pecuniary debt. The four millions given are nothing like the amount of the debt, if properly estimated, as the result of your legislation."

Mr. H. Carey, of Philadelphia, talks in the same strain. He says:—

"Irish cloths had a celebrity in the days when England exported all her wool and imported all her cloth; and yet she availed herself of all the power at her command to suppress the Irish woollen manufacture, and to compel all the wool of the island to pass through the mills of England, before even the Irish themselves could use it. To huddle the fast growing mechanical industry of Ireland, laws were passed prohibiting the export of her wool and cloth even to England, except through certain ports, and prohibiting their export to the Colonies altogether. Irish ships were next deprived of all participation in the benefit of the Navigation Laws, and excluded from the fisheries. Sugar could be imported into it only through England; and, as no drawback was allowed on its exportation to Ireland, the latter was thus taxed for the support of a foreign government as well as her own. All other Colonial produce, beside sugar, had to be carried first to England before it could be shipped to Ireland, and the voyage of importation was required to be made in English ships, manned by English seamen, and owned by English merchants. As in Jamaica, the men, women and children of Ireland were regarded simply as instruments to be used by Trade—to be deprived of all employment except in the labors of the field, where their business was to raise bulky cargoes for British ships to carry, and for British agents and brokers to sell. The Tariff, which the Act of Union found in 1801, was broken down, and the young manufactures of Ireland were swamped. English centralization annihilated all difference of employments in Ireland, and drove her people wholly to agriculture. The demand for human effort, both of intellect and of muscle, having gradually ceased in the island millions of her people found themselves forced to the position of consumers of capital in the form of food, while totally unable to sell their labor. Go where the traveller might in Ireland, he found thousands anxious to work, but unemployed; while tens of thousands wandered through Great Britain, begging to sell their labor for a pittance by help of which to pay their rent, or home, or drive starvation from their doors. Now the evil culminated in a general famine, and then in a general abandonment of the coun-

WHAT MAY CANADA HOPE FOR? [40

try, the whole world knows. And yet, at the time of the famine, one-third of the surface of Ireland, including the richest lands, was lying unoccupied and waste. Confessedly the most able-bodied and enduring laborers in the world, and the most willing to work, 1,659,350 Irish were driven to America within the space of ten years, in sheer pursuit of daily bread—victims of that ferocious policy of England which will empty a country hollow; but she will force its people, while their ability to purchase lasts, to buy her manufactures and use her ships."

Canadians! Can you believe that if Britain's rulers could for hundreds of years pursue this selfish policy toward Ireland, which is near them, they will study the interest of Canada, which is far distant? If not, let us be just to them, but look to our own future interest as citizens of North America.

We want for Canada a complete control over our own Commerce; England no longer allows us any preferences in her markets, while giving a wrong direction to our useful industry, and claiming and exercising the power of nullifying our laws, voting away our money without our consent, and denying us permission to spend one shilling of our own cash till her agent gives the word.

The Union of the Canadas was effected in haste and in direct opposition to the wishes of the Canadas; but as Mr. Leaslie said in Convention, "the power that created could surely annul it." Even *The Times*, which stood unmoved during the detestable proceedings of the Draper administration, and Metcalfe era of no advisers at all, is horror-struck at the iniquity of our politicians. It is quite consistent. In Feb. 1850, it said, "From every statesman who may hold office we ask for something more than a mere sentiment on the disloyalty and danger of annexation. We ask for a pledge. Should the day arrive—should an overwhelming majority in Canada declare either for annexation, or for that independence which will infallibly lead to it, we have a right to ask beforehand. England has spent 100,000,000. in the vain attempt to subjugate the United States. If Canada chooses to run the fearful risk of causeless separation, let her do so, if not with our consent, at least without our opposition."

Nations often bestow unlimited confidence in proud and foolish kings and ministers. Hence their miseries.

Mr. Gladstone, a late Colonial minister, in a recent speech on "Our Colonies," frankly admitted that "England had the character, during the last century, of being perhaps the most

"rapacious, certainly the most successful in the capacity, of all the European powers." The principle of Greek colonization of old was *razzooz razzooz*, but, continues Mr. Gladstone, "whenever there were a set of people who were not quite presentable at home, whom the English would not quietly endure to see appointed to office in this country, it was commonly thought they were quite good enough to hold office, often with a handsome salary, in some remote colony."

It is so now in Canada, India, Australia. England expended thirty millions to crush the insurrection of 1637, hanged Cardinal and Duquette, Louet, Matthews, Dean, Von Shultz,—other gallant men—then confessed that Louet had asked for what was right—granted it—and placed rebels (as they were called) in the very highest offices!

A hundred years ago, the British Tories and High Church Parsons were for a British king who had sold the nation in France, and many high Churchmen laid down their lives for him, being led by men who had no religion at all! The British whigs, full of pretended love of protestantism and liberty, could not find among the wisest and best men of their own nation, one man fit to bear rule, so they sent to a petty German town for a stupid monarch to come and reign in London, who cared for no religion at all, who could not speak English, and who was utterly ignorant of British laws and manners! Both parties compromised principle, party, and worship. Will Canadians in 1860 exhibit any greater degree of wisdom? America soon after successfully resisted taxation without representation, she proceeds to go for bribery and corruption, cost the proud aristocracy of England 700 million dollars and a seven years' war; became, as we ought to be, independent; and only a few months since, Mr. Disraeli, a British Chancellor of the Exchequer, told a British House of Commons that ere long England would have to rely for strength on North America, although her Cabinet had shed American blood in 1776, and adopted the same cruel policy in 1838.

"If ever Europe (said the British Minister, the Commons of England cherishing his sentiments), by her short sightedness, falls to an inferior and exhausted state, for England there will remain an illustrious future. We are bound to the communities of the New World, and those great States which our own planting and colonizing energies have created, by ties and by interests which will sustain our power and enable us to play as great a part in the times yet to come as we do on these days and as we have done in the past."

Such States as Kentucky, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, and Missouri are as widely different in the nature and administration of their governments, from Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Ohio, Vermont, and New Hampshire, as are Russia, Spain, and Austria, from England, Switzerland, and Prussia. The United States are rife with corruption; what country on earth is not? But never will the North set the

South a good example while in a Colonial state. These at least are the opinions of an old friend which it is for you to test for yourselves, if you think the enquiry desirable.

After twelve years residence in the States, I felt, on leaving for Canada, an ardent desire to see a fair trial given to the imperfect system we live under here. Lord Elgin had been hooted, stoned, pelted with eggs, &c.; the legislative buildings and library had been burnt up; one well-known faction had done it; and I reasoned thus: If Lord Elgin and the British government were not sincere in their efforts to act honestly and impartially, there would not be this antagonism. On this view I acted till compelled to admit that I had been deceived; and that altho' the interests of Britain and the United States is seen, that of the patriotic order in the United Kingdom may be war; that the Colonies stand in a very dangerous rebellion to the Republic; and that to unite in one common bond the great interests of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, throughout this northern continent, is the true policy of both nations, and might prove a benefit to Europe.

