

POETRY.

(Original.)

A REFORMATION.

When grain was reaped and fruit was mellow,
And leaves were trembling dry and yellow;
One evening Jotham left his home,
Intending thro' the woods to roam:
A leisure hour to increase his health,
And to lay schemes for gaining wealth—
He onward held his pathless way,
Ne'er deeming he might go astray;
The sun was set, the stars were clouded,
The forest was in darkness shrouded;
Ere from his river's bank he started,
Then fear seized him and hope departed;
For now to find his home again,
With hasty steps he strove in vain:
And the sad scene and season joined,
To bring mortality to mind.
The wind with intermittent force,
Now here, then there maintained its course,
Now round him roared with hollow sound,
As leaves came showering to the ground—
Then moaning o'er the distant hill,
It died away and all was still—
So still the dry leaves strewed around,
If touched for half a mile would sound—
On solitude deep silence hung,
Save where our strayer stepped along;
The owls like harp o'er his head,
Their screams and lamentations made;
Engaged the attention of his ears,
And added terror to his fears.
Again the trees their foliage cast,
And bent their tall heads to the blast;
He saw them like dark giants bend,
And thought upon his latter end—
Against his ribs his heart did beat,
As on a stump he took his seat;
And there "till morn'g shone o'er the trees,
He sat with musings such as these—
"If I lie down to sleep, a snake
Passage down my throat may take—
The bear at my claw may dart,
And with one grab tear out my heart:
Would 'ere at my home once more,
I never wandered so before;
Alas! conviction with a stroke,
The hardness of my heart has broke;
And wakened conscience seems to say,
Thou from thy birth hast gone astray;
And hast been wandering every day.
What ails thee, O my restless mind,
Thou art extremely weak I find;
Thou' error paths from scene to scene,
Bewildered thou hast ever been—
By fancy led, by passion torn,
On vanity's dark mountains lost;
The gloomy horrors of this night,
Within me have disclosed a light,
By which I see in vision plain,
The moon struck workings of my brain;
Where floods of vain thoughts come and go,
As fenny's foul tides ebb and flow;
Fill every channel of the mind,
Then sink and leave but mud behind.
False pleasure with her painted face,
Hath led me many a wild goose chase;
But now my soul repenting mourns,
And wellets on a bed of thorns.
Still darker grew the dismal clouds,
And wilder wave the boundless woods;
The vast conflicting forest roars,
Like ocean when she shakes the shores—
The heavy gales that o'er me go,
As they raise hollow tones of woe;
Are answered from the neighbouring hill—
In sounds more terrifying still,
While from below the troubled vale;
Sends forth a melancholy wail—
And from the east a shower of rain,
Seems as if the Atlantic main,
In one great wave had left its bed,
And rushed down o'er my mountains head—
He hung his head in sad despair,
And uttered many a vow and prayer;
'Twas good for him to be alone,
At last the light of morning shone.
He hailed the glorious orb of day,
That shewed his home not far away;
Towards his clearance then he ran,
And came out a reformed man.
Full many a one of Adam's race,
Thro' such a night in such a place,
Would need to take his lonely station,
If that would work his reformation.

A STRANGER.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

GRANDEUR OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—The population in Great Britain, and the census in 1811, was 11,800,000 exclusive of the army and navy, then about 50,000. From the returns, so far as published, under the present census, it appears the increase is about fifteen per cent. This will make the population of Great Britain at present to be quite 14,000,000 of souls. Ireland contains 6,500,000 people, the population of the British dominions in Europe 20,500,000. The population of our North American possessions cannot be less than 1,500,000; the population of the West India colonies, 900,000; Africa, about 130,000; in the Mediterranean, 150,000; colonies and dependencies in Asia, 2,040,000; and our other extensive territories in the East Indies, perhaps 70,000,000 of souls. The whole population of the British empire will, at that rate, contain 95,230,000 of souls. The Russian, the next highest in the scale of civilized nations, contains 50,000,000; France, 30,000,000; and Austria an equal number. The Roman empire, in all its glory, contained 120,000,000, one half of whom were slaves. When we compare its situation with that of the British empire, wealth, resources, and industry, in the arts, sciences, commerce and agriculture, the preponderance of the latter in the scale of nations and empires is great and most remarkable. The tonnage employed in the merchant service is about 2,640,000 tons for Great Britain; the exports 51,000,000 (including 11,000,000 foreign and colonial); the import, 36,000,000. The navy during the last war consisted of 1,000 ships of war; the seamen at present in the merchant service are about 174,000; the next revenue of the state £57,000,000. The capital of the empire contains 1,200,000 persons, the same number which Rome contained in the days of her greatest strength. The value fixed on landed property in Great Britain is as valued by Mr. Pitt, in 1797, £1,600,000,000; and it is fairly at £2,000,000,000. The value of the property of the county

