

der grievances, which are mainly to the Colonial Secretary, and those who now occupy the office in Downing street. The inhabitants of the distant region of Australia are up in arms at the recent acts of the British Government, and have made their complaints known in language that cannot be misunderstood. The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted at a public meeting held in the Colony on the 18th June last:

1.—That considering the arbitrary and faithless manner in which this Colony has been treated by the Right Hon. Earl Grey, this meeting most humbly prays Her Majesty to remove that nobleman from Her Majesty's Councils.

2.—That it is indispensable to the well-being of this colony, and to the satisfactory conduct of its affairs, that its government should no longer be administered by the remote, ill-informed, and irresponsible Colonial Office, but by Ministers chosen from, and responsible to, the Colonists themselves, in accordance with the principles of the British Constitution.

3.—That this meeting having unanimously agreed to the preceding two resolutions, the following humble Address to Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen, embodying them, be adopted, and that such address be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting.

[The address was a mere transcription of the resolutions, placed in the ordinary form.]

4.—That considering the discourtesy shown by His Excellency the Governor to the former meeting, and to its deputation, this meeting abstains from appointing a deputation to wait upon His Excellency with the preceding resolutions and address, but request the chairman to transmit them to him, with a written request that His Excellency will be pleased to forward it to Her Majesty the Queen for her gracious consideration.

We are indebted to the Halifax Sun for the following news from Newfoundland. It would appear, that the people of this colony are not very well satisfied with matters as they exist, and are loud in their complaints.

Information has been received from Alicante (Spain), that the duties on Fish imported into that country will be raised in the new tariff about 3s 1d for foreign fish, and 1s 10d for Spanish, with a differential duty of 3s 8d, which gives great uneasiness to the public mind. The Newfoundlanders, commenting on this, complain of the apathy of the British authorities respecting the fishing interests of that colony. 'We are sick and tired of remonstrance,' says this journal, 'respecting the way in which the rights of this colony are compromised, and which hitherto have not produced a return for the paper that has been wasted upon them; and we have accordingly but little faith that in the present case our interests will for a moment be thought of.'

It appears that the Reports of His Lordship the Earl Dundonald, respecting the Newfoundland Fisheries, have been published, and that they are anything but satisfactory. The same paper adds, relative to these:

'We did augur some good from Lord Dundonald's visit, that contemplated it was thought, a comprehensive inquiry into the operation of the French encroachments, which could have but a telling result in our favor. But here again we are doomed, we fear, to find that little good has been done, for a sample we have seen of his Lordship's Report, in which folly and falsehood, and exceeding gullibility are strikingly evinced, leads us to hope that we may justly be let alone rather than be physicked on any of his Lordship's prescriptions.'

The Press of the Colony are awakening to a true sense of its condition and prospects—and the question is asked in view of the difficulties thickening about it, what is to be done? 'In former days,' says the Courier, 'our Fisheries were specially protected and regulated by the Imperial Parliament. Large appropriations were then made by them in the way of bounties, for their encouragement. Extensive foreign markets were then open for our fish—the influence of competition with foreign powers was not so great—they received less supports from their Governments. The case is not the same with us to-day. It matters not what quantity of fish the capital, the enterprise, and the enterprise of the country may now produce. It might as well be in the depths of the ocean, when it cannot command a market for its disposal, even at a price adequate to the expenditure of capital and labor used in its production. The more that is thrown into market the lower the price. A trade that is not able to sustain itself must ultimately sink. What is our present condition? We are abandoned to our own scanty resources by the parent state. Her protection and her bounties have been withdrawn from us altogether—she has virtually bartered away our birthright of free fishery, on shore and ocean, to appease the grasping demands of foreign powers. Through an act of retributive justice, they are daily excluding us from their markets. But yesterday, and we were told that France intends raising the bounties on the catch of fish by her subjects. To the rejection of our fish the people of Spain contemplate an additional duty on that article; and this, too, while England is affording them every facility for the promotion of free trade.'

The remedy suggested, is to be prepared to

assume the attitude of self-protection which the emergency of such an event (being left to shift for themselves) may demand. 'The better to anticipate its realisation,' continues the Courier, 'every preparation should be made. To this end, no time should be lost in federating ourselves as a colony with the sister colonies, for mutual protection in trade and in constitutional government, even against the sinister policy of British statesmen. In such a union this colony would meet with many growing advantages from its neighbors, whose means of existence are mainly dependent on agriculture. The people of Canada, under such a system, would feel it their duty and their interest to bring us their flour, pork, butter, corn, &c., while this island, on the other hand, would find in their market ready purchasers for fish, and the surplus of our West India produce. In addition to this, such an intercourse would give an increased impetus to our shipping interests. Further to break down those barriers which now stand in the way to the wide spread markets of the United States, every facility compatible with the mutual interests of this colony and the States should be accorded to both. In this respect the latter have nearly all they require. They have already the privilege of fishing in our waters and curing on parts of our coast. A slight concession on our part, might now turn the balance in our favor.'

