

Colonial.

CANADA.

[From the Kingston Chronicle and Gazette.]
BISHOP M'DONELL'S ADDRESS TO THE IRISH
CATHOLICS OF UPPER CANADA.

My Dear Friends and Spiritual Children:—

I thank my God, and congratulate you and myself that all the attempts and industry of the radicals, disaffected, and the whole host of the enemies of the revered Constitution of your country, and of your Holy Religion, to alienate your minds from the Government, and make you rebels, have been completely frustrated. How much more prudent your conduct has been than that of your countrymen, who in the years 1797-8, allowed themselves to be deluded by cunning and designing men, who vainly thought to overturn the British Government in Ireland, and to climb up to power and distinction by the sacrifice of the blood and lives of their brave but simple hearted countrymen. No sooner did those wicked men find their chimerical plans impracticable than they deserted the cause, and left their deluded followers in the mercy of a mercenary soldiery and vindictive yeomanry.

Your loyalty and general good conduct, my friends, have obtained for you the approbation and confidence of Government, notwithstanding the attempt that was made to create a general prejudice, and raise an alarm in the Province on the arrival of the first batch of Irish Catholic emigrants in the settlement of Perth. They were reported as riotous, mutinous, and what not. An application was made for a military force to put them down, and this report was sent to the Home Government.

Being at the time on the Continent, the Colonial Minister, Earl Bathurst, wrote to me to hasten my return to Canada as the Irish Catholic emigrants were getting quite unruly. On coming to London and calling at the Colonial office, I assured Lord Bathurst that if fair play were given to the Irish Catholics and justice done to them, I would pledge my life their conduct would be as loyal and as orderly as that of any of Her Majesty's subjects. Mr. Wilmot Horton, the Under Secretary, who happened to be in the office at the time, requested that I would give him that assurance in writing, in order to take it to the Council which was just going to sit.

Yes, my friends, I pledged my life for your good conduct, and during the period of fifteen years which have elapsed since that pledge was given, I have had no cause to regret the confidence I placed in your honor and your loyalty.

At the last General Election you rallied round the Government and contributed in a great degree to turn out the avowed enemies of the British Constitution, the major part of whom have since become rebels, and are now proscribed traitors by the laws of their country.

It is alleged that the loyalty and attachment to the British Constitution of some of your fellow colonists are but conditional, that is to say, they are loyal and submissive to the Government so long as the Government will befriend them, and support their institutions; be that as it may, I am sure that your loyalty is uncompromising, and based on the principles of honor and the sacred obligations inculcated by your Holy Religion.

I am aware that the enemies of Catholicity will urge, in contradiction to this assertion, the Irish rebellion of 1798 and the Canadian rebellion of last winter and this fall, but if we consider who were the promoters of the Irish rebellion we will be convinced that it was rather a Protestant than a Catholic rebellion, because it was devised, planned, and concocted by Protestants. Napper Tandy was a Protestant; Hamilton Rowan was a Protestant; the Spencers, the Harveys, the Grogans, the Orrs, the Tones, and the Emmets, who formed the secret Committees and framed the machinery of the rebellion, were Protestants; and Lord Ed. Fitz Gerald, who was selected as the main spring of action, was a Protestant.

Those designing men knew well the enterprising, brave, but credulous character of their countrymen; they buoyed them up with the hopes of a speedy relief from a galling yoke of tithes and taxes, and every other onerous burden under which the Catholics of Ireland groaned at the time; while the flogging, picketing, pitchcups, and other cruelties exercised on them by the Beresfords, the Browns, the Tranches, the Clares, the Carhamptons, and others who expected a general confiscation of Catholic property, determined them at once to throw themselves into the arms of those who promised to deliver them from such inhuman treatment, and certainly had not the clemency of the just and humane Cornwallis interceded, such of the Irish as would not have been exterminated, would undoubtedly have been stripped of all their property and reduced to beggary. How different has been the conduct of the leaders of the Irish rebellion of 1798 from that of the present champion of Irish liberty. Observe with what care, though backed by seven millions of the stoutest hearts the world ever produced, he has prevented a peal of arms; because in his eyes the life of an Irishman is of incalculable value. Fortunate would it be for his fame, in the estimation of future ages, had he exhibited the same friendly feeling towards the liberty and religion of Catholic Spain.

