

bilities and private business, it finds itself a jack of all trades—a dabbler at all, but perfect at none; and, what is worse, fast losing its architectonic character and position. There are other difficulties which the idea of a Congress promises to meet. How else are we to give our colonies that voice both in their internal affairs and also in the general concerns of the empire, which is the inalienable birthright of British blood, and without which it has never flowed in quietness? In fact, how else retain our colonies? But the idea of a Congress is, of course, not limited either to that of the United States, or to Mr. Porter's imaginary scheme, to which we now proceed.

It is seldom fair to expect from a projector a distinct enunciation of the whole of his plan. Wisdom is never wedded to circumstances, and details must be left to time. Still there is one difficulty too staring to be blinked, even in this incipient stage of repeal. Two parliaments and one congress seem necessarily to involve three cabinets, three premiers, and so forth. Now, recent experience suggests the possibility, in such a case, of a Conservative majority in the British parliament, and consequently a Conservative cabinet, contemporaneous with a Whig majority in the Congress, and consequently a Whig federal cabinet. This would be excessively awkward. In fact, one is fairly bewildered at the thought of the embarrassments that would ensue.

Most shocking is it to reflect, in the first place, on the continual divelication of mind her Majesty would be called on to endure. After an hour's conference with a liberal, Papisticising, federal Minister, in which divers weighty questions of peace and war, treaties, tariffs, and colonial arrangements had been settled on very clear and comprehensive grounds, how difficult to tie down the mind in a moment to the more hidden wisdom of an Orange or agricultural Premier? But this is not all. Most probably Mr. Daniel O'Connell would be waiting at the door, in his capacity of Irish Premier. So her Majesty would have to sustain three parts at once. We must go to Mrs. Malaprop for an account of her position, and below the realms of day for an apt similitude. Think of her Majesty's three speeches—within a fortnight, perhaps—to the three legislatures. It is true this difficulty will not be a permanent one. Monarchy in Mr. Porter's system, is only a preparatory stage in the social progress—a mere vanishing quantity, when the principal of federation is fairly worked out. Yet we confess ourselves shortsighted enough to sigh for the perplexities of the present generation.

These ambiguities of feeling will of course be mutual. We shall have to regard her Majesty in as many different lights as she her distracted subjects. While her strange enchantment compels her to look on London as, *duplex Thebas*, the metropolis of Britain, and the seat of the Congress, we on the other hand, shall at the same moment adore her as the Diana of British Conservatism, and detest her as the Hecate of Anglo-Hibernian destruction.

Another delicate question occurs to the mind also suggested by late circumstances. Supposing the Congress and the British parliament at issue, which assembly is to occupy and surround the person of the Sovereign? The Congress, of course, or it won't be much of a Congress. Her Majesty will be obliged to select Congress ladies of the bed-chamber and other household officers. She will distribute her dinner invitations by the same rule. With what jealousy would Congress count the dinners of another Lord Melbourne. The three legislatures will keep running accounts of the royal favours in three parallel columns. Then, when her Majesty runs off at the close of the tripple session for a three weeks' holiday, wherever she goes, she will be pursued by three steamers and three carriages, containing three ministers representatives of three several hostile cabinets; Orestes pursued by the Eumenides is nothing to it. Unhappy Queen!

"Vix illigatam te trifurmi Pegasus, expedit chimera."

The next difficulty is one minor both in rank and in principle, but perhaps more insuperable in practice. It is easy to conceive a strong majority in the British parliament, with a strong cabinet, and an able premier, with a Queen also very decidedly British and equally Conservative going on for year after year snubbed, browbeaten, circumvented, humiliated, neutralised, in every way, purposely and incidentally, ostentatiously and effectually, by a thoroughly democratic Anglo-Hibernian Congress and Cabinet? Can we suppose the fashionable circles, the coun-

try gentleman, "the City," and all the other centres of opinion and influence, sitting quietly under the Celtic incubus? We had just a taste of this state of things four or five years since, but then everybody felt the parliament to be British as well as Irish, and submitted to a domestic infliction. But will a British parliament itself, backed by all the leading interests of this island, quietly resign itself to be overridden by an invading legislature, Anglo-Hibernian in constitution, but Hibernian in its leaders and policy? Ireland of course would think it no hardship to see the tables turned upon us, but British spirit might only wait to be told that the tables were indeed turned.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