are immense, and reach in the exports to 20,000,000, or one half the whole. In short, taking every thing into consideration, the British Empire, in power of strength, may be stated as the greatest that ever existed on earth, as it far surpasses them in knowledge, moral character, and before his evening beams have shone three hours on Port Jackson, and while sinking from the waters of Lake Superior, his eye upon the mouth of the Ganges.

THE TRAVE.—This vessel was for some time on this station. We subjoin an extract relating to her, taken from a Portsmouth Paper. The extract will not be uninteresting to our readers, on account of their recollections, and on account of the valuable opinion it gives, on a subject but little thought of by most persons.—*Halifax Recorder.*

THE TYNE. 28, Captain Sir Richard Grant, was paid off at this port yesterday, June 13. It was the intention of the ship's company to have presented the Captain with a sword, but the circumstance having come to his knowledge about ten days previous to the ship's paying off, Sir Richard ordered the crew aft, and gave them his reasons for declining it, on what we considered good grounds, in the following address:—

"I learnt yesterday, by accident, that it was the intention of the ship's company, to present me with a sword. As my feelings on this point are the result of the education I received on my first entrance into the service, I think it my duty to put you in possession of them. The first great principle I was taught was never to join in, or countenance in any way, any deliberations having for their object the conduct of superiors; because, if the right to meet and approve of the conduct of those above us is granted, we should have, and very soon claim an equal right to disapprove. These precepts, the foundation of an unreserved obedience, and the very life and soul of the service, were, shortly after I had been taught them brought into public notice, by an Officer commanding a Regiment on the North American station declining to accept a sword offered to him by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regiment he was about to quit. The General Officers commanding the forces, in public order concurred most fully in the opinions expressed by the Colonel; and very shortly afterwards his late Majesty, in an order from the Horse Guards, conveyed to those officers his Royal approbation of their conduct. You may rest assured, that it is for your interest and comfort that these maxims should be attended to; for if these tokens of approbation from any class to those above them were to become common, a man of weak mind in command, would in the hope of obtaining one, allow such a relaxation of discipline, that a good man, whether soldier or sailor, would always have to do the duty of the bad, in addition to his own. If the system I have followed in the ship has made you comfortable, I have been more than repaid, by the flattering opinion of her condition expressed to me by Sir C. Ogle, in the last inspection at Bermuda; and I only hope, as the best return you can make me, that you will observe, in any ship you may join, the same orderly conduct you have pursued here. We shall only be a few days longer together; let me request you all to keep yourselves sober, you have some heavy work before you—sobriety will lighten your labour, and afford me many hours of pleasant recollection."

LORD AYLMER.—The following account of Lord Aylmer's military services is copied from "The Royal Military Calendar" of 1820.

"His Lordship entered the service as an Ensign in the 49th foot in 1787. He served nine months in Barbadoes, at the expiration of which period he came to England on sick leave for six months. He returned to the West Indies, and served two years and a half, eleven months of which he was at St. Domingo. His Lordship was present at the first and second attacks upon Tiberou; at the storming of Fort La Act, near Leagone; where he was wounded; and at the reduction of Port-au-Prince. In 1791 Lord Aylmer received a Lieutenancy in his regiment; and the 8th of August 1794, a company. In October 1794, his Lordship reached England on sick leave for six months. In 1797 he served as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Leland. In May, 1798, he was present at the descent near Ostend, and was taken prisoner, with the whole of the Granadier company of the 49th regiment under his command; he remained in a French prison six months. In 1799 he was present in the action at the Helder; the attack on the British lines the 10th of September; and the battles of the 19th of September and 2nd of October. After his return from Holland he served as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Lord Charles Somerset until his promotion to a majority in the 95th foot the 9th of October, 1800. In 1801 he served seven months in Jamaica. The 25th of March 1802, he received the Lieutenancy of the 85th and upon the reduction of the 2nd Battalion of that regiment in October, he was placed on half-pay; the 9th of June, 1805 he served under Lord Cathcart in the expedition to Hanover; he was afterwards at the siege of Copenhagen; and in 1807 was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the Kent district. In January, 1809, he proceeded as Assistant Adjutant-General to Portugal, with the expedition under the command of Major-General Sherbrook. On their arrival, the General and Staff Officers, and the troops composing the expedition, were incorporated with the army serving in that country. On the 25th of July, 1810, he received the brevet rank of Colonel, on being appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King. In January, 1812, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the army in the Peninsula. On the 4th of June, 1813, he received the rank of Major-General, and was soon afterwards appointed by the Duke of Wellington to command a brigade of infantry, with which he continued to serve until the conclusion of the war. He was present at the passage of the Douro, battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Oner, Vittoria, at the affairs of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of December, 1812, near Bayonne, and other actions of minor importance in the Peninsula.