In execution of the Canadian Rebellion, little can be said. The Canadians had no real grievances to complain of, they paid no tithes but to their own Clergy, no taxes or any other burden, but what was imposed upon them by laws of their own making. Their religion was not only free and uncontrolled, but encouraged, and protected by the Government when threatened to be shackled by their own Catholic Assembly, parishes were multiplied by the consent of Government, and subscriptions were raised by Protestants, and even by the Representatives of His Britannic Majesty to build their churches. In a word, the French Canadians lived freer, more comfortable and more independent than any other class of subjects, perhaps on the whole face of the globe, and they were perfectly contented and seemed quite sensible of the blessings they enjoyed under the British Government, until the folly and madness of irreligious Papineau, atheistical Girod and chameleon O'Callaghan, whose religion is as changeable as the colours of that

animal; of the protestant Nelsons, Browns, Scotts, and others of that kidney, who, taking advantage of the ignorance and simplicity of the unfortunate habitants, made them believe that they were groaning under a galling yoke, which they did not feel but in imagination, and succumbing under insupportable burdens which had never been laid upon them, that they were to found a glorious Canadian republic which was to surpass those of Greece and Rome, and even the overgrown Mammoth of our days.

An unledged gang of briefless Lawyers, Notaries, and other pettifoggers, and a numberless horde of Doctors and Apothecaries, like the locusts of Egypt spread themselves through the land, and by working upon their prejudices against the British and flattering their vanity with hopes of the distinguished situations, which they were to occupy in the new Republic, they unfortunately succeeded in seducing but too many of the credulous Canadians.

Had these infatuated people reflected for a moment, that their intended Republic, had they even succeeded in establishing it, could not be supported without an Army, without Fortifications and Garrisons: that armies and fortifications could not be maintained without great expenses; that to defray those expenses and other appendages of government money must be raised or extorted from them, they would pause before allowing themselves to be thus led astray by their seducers, who miserably poor themselves, for the most part expected to become rich, and great, at their cost. They never took into their calculation the power and strength of Britain to keep in subjection a rebellious province, and they never penetrated the treacherous designs of an all grasping and unprincipled people, who like the Tiger or a monstrous Box Constrictor crouch and hide themselves until their unsuspecting prey approaches near enough to spring upon it. The most inexcusable part however, of the conduct of the Canadians, was not to listen to the advice of their Clergy, who knew well the intention of Papineau and his associates, was to destroy their influence, and extinguish the Catholic religion, which he publicly declared to be absolutely necessary before liberty could be established in Lower Canada.

Two causes contributed greatly to work into the hands of the leaders of the Canadian rebellion. The first was the abuse and revilings thrown upon the Canadians by the ultra loyalists, and the utter contempt in which they were held, by persons of different extractions. Jean Baptiste was hardly allowed to belong to the human species, and no animal was so vile and contemptible as he; but Jean Baptiste had his pride and his vanity like other mortals, and when smarting under the irritation of wounded feelings, he listened with pleasure to the harangues of the preachers of sedition and rebellion, and was delighted with those parts of the speeches which promised to expel all Foreigners from the soil of Canada, and confine the entire possession of it to the children of the soil—(Enfants du Sol.)

The second cause of rebellion in both the Canadas, was the system of economy which had been adopted. Had two or three Provincial Corps been kept on permanent duty in the disturbed state of the country, they would have prevented most effectually, the last outbreak that took place, and a few corps raised in Lower Canada, under loyal Commanders, and employed in this Province, would with our own Militia, have saved us from all the alarms, trouble and expense we have been at. Thus did the late Sir George Provost, of much injured memory, secure the attachment of the Lower Canadians, during the last war, by raising the Voltigeurs, and two other Canadian Corps, whose loyalty and bravery were found acknowledged to be of essential benefit.

I have said that your Loyalty is based on the sacred obligations of your holy religion. The apostle commanded us to obey and be submissive to the powers that be. That is to say, under the Government of a King, we must honor and obey the King, and give to Caesar, the things that are Caesar's; and under a Republican Government, obey, and be submissive to the laws and existing authorities of that Government.

In searching, however, the records of antiquity, we find, that in the most powerful and flourishing Republics that ever existed in the world, the duration of peace, happiness and tranquility has been short indeed, in comparison to that of turbulence, storms and hurricanes, in which they have been at last overwhelmed, and finally swallowed up: and if we look at those which have sprung up in our own days, we find the picture truly disheartening and melancholy. Behold the fruit of the much boasted liberty given to South America. Travel through Mexico, Columbia, Guatemala, Buenos Ayres, Chili and Peru, and see if you can meet with that happiness and tranquility which the treacherous phantom of liberty had promised to the deluded inhabitants. On the contrary, you will meet with nothing but Revolution, one ambitious Chief rebelling against and upsetting another, and he in his turn overcome and destroyed by his more daring and enterprising rival; and thus, those ill fated regions have become the scene of bloodshed, slaughter and desolation; even the grand paragon of perfect and uncontrolled liberty, in our own neighbourhood, observe how far it verges towards confusion and anarchy, and what security does it hold out to life and property.