From the Saint John Courier. The deliverance of Mr. O'Connell from "durance vile", by reversal of judgment in the House of Lords, was received in this city by the Irish inhabitants favorable to Repeal, as matter for joy and congratulation. On the evening of Saturday last, that of the day on which the news arrived, their exultation was manifest by firing of guns and making other demonstrations of satisfaction; and on the following Monday evening, apparently by agreement, a general illumination of their residences in the city and its vicinity and several bonfires on the hills of Portland testified a renewal of the rejoicings. The whole of the manifestations terminated without accident, with but one exception which occurred within the city bounds, and in its most crowded thoroughfares. The government of the city appeared on the occasion to have been tamely surrendered to a mob of unruly boys, who carried about with impunity blazing tar barrels, waving them to and forth in streets of wooden houses, not thirty feet wide; and, encouraged by the listlessness of the magistracy, finally made an attack upon the house of Mr. Nethery, of Church street, where they met with such a reception as, from the culpable negligence of the authorities, after the dangerous exhibitions of a similar nature on Saturday evening, might reasonably be expected. Two or three persons were severely wounded by balls fired from or about Mr. Nethery's, while his windows were broken and demolished, and guns fired into his premises. The mob, which by this time had included boys of larger growth, shortly after separated without doing any further damage. An examination was held by His Worship the Mayor on Tuesday, but no testimony could be obtained by which any person could be charged with the offence.—We feel authorised to state, that the call of the authorities in this City to aid in the suppression of the unlawful or riotous proceedings would be very cheerfully responded to by all classes of our citizens.

St. John Newbrunswick, Oct. 12.

Rail Road between Boston and Montreal. We observe by the Canada papers, that the people in that Province are very active in appointing Committees to examine the different routes to the Atlantic sea-board for the proposed line of railway and we have no doubt that before long this desirable object will be accomplished. A writer in the Portland Advertiser, who lately visited Canada, gives some strong reasons in favour of Portland being adopted instead of Boston. The first of which is, that Portland is 100 miles nearer Montreal than Boston.

The distance to Portland is as follows, viz: Montreal to Sherbrooke 191 miles—Sherbrooke to Canaan (Vt.) 30 miles—Canaan to Colebrook (N.H.) 10 miles—Colebrook to 43 miles—Andover to Portland 72 miles. Distance from Montreal to Portland 246 miles.

Another route spoken of is by way of Concord, N. H. to Boston. The distances are as follows—viz:

Montreal to Sherbrooke 91 miles—Sherbrooke to Stanstead 34 miles—Stanstead to Haverhill 80 miles—Haverhill to Concord 70 miles—Concord to Boston 76 miles—330.

Another route still is talked of by way of Brattleborough, and thence to Sherbrooke or Burlington. But more difficulties are to be anticipated in finding a route there, than by way of Concord.

The writer observes, that the progress of the Canadas in business, population and wealth, is equal to that of the most favoured portions of the Union. A recent census, just completed, shows a population of about 1,500,000, which shows that it has nearly doubled in twenty years—

a growth more rapid than the state of New York. Her business has increased still greater ratio, owing to her facilities of trade with the Home Government, and means of supplying British goods along the 2000 miles of our frontier. These facilities are being rapidly increased. Her public works are an equal cost with those of the state of New York, and are accomplished with greater assurances of success as to business and advantages.

The Rideau Canal, 135 miles long, connecting the Ottawa with lake Ontario at Kingston, though undertaken as a military work, and paid for from the military chest, at an expense of \$7,000,000, is a work of great importance in a business point of view, it being the upward route of the large steamers which pass down the Long Sault rapids.

The Welland Canal, 42 miles long, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario for sloop navigation, passing Niagra Falls, originally cost \$2,000,000. This canal is now in the process of enlargement, to correspond with the great canals on the St. Lawrence river, and when completed will be furnished with 35 feet locks, and 10 feet depth of water, so as to allow the passage of steamboats of 180 feet length, and 400 or 500 tons burthen.—This is a link in the great line of canal commencing at Montreal. Of these, the first is the Lachine Canal from Montreal to the village of Lachine, (8 miles.) The next is the Beauharnois Canal which extends sixteen miles, passing the Cedar Rapids, so celebrated for its disasters. The third is the St. Lawrence Canal, now finished and extending 12 miles, and passing the Long Sault rapids. These three last named works will cost over \$7,000,000, and be completed, as will also the enlargement of the Welland Canal, during the year 1845; so that during the coming year, steamboats of a large size and other vessels will have a continuous line of communication from the Gulf of Newfoundland up the whole length of the St. Lawrence river, a distance of over 2000 miles.

There is only one drawback to the growth and prosperity of Montreal, and that is the interruption of the communication with the Ocean, for the long period of winter. This is a serious check to the business of Montreal. One great staple of the Canadas—flour—can with difficulty be got to market in season for fall navigation, and the fluctuations in price frequently lead to great losses which a ready shipment would avoid. Last winter, almost the whole stock of flour lay over until spring, and before it could be shipped, had fallen something like \$1½ per barrel.

In order to overcome this obstacle, the people of Canada are seriously thinking of constructing a Rail Road to the Atlantic coast, passing through Maine or New Hampshire. There are, however, great obstacles to overcome in the prosecution of the work, which will require a great deal of energy to surmount.

St. John Courier, Oct. 12.