On the conclusion of the war his Lordship was appointed Major-General on the Staff in Ireland, and subsequently Adjutant-General, in which latter situation he continues at the present time 1820. Lord Aylmer has the honor of wearing a cross and one clasp for his services in the Peninsula, and is a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

PRAYER PUNISHED BY FLOGGING.—The following extract from a letter from the West Indies, dated June 15, 1830 (from Jamaica we believe), which we have received from a correspondent on whom we can depend, will, we doubt not, arouse the indignation of every individual who reads it.—A few days ago, a member of one of our churches was publicly flogged with a cart whip, and afterwards worked in chains, simply and for nothing else, but praying to his God in a place of public worship, and that too, after his owner had given him full permission to attend his chapel; but this would not satisfy him; there is a law here, that no slave, or free person of colour, shall be allowed to preach, and the Magistrate who presided on the occasion would insist upon it that preaching and praying were the same; and consequently, as no slave is allowed to speak a word about his God, he must be flogged, and flogged he was; and then, with a chain about his neck, worked in the public streets as an example to other transgressors who might be wicked as to cry "God be merciful to me a sinner!"—*London Free Press.*

All the journals of the day, both European and American, seem occupied in tracing the degrees of the reigning family, and their titles and claims to the Throne of Great Britain. The following curious

pedigree of His Majesty William the Fourth, in a direct succession (the Catholic line of course excluded) to the British, Cambro-British, English and Scottish Kings, may afford some of our readers a correct idea of the legitimacy of the Brunswick family, as immediate heirs to the Crown of England.

1. Cadwalader, the last King of the Britons.
2. Idwal Iwerch, his son.
3. Rhodri, son of Idwal.
4. Cynan Tyndae, son of Rhodri.
5. Eysyllt, daughter and heiress of Cynan, married to Mufyn Frych.
6. Rhodri Mawr, their son.
7. Anarawd, son of Rhodri.
8. Idwal Fod, son of Anarawd.
9. Meurig, son of Idwal.
10. Iago, son of Meurig.
11. Cynan, son of Iago.
12. Gruffydd, son of Cynan.
13. Owain Gwynedd, son of Gruffydd.
14. Jorwerth, son of Owain.
15. Lewelyn, son of Owain.
16. Doffyd, son of Lewelyn.
17. Gevlady Dhu, sister and heiress of Doffyd, married to Ralph Mortimer.
18. Roger, their son.
19. Edward Mortimer, son of Roger.
20. Roger, son of Edward.
21. Edmund, son of Roger, married Philippa, daughter and heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward the Third.
22. Roger, their son.
23. Ann, daughter and heiress of Roger, married to Richard of Comburg, Earl of Cambridge.
24. Richard, Duke of York, their son.
25. Edward the Fourth, eldest son of Richard.
26. Elizabeth, Edward's eldest daughter, married Henry the 7th.
27. Margaret, their eldest daughter, married to James the Fourth of Scotland.
28. James the Fifth of Scotland, their son.
29. Mary, Queen of Scots, daughter of James.
30. James the First of England, son of Mary, by Lord Darnley.
31. Elizabeth, daughter of James, married to Frederick, Elector of Palatine.
32. Sophia, their daughter, married to Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover.
33. George the First, their son.
34. George the Second, his son.
35. Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George the Second, and the Father of
36. George the Third.
37. George the Fourth, his son.
38. William the Fourth, his brother.

SCOTLAND.