At the Re-Union of the two Canadas, Aug. 1840, the rich public lands of Upper Canada were made the common property of the French below, after millions of acres had been wrested from Upper Canada and almost made a present to certain rich residents of England called the Canada

Company. Mark the result! In 1854 to 1859, three years, the official returns of cash sales of public land in U. C. was \$266,773; in L. C. \$21,293. These Counties sold 2,900,000 in one year—more than L. C. in three! Estates in lands worth \$15,000,000, were guaranteed to Paris! Corporations, *ul-hops' sees, colleges, convents, &c.* to which they had no good title; and U. C. compelled to provide from her means to give French tenants clear titles to land never bought.

Personally, at my time of life, it is even matter little what changes may take place; but for the sake of the bloody millions yet to fill up the country of my early choice I would urge my readers to reflect upon what I have said, and try to answer the question, "How can we hope for prosperity as Colonists?"

I am of opinion, that to send immortals to the House of Commons thro' the hands of those of his members who think independence for Canada the true policy, is a wise and should also be an early measure; but those who may be injured in case they sign such memorials should keep in the back ground; they may be useful in other ways.

Union in sentiment among ourselves is very desirable; it gives great strength. Much can be done to promote it by the circulation of tracts by societies auxiliary to a central association; the reason ought to be calmly appealed to, facts wisely related, the signs of the times studied, and all declamation and violence of language avoided.

Canada or Connecticut, Ohio or New Brunswick—we are one people, speak one language—have a common origin—cannot be long divided, except from the causes that destroyed former Republics, the folly, corruption, or negligence of the people.

Institutions such as those of our continent are created, says Judge Story, "by the virtue, public spirit and intelligence of the citizens. They fall when the wise are banished from the public councils because they dare to be honest and the profligate are rewarded, because they flatter the people, in order to betray them." W. L. M.

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A Godly Blessing.

A godly woman was once asked how it was that she could listen to the sermons of methodist, presbyterian, baptist, &c. "I take my slave to the Kirk with me," quoth she, "and keep sitting the wheat from the chaff." In reading this appeal, my friends, take your slaves with you; and you'll need them still more when perusing Mr. Brown's supple Globe!

He wrote to the Haldimand men in 1831. "Gentlemen, the one great charge brought against me in this election contest is that I 'go through thick and thin for the present Ministry';—that I 'defend them on all occasions,' and am their 'abedient tool.' I think that this very cry should be my passport to the confidence and support of every true Reformist. What better certificate could I have to the consistency of my principles and practice, than that I have steadily supported my party? And who form this Ministry whom it is a crime in the estimation of Mr. Mackenzie to support? Robert Baldwin, James Harvey Price, Francis Hincks and James Morris—these are the representatives of Upper Canada. For nearly twenty years these men have served their country faithfully—they have fought the battle of the people without flinching—and he is no true reformer who doubts that they are entitled to the respect and gratitude of the party they have led so long and so successfully."

With the Crown Lands in his eye, and public

money in his purse, Mr. Brown defended all the Roman separations of 1846; defended the Union denounced representation by population as unjust to the French; defended the bill to put down the orange men, whom he also condemned as a curse to Canada; but lauded all Hincks, Morris and Price had done in 30 years—went thro' "thick and thin," hiring like, and has since veered to every point of the compass that would pay.

Foreign Trade of Canada.

Mr. Galt, or rather our London Creditors saddled an enormous tariff upon Canada; not long since, under which in the first eleven months of 1859 as the newspapers say, we paid upon \$31,857,000 of imports one million dollars more than we had paid in same period of 1858. Montreal is the summer port of U. C., and of a part of the U. S.—it imported 15 millions value last year, and paid \$2,269,000, in taxes on a part of these imports; Toronto paid \$781,000 in customs taxes; Hamilton paid \$326,496 independent of her purchases at Montreal. Where goes it all? To Europe; Irish, Jamaica, and India, fashion.

Before 1776, no Colonial ship durst trade with any country in Europe except thro' a British port. How was it in Canada long afterwards?

We are on the eve of 1860; and having been defeated in my long cherished design of agitating for political independence in Britain, by well known, insurmountable obstacles, I at once fell back, in June last, upon the press. Knowing that my personal experience in your affairs extended over a period of 40 years; that many remembered with kindly feelings that I had often assisted in promoting measures for the general good, and in checking proceedings that would have been strongly injurious; that I had been the personal friend and often the adviser of large numbers of the old inhabitants; that I had, as a public servant, been faithful to your interest, often suffering heavy privations and persecutions for your sake; and believing, that altho' daily newspapers, owing to the extent of their resources, and the patronage of power and of party, would as a thing of course, far surpass political weeklies in size and in the quantity of reading matter; yet, that the advice and opinions of an old friend, would be welcomed once a week at many a happy fireside, during the few months or years yet left him to work; believing also, that altho' the MESSAGE is not large, it may often prove a check upon plausible error, a warning against plausible politicians and their selfish schemes, and always (as heretofore) an earnest advocate of liberty and progress, and whatever will conduce to the growth of Canada in integrity, intelligence and industry; I now appeal to you to extend its circulation, by taking this subscription list promptly among your neighbors and urging them, as I now do, to send in their names.

Europe is like a volcano, ready to pour forth its lava. N. America is convulsed, by means of that accursed Slavery which English Statesmen forced upon her old Colonies, and out of which English traders made fortunes, as slave ship owners; France shows the will to war with Britain; India bears her bonds uneasily; China is intended for a period of foreign bondage; Canada seeks relief from many burthens; Austria clings to Popes and Emperors; Italy is kept down by priestly power and foreign bayonets.

Toronto, Jan. 7, 1860.

THE TORONTO WEEKLY MESSAGE

is published on Saturday, and sold at TWO DOLLARS per Annum. TWO COPIES per mail, for a year—THREE DOLLARS: four copies, for SIX DOLLARS, and so on.

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The Postage of all weeklies is 6 1/2 cents a quarter, in advance, payable at the subscriber's post office. All letters must be addressed postpaid to

"W. L. MACKENZIE, Messags Office, Toronto."

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A Certificate from the Church!

Mr. Brown and Dr. Ryerson have had much correspondence. They resemble each other in many respects and pourtray each other's characters, occasionally much to the amusement of the public.

