

their course in activity, and purity, and music, and gladness; while the ceremonial sabbath is but a standing pool, neither reflecting the sun nor enriching the ground, and proud of its unwholesome torpidity of dark corruption. The angel must descend from heaven to trouble such waters, before they have any healing power. Heaven is the Christian's eternal Sabbath; but the rest of heaven is the activity of benevolence.

3. To the civil and religious principle. I said that another must be added peculiarly Christian. It is well that the day of cessation from toil which the community requires and the day of instruction & worship which religion requires should coincide; that they should be the same day. Best of all is it that that day should be the day which proclaimed immortality to mankind by the resurrection of Christ. The very fact does something of that day's holy work upon the heart. The very fact is food for faith and hope. Every rising of that sun may make itself welcome to the eyes of those who are weary and heavy laden with the world's cares, for it ushers in the day of rest that tells them of a future world of rest. Every rising of that sun should beam a joyous light upon the eyes of him who is bewildered in perplexities and doubts, for it calls attention to the truths which are the distracted soul's best guidance, directing to 'the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world.' Every rising of that sun is welcome to the aspirant after higher attainments and purer joys than those of earth, for it is the day of His revival who ascended to heaven as our forerunner. The rising of that sun is new life to those that mourn, it dawns in hope upon their sorrow, and tells them of each loved and lost one too, 'he is not here, he is risen.' The associations of the Jewish Sabbath were but with creation; these are with redemption; they were supported by a theory, these cling around a fact; they were of the past, this is of the future; they were of life, this is of immortality. Yes, this is the day when society should tell the sons of toil to rest. Yes, this is the day when religion should call the sons and daughters of God to assemble in their Father's house. Yes, this is the day when the Gospel should assert its power, and unfold its promises, and extend its triumphs and its blessings. There is propriety, there is reason, there is justice, there is benevolence, there is religion in the selection, and its voluntary employment. It was made for man: This bearing of varied motives all on one point, it is good for him to feel; and the obligation it asserts is in the blessings it confers.

COLONIAL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN OBSERVER. William J. Drummond, an assistant Alderman for this City, whose case has excited general interest, was brought to trial at the Sessions terminating on Saturday last. His offence, as formerly noticed in the Police reports, was an attempt to commit a rape. We abstain from publishing the particulars of the evidence, suffice it to say that after a full, fair, and patient investigation, which occupied nearly 12 hours, the Jury brought in a Verdict of *Guilty* upon all the Counts of the Indictment. After a short consultation with the other Magistrates, His Honor the Recorder, in a very impressive manner, delivered the sentence of the Court.—Twelve months imprisonment and a fine of £100. We sincerely trust that the wholesome severity of this example may have the desired effect of preventing the recurrence of an effect disgraceful to every manly feeling, subversive of the dearest interests of society, and happily as yet of rare occurrence in this infant country.

The first number of the *Christian Reporter and Temperance Advocate*, was issued on Saturday last. The subscription list shows a goodly number of respectable names, and we trust it will continue to be well supported and prove a useful publication. It is printed at this Office, for the Editor.

U. S. CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives have adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 30th June.—The House have passed a Bill establishing Mexican and South American dollars, if not less weight than now coined, a legal tender at 100 cents the dollar, and the 5 franc pieces of France, at 93 cents each.—Mr Dickerson, of New-Jersey, has been confirmed by the Senate Minister to Russia.—The nomination of Mr Stevenson, as Minister to the Court of St James, had not been confirmed by the Senate at the latest dates from Washington.—All the Government Directors of the U. S. Bank, last nominated by the President have been confirmed by the Senate, except Mr Henry Horn, who was rejected.

FREDERICTON WATCHMAN. *More Steam.*—We understand that Mr Thomas C. Everitt has recently imported from Liverpool a Steam Engine of 3 1-2 horse power, with which he intends to propel his Carding Machine. He has placed it in his establishment at the Ferry landing on the opposite side of the river, where it will remain during the season. As the experiment is novel in this Province, it is well worthy the examination of all who are interested in the encouragement of domestic enterprise, and will we doubt not more than repay our townsmen the trifling expence of a passage in the Team Boat. We heartily wish the undertaking all that encouragement and success to which it is so well entitled.