But let us, my friends, behold spectacles sufficiently wretched and pitiable, nearer home. What heart rendering objects do the victims of delusion present to our eyes, in a neighbouring Province!—Men, who had every comfort around them, and did not know what want of any kind was, in search of the promised liberty and independence have met with imprisonment, banishment or the death of rebels, while their unfortunate wives and children have seen their houses reduced to ashes, their property plundered and destroyed, and themselves helpless and exposed to the severity of a Canadian winter, without shelter, food or raiment, perishing with cold and starving with hunger.

It is by viewing and reflecting on the misfortunes and miseries that generally follow in the train of disloyalty and rebellion, that we can best appreciate the happy effects and blessings of a peaceable and loyal conduct. It is no small cause of exultation to you and to your friends, that hardly a Catholic has been found

among the agitators to rebellion, or in the ranks of the rebels in Upper Canada.

I am aware that those who are not acquainted with the Irish character, or are prejudiced against it, indulge in representing it as riotous and rebellious, but in order to refute this unjust and vile charge, I shall produce the testimonies of Protestant Gentlemen, who had the best opportunities of knowing the Irish character, and whose veracity is beyond suspicion.

Sir John Davis, who had been Attorney General in Ireland, and afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench in England, says, "The Irish are more fearful to offend the laws, than the English or any nation whatsoever; in the condition of subjects, they will gladly continue as long as they may be protected, and justly governed without opposition."

His Excellency Sir John Harvey, the present Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, whose achievements at Stony Creek, Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm, and other places in this Province, have erected monuments to his fame, which will last as long as the British power will be acknowledged in the Canadas, and remain engraved on the hearts of Canadians to the end of time, in answer to the address of the Society of St. Patrick, says, "Gentlemen, your address is truly Irish, it goes direct to the heart, from whence it evidently proceeds; though not an Irishman myself, I passed many happy years in Ireland, and the circumstances in which I was placed, during my residence in that country, gave me peculiar facilities for correctly appreciating the worth of the Irish character. I publicly said on a former occasion, treat an Irishman with strict justice, and a little kindness, and you attach him to you with all the ardour of his warm hearted nature. Justice, he in common with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, feels a well founded confidence of receiving under the protection of our unrivalled Constitution, in every part of the British Dominions; and kindness, when needed, he feels equally assured of experiencing from the Throne. Hence his ardent loyalty to the one, and his devoted attachment to the other." I will also mention to you the substance of a conversation which took place between a Texian General, who visited Kingston last summer, and two gentlemen of the town. One of those gentlemen, who had been formerly acquainted with the General on the Mississippi, amongst other questions, inquired of him, what had become of the Catholic Irish Colony, who had been settled in Texas for several years, and had possessed a fine tract of land in that country. The answer was, that they had been almost annihilated; for they had been the most formidable enemies, the invaders had to encounter, and fought most desperately for the Mexican Government, and this tallies pretty much with the declaration of an American citizen who asserted, not many weeks ago, in the Court House of this Town, when questioned by one of our Magistrates, "That the sympathizers had many friends of different denominations in the Province, who would readily join them in the cause of liberty, but as to the Catholics, they had no dependence on them."

Thus have Catholics established their character of loyalty and fidelity, to every government under which they live, not by declarations of loyalty and loyal addresses which we see crowding the columns of the public prints of the day, but by their actions, and the general tenor of their conduct. In testimony of this truth, we see that the Catholic Canadians of the Western District free from the pestiferous delusions of seducers, and listening to the admonitions of their pastors, exhibit full as much loyalty and bravery in encountering the Brigands and Invaders of their country, as any portion of their fellow colonists.

It will be no small satisfaction to you, my friends, to be assured that in no class of Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada, does His Excellency, our present just and impartial Lieutenant Governor, Sir George Arthur, repose more trust and confidence than in Catholics, as is evidently shown by the fact, that at this moment no fewer than nine Regiments of Militia and Volunteers are under the command of Catholics, besides the great number of Catholics who are appointed to companies in other Regiments, and to other situations of high trust and honor.

That you may always deserve and possess the confidence and favour of your Country and your Sovereign, and receive the reward of your loyalty and fidelity with the blessings of heaven is the never ceasing prayers of your Spiritual Father, your affectionate Friend, and devoted humble Servant in our Lord Jesus Christ.