Wesleyan Academy, Sackville.—Another Scholastic Term of this Institution closed on the 24th September last. There were seventy Students in attendance at the classes, fifty-five of whom were boarders; but slight difficulties have arisen in the management of so large a community, although a new principle of government has been introduced here—that of moral instead of physical force. The domestic religious exercises which are conducted by the Governor and Chaplain of the Institution, have been attended on the part of the Students with marked propriety of demeanor, and with some encouraging indications of success, manifested by the enquires of the youthful mind for additional information upon Divine and Holy subjects. With respect to public worship on the Lord's Day, all the Students in health are expected to attend once at least; the denominational character of the sanctuary they assemble in is left with the parents or guardians of the youth, whose wishes are conscientiously and scrupulously regarded. It is gratifying to all who are engaged in the management of the Academy, to receive so many proofs of their success in attempting to give a *humble* character to the institution.

Upon enquiring into the Intellectual Department it was ascertained that nineteen had spent the term in the Primary, twenty two in the Literary and Scientific, and twenty nine in the Classical. The first day's examination embraced classes in English Grammar—Greek Grammar, Testament and Reader—Arithmetic, Algebra, French,—concluding with Latin Reader and Cæsar. On the second, Latin Grammar, Lessons, and *Vcrace*,—Geography, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Writing. These exercises gave

pleasing proof of the attention which the Students must have paid to the important object of their training, there being visible improvement in the several branches of knowledge to which their energies have been applied. A very large audience crowded the Lecture Room on the evening of the 24th, to listen to the Declamations; these being Historical, Poetical, &c., afforded both amusement and instruction to the Students and their visitors; after these two Wesleyan Ministers' Addresses gave a suitable and impressive close to the labours and examination of this term.

In the well arranged plans of the Rev. Principal, upon whom must rest the Literary reputation of the Academy, the Committee have the utmost confidence: diligent, systematic, and ardently attached to the work of instruction, united with talent, scholastic advantages, and personal knowledge of several of the best *working* educational institutions of the present day, with the Assistant's under his direction, we think the just expectations of the many patrons to the Wesleyan Academy will not be blighted. We are informed that some excellent instruments have just been purchased, which will be of special service to the Classes in Natural Philosophy, &c. In addition to the number who went up in the Steamer on Tuesday night, two arrived from Canada on Wednesday morning. The benevolent Founder of the Academy, and its many friends, will have the satisfaction of a "full house" this winter. Success to British Colonial Education!

Canada;

Quebec Gazette, October 9.

There were some repeal demonstrations at *Pres-de-Ville*, towards the Coves, in Champlain street, and in parts of the Lower Town, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, in consequence of the arrival of the news of the enlargement of O'Connell and his associates. Peaceable demonstrations on such an occasion are excusable. We are sorry to hear, however, that some of the party showed themselves no friends of O'Connell, and regardless of his advice, which has been so generally followed in Ireland; "peaceable conduct, no violation of law, no insult to any one." It appears, that an illumination in some places was expected last evening, and many windows, not illuminated, were broken by persons in the crowd who paraded the streets; some shots were fired and persons wounded. The law and the character of Quebec, will, of course, be vindicated.

From the Montreal Herald.

We regret to learn that Mr. Drummond's friends, the Canallers, continue to keep the peaceable inhabitants of Lachine, and its neighbourhood, in a state of terror. On Thursday night last, three shots were fired into the windows of the St. Lawrence Hotel, where a highly respectable Contractor resides,—a perfect shower of slugs and buckshot passed through the room, and close over the bed where two or three carpenters, who lodge in the house, were sleeping at the time, and two musket balls were found in the wall opposite the window. The inmates of the house had a most providential escape from the attacks of these murderous ruffians, who, *as usual*, effected their escape and cannot be traced. Threatening notices have, we also find, been lately served upon various individuals connected with the work, ordering them to "clear out" on pain of being treated as Mr. Secar was. One of these notices was embellished with the drawing of a coffin, and what was intended for the portrait of Mr. Secar, being the figure of a man with only one arm, to which condition the notice threatened to reduce all those who refused obedience to its commands. On Sunday night, a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Magrath, the contractor whose murder had been attempted on Thursday night last—was shot in its pasture. Comment upon such proceedings is unnecessary, and it really appears fruitless trouble to call upon the Executive to afford the necessary protection to the subject. So long as troops were stationed at Lachine, the inhabitants felt secure, and no outrages were committed; and, we understand, a petition to the Governor General will be got up, praying His Excellency to take such steps as he may consider necessary to maintain the supremacy of the law, and protect Her Majesty's subjects from the recurrence of such brutal conduct on the part of these ignorant and misguided men.

Halifax Times, October 15.

Seventy-Fourth Regiment.—Her Majesty's Frigate *Pique*, arrived on Saturday, after a twelve day's passage from Quebec, having on board the Head Quarters of the 74th Regt., which is to be stationed in this garrison.