"I have" said Dr. Ryerson, in a letter to Mr. Brown, Feb. 1, 1859. "I have still enough of life and courage and strength left to meet you face to face; to repel your attacks; to expose your falsehoods; to unravel your sophistry; to detect your forged quotations; to refute your insinuations; to exhibit your inconsistencies; to prove your truthlessness; to hold you up to public view in your true light—a pretended friend to truth, yet closing your columns against the exposure of your own untruths—an abusive assailant of the school system in its weakness, the party manipulator of it in its strength—warmed into public life by the patronage and generosity of a Baldwin, a Hincks, a Morrison, and then their vilifier and slanderer—in succession the calumniator and sycophant of most public men and all parties; assailing the "civil and religious institutions" of Lower Canada at one time, and "garrulous" them inviolate at another—at one time warring to the death against the very principle of separate schools, at another time making "an honorable compromise on the question of separate schools"—now filling the land with "eternal hate to Rome," then the "political ally" of the ultra-Romanist champion—now the eulogist of Gavazzi, then the parasite of McGee—one week the fawning dictator of the Judges, the next week the violent traducer of their motives and character—one year holding the right of the Bible for all, and no education without the Bible, another year treating the right of the Bible in the school as an absurdity, and the cry for it as a "sham!"

It was the same with Hincks and Ryerson—rightly judging each other's incoercible motives, they were unceasing in their vituperation, but when Hincks and Baldwin got places, they at once increased Ryerson's salary, and became sworn brothers.

Deep indeed was the measure of degradation which a colony had reached, when its leading opposition editor and politician could truly charge the head of the Department of Public Education with extensive Embezzlement, said Director General of Manners and Morals, being also a pious doctor in divinity of the Wesleyan Methodist order, and a father in the Church replying as above!

Mackenzie Homestead.

We the undersigned appointed to appropriate the funds collected by the Mackenzie Homestead Committee, do hereby acknowledge to have received this day from James Leslie, Secretary and Treasurer to the said committee, the balance of the said funds amounting to one thousand two hundred and sixty one pounds, eight shillings and five pence, as detailed below; together with the Memorandum containing a record of all receipts and expenditures to this date, where his duties as Secretary and Treasurer cease:—dated 30th August, 1859.

[Signed], CHARLES LINDEY,
WM. HENDERSON,
JOHN GIBSON,
JAMES RICHARDSON,
JOHN WHITE, Trustees.

Details.
£500 0 0 Obligation "Commercial Building Society."
500 0 0 Obligation "Canada Permanent do."
150 0 0 Three Pro. Notes given by W. L.
90 6 2 Mackenzie for loan given him by
9 5 5 Resolution of Committee.
11 16 10 Cheque on Branch Bank of Montreal

Office of the WEEKLY MESSAGER, Oct. 13, 1859.

Altho' I have not read the Memorandum above referred to, nor had leisure to look into its details, I am entirely satisfied that the Homestead Fund has been managed most faithfully throughout, and at great personal inconvenience to those who had charge of it. I differed from the first Committee as to the manner in which the Homestead deed should be drawn, but their views were quite conscientious and offered from the very kindest of motives. The Homestead has been purchased; it is on Bond Street, near the Catholic Cathedral, in a delightful part of Toronto, where my family now reside in a more comfortable dwelling of their own than they could before occupied. I have received the deed of the premises. As to the balance, part is invested, and part has been handed over to me. Seven or eight persons have small sums on hand which they will make good, and I intend shortly to publish a detailed statement, of all receipts and expenditures. About \$1000 are to be laid out in an additional brick building upon the Homestead Lot; and the aggregate payments to the fund, in cash, including small sums not yet remitted by sub-committees, will amount to \$7000. I think that, under the circumstances, the province did it judiciously in raising this money, and did it well—that is, if I am correct in the view I take of the public services otherwise unrequited, rendered by me during the last 36 years.

To the committee, to the trustees, and especially to JAMES LESLIE, Esq., (late treasurer), I offer my most grateful acknowledgments. But for Mr. LESLIE'S unwearied exertions, at great personal inconvenience to himself, the proposition of a Homestead must have proved a comparative failure, while it now affords the clearest evidence that altho' the people of Upper Canada are not allowed to control those non-political offices and that state patronage which in other countries afford an obvious means of rewarding of at least upholding ancient public servants, they eminently possess the disposition to be just and even generous toward all such.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

William III (Prince of Orange), indignant^d repelled the plaudits of a theatre by the question: "Do the idiots mistake me for the King of France?"—SIR J. STEPHEN.

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Brown and Macdonald's Cry to Get Ours.

These two men take one mode to acquire the control of the power and patronage of Canada—they raise a false but popular cry. Hincks cried 'economy,' lowered salaries before election, and voted to increase them after it; Baldwin prepared for secularization, but united with Lafontaine, on the principle that they were to differ on that topic and do nothing. Cayley, McNab and McDonald, hungry as death for the public plunder, followed like bulls for protection, and screamed (like Draper before them) against French rebel connexion; but took places as the most cowardly, shabby, obsequious serfs of Popery, French influences, and "the traitors" they had howled against. Brown, McGee, Foley and Lemieux, propose to merge a discordant Union with the French into one more permanent and more insufferable. Will they succeed? Why not? These people are all loyal alike. Deception's their game—made their dupe. Macdonald betrayed all who trusted him, just as Hincks had done. Brown's sordid career indicates that he will do the same if he can but get a chance, yet I wanted to and his followers to succeed in August, 1858. I avoided all their meetings, not degrading their influence. I think there are more true friends of Canada in the opposition ranks, but long to neither faction. Haldimand sent me to the legislature—I am free still—but independence is a difficult position to take, and exposes one to persecution and slander from faction's leaders and all they can privately and publicly influence.

On the 31 of July, 1849, ten and a half years since, the British League, at Kingston, resolved, that

"Unprotected by an adequate tariff, we have continued to consume a vast amount of British manufactures, whilst our produce, the principal source upon which we rely for their payment, has rarely entered the English markets except at a sacrifice. The result has been a monetary pressure, extensive bankruptcy and general distress.

Coincident with these disastrous circumstances, a storm arose in our political horizon, which has threatened and still threatens to shake the foundations of our social fabric. The legislature, ruled by faction (which, for the retention of place and power, has kindled afresh the animosity of rival sects,) has legalized the principal of rebellion, and has prepared to increase the public debt at a moment of great financial embarrassment, by a proposal for the payment of the traitors of 1837 and 1839."

For these propositions voted Vankoughnet, John A. Macdonald Strachan, Langton, Willson Saltfleet, Benjamin, Parsons of Montreal, J. G. Owen, Murney, John Gamble, Pope, Playfair, Burney, Ogle Gowan, and late D. B. Stevenson, coalescing with Elgin, whom they had insulted, and with Hincks whom they had assisted to

prey upon the public, they proved, as Brown has often done, that they were utterly void of principle—well fitted to be gilded slaves in a British Colony. They are now outrageous Unionists.

