

humble in which to confess her fault. By this course, men would find fewer errors to censure and much more sincerity in avoiding them than they will be likely to meet, while they expose to public vision the weakness of those whom they have pledged themselves to love, honor and protect.

ENEMIES.

Have you enemies? Go straight on, and mind them not. If they block up your path walk around them, and do your duty regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything; he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself and speaks what he thinks—is always sure to have enemies. These are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character who was surrounded with enemies, used to remark: "They are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute you do but as they desire, and open the way to more abuse. If they attempt to injure you, do them an act of kindness in return. Let the poor fellows talk; there will be a reaction if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you, will flock to and acknowledge their error.

ARNOLD THE TRAITOR.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, Arnold retired to England, where the British monarch did all in his power to make him acceptable, but failed. Desirous of making Arnold known to the Earl of Belcarra, he personally led them together. After going through the usual form of introduction, Arnold extended his hand to the Earl.

"What, sir!" said the latter to the king, at the same time drawing himself up to his proudest height, "is this the traitor Arnold?" and walked haughtily away.

The hand of Douglas was his own.

Arnold challenged the Earl—they met, and Arnold, who fired, missed his antagonist. The proud nobleman instead of discharging his pistol, dashed it to the ground.

"Stay, my Lord," exclaimed Arnold. "You have not had your shot."

"No," replied the Earl, indignantly, "I leave you to the hangman."

The Politician.

The Colonial Press.

From the Montreal Herald, October 12.

THE ADDRESS—AND ITS OPPOSITIONS.

It was scarcely possible to imagine that a document of the importance of that which was published on Wednesday, addressed to the People of Canada, and for Annexation, could have been received with a less amount of criticism. It is a strong argument in its favor, that it has stood the ordeal of public examination, so far, with scarcely an objection to its spirit, its style, or its substance. Some there are—it is only wonderful they are not more—whose honest attachment to Great Britain inspires them with an unreasoning distrust and dislike of every proposition to separate from her. We respect the sentiment which inspires this feeling, though we think, that if judgment were allowed freer exercise, it might give place to others, less romantic, but more practical. No one now-a-days reads of the heroic devotion of the Highlanders to Charles Edward—at the U. E. Loyalists to George, without reverence and love; but who is there that does not see, what great blessings would have been prevented had their warm hearts prevailed against cooler heads! With this class we have not now to do. We can scarcely expect their co-operation, though we might wish to have their worth arrayed upon our side. We rather address ourselves to objections, made to the document by professional critics, than to those which would be made against all documents having a similar object, by men whose strong affections—like those of women—and them in stead of reasonable conviction.

With regard to one of the chief objections to the address—which, however, is less directed against the address than the manner of bringing it out, we need only say this—That the document does not pretend to possess any greater weight or authority than it may derive from its inherent value, and the names appended to it. It is not a declaration of the people of Montreal. It is not the declaration of a public meeting, nor of any organized body. It is just the views of a large number of persons, admitted, on all hands, to be the chief citizens of Montreal, speaking in their own names, on their own behalf. When the three Tailors met in Tooley street, and published an address beginning, 'we the people of England,' it was a farce. If a few persons meet in a retired manner, and profess to express public opinion, it is an imposition—a hole and corner business. But one man may express his own opinion under his own name, and surely upwards of three hundred may do the same thing, without imputation or reproach. Of the opinion thus expressed, to be approved of by the public, it will be time enough for the public—as the public—to take what action it may think best. Those who have signed the address, neither de-

sire to impose that action by any influence they may suppose they possess, nor to dictate its method. They have merely been the first to give expression to the general thought, in order that its further expression may be encouraged and strengthened by this example.