ALEXANDER MACDONELL,
Bishop of Kingston.
Kingston, December 1, 1838.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber in addition to his former Stock has just received a General Assortment of Goods, fit for the winter season, among which are a variety of Buckskins, Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Vestings, Peter-sham, Flushing, Red and White Flannels, Moreen and Curtain Fringe, Victoria Cloaking, 13x4 and 6x4 Merinos, of a very superior quality, Figured and Plain Silks, Dark Prints, Bleached and Grey Cottons, Furniture Calico, Single and Double Rose Blankets, Pea Coats, Lamb's Wool Drawers and Gloves, Stair, Brus-seis, and Scotch Carpeting, 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 Window Glass, Paint Oil, Turpentine; a few Sets Ballance Ivory Handled Knives and Forks; which, with a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Provisions, and his former Stock, will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, at his New Store, corner of Queen and Regent Streets.

F. W. HATHEWAY.
Fredericton, 29th October, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to a General and Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, suitable for the season, just opening, would particularly mention a choice lot of BEAVER CLOTH, and twill'd BUCKSKINS, with some handsome Morinos, Flannels, &c. &c. R. CHESTNUT.
N. B.—Good CHEESE, good CHEESE, as usual.

Fredericton, October 30, 1838.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 16, 1839.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

JOHN SIMPSON, President.

ROBERT GOWAN, Cashier.

Director this week.....THOMAS R. ROBERTSON.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of Fredericton.

ASA COY, President.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Cashier.

Director this week.....B. WOLHAUTEN.

Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.

Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

ALFRED SMITHERS, Manager.

Director this week.....HON. THOMAS BAILLIE.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....JAMES WILLOX.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House opposite the Parade, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUTEN, President.

Committee for the present month.

CHARLES McPHERSON and CHARLES FISHER.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

C. P. WETMORE.



OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The usual monotony of our Village scenery at this season has been again agreeably diversified, and the peaceful character of our Townsmen for an instant relinquished by the excitement of forming a Guard of Honor for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who, attended by the York Light Dragoons, came yesterday precisely at 2 o'clock to the Council Chamber; being received at the Province Building by a Guard of the 36th Regiment with its fine Band, and by two Companies of the Provincial Regiment of Artillery, who saluted His Excellency with the customary number of guns.

The House of Assembly having attended at the Bar of the Council Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I am happy in again meeting you in Provincial Parliament, and in tendering to you my cordial co-operation in such measures as may be deemed calculated to promote the prosperity of New Brunswick.

I offer you my congratulations upon the state of the Province, in which tranquility and good order, security of person and property, plenty and contentment, may be said to prevail to a degree for which we cannot be too thankful,—more especially when we contrast our situation with that of those of the Sister Provinces of British America, in which the extraordinary spectacle has again been exhibited of Her Majesty's peaceful and Loyal subjects having to defend in arms their lives, property and institutions, against attacks from Volunteer armies, principally composed of hostile citizens of a friendly nation.

With the institutions of other States we can have no desire to interfere, nor even to annul upon them, so long as our own rights and security are not endangered. The power of controlling the excesses of its population by enforcing submission to the laws, is one which would seem essential to be possessed by the Government of every well constituted State, and of which the absence might almost be regarded as amounting to a virtual dissolution of the social and consequently of the international compact. Entertaining these opinions, I observe with satisfaction that the officers of the General Government of the United States, supported by the approbation of the moderate and respectable of all classes of its citizens, appear to be exerting themselves with energy in their endeavours to demonstrate that in that Union there does reside the power of controlling the action of its citizens, and of thereby maintaining its friendly relations with Foreign States.

In times like the present one of the most important objects to which your attention can be directed is the efficiency of the Provincial Militia. To the general tenor of the Militia laws I have nothing to object; but they must, I fear, continue inoperative, in many instances, for want of a Stipendiary Officer who would be responsible to the Government for duly marshalling the several battalions and enforcing the fines for non-attendance.—By the Act passed last Session you were pleased to confide to me powers which if circumstances should arise to render it expedient or necessary to call them into exercise, either for the defence of this Province, or to aid in the suppression of rebellion, or in maintaining the Royal authority in an adjacent one, would, I am persuaded, aided by the loyalty of the Militia population, be found fully adequate to meet every emergency. As a measure preparatory to such a contingency, I have caused several Volunteer Companies of Militia Artillery to be placed under the superintendence of an experienced Artillery Officer, for

the purpose of organization and instruction; and I would suggest that the Commander in Chief be empowered by Law, to form the several companies of Militia Artillery and those of the 'Sea Fencibles,' into Battalions at his discretion.