The dangerous consequence of suffering insane or furious persons to go at large and unrestrained, was lately exemplified at Stornoway.—A maniac, who, from the circumstances of his having been a carpenter, went by the appellation of John Saor, has been residing in that town for several years past. Although cunning, he was not much dreaded; he was considered to be perfectly harmless, unless when provoked by thoughtless children; on these occasions he would chase them and throw stones. He appeared to be timid, for he seldom or never attacked a man; he gave great annoyance, however, to some females that lived in his immediate neighbourhood; these he would sometimes threaten and strike if they denied him food. There happened to be in the neighbourhood a shoemaker had, about 19 years of age, the name of Donald Macleod, who was in the habit of interposing in behalf of the woman, when Saor was troublesome. Macleod was said to be revengeful, and against this had John Saor conceived a deadly hatred. In the morning of Monday last he went to Macleod's father's house where he found the young man in bed. The maniac first seized the tongs, and getting the lad's head betwixt them, he attempted to strangle him. The young man, however, by a violent effort, extricated himself and calling his father, who was in the garden close by, but who, it appears, did not here his cries, he got out of bed and commenced dressing himself. While in the act of stooping to get his shoe on, he received a violent blow on the head, which brought him to the ground. He lay there until he was found by a woman who came in accidentally. This woman found him lying insensibly on the floor with the fatal instrument still sticking in the gash made in his head. The instrument used by the maniac was a spade. The blow was so violent that it fractured the poor fellow's skull, cleaving it downwards to the ear. He lingered in a deranged state until Thursday night, when he expired.—*Inverness Courier.*

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

[From the Washington Telegraph.]

THE WEST-INDIA TRADE.—We have the gratification of laying before our readers the President's Proclamation, made in pursuance of the arrangement entered into with the British Government, relative to this important branch of our commerce. Those who are familiar with the subject will see, and, when the official correspondence is published, it will appear, that the terms upon which this important negotiation has been concluded were twice unsuccessfully proposed by the late administration.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Congress of the U. States, passed on the 29th day of May, 1830, it is provided, that whenever the President of the U. States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great-Britain will open the ports in its Colonial possessions in the W. Indies, on the Continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the U. States, for an indefinite or for a limited term, that the vessels of the U. States, and their cargoes, on entering the Colonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description, than would be imposed on British Vessels, or their cargoes, arriving in the said Colonial possessions from the United States, any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions from the U. States; and that the vessels of the U. S. may export from the British Colonies aforesaid, to any country whatever, other than the dominions or possessions of G. B. any article or articles that can be exported therefrom in a Br. vessel, to any country other than the British dominions or possessions aforesaid; leaving the commercial intercourse of the U. S. with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions on a footing not less favorable to the U. S. than it now is; that then and in such case, the President of the U. States shall be authorized, at any time before the next session of congress, to issue his proclamation, declaring that he has received such evidence; and that, thereupon, and from the date of such proclamation, the ports of the U. States shall be opened, indefinitely, or for a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British Colonial possessions and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British possessions; and that it should be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States, and to export therefrom, any article

or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the U. States; and that the Act entitled "An Act concerning Navigation;" passed on the 18th day of April, 1819, an Act supplementary thereto, passed the 15th day of May, 1820, and an Act, entitled, "An Act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports," passed on the 1st day of March, 1823, shall in such case, be suspended, or absolutely repealed as the case may require.

AND WHEREAS, by the said act it is further provided, that whenever the ports of the United States shall have been opened under the authority thereby given, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to any entry in ports of the United States, from the Islands, Provinces or Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American continent, and North or East of the United States.

And whereas, satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States, that, whenever he shall give effect to the provisions of the act aforesaid, the Government of Great Britain will open, for a definite period, the Ports in its Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the Continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, upon the terms, and according to the requisitions, of the aforesaid Act of Congress:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that such evidence has been received by me; and that by the operation of the Act of Congress, passed on the 29th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the Ports of the U. States are, from the date of this Proclamation, open to Br. vessels coming from the said British possessions, and their cargoes, upon the terms set forth in the said Act; and that "An act concerning Navigation," passed on the 18th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the act supplementary thereto, passed the 15th May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and act, entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, are absolutely repealed; and British vessels and their cargoes are admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the Islands, Provinces, and Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American continent, and North or East of the United States.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the fifty-fifth of the Independence of the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
J. M. Van Buren, Secretary of State.

BRITISH AMERICA.

LOWER-CANADA.

QUEBEC, Sept. 28.