Altho' often compelled to speak with severity of the class rulers of my native island, and their agents here, I have ever been true to the people. The Governor may censure me—the British emigrant never can. To my pecuniary loss I shall continue to persevere in stating the truth in public affairs; in the hope that even my humble efforts may do some little towards making Canada the abode of happy millions when I am forgotten. Under this Colonial system of ours opposing factions make powerful exertions to deceive, distract and divide the people—the control of purchased talent and of money, of places, presses and hiring priesthods enable them to do this. Let not good men draw back, discouraged, however: let them persevere in doing good according to their ability. What is there on earth so inspiring as the consciousness of having derived well of our country?

"Land of the free, thy kingdom is to come!
Of states, with laws from Gothic bondage burst,
And creeds by chartered priesthods unaccurst,
Of navies, hoisting their unblazoned flags,
Where shipless seas now wash unbesconed crags,
Of hosts reviewed in dazzling files and squares,
Their peanoosed trumpets breathing native airs,—
For minstrels thou shalt have of native ore,
And maids to sing the songs themselves inspire."

I would have arrested thirty years since, had I been able, the practice of individuals, counties, corporations, and provinces getting deep in debt. Alas! my arguments had no effect, and now we see almost universal embarrassment, endless societies of money changers and land-pawnbrokers, with emigration to other lands, either to avoid destruction or because of poverty and ruin here, where the natural advantages to settlers are so very numerous.

Sir G. Arthur to Lord Glenelg, Toronto, 19 Feb. 1839. "Your lordship knows the American character well; the national vanity is unbounded; and the people having now been foiled in a supposed lucrative, and certainly most popular, enterprise, we cannot be surprised if their disappointed pride and capidity be succeeded by bad feeling. What, under such circumstances, may be the real views and intentions of the American Gov't., it is, in truth, most difficult to divine."

Accustom yourselves to think and speak of the Union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any even be abandoned.—WASHINGTON.

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Madison on the Future of Canada.

In a private letter from JAMES MADISON, an ex-President of the United States (the original of which is now before us), addressed to President Monroe, and dated 41 years since, he thus portrays the future of Canada:—

“MONTPELLIER, Nov. 28, 1818.

“I am glad to find that our proportion of shipping in the direct trade with Great Britain is increasing. It must continue to do so, under an established reciprocity, with regard to the trade with the British Colonies, whether that be founded on an admission or exclusion of the ships of both countries. * * * * * The remaining danger to a permanent harmony would then lie in the possession of Canada; which, as Great Britain ought to know, whenever rich enough to be profitable, will be strong enough to be independent. Were it otherwise, Canada can be of no value to her, when at war with us; and when at peace, will be of equal value, whether a British Colony or an American State. Whether the one or the other, the consumption of British manufactures, and export of useful materials will be much the same. The latter would be guarded even against a tax on them by an article in our Constitution. But, notwithstanding the persuasive nature of these considerations, there is little probability of their overcoming the national pride which is flattered by extended dominion, and still less perhaps [by] ministerial policy, always averse to narrow the field of patronage. As far as such a transfer would affect the relative power of the two nations, the most unfriendly jealousy could find no objection to the measure; for it would evidently take more weakness from Great Britain than it would add strength to the United States. In truth the only reasons we can have to desire Canada, ought to weigh as much with Great Britain as with us. In her hands it must ever be a source of collision which she ought to be equally anxious to remove, and a snare to the poor Indians towards whom her humanity ought to be equally excited. Interested individuals have dwelt much on its importance to Great Britain as a channel for evading and crippling our commercial laws. But it may well be expected that other views of her true interest will prevail in her Councils, if she permits experience to enlighten them.—
Health and success, JAMES MADISON.”

The *Globe* shows, that on the 5th of July 1849, Mr. Brown was death upon all Annexationists. Hear him!

“Every one knows that the Tories are only driven to this cry [annexation] by insane desperation at the loss of the loaves and fishes thro' the fair working of free representative institutions—that the great majority of the Conservative electors do not sympathize in the base designs of their leaders—that the whole of the Reform party are true to British connection while self-government in local matters is honestly secured to us—and that the ravings of Tho's Wilson and the Dog and Duck, of William Allan, Ogle R. Gowan, Sydney Bellingham, Bill Boulton, H. B. Wilson and George Crawford, of the Montreal Herald, *Centinel*, and Toronto Colonist are but the dying wails of a miserable faction.”

CONSULT YOUR OWN INTERESTS!

On the 8th of Feb., 1838, Alex. Baring, Lord Ashburton, thus expressed in the British Parliament his opinion relative to the continuance of British connexion with the North American Colonies. I quote Hansard, p. 851:

“As long as they [the Canadas] were content to remain in their present condition, under the protection of this country, it was well that they should so continue; but if they demanded to be separate—to take on themselves a national character—then it appeared to him that it would be the wisest [course], the most liberal and the most consistent with sound policy to shake hands with them, AND LET THEM JOIN WITH THE NORTH AMERICANS IF THEY AS THOUGHT FIT. * * * If the grandeur of England should fade, and her prosperity decay, the greatest monument of her glory would remain in her Colonies. * * * As far as the people of Upper Canada were desirous of separating from the mother country, he, for one, did not know whether he would not encourage them; at least he was certain he would be a consenting party.”

[Lord Ashburton reiterated these sentiments when the Union of the Canadas was before the Peers.]

[From Earl Grey's Despatch to the Governor General.]

The whole force of the Empire will be used to put down Annexation.

ANNEXATION.—The *Globe*, Toronto, Oct. 20, 1849, did the duty of Organ Blower to Hincks' financiering admirably. Hear it!

These are all the disbursements actually required for State purposes; and to meet this we have an annual revenue of over £500,000, produced by a Tariff less burdensome than that of any civilized country on earth. It is true, we spend the whole of our revenue, but the surplus goes for educational, benevolent, and other purposes, desirable, but necessarily to be met by the national government. So far from being in a state of embarrassment, it is very obvious that the state of our affairs might warrant any government in employing the credit of the country for public purposes to a much greater extent than has been done. What State in the Union, except one or two in New England, can compare with this? Most of them have broken faith with their creditors—Canada never did; many of them repudiated—not a public man on this side dares breathe the word; all of them are ground down with a prohibitory tariff, and heavy direct taxation—we have no taxation for national purposes and a tariff scarcely felt. National embarrassment in Canada! The thing is absurd.

THE WHIGS ON ANNEXATION.

[From the Edinburgh Review for August, 1817.]

“When discouraging, in 1778, of the terms on which England should make peace with the Colonies, he [Dr. Franklin] recommends at once giving up Canada, not merely as a measure of conciliation, but as the best means of removing a source of contention, and a fertile cause of future wars. Unpopular as the suggestion may now appear, we suspect many years will not elapse before we see reason to wish that this course had been pursued.”