Thus it will be seen that the Courier favors the view taken by the Patriot, of granting a free fishery to the United States, on the basis of reciprocity in trade.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Jamaica on the 2nd November, furnishes the following interesting news from this Island. Our West India friends, it appears, have also causes of complaint, and the House of Assembly are manfully contending with the Downing Street authorities, for their removal. The writer says:

The House of Assembly is still in session. They have given an import bill for fifteen months, and a police bill for the same period. The former bill is the principal revenue bill; it gives about £100,000 to £120,000 sterling per annum. The other revenue bills are not yet passed.—There is some delay in passing them. The majority of the house, which is composed of the most wealthy and respectable members, are determined not to give any more revenue bills until they can secure a saving in the expenditure of the country. A proposal is now before the house, to reduce all salaries from £200 to £1,000, ten per cent., and from £1,000 and upwards, twenty per cent; this measure is not expected to pass the Council or House of Lords, as that body is composed, with a few exceptions, of the very parties whose salaries are to be reduced, and they will, notwithstanding they are aware of the necessity of such reduction, oppose this measure; so long as that body remains as it is, the people of this Island will never have their expenditure reduced to their means. Something must be done to remedy this evil; but it appears that the noble Earl Grey is quite opposed to any reformation. Things will not, and cannot, longer be tolerated by such a body of men, against the voice of the people. I think we require some of our Canadian brothers' blood in us, and when some serious affair happens, then a remedy will be given, perhaps, when too late.

FREDERICTON.—The inhabitants of this place have petitioned His Excellency, praying that Fredericton be made a Port of Entry; to which he replied, that their application should receive the most careful consideration of himself and Executive Council.

THE BRITISH PRESS.—As our readers are anxious to hear what the Press of the mother country has to say on the present state of affairs in Canada, we have copied the remarks of several leading London Journals on the subject.—They will be surprised when they hear the sentiments elicited by the Times. That Journal a short time since fulminated a most bitter tirade against the Canadian Conservatives—it has now changed its tone, and admits that they have grievances, and if they really do desire a separation from the mother country, they have only to ask and it will be conceded to them. It is gratifying to perceive that the Colonial affairs are now receiving a proper share of attention from the Press of the mother country.

CANADA.—The Toronto Globe contains the following notice of new appointments which have been made under the Lower Canada Judiciary Bill.

In the Queen's Bench (or appeal court) Sir James Stuart is to be Chief Justice, and his colleagues are to be Messrs Justice Rolland,

Justice Panet, and Justice Aylwin. Sir James Stuart and Mr Panet will sit at Quebec, and Messrs Rolland and Aylwin at Montreal. But all four judges will sit together during term.

The Superior Court is to consist of Mr Bowea, Chief Justice, Mr Dominie Mondelet, Mr Gardner, Mr Smith, Mr Vanfelson, Mr Baquet, Charles Mondelet, Mr Merideth, and one other, not yet named. The Chief Justice and Messrs Baquet and Merideth will reside at Quebec; Messrs Day, Smith, Vanfelson and Chas Mondelet, at Montreal; Mr Gardner at Sherbrooke; and Mr Dominie Mondelet at Three Rivers.

The Montreal Transcript contains the following paragraphs:—

Strange rumors have been going about for the last day or two to the effect that Lord Elgin had received letters by the mail, expressing great indignation on the part of the Imperial Government, on account of the removal of the seat of the Provincial Government to Toronto.

We forbore to mention anything of these rumors in our last issue, as we conceived it quite impossible that Lord Elgin should have been so insane as to effect an act of such importance without the most perfect authority from the Home Government, nor can we give credence to the rumor now, but it gains strength.

It is said that further transfer of government baggage has been suspended; and it was even said yesterday that a letter had been received in town from Toronto from a high official, informing him that the Government would be removed back to Montreal immediately.

The Montreal Courier has the following article on the same subject:

Important, if true; but we have strong doubts.—There was a rumour in town yesterday, that Her Majesty's Government has signified to Lord Elgin its disapprobation of the removal of the Seat of Government, and has instructed him to bring it back forthwith.

CANADA.—Two vessels have left Quebec with a large number of passengers for California. The Quebec Chronicle concludes a long article on the subject with the following remarks:—

On Monday it was known that the two vessels the Rory O'More and the Panama would sail, and nothing but the expedition was spoken of. The Rory O'More was to sail first, and it was arranged by some gentlemen, who had friends on board, that a steamer should be obtained to tow her down as far as Grosse Isle. The Alliance was put at the disposal of these gentlemen by Mr Wilson, her enterprising owner, and at 2 o'clock the voyagers, their relations and friends embarked. The vessels in the harbour hoisted their colours: the terrace, the battery, the wharfs, were lined with people—chiefly of the better classes—the steamer started; a cheer rent the air; another from the steamer in return; and in a twinkling the Alliance was fast alongside the Rory O'More; a few minutes more, the anchor was up, and the steamer with her tow, being under weigh, a gun from the bark told the tale to some sad hearts; and amid the cheers of the hundreds who looked on, and a salute from the India wharf, the Californians bade adieu to their native place.