ADDRESS TO SIR JAMES KEMPT.—A meeting of the citizens of Montreal having been convened by public notice in the newspapers, a number of respectable citizens assembled on Tuesday last at the Court House. Mr. Papineau was called to the Chair, but before assuming it, he begged leave to be excused, as he saw around him several more advanced in years, and who were more competent to fill the chair on the present occasion. Mr. Letourneau was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Papineau, in a speech of some length, explained to the meeting the object of their assembling together, which was to express their sentiments of gratitude to His Excellency Sir James Kempt, for his wise and liberal Administration of the Government, and to testify their approbation of the manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of his high station. He considered it a sacred right belonging to the people, at the close of each administration, to express their opinion as to its merits, and on the present occasion they ought to acknowledge with thanks the just, liberal, and laborious character of the present Administration, and the diligent attention which he had given to all those measures of public utility which tended to increase the revenue of the Province—the improvement of the internal communications, or the promotion and diffusion of elementary education among the people.

During the short time he had been among them, several acts had been passed which had long been sought for by the country; he would instance that of the Representative Bill—liberal grants for the improvement of the country had been obtained and a general impulse had been given to all branches of public industry. His own example had been felt in the public offices, where more promptitude and exactness to the duties required of them were now more perceptible than heretofore. After entering into various details of several measures of the present Administration, Mr. Papineau concluded by observing that the country owed him many thanks, and inasmuch as his Administration had been just, liberal, and beneficial, they ought to express to him their feelings of gratitude.—(Applause.)

Mr. McGill, in rising to propose a few Resolutions, deemed it unnecessary to enter into any particulars, after the explicit manner in which the Chairman had explained the object of the meeting. Sir James Kempt assumed the Government of this Province at a time of great excitement, and he now leaves the country with the general regret of those over whom he has ruled. After a few other remarks of a general nature, to which we cannot do justice, he proposed several resolutions, which were read in French by Mr. J. M. Mondelet. They were as follow:—

Resolved, That this meeting entertain the highest opinion of that integrity, talent, industry and urbanity, which His Excellency Sir James Kempt has so eminently displayed in his short administration of the Government of this Province, which he assumed at a period of great difficulty, and which he is about to leave, possessing the confidence and respect of all classes of His Majesty's subjects.

Resolved, That this meeting views, with most heartfelt sorrow and regret, his approaching relinquishment of the Government, and departure from this Province, and this feeling is the more powerful from the conviction, that his longer stay among us would, from the energy of his character, and the wisdom and moderation of his policy have been productive of the most beneficial effects on the general interests of the Colony.

Resolved, That an address conveying these sentiments be prepared and presented to his Excellency, and that a committee be now named to carry the same into effect, in such manner as may appear to them expedient.

In seconding the first Resolution, the Hon. D. B. Viger at some length entered into the merits of the present Administration, and touched upon several of the grievances under which he alleged the country had long suffered. The learned gentleman possesses such a fluency of language, that we found ourselves incapable of reducing to writing even an outline of his address.

The resolutions having been put from the Chair, were agreed to by the meeting.

The following gentlemen were then named as the Committee to frame the Address which is to be presented to the citizens on Saturday next, at ten o'clock and A. B. Viger, P. De La Roche, F. A. Quesnel, J. M. Mondelet, F. A. La Roche, M. O'Sullivan, J. Leshe, G. Moffatt, H. Gates, and P. McGill, Esqrs.

This day a numerous and respectable Meeting

was held in the Court-House of this Town for the purpose of forming a Committee to frame an Address to His Excellency Sir JAMES KEMPT, on his approaching departure from this Province.

Doctor R. J. Kimbert, was called to the Chair, and Mure, Esq, named as Secretary. The Chairman delivered a very handsome oration on the occasion, and at the same time read several Resolutions. The following Committee was named to frame the Address:—

DOCTOR KIMBERT,
P. L. PANET,
SAMUEL B. HART,
DAVID GRANT,
A. Z. LEBLANC.

Three Rivers, (Saturday,) September 25, 1830.
GENERAL ELECTION.—On Tuesday last the Members returned for the ensuing Parliament of this Province, were those for our West Ward. The weather being extremely unfavourable, the place of election was transferred from the Haymarket to the entrance of the American Church, in St. James Street, where the ceremony was perfected. The returning officer, R. K. Morrough, Esq, having read the writ of Election, and these classes of the election Act, which are directed to be read from the hustings.