The next objection relates more especially to the persons who have signed the address. These are admitted by the Pilot to be 'a sprinkling from every party—the tit bits, and delicate morsels from each' a culinary or kitchen wench figure of speech, which just means, that the best men of both the old and hostile parties, have agreed as to the course which they should hereafter take, for the advantage of their common country. So far from this being an objection to any who have not an interest in dividing the revenues of the Province between the two ancient parties, we take it to be the highest compliment that could be paid. The Pilot thinks such elements cannot work together—he heartily wishes they may not; but if he believed they were incompatible, he would be the last man to object to their incongruity. He need not be at all afraid that the men who have taken this step are likely to adopt 'the petty trickery of being all things to all men, in politics.' Nor need he trouble himself with the declaration of his opinion, that 'this apparent repudiation of party ties is unworthy of any persons assuming to form a great political association.' The men who have signed the address in question are not transcendental philosophers, who believe they can carry political opinion into effect, without machinery. They do not repudiate party as something bad in itself; but they give up existing parties as insufficient for the effecting of any good object. There will soon be a party; but it will be neither of those which the signers repudiate. It will be a larger and a better one, which, like Aaron's rod, will swallow up the rods of the small potatoe politicians, who have hitherto made the people of Canada play fantastic tricks, to put half-peace into their own pockets.

With regard to the soliloquy, or speech, which our contemporary has invented for his friends, relative to their want of confidence in the gentlemen at the head of the present movement, we can only say that if it be a faithful expression of sentiment, these friends of the Pilot must have withdrawn their confidence from their old political leaders, and fixed it on some unknown persons yet to appear.

The Transcript alone of all objectors dares to attempt any reply to the arguments of the address. And he shows his own weakness by leaving out the most important part of the quotation that he pretends to reply to or rather sneer at. The Address, after complaining of the low price of flour and other agricultural produce, which are the staples of Canada, goes on to allege that by annexation 'many of the necessities of life, such as tea, coffee and sugar, would be greatly reduced in price.' The Transcript meanly and dishonestly omits the words 'tea, sugar and coffee,' in order to show an apparent contradiction, in one sentence of the address. In spite of the opinion of the Transcript, however, that he has found something to bring discredit upon this important document, we should be quite ready to rest the whole case on the merits of that one sentence. The assertion is that agricultural produce would be enhanced in value, while agricultural implements, and many of the necessities of life, instancing a class of articles, which we do not produce, would be cheaper. The Transcript says this would hurt the shopkeepers. We say it would benefit all parties. In other words, it would increase the revenue, and decrease the out-going of the community. It would put a stop to the present state of things, in which we often see that a farmer's pound of butter, which, once fairly across the lines, would buy him a pound of sugar, will on this side buy him perhaps half or three quarters of a pound. It would end the injurious restrictions on our commerce, by which it has been calculated that the crop of grain raised this year in Canada was worth less to the farmer by \$2,000,000 than it would have been if raised on the other side of the lines. But if the farmers be thus benefited, how is it possible that the citizens can suffer? In this agricultural country the farming interest is that, which, with trifling exceptions, produces the fund on which the entire community exists. If they, then, have \$2,000,000 more of value from their labors within the year, they have so much more to expend at the store of the country merchant, or at the shopkeeper's is town. It is of no consequence to the merchant whether the price of his commodities are high or low. If he gets less for them, he pays less. But it is everything to him that the means by which his customers live should be valuable, for that is the only way in which he can hope to transact an extensive business. If annexation, then, make what we sell more valuable, and what we buy cheaper, we ask no greater recommendation for it. The Transcript must disprove these facts before he can shake an argument which will be felt by every farmer, every farmer's wife, and every trader throughout the country.

We shall await some further discharges of artillery, before we consider the Address in the remotest danger from the present assailants.

Quebec Chronicle, Oct. 13.

A week has just elapsed since we informed our readers that the Province was not in a very promising condition. How far we were correct in stating so, the events which have since transpired will testify sufficiently. Only a day or two ago some gentlemen in Montreal, men of worth, intelligence and respectability, men of all origins and of all creeds, religious and political, proclaimed to the world that they desired a "peaceful" separation from Great Bri-