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Our Governor TAKES \$31,000 a-year; the Governor of York is voted \$4,000; our two Attorney Generals take, together, \$11,500, including their per diem; the Attorney Generals of the State of New York and U. States get, between them, under \$10,000; a New York Judge gets \$2,500; we have thrice as many to population, at \$3,000 up to \$7,000; in proportion to business done and population, our functionaries are three to one as compared to the New York officials, although N. Y. has over four million people, and but ten Custom Houses, while we have over two millions and nearly a hundred Custom Houses. Where's the remedy? Every 90,000 Americans send a Member to Congress; British America sends not one member to the British Legislature; but were it, as free States, made part of the Republic, it would send 50 members to Congress; what chance has a British Canadian in a race for honors in England?—none! yet we hear of British justice! old, poor, needy, broken-down knights, pensioners, and baronets, obtain an asylum as our colonial governors; have we no better black walnut among ourselves? Did you ever hear of a native colonist trusted to rule the smallest British colony? Not in this century! But let a miserable Irish parasite of power like F. Hincks betray his trust here, England has at once a governorship and \$25,000 a-year ready for him.

Make a beautiful, quick-drying varnish for paper or linen, as follows:—Take gum sandrach, 8 oz.; Canadian balsam, 4 oz.; and dissolve them in a quart of alcohol. Varnish made with gum resin and turpentine do not dry so fast as those made with alcohol, but they are not so liable to crack.

A SURE STYPTIC.—O. C. Lyon, a dentist of Masspeth, L. I., writes to the *Scientific American*: "Observing recently a case of death caused by hemorrhage from the extraction of a tooth, the following should be universally known as an infallible remedy:—Make plaster of Paris into the consistency of soft putty, and fill the cavity. It will soon become a solid plug."

THE SKY AN INDICATION OF THE WEATHER.—The colors of the sky at particular times afford wonderfully good guidance. Not only does a rosy sunset presage fair weather, and a ruddy sunrise bid weather, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening, an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds again are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined and feathery, the weather will be fine; if their edges are hard, sharp and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep unusual lines betoken wind or rain; while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather.

Convention Resolutions, Toronto, Novr 1859, for Uniting the Canadas.

1. Resolved, That the existing Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada has failed to realize the anticipations of its promoters, has resulted in a heavy public debt, burdensome taxation, great political abuses, and universal dissatisfaction throughout Upper Canada; and it is the matured conviction of this assembly, from the antagonisms developed through difference of origin, that the Union in its present form can no longer be continued with advantage to the people.

2. That highly desirable as it would be, while the existing Union is maintained, that local legislation should not be forced on one section of the Province against the wishes of a majority of the representatives of that section, yet this assembly is of opinion that the plan of government known as the "Double Majority" would be no permanent remedy for existing evils.

3. That, necessary as it is that strict constitutional restraints on the power of the Legislature and Executive in regard to the borrowing and expenditure of money and other matters, should form part of any satisfactory change of the existing Constitutional system, yet the imposition of such restraints would not alone remedy the evils under which the country now labors.

4. That without entering on the discussion of other objections, this assembly is of opinion that the delay which must occur in obtaining the sanction of the Lower Provinces to a Federal Union of all the British North American Colonies, places that measure beyond consideration as a remedy for present evils.

5. That, in the opinion of this assembly, the best practicable remedy for the evils now encountered in the government of Canada is to be found in the formation of two or more local governments, to which shall be committed the control of all matters of a local or sectional matter, and a GENERAL GOVERNMENT charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province.

Mr. Shepherd (for a time proprietor, and now one of the editors of the *Globe*), moved in amendment to No. 5, "That this Convention considers the early and unqualified "Dissolution of the Union the simplest and most efficacious remedy for the evils under which Upper Canada suffers." Mr. McDUGALL (another editor of the *Globe*) opposed dissolution, and proposed to omit "general government" and insert "some joint authority," which was agreed to, and Mr. SHEPPARD abandoned dissolution without a vote!

6. That while THE DETAILS OF THE CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE LAST RESOLUTION ARE NECESSARILY SUBJECTS FOR FUTURE ARRANGEMENT, yet this assembly deems it imperative to declare that no "general government" would be satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada which is not based on the principle of Representation by Population.

[From Mr. Papineau's Address to the Quebec Annexation Association, 1847.]

Had I been present in Montreal, I would have been one of the first to support by my voice and signature an address so patriotic, judicious, full of sound reasoning and truth, and so free from passion and prejudice as is that of the citizens of Montreal, who have signed it in great numbers.

**GALT'S UNION OF THE CANADAS
AGREED TO IN CONVENTION:**

In the *Globe* of July 8, 1858, we have the debate on Mr. Galt's proposition, a Lower Canada measure then opposed but now adopted by Mr. BROWN and the Convention of Nov. last. Mr. GALT submitted three propositions: "The object of the first" being to provide that the present Legislative Union between Upper and Lower Canada should be altered into a Federal Union, the Province being subdivided into two or more divisions, each of which should have the entire control of its own local affairs. The number of these subdivisions should be left for consideration of the Committee to be named."

Mr. SICOTTE said "There would be corruptions and wrongs in every community, no matter what state of political existence they enjoyed. Freedom from such evils would not be obtained, even although they had Representation by Population or a Federal Union, any more than at present. The question of the confederation of the Provinces might be examined by what the Americans, when British Colonists, were disposed to do. From the earliest period, as early as 1643, those Colonies formed themselves into a Confederation, for self-defence and aggrandizement. Again, in 1754, a Convention was held, in which Dr. Franklin took a leading part, and it was unanimously declared that there ought to be a closer Confederation of all the New England Colonies. England refused to assent, because it was too democratic. He thought the resolution [Galt's] pointed to a distinct nationality, and involved the future independence of Canada. It deeply concerned the future of the country. Situated as Canada now was, it was not possessed of all the elements necessary to future greatness. For some months we had not free access to the ocean, and it would be madness not to profit by the first favorable opportunity of obtaining a sea coast. Canada was all length, and no depth, and shut out for a number of months from access to the sea. Such a condition would always interfere with the attainment of greatness as a nation."

Mr. DORION "was ready to consider the proposal for a Federation of the Provinces [of U. and L. C.] such as would leave to each section the management of its local affairs—such as the enactment of its civil, educational, and municipal laws—whilst to the General Government would be left the Public Works, Public Lands, Post Office Department, Trade and Commerce.

COURTS IN UPPER CANADA.—APPEAL: Sittings, March 1; June 14; December 13.—CHANCERY: Sittings for hearing motions, &c., every Tuesday, except during vacation.—HEIR AND DEVISEE COMMISSION: Sittings, January 2 to 14; July 2 to 14.—ASSISE AND NISI PRIUS.—(In Toronto) —Commence January 5; April; July 2.—COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS: Sittings, March 13; June 13; September 11; December 11.—RECORDER'S COURT: Sittings, January 9; April 2; July 2; November 5.