The weather during the season has been unusually fickle and inconstant. Until the last week the nights

have generally been cold, often attended with frost, and we have occasionally been greeted with the howlings of the Northern blast. We have nevertheless had a tolerably fair proportion of fine days, with occasional showers. But for some days past, the air has been milder, and the progress of the agriculturist are much more cheerful.—Yesterday was very warm, and we trust that our weather has now taken a decided turn for the better, and that it will have the effect of checking the ravages of the *Canady Fever*, which is raging with singular violence in many parts of the country.

In our travel from Fredericton to Woodstock last week we were much gratified with the promising appearance of the wheat and oat fields—much new land has been fenced ploughed and sown, and it is the general opinion of those residing in that part of the country that more land has been cleared and fenced there during the last year than has been for three previous years together.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

HALIFAX TIMES. *Fire*—A fire broke out in one of those infamous houses in Barrack-street on the morning of Thursday last. Luckily it was a dead calm, or it would have been impossible, owing to the scarcity of water in that quarter, to have stayed the progress of the flames. Before it was got under, three houses were consumed. The military did their duty admirably, and in order as usual—all else was confusion and bustle.

CANADA.

MONTREAL GAZETTE. In an extra sheet issued with our last number, we presented to our readers, a very extended and complete report of the debate that ensued on the introduction of Mr Roebuck's motion for an enquiry into the political condition of the Canadas. It is, probably, the most interesting discussion relative to these Provinces, which ever took place within the walls of the Imperial Parliament, and to the lovers of good government, it must yield the greatest delight and satisfaction. The mad career of our systematic misrepresenters draws near to a close—the exaggerations, the falsities, the hypocrisies, by means of which they bolstered themselves into consequence, have been made manifest to the whole British empire, and with the exposure, and the measures to be adopted in consequence, their power must speedily cease.

We have all along been aware that Mr Roebuck, the introducer of the subject to the notice of Parliament, was possessed of a tolerably fair allotment of abilities, and we certainly were led to expect, that his statements would have been characterised by their impartiality, candour and good temper. But how stands the fact? Why, the most rabid ravings, the most virulent and coarse satire of the hired doers of the *clique's* work in this Province, are nothing to the splenetic out-pourings of the Honourable Member for Bath. We shall briefly advert to a few of his assertions.

'The Provinces are in a state nearly approaching to revolt.' How odd!! Here have we, for the last six months, been going about our ordinary avocations, without the smallest molestation or hindrance, while the Provinces were in so very fearful and dangerous a condition. If curses could kill, then we doubt not but that we, in common with many much more important and valuable citizens, would long since have ceased to exist; but so long as the revolt is merely confined to the prattle of Papineau's 'mouth artillery,' we will continue, *malgre* Mr Roebuck's alarm, to furnish copy to our devils, revise our proofs, eat our dinners, and take our usual quantum of sleep. Is it not disgusting to see a man, who must know better, coolly and determinately giving to the world, a statement so calumnious of the royal inhabitants of this Province, so totally opposed to fact, that we feel surprised that the House did not hoot and scoff the orator from his place.

The Minerve and its fellow-labourers have been placed between the horns of a dilemma. During the whole of last winter, they kept preaching to us about the unshaken loyalty of the Canadians, whilst their advocate in Parliament proclaims them to be in a state nearly approaching to revolt. If consistency were a virtue ever known to our opponents, the above instance of their unacquaintance with it, might excite astonishment.

The Legislative Council, Mr Roebuck says, is composed of old officials, appointed as a reward for services; and it seems that this body and the Executive Council, though two in name, are in effect one—the persons composing the one being the majority in the other. To use a familiar but expressive proverb, 'one cannot touch pitch and not be defiled.' Mr Roebuck must have been much in company of late, with the amiable coadjutors in the Assembly's embassy, Messrs. Viger and Morin, and no doubt has imbibed from them, that peculiar and impartial manner of stating a case for which they, in common with their brethren in the Assembly, are noted. Every school-boy knows that

what Mr Roebuck states, is not in accordance with fact. The Legislative Council is neither composed of old officials, nor is a majority commanded in it by the members of the Executive. They are two distinct bodies, totally independent of each other. What a cause must that be, when its advocate is necessitated to draw so frequently upon his imagination for his facts.