tain, with the view of obtaining a union with the United States. Bold as this step is; premature, as, in our opinion, it surely is, it is sufficient to show that the supercilious tone of the London Times is not calculated to cement more closely Canada to England. We have copied from the Montreal Pilot an article on the proclamation particularly because that journal being the organ of the present government, reliance is likely to be placed upon what it advances. That this declaration of an influential class has been made too soon we are firmly persuaded, nevertheless it should have some weight with the press and people of Great Britain; it should be considered an intimation that the people of Canada are unwilling to be despised; that the people of Canada are beginning to feel their strength and that the day of independence is at hand. Still this movement is not by any means general; it has originated among a few leading men in Montreal, who truly believe that the annexation of Canada to the United States would be the best thing for this country. Upper Canada it appears to us is decidedly opposed to it; the Tory equally with the radical press refuse to entertain it. The Hamilton Spectator is as much opposed to annexation as the Toronto Globe (the Upper Canada Organ of the ministry) and the Montreal Transcript, a cleverly conducted paper, as much so as the Hamilton Spectator. The province is not yet ripe for annexation whatever else it may be prepared for.

The Governor General, while the Montrealers are talking of separation, is enjoying himself in the west; but his path has not been all the way strewn with flowers. At London he was very coolly received, and while he was replying to some addresses from the window of a hotel, a row took place, and one man was wounded by a pistol shot. The triumphal arches which had been erected were torn down, and it is said the visit of His Excellency will long be remembered with bitterness. Lord Elgin is now in Toronto, and there, we only believe, for we have no authentic account, his Lordship was most indifferently received. The sentry boxes, which had been placed in front of the Hotel in which he was to stay, were thrown into the lake, and a few broken heads have been received on the memorable occasion. It is now believed that the next parliament will meet in Montreal, and it is said that preparations are being made for the winter. However, some of the Executive Councilors have gone to meet the Governor General at Toronto.

From the Montreal Gazette, October 9.

THE PILOT AND THE MINISTRY.

We intimated yesterday that the Pilot had ceased to be the official organ. The Ministry were quite satisfied with the extreme alacrity which it had always displayed in lying, particularly since it came into its present Reverend hands. But we understand that they had exacted from him, that he should give a lie in one part of his editorial columns, and the complete contradiction to it in another. We allude to the stories about the seat of Government told by the Globe and the Minerve. The Pilot found it too much to do that.

He was willing to lie at any time; but to contradict, it was a thing he had never done, even under the strongest proofs, that thousands knew his statements false.

The Government being now left without an English organ in Lower Canada, has been reduced to something of inconvenience, and would have remained in this state of distress for some time, had not we, in view of the public interests, and the natural curiosity of our citizens to know whether there actually is a Government in this Colony, kindly consented to officiate. This we have done upon one condition, and that is, that Malcolm Cameron and all the others, shall assume a new character, and convey only the truth through our columns.

We beg then to state, that we have it on the best authority, that there is a complete split in the Cabinet, on the seat of government question. The Upper Canada section are in favor of it going to Toronto for eighteen months; the Lower Canada for it to remain where it is.

Mr Lafontaine is fierce on the subject—Mr Hincks,—we have it from a gentleman who spoke to him on the subject since he left England,—declares that he will resign his seat if it leaves Lower Canada. The fact is, that Hincks knows very well he has nothing to look for now from Upper Canada, and is trying to hoodwink the French into taking charge of him, and returning him for a French county.

Lord Elgin—we fear offending him by calling him Governor General—is called upon to decide between the equal dissidents in his council; but he tells them that, under Responsible Government, he has nothing to do with colonial questions, that it is their business to advise him, not his to decide where they differ. In the meantime, it is stated that the Home Ministry have written Lord Elgin that the Seat of Government is in the prerogative of the Crown, and that no change must be made until they know of it. He has also been told to endeavor to conciliate the British party in the Province; as, in case of failure, the Queen will be compelled to accept of his resignation. This instruction his Lordship has not as yet made an attempt to carry out, nor do we think it would be of much use in him to try it.

His Lordship is to enter Toronto to-day, arriving in the Cherokee; and Messrs Baldwin and Tache left Montreal yesterday to meet him there on Thursday, for the purpose of swearing in Mr Blake as Chancellor of the Court of Chancery.

Mr Merritt is now in Upper Canada, and so is Mr Hincks, but we heard yesterday that the latter individual is to be in Montreal to day,

on account of some law affairs connected with the Pilot. Should this be correct (the Ministers here have no official letters on the subject, else, of course, we should be able to speak with certainty) he will not give his valuable assistance at the debates in Council on the present occasion.