COURT TERMS.—CHANCERY: Terms for hearing Causes, April 2 to 14; Nov. 5 to 17.—Terms for taking Evidence in Toronto, Feb. 7 to 18; Sept. 4 to 15.—QUEEN'S BENCH AND COMMON PLEAS: Hilary Term, Feb. 6 to 18; Easter Term, May 21 to June 9; Trinity Term, Aug. 27 to Sept. 6; Michaelmas Term, Nov. 19 to Dec. 1.—COURT OF COAST AND PROBATE AND SURREGATE COURT; January 2 to 7; April 2 to 7; July 2 to 7; October 1 to 8.—LONG VACATION: From July 1 to August 21.—PAPER DAYS IN QUEEN'S BENCH: First Friday, 2nd Monday and 2nd Wednesday in each Term.—IN COMMON PLEAS: 1st Saturday, 2nd Tuesday and 2nd Thursday in each Term.

PRIESTS AND PREACHERS IN CANADA.—

Including the United Brethren in Christ; Evangel. Lutheran; Free will Baptist; Baptist; Bible Christian; Canada Christian; Congregational; Primitive Methodist; British Methodist Episcopal; Methodist Episcopal; New Connexion; Wesleyan; United Presbyterian; Churches of Scotland, Rome and England; Presb. of Stamford; Synod of the Presbyterian Church (see Canadian Almanac, 1860), there are of Archdeacons, Chaplains, Rectors, Rural deans, and Deans not rural, lord Bishops, Missionaries, Canons and Honorary Canons, Doctors of Civil Law, Archbishops, Curates, Vicars General, titular Bishops, Peres Oblats, Secretaries, Pastors, Assistants, Professors, Moderators, Presbytery Clerks, Probationers, Presidents, Superintendents, Students, Editors, Agents, Local Elders, Doctors, in Divinity, Jesuits, and Presiding Elders, in Canada, 18 columns of clergy at, say 88 names per column,—1,584.

These are not half, however. Many sects are not even named, and of those given large sections are omitted.

Why do not religious men find out a way to voluntary union? Why have so many denominations, so many pastors, and such a variety of names? To convert others the clergy should try to agree as to what true christianity is among themselves.

6 Feb. '59. Col. Thos. Talbot, founder of the Talbot settlement, died.

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DANGERS OF DISUNION!

That eminent republican, JOEL BARLOW, a man of the revolution, thus addressed his fellow citizens of America some threescore years since:

"Our system of policy does not admit of standing armies; and if it did, we could not support one sufficiently strong to restrain a whole people who had arms in their hands, who thought themselves oppressed, and determined to be free. No superstition, that is likely to be lasting or extensive, is yet established among us, in favor of any one man or family. As to religion, the sects are so numerous in America, and the people are so convinced, that whatever concern they may have in it must be personal and not political, that the general government cannot hope to establish a uniformity of worship, and therefore can never make it a powerful engine of state. And we are not surrounded by nations habituated to oppression. If therefore the federal government becomes oppressive to the people of the frontier states, their reasoning will be very short: "Nothing binds us to this boasted Union; it is at least an inconvenience to us; let us shake it off, and be our own Union; or, if we are not strong enough for that, let us form another with the Spanish or English colony in our neighbourhood, where every encouragement is held out to us; where, having no national debt, we shall have no taxes, but for the current expences of a government, which, being of our own formation, shall be kept within the bounds of economy."

"These good people will not perhaps reflect on the immense inconveniencies which would afterwards arise both to them and us from our new condition of two or more rival nations, bordering on each other, having each an extensive line of forts and garrisons, standing armies and frequent wars to maintain; which would inevitably plunge us all into the gulf of monarchy, nobility, and priesthood; from which we never could arise, or regain the ground we should have lost.

"Should this letter reach the inhabitants of the frontier states and districts of our common country, they are invited to look at the condition of Europe, and contemplate its history through the bloody series of modern ages. It is divided into rival states, that call themselves independent; which is another word for the ferocity of savage life, and a licence for organized violence. These states are separated from each other by triple or quadruple ranges of fortified towns, whose inhabitants, from age to age subject-

ed to military law, are shut up at night like cattle, and pursue their labours by day under the shade of the bayonet, within the view of an insolent soldiery, whose ranks are supplied by draining the country of its best young men, and whose pay and provisions are drawn from the hard industry of those who remain behind.

"The commerce of these independent nations is so harrassed with duties and imposts, in passing through different dominions, that very little of it can be carried on. A barrel of sugar, brought into the middle of Germany, must have paid at least six or eight different taxes. And when the consumer has any produce of his own labor to send abroad, it is loaded with as many burthens, before it can arrive at market.

"Such is their condition in their best times, the times of peace, but in the years of war, which are about half the years of every generation of these unhappy men, immense armies are set in motion; whole countries are overspread and exhausted by the marches of successive hordes of friends and foes, confederates and allies; whose undistinguished voracity excoites equal terror. Sieges, battles, hospitals, poisons, pestilence and famine, sweep off half the population of each country, and force their princes at last to a temporary cessation of butchery, which they call peace. Perhaps the halves of some provinces are severed from one dominion, and annexed to another; and this they call conquest. This occasions a new line of frontier, and new ranges of fortifications to be run through an interior country, cutting up the cultivated fields, and forcing the owners (who cannot fly from the devastation) to work at the new trenches and ramparts, and be ready for another war.

The states of ancient Greece, were most of them called republics, and were independent of each other; and among the five or six hundred years of their political existence, from the commencement of history till they became a Roman province, I believe there was not a single year when they can be said to have been completely at peace among themselves. No; the evil is not altogether in the nature of the interior government; though this in itself, when bad, is a great source of calamities; a still greater source, if possible, is in the independence and rivalry of neighbouring governments. What a long and uninterrupted series of wars between England and Scotland was arrested by the union of the two crowns, and afterwards of the two kingdoms! And how much more extensive and more lamentable would have been the scenes of slaughter among the American States, had we left them indepen

dent of each other, after effecting their independence from Great Britain.

"Since, then, we have established a union of Interests and of States, which may bid defiance to every possible enemy but ourselves: shall we not have the wisdom to preserve this union? Shall we, on the one side, indulge in the prodigality of increasing our debt, and in a proud indifference to the opinions of an irritable and powerful portion of the nation; and on the other side, will that portion run wild with an untimely resentment, and not consent to a small and temporary sacrifice, rather than plunge themselves and their brethren, with all their intermingled posterity, into calamities without measure and without end;—calamities which are inseparable from a disjunction of the States, and the frightful experiment of independent and rival governments, whose tempers will have been already imbittered by the act of separation?"