'They' (meaning the inhabitants of this Province) must be led to make comparisons between their own condition and the happy state of the American Republics. The Canadians, when they do make this comparison, will find nothing to envy in their neighbours' condition; they are free from taxation, enjoy all the advantages of any real value, possessed by their Republican neighbors,—nay, more, would be in the enjoyment of greater, were it not for the checks opposed to the progress of agriculture and commerce, by the constant strife and contention which reign in the Provincial Assembly. Remove that great exciting cause of this agitation, the unlimited concessions hitherto made to the uncessing pretensions of the Assembly; and it were difficult to predict what the united efforts of an intelligent mercantile community, and an industrious, virtuous and peace-loving peasantry, would not accomplish.

Mr Roebuck requires a case of cruelty, of tyrannical oppression to help him out, and where does he go for it? To the ill-used heroes of the 21st May.—No! back to the days of Sir James Craig!

In another place, the speaker is represented to have said that the party who supported Government, was composed of its paid servants. The twelve thousand subscribers to the late Constitutional Address, give a sufficiently strong refutation to this assertion.

It appears too that much is to be feared from our proximity to the American Republics, and that if the present mode of governing be continued, they may be induced to interfere in our affairs. Not they. Jonathan has enough to do in keeping his own children in order, and besides, instead of pitying or assisting a rebellious and ungrateful crew, he would be as likely to aid in applying wholesome correction.

Enough of Mr Roebuck. He has leagued himself to a party, which makes its bread by lying and slandering, and however much we may regret the step he has taken on his own account, we do not on account of the Province. It can afford to want the services of such a shallow reasoner and miserable declaimer as he has shewn himself to be. On Mr. Stanley, and the majority of the House, the loyal and good depend, as on a tower of strength.

Mr Stanley's speech in reply, we need not recommend to the notice of our readers. The calm and dignified tone, (rather an unusual feature by the way, in his addresses,) its solidity of argument, arrangement of facts, and complete and triumphant refutation of the *clique's* mis-statements, will prove a sure passport to attention. Before his oratory, the Montreal massacres sink into an electioneering riot—the tyranny of the Executive, into a necessary and commendable protection of the best part of the Constitution—the favouritism in appointing to offices of trust or emolument, to be a mere assertion, totally unsupported by evidence. The British people have our case before them. They will see speedily, if they have not already, that the question is not, as the organs of the faction here, and after them Roebuck, Viger and Morin at home have represented it to be—merely as between the Governor and some few well-paid officials, on the one hand, and the mass of the people on the other. When the Constitutional Address and petitions reach England, they will find from the numbers and respectability of the names attached, that the dispute is rather between intelligence and ignorance, wealth and poverty, respectability and its reverse. Who can doubt the result? We are in support of the free and glorious principles of English Monarchy—the faction are desirous of a vulgar and domineering mobocracy, whose chief should be Louis Joseph Papineau. It is not to be thought of with seriousness, for a single moment, that either His Majesty, or the guardians of the people's rights in the British Parliament will countenance the attempts of a party, which has insulted the former by repeated acts of insolence and superciliousness, and has trampled upon the privileges of the other.

We have learned with much satisfaction, that Capt. Truscott of the Royal Navy, lately arrived in Upper Canada from England, via New York, in conjunction with another English gentleman of large capital, is about to commence immediately a private Bank at Toronto. The ample means at the command of these gentlemen stated by our informant to amount to £150,000 or £200,000, will prove of signal advantage in contributing to the rising prosperity of our sister Province.

MONTREAL WEEKLY ABSTRACT. The Petition to His Majesty of those who are opposed to any change in the form of the Colonial Government was presented to his