We have also to acquaint the public that the Ministry have been at some loss to hit upon a gentleman for Solicitor General (West), in the room of Mr Blake, who has any chance of being returned; but that, after much thought, they have chosen Mr J. S. McDonald for that office. They have stipulated, however, that he is to have no seat in Council; and in case of the vacancy of the Attorney Generalship, he is not to expect to succeed, nor make any claim for a Judgeship.

Such, we understand, is the state of matters at present; and we have them from what we consider a good source.

Our readers we trust will bear in mind that we are to be the organ of Government only so long as we get at the truth of affairs in the same way that we have already been able to benefit the public from our previous sources of information. So soon as they require people to lie for them again, they will have to go back to the Pilot.

From the Halifax Sun, October 15.

GROWING DESIRE FOR ANNEXATION IN CANADA.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, manifested by the tone of the local Press, and the letters of intelligent correspondents published in American papers, that the feeling in favor of annexation to the United States is becoming more general in Canada. The question is assuming a formidable shape. It is openly discussed and advocated in leading journals, it is the topic of every circle—and as yet, either fearing to grapple with it, or not knowing how, those who guide the councils of that Province have thus far failed to meet it by a bold policy. Indeed it is questionable if anything they may now propose will stay the onward progress of this movement, which has its origin in self-interest—the most powerful of all interests.

In Nova Scotia, we have scarcely given the matter a thought, weighty as are the considerations involved. Yet, sooner or later, it will force itself on our serious attention, and we ought not to be altogether unprepared to meet it. In the sister Province of New Brunswick an association designed to further the movement has been organized, and men of some political experience and character have enrolled themselves in the ranks of its advocates. The Press, too, teem with vigorous articles, all tending to arouse and stimulate the people to accomplish this great end. So far, we on this side the Bay may be said to be mere lookers on—as yet scarcely influenced by the din and clatter of Annexationists around us. But how long shall we remain so? This is the question. We are not sure, however, that we are as free from the thought now as we were six months ago,—that a little leaven is not amongst us—that no eyes turn longingly towards the great Republic at our side—wondering, not doubting, as to our progress, if a State of the Union, half a century hence.

The opinion in the United States, founded, no doubt, on expressions of leading statesmen in the English Parliament, and in the most influential organs of public opinion at Home, is general, that whenever these Colonies really make up their minds to shake themselves clear of the existing connection, that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to meet the question of separation in an amicable spirit. We do not agree in that opinion. We find nothing in the history of the past to justify this conclusion; and yet, it would be the most reasonable and common sense course—that which is daily happily illustrated by the divisions and subdivisions of the great family of mankind in the ordinary relations of life.

But, we digress. In taking up our pen, we merely intended to notice a single fact, that already in Canada the Press and people who seek Annexation, or Independence as a cover for the former, are already speculating on the boundaries of the new States—giving them a name. It is proposed, then, to divide Canada into three States, and thus we have the 'generally suggested' arrangement set forth by a Montreal correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer:

1 The State of CANADA WEST, to include the whole of Upper Canada down to the foot of Lake Ontario. The population of this would be exclusively English, with the exception of some fifty or sixty thousand French, scattered over it or settled near Detroit.

2 The State of CANADA EAST, to include the districts of Quebec and Three Rivers, with the exception of some of the southern townships. The population of this would be almost exclusively French, with the exception of Quebec, where the Irish laboring classes are pretty numerous, but go with the French—the mercantile classes having no political influence, and indeed being quite apathetic.

3 The State of CENTRAL CANADA, to consist of the Ottawa District, and of that portion of Upper Canada, which lies between the Ottawa and the Saint Lawrence, of the District of Montreal and of that of Saint Francis, leaving to Canada East the bordering parishes of purely French character, and taking, on the South, the townships of British law and settlement.

On this arrangement, the correspondent alluded to remarks:

The composition of the latter state would be pretty equally of those who speak the French and of those who speak the English tongues; and, so far, these might be the elements of contention. But those, as in Ireland, can never