"On the Union of the States our great national character depends—It is this which must give us importance abroad and security at home. It is through this only that we are, or can be nationally known in the world. It is the flag of the United States which renders our ships and commerce safe on the seas, or in a foreign port. Our Mediterranean passes must be obtained under the same title. All our treaties whether of alliance, peace or commerce, are formed under the sovereignty of the United States, and Europe knows us by no other name or title. The division of the empire into States is for our own convenience: but abroad this distinction ceases. The affairs of each State are local. And were the whole worth of, even the richest of

THE TIMES ON ANNEXATION.

NOTHING said the Times, London, 1849, would be changed but the political tie. There still would be half a million of French with their own customs and laws, and perhaps an equal number of impracticable ultra Britons. Congress would merely relieve the British Parliament in the care of a very troublesome child. All the annexations that have hitherto occurred were merely vast territories, occupied by a few straggling Indians or Mexicans, and a much more considerable population of American citizens. The States have in fact been settled and assimilated before they were annexed, and annexation was only the political accomplishment of an existing fact. **BUT CANADA IS CANADA, AND WOULD REMAIN CANADA. WE WILL NOT VENTURE TO DENY THAT IT MAY SOME DAY BE ANNEXED NATURALLY AND EASILY; OR THAT ANNEXATION MIGHT GIVE A NEW STIMULUS TO ITS AGRICULTURE, ITS TRADE AND ITS UNEXAMPLIFIED PHYSICAL RESOURCES.** We forbear to expatiate on the possible results of two great and adventurous populations, speaking one language, agreeing to occupy one great continent under common laws. We only say this; that it would be entirely a new experiment, an annexation of a very different sort from any hitherto attempted, and a vast accession of difficulties to the existing stock of the United States.

There was a time, when it would have exposed its authors to the penalties of high treason, and the colony in which it was broached to the calamity of civil war; when every Englishman would have boiled with indignation at the presumption which complained of English dominion, and at the temerity which proposed to carry the presump-

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But those days have passed away. We have been taught wisdom by experience, and the most valuable as well as the most costly of our lessons has been taught by the barren issue of a precipitate conflict with a province which from remonstrance proceeded to rebellion, and crowned rebellion with independence. We should not go to war for the sterile honor of maintaining a reluctant colony in galling subjection.

The Duke of Wellington, in the House of Lords, when discussing the Canada Union Bill, June 33, 1840 [Hansard's Debates], said: "He had observed in this country (Britain), for some length of time, a growing desire to get rid of their North American dominions—a desire that they should become Republics. This desire prevailed among a very large party in this country."

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General Rules for Predicting Weather During the Winter Months, &c.

THE clear winds of the winter are from North to South-west. Any wind east of North and so round the compass easterly and southerly, as far as south-west may be considered unfavorable to clear weather. A due North-east or East wind indicates a storm, or cloudy weather nine times in ten; but any wind may prevail several hours before the appearance of its characteristic attendant phenomena. Thus, a north-east wind may blow with a clear sky for a whole day, before the prevalence of the cloud from the South in the higher atmosphere; and a north-west wind often prevails for a day after a storm, before the sky becomes clear—but it is a sure general rule that no regular clear weather can be depended on with a north-easter, and no regular storm with a north-wester.

A usual course of phenomena is as follows:—The sun rises clear, wind north-east, and there is a dim, hazy appearance on the low southern horizon. This is the edge of the southern cloud coming north. It moves slowly, and the hat half of the day is quite clear at the zenith. As the sun declines, however, it shows more and more dimly through the thickening cloud, and is obscured an hour or two before night. The air loses its dry electric cold, and becomes more sensibly chilly, although the thermometer may be rising. To use a common expression, it "strikes in." This is caused by the moisture that comes with, or often before the cloud, and is familiarly called a "snow atmosphere." *The sense of greater chilliness while the cold is really moderating, results from the loss by the body of its natural electricity of which moisture is a conductor.* It has often been recommended that persons who are particularly sensitive to this change in the air, should wear a silk shirt or waistcoat, to keep in the electricity—silk being one of the best non-conductors. This remark explains why some people's corns, joints, &c. old wounds, are good barometers. If electricity could be reduced to a substance and taken in doses with the effect of a medicine, it would prevent the storm pains—but we would lose some of the prophesy of meteorology.

Soon after night the main body of the southern cloud has advanced, and a snow-storm may set in at any hour.

In addition to the more cloudy bank on the southern horizon at sunrise, there is often a yellowish tinge, which more surely indicates in the high atmosphere the *avant courier* of the storm. Three times out of five, these signs may be depended on; but the cloud may come, and pass over to the north, without snow. This, when accompanied by wind, is called "a dry storm."

A snow-storm usually continues twelve or fifteen hours with variable violence, and then subsides. The wind changes to the north-west, and the sun will set clear on the day following its commencement.

There is no natural spectacle more beautiful to contemplate than a violent snow-storm. The commonness of it takes away the novelty with most people; but the meteorologist revels in it, with more enjoyment than in the blindness of June. He examines and measures the snow crystals with his goniometer. He runs to his barometer and thermometer twenty times a day, and studies the wind as if it had good fortune in it. No matter how long it continues, he sees the first streak of blue sky with regret. He trudges out into the open fields to measure its average depth, where there are no drifts, and carefully notes all the peculiarities of the storm.

A snow-storm frequently ends in rain. This may be expected when the cloud is dark and lowering, or when the wind veers to the south-east—not so when

the cloud remains high, and the wind keeps north of east.

There is no truth in the notion that a change of wind to the west by its going round south indicates a longer period of clear weather than when it changes in the opposite direction.

Two or three clear days are likely to follow a violent snow or rain-storm; then the same set of phenomena will come round again.

Local or transient winds are not so frequent in winter as in summer, because these are caused by heat. We have instead, the regular currents that sweep up and down the coast, dependent on extreme heat at one end of the line, and extreme cold at the other.

North-west and westerly winds in the morning with a clear sky, or only loose clouds, indicate the continuance of fine weather for the next twelve or fifteen hours. We can hardly go beyond this in our predictions, unless a storm has just subsided, when we may double or quadruple it with some degree of certainty.

A change of wind from north-west to west and south-west indicates, and is accompanied by, a milder temperature. This may last a day or two, and the wind will then move round further by the south and south-east to its regular storm quarters in the north east, or it may come out fresh again at north-west, with continued clear sky.

The snow-squall is one of the most common and interesting phenomena of the winter. It is the same as the thunder-gust of summer without the electrical accompaniment—a short, violent hurricane of snow, that seldom lasts longer than from ten to thirty minutes. It may come, also, in the shape of repeated flurries through a whole day—but rarely from any other quarter than the west or north-west; and never has the features of a regular storm. Clear sky is mostly seen in some direction, while the squall is fiercest.