We had now an opportunity of conversing with some of the youthful voyagers—some were mere lads. They were in excellent spirits, and seemed to be perfectly enraptured with their prospects.

As we passed down the river, we were saluted by the ship Lochlubo with three hearty cheers; farther down by the John Bull. Night now came on, and passengers and voyagers were invited to a meal in the cabin of the Alliance. As this was concluded we were opposite Grosse Isle, and were about to part company with the bark. It was half-past six o'clock and the night dark. A plank was placed from the steamer through the rigging of the ship, and the young men parted with their friends. We need not describe the parting; the ship and steamer partially lighted up by lanterns, presented a mass of human beings earnestly bidding each other good bye—the Californians clustered in the rigging—their friends on the upper deck behind the larboard paddle-box. A general 'God bless you!'—the cables were thrown off, and in a few minutes after the steamer was on her way back to Quebec, and the bark, having a fair wind was lost in the darkness. By ten o'clock the Alliance had returned to port.

Whatever may be the luck of the young men, who have now the 'world before them,' we believe they will not disgrace themselves or disappoint their friends; but will make conscience of their thoughts, remembering that He who guided the Jews from Egypt still governs the universe. We again wish them a safe and speedy voyage, and earnestly hope that their success will even exceed their anticipations.

About one hundred persons went down in the Alliance, scarcely a family of note in Quebec seemed to be without a representative.

The Panama left in the evening; we did not see her leave, and cannot therefore say anything of her.

TEMPERANCE.—We are happy to announce that Mr Mooney will deliver a Lecture on the all-important subject of

Temperance, on Thursday evening next, in the Temperance Hall.—We copy an Editorial notice of the manner of his Lecture from the Charlottetown Advertiser:—

We were highly gratified and instructed in listening to the Lecture given at the Masonic Hall last evening by Mr Mooney, on the subject of temperance. Though it might be presumed the question was divested of much of its freshness and originality, by the many able discourses during the late spring and summer from eminent advocates of the cause, yet we were delighted to find that the path pursued by Mr Mooney was entirely different from that followed by any of his predecessors. He shewed in plain, yet forcible and eloquent language, how the various mechanism of the human mind and body becomes deteriorated by the use of fermented liquors—pointing out their influence on the nerves, the brain, the blood, and the memory; and dwelt with much energy and eloquence on the practice of moderate drinking by the respectable portion of every community, ascribing the access too frequently to be seen among the less fortunate classes to the pernicious example thus set by those in higher stations.

RESTIGOUCHE.—The examination of the Grammar School took place yesterday in presence of the trustees and others, who expressed themselves as being highly delighted with the proficiency of the pupils, and the rapid progress which they had made since last examination, in the various branches taught, viz: English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, French, Latin, Greek, Algebra, and Euclid. In all of which branches the pupils acquitted themselves admirably (so far as they had advanced, being thoroughly grounded in the first principles), eliciting the highest commendation of those present, and sustaining the high character which Mr Bennet bears, as an experienced and distinguished Teacher.—November 6.

THE SEASON.—We cannot refrain from speaking of the season. The weather during the last month has been the most extraordinary we ever witnessed, and we question if that respectable individual, the "oldest inhabitant," ever saw the like. There has not been yet sufficient frost to make a piece of ice on the shore of our river. Persons still continue to work out in their gardens and fields with spade and plough. Yesterday resembled a day in the latter part of May. The Elizabeth, the last square-rigged vessel in port, passed down on Saturday. Several schooners arrived during the week.

RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman while travelling, had slept in damp sheets, and, within a few days, felt rheumatic pains flying about him. He applied to a medical man for medicine and advice. That common medicine colchicum, was administered to him, and as usual, gave temporary relief. In a few days afterwards the pains returned; again colchicum was resorted to, and again gave temporary relief. A few weeks afterwards he found that all his limbs were getting stiff, and that all his pains were most excruciating, denying him the least sleep, and rendering life miserable. Colchicum had now ceased to have any effect, except to disorder the stomach. He then tried what Galvanism would do, and the third day that he was galvanised he went home and slept as well as ever he did in his life. In a fortnight he was quite free from his complaint.—London paper.

#### Marriages.

At the Manse of Blackville, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. John Turnbull, Mr JOHN THOMAS DONALDSON, to Mrs SUSAN MOORE, both of the Parish of Blissfield.

At Dorchester, County of Westmoreland, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. N. Dewolf, Rector, Mr OTTO R. SAYRE, merchant, to MARY S., third daughter of Wm. Carter, Esq., all of that place.

#### Deaths.

At Bartholomew's Mills, in this county, on the 25th ult., Mrs SARAH SCOFIELD, aged 49 years.

#### Stove Pipe, Bake Pans, &c.

Can be had of the Subscriber, or at the shop of R. K. Whyte, Tinsmith, for Cash, or in exchange for Wheat, Oats, Pork, Beef, or Mutton.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Caitham, November 24, 1845.