Recent events have shewn the great importance of the communications between these Lower Provinces and the Canadas being rendered more practicable, not only for the passage of the Mail Carriers, but of Troops, at all seasons of the year. In connexion with this subject I have to invite your early attention to a Despatch which I have received from the Secretary of State, and which I shall cause to be laid before you, relative to the establishment, by the Home Government of Steam Packets, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails to Halifax, and suggesting that the improvement of the Roads and Communications between that place and Quebec should be brought under the consideration of the Provincial Legislatures,—and with reference to that part of them which passes through this Province, I recommend to your consideration the great advantage, as well with a view to expediting and facilitating our intercourse with Lower Canada, as to the opening and settlement of the Country, which would attend the early completion of the 'Royal Road,' upon which so large a sum has been already expended. I am happy to say that the result of a recent examination of that Road, which I shall direct to be laid before you, appears satisfactorily to prove that the land through which it passes, is in general well adapted for settlement. In further connexion with this line, I would draw your attention to the recent exploration of the obstructions in the bed of the St. John River, above Fredericton, the Report of which will also be laid before you; and I would further suggest an immediate exploration of a road direct from Fredericton to the Restigouche, to strike that river opposite to the commencement of the 'Metis Road,' and also with the Settlement of Stanley. I would likewise suggest the improvement of the road from Bathurst to Dalhousie and Campbelltown,—also the shortening of that from Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, to the Nova Scotia Province Line, across the 'Tantamar Marsh.' All the other lines of Great Roads will doubtless receive a due share of your attention. I would more particularly indicate that from St. Andrews to Fredericton and St. John, including on the latter line a more safe, expeditious and convenient passage across the mouth of the River Saint John than at present exists,—an improvement by which the whole of the Western section of the Province, including Fredericton and the City of Saint John itself, would be greatly benefited,—to this object Legislative aid has already been afforded. The experience which I have recently had of the advantages possessed by the Port of 'Shediac' as a convenient point for connecting the navigation of the Bay of Fundy with that of Northumberland Straits and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, will, I trust, be turned to future useful account, and I would suggest the appropriation of a small sum to be applied to the objects of erecting a Jetty, or Wharf, in that Harbour, and making a correct survey of the channel leading to it, with a view to determine any doubt which may now exist as to its safe and perfect accessibility during the whole of the open season of the year.

A Petition praying for the appointment of a Collector of the Customs at Shediac, for the general advantage of that Port, Cocagne, and Buctouche, will be laid before you, with a view to provision being made for the office, should you concur with me in opinion as to its necessity.

To the enlightened Legislature of a Country whose soil is eminently fertile, and whose climate requires nothing but a system of Agriculture properly adapted to it, to ensure to the cultivator a certain and abundant return, it can scarcely be necessary to suggest the advantages of giving encouragement to agricultural pursuits; the mode by which this important object may be best effected, it will be for you to devise. I will merely observe in recommending the subject generally to your attention, that besides the usual objects of importing Stock Cattle, models of improved Agricultural Implements, seed and the like, the plan, not only not expensive, but quite capable, if properly managed, of being made to pay its own expenses, of *Experimental Farms*,—of which the principal objects are practically to demonstrate, not only the best mode of cultivating particular crops, but also to shew what crops are best adapted to particular soils and situations, and therefore likely to be most productive and remunerative, and perhaps above all to ensure a supply of pure, unadulterated seed,—has been found eminently useful and successful in Great Britain.

With regard to another valuable branch of provincial enterprise, viz: 'the Coast and Harbour Fisheries,' all the information which has reached me on this very interesting subject has tended to satisfy my mind that a Bonny judiciously guarded against abuse, might at the present juncture be very beneficial—on this subject I shall lay before you Petitions which have been transmitted to me from the County of Charlotte.

The report of a Geological Survey and Exploration of a section of the Province, will be laid upon your Table, and I trust to your liberality to enable me to continue so useful a research.

Upon a subject of so much importance to a rising and essentially Agricultural Colony as that of the survey of its lands, I would offer the following observations:

The necessity of promptly providing for the Loyalists and disbanded Troops, at the first settlement of this Province, appears to have led to a hasty and in many respects inaccurate mode of making those surveys, in which generally speaking the Lots appear to have been marked only on the front, without any extension or marks of the other Boundaries—this imperfect mode of survey has necessarily occasioned much confusion, and consequent litigation, which as lands become more valuable is likely to increase.—To obviate these evils for the future, as well as to provide for the recep-