With respect to intensity of cold, this rarely lasts more than two or three days in succession. The thermometer may make a solitary zero record, or repeat it two or three times in the whole winter.

We close these remarks with a practical hint or two about dress, especially for the ladies. Furs should be worn in full, only when the cold is very severe, or in riding. *A heavy shawl is at all times a safer dress, as it does not so easily promote uncomfortable warmth and perspiration. The worst winter "colds" are contracted by throwing aside furs in a heat.* They should promptly be laid off in the house, and a light shawl worn until the body recovers from its fatigue, or becomes accustomed to the new temperature. *In no kind of weather is warm clothing so necessary as on those chilly hours or days which precede a storm. The body accumulates electricity in a brisk, cold air, and is easily electrified by exercise; dry, extreme cold is therefore not so dangerous as a damp and moderate atmosphere.* There is little use in giving ladies advice about the head or the feet.

RED FOR TEN POUNDS.—Seven pounds redwood; three-fourths of a pound of fustic; boil two hours. Take out the dye stuff; add two pounds of alum. Put in the goods and let them remain till morning. For carpet bags, good and cheap.

BLUE FOR TEN POUNDS.—Prepare with one ounce bichromate of potash, one ounce alum; boil two hours. Then boil one pound logwood one hour; put in the goods, and boil half an hour.

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS.

There have been powerful efforts made during many years to pass a law thro' Congress, preventing the President from offering Public Lands for sale by proclamation till they had been ten years surveyed, in order that pre-emptions might be obtained by actual settlers, and land jobbers shut out. There are a thousand millions of acres unneeded; and last year a bill passed the House of Representatives, in spite of slave owners and usurers, providing that every head of a family (he or she) might enter, free of cost, upon 80 acres of public lands in any tract subject to private entry and get a deed therefor after five years' residence, if he or she had no other lands, paying therefor \$10, and no more. The lands so obtained would in no case be liable for debts contracted before patent issued. The U. S. Senate killed off the bill. Bruce, in his travels thro' Hungary, 1851, seems delighted with Debreczin and its environs. The city stands upon treble the usual quantity of ground—contains 55,000 people—there are no patricians, and there are no beggars. Of the lands around so one man can buy or hold more than 168 acres—hence, as some think, their great prosperity.

At one time no Roman could hold more than seven acres of land in that great republic, and a great party are trying to get a law passed in Congress restricting all men from holding over 300, 500, or 600 acres, as could be agreed on.

The Anti-Land Monopoly Societies print in pamphlet, the votes in Congress, and the arguments, and employ lecturers, and are continually gaining. I was a land reformer when in the States.

GEO. BROWN AGAINST THE UNION.

1. The demand for a dissolution of the Union, then, originated not in wantonness but necessity. The people were really in advance of the politicians upon the subject. And when the latter, yielding to circumstances beyond their control, claimed for Upper Canada emancipation from an unwarlike, impolitic, and undesirable alliance, a chord in the popular heart was struck, which sent forth no uncertain sound. "By any lawful means," the people say, "let this thing called a Union be severed; we will bow down to Lower Canada no more; we will impoverish ourselves no more for its benefit." Of the issue there can be no doubt.—Glean, Sept. 1859.

GEORGE BROWN FOR THE UNION!

2. Would Upper Canada prosper with an ignorant and uneducated race possessing the channel and mouth of the St. Lawrence? We think not. No Policy could be more suicidal than a separation of the Provinces. It would materially weaken the colonial empire of Great Britain.—Glean, Aug 30, 1855.

GEO. BROWN AGAINST FEDERATION.

3. But, says some Unionist, why not have a federal union, and let each province have its own revenue, and carry on its own local works? What, then, would be the use of the union? What duties would devolve on the Federal Government—what powers on the Local Legislatures? If each state is to manage its own finances, its own public works and its own legislation—protection in time of war, and diplomacy in time of peace, being in the hands of the imperial Government—what remains for the Federal Government?—Glean, June 28, 1855.

BROWN FOR ONE LEGISLATURE FOR ALL BRITISH AMERICA.

4. There is a very evident feeling among Canadians, as well as their brethren of the lower provinces, that destiny points to these colonies being united under one govern-

ment. It is a feeling which is rapidly increasing, and which will, in the end, result in the establishment of a single government for all British America. The importance of the public in connection to the subject, and if the management of local affairs, being to public morality were committed to it, there would be no need for local legislatures.—Glean, Oct. 1855.

BROWN FOR RELIEF FROM THE FRENCH UNION.

5. Upper and Lower Canada are teeming with a constantly diverse in thought, feeling, interest, and purpose, as they were sixteen years ago. After the long and bitter struggle of the Union with the two peoples, relatively, where it found them, with even less prospect of closer union, than then appeared to exist. French Canadians and British Canadians are still distinct and distinct, with no likelihood on either side of modification, still less of formal change. . . . The reformers of Upper Canada, in seeking a change which shall relieve them from an alliance so completely at variance with nature as with practical expediency, really adopt the most effective method of averting more serious difficulties.—Glean, Oct. 18, 1859.

Repeal of the Union.

The Union of Lombardy with Austria was repealed at Solferino, France advancing for Lombardy a large sum of money. Supposing repeal, which I am decidedly in favor of, were agreed to as between Upper and Lower Canada, U. C. must bear a heavy share of the debt, elaborately as much of the cash was wasted, and railway obligations thrown upon the public. The debt has been enormously increased since I moved repeal and issued the repeal almanac. But repeal, alone, would not relieve Canada. A new set of custom houses would be needed on the Ottawa. Repeal would not give us independence, so that we might form alliances where we pleased; would not abolish the custom houses on the St. Lawrence, or the heavy duties on both sides, or give us free trade with the States, would not give us power to adopt a free Constitution to be submitted to the people, would not check borrowing and squandering; would not take the seat of govt. from Ottawa; would not check wild public lands their mismanagement, nor give us patents on inventions for \$30 covering all the U. S.; nor stop sudden dissolutions; nor reduce our postage to the American standard; nor give us the control of the revenue now voted in Britain out of our pockets; nor give us the vote by ballot, and elections all on one day; but it would be infinitely better than Gal's new Union bill with the French, adopted by the Toronto Convention.

Intercolonial and Colonial Banks.

These banks were chartered very dishonestly, by a union between the ruling man and the man who want their offices. They suddenly broke down last October, and have made no attempt at paying people, nor of explaining the causes of their failure. For one of them Mr. Fish, who carried it thro', was to explain. He is silent. The public have lost \$500,000 to \$600,000, and will find in the vault plenty of the dishonored notes, with which debtors have redeemed real loans. I have some special favors, but why in the Glean silent? In it is mentioned that I would rather have taken stock than voted for these money traps. Are the farmers to have no recompense? Is it chartered by act of parliament? A license to cheat! Is this royal protection! No annulment of these acts from London. O; no!