L. J. Papineau, Esq, the late speaker of the Assembly came forward and addressed the electors in a speech of some length. He naturally directed the attention of the electors to all the subjects of difference which had existed between the people and the executive in times past, and commented on the advantages, derived from the settlement of some of them. He instanced particularly the act of the last Parliament, which had been productive of numerous advantages, particularly to Montreal, the public improvements of which were on an extensive scale. He remarked that the complaints of the people of Canada, as transmitted to the Imperial Parliament had been attended to, and some of those of which they had long complained had been properly remedied. From the many pledges which the Colonial Secretary had given in Parliament of his intention to bring forward some measures for the settlement of all existing differences, he argued well for the people of the Province, the preservation of whose rights and privileges might with confidence be looked for. There was however one measure which still required attention—the reformation of the Legislative Council. He complained of its want of independence, and instanced where they had been opposed to the general voice of the people as expressed by their Representatives. He felt sorry to disapprove of a late dispatch of his Excellency the Administrator to the Colonial Secretary, wherein he seemed to insinuate, that the three gentlemen lately called to the Council were the only independent characters to be found in the Province, for that honorable station. The Province was indebted to Sir James Kempt for many valuable services, but had been continued in the government during the ensuing session, it would have been the duty of the House, to cause such information to be laid before him as would have relieved him of error.

John Fisher, Esq, then came forward and offered himself as a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow citizens. Having been, by many of the electors of that ward, solicited to come forward on the present occasion, and having received promises of support from those who addressed themselves to him, he could not consistently refuse the call which he had received. He was unaccustomed to public speaking and would therefore not long delay them by remarks. He came forward without any pledge as to his politics—he was wedded to no party—and if he should be so far honored as to receive their suffrages, he promised to act independently, and vote only as his judgment would direct for the advancement of the public good by fair and honorable means.

No other candidates offering themselves, and none being proposed, the Returning officer made the Proclamation usual on such occasions, and declared Messrs. Papineau and Fisher duly elected. Thanks were then returned by Mr. Papineau for himself and colleagues, after which the whole assembly broke up.

The election for the County of Vendreuil took place on Tuesday last, when Dr. Alexis Desmet, and Godfrey Beaudry, Esqrs, were declared duly elected, there being no other offering candidate.

The election for our east ward takes place on Saturday, and that for the county on Wednesday, at St. Laurent.—*Mon. Gaz.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We copy the following from the Newfoundland Royal Gazette of the 28th ulto, on the subject of petitioning the British Government to grant a Local Legislature to that Colony.

As the petition to His Majesty, (adopted at the Public Meeting of the 15th inst.) praying him to grant a Local Legislative form of Government to this Colony, is in progress of signature, we would advise every one, before he affixes his name to the document, calmly and dispassionately to ask himself, what benefits are to be anticipated from the granting of the prayer of the petition? and whether the evils to be apprehended from the system do not more than counterbalance any good that can possibly be derived from it? let him ask himself whether, by sanctioning the proceedings with his name, he is not making himself the cat's-paw of some wily politician, who, at the shrine of ambition, or of private interest, would sacrifice the best and truest interests of the Community? Let it not for a moment be imagined that we intend these observations to apply to any of the gentlemen who composed, or got up, the late meeting; there are many of them as honest, independent, and respectable, as any in the community—individuals whom we, and indeed, all parties, look upon with feelings of esteem and respect, and who, we are positive, would not swerve from the path of rectitude by advocating a cause which they did not religiously believe to be good.

Having yielded thus much, we too, must claim credit for candour, when we state it as our firm opinion that, Newfoundland has not yet attained sufficient ripeness to legislate for itself. It is a well known fact, that Great Britain, on taking possession of this Island, had no intention to encourage colonization therein; she merely held it as a moveable fishery and nursery for the seamen. It was her policy, (and notwithstanding the cant which we frequently hear of the oppression under which Newfoundland, from its discovery, has laboured) is not fair, or reasonable, on comparing the present state of Newfoundland with that of other colonies, possessing legislatures of their own, to adduce the want of one here as a reason why the country has been retarded, and not able to keep pace with the growth of the provinces in which colonization has been encouraged. Newfoundland having been settled, to a considerable extent, contrary to the wishes of the parent State, could scarcely, even now, expect its fostering care; but what has been the declaration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject?

"That he will be most happy to attend to any suggestion likely to promote the prosperity of the colony"—and "that he is satisfied His Majesty's Ministers cannot do better than by cultivating the interests of the colonists, and promoting population, colonization, and prosperity, as much in this Island, as in any other colony."—As a Government, then, intends hereafter to advance, by every means in its power, the happiness and welfare of the inhabitants of this country, ought we not to trust to its guidance instead of prematurely legislating for ourselves?

That some improvement is required in our domestic affairs, we must admit; but certainly think that a more less expensive, and better calculated for the present state of the country than a Local Legislature, might be adopted; and that we are not yet ready for such a form of Government we will endeavour briefly to show.

The population of Newfoundland, with a few exceptions, is composed of two classes—the Mer-