

were, and the sickness is principally confined to those who were at Canton. We have very high land here, and a sea breeze, which in any part of the world will produce a comparatively healthy state. I am as well or better than ever. I was; but the heat is such that sitting quietly down to reading or writing is totally out of the question. Woe to the wretch who wakes in the night! There is no hope for him. It is not often my case; but last night I had a benefit; I had a horrid dream that I was married to a great coarse thing, six feet at least

The subject is one so replete with matter for speculation, that we will not venture to point out the consequences, which would occur—still, not denying the rapid transit to be practicable, and even likely to be carried into operation; but in January the machine will be thoroughly organized, and until then we take leave of the subject, and only trust that this alleged invention is neither exaggerated, nor a Utopian project; and from the conversation we had those in connexion with the design, we have every reason to believe that neither is the case.—*Atlas.*

TRADE WITH PORTUGAL.—The Government of Portugal having fulfilled the conditions of the Act 3d and 4th Wm. 4th, for the regulation of the Trade of the British Possessions abroad, by granting reciprocal privileges to British ships to those enjoyed by Portuguese vessels, an Order in Council has been issued by the British Government, authorising "Portuguese Ships to import into any of the British Possessions abroad from the Portuguese Dominions, and to export Goods from such Possessions to be carried to any Foreign Country whatever."

We took up the New-Brunswick of Tuesday last, with fear and trembling! for the first thing we twi'd (reader excuse the phraseology, for we make use of such terms as will best convey our meaning to our *most respectable and highly talented* opponents) was an editorial headed "RESPONSIBLE or CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT," and from the well known ability of the *responsible* editor, and this being the first time he attempted to sift the subject to the bottom, (apparently) we expected to find such plausible reasonings, such forcible and profound logic, and such a mass of figurative positions and sophistical conclusions, that it would require intense study, minute research, and the pen of a Brougham to refute them and make once more the *right* appear the better reason; but having perused and *reperused* the article and

' Without going so far as to accuse the Assembly of a deliberate design to 'check the settlement and improvement of Lower Canada, it cannot be denied that they looked with considerable jealousy and dislike on the increase and prosperity of what they regarded as a foreign and hostile race; they looked on the province as the patrimony of their own race, they viewed it not as a country to be settled, but as one already settled; and instead of legislating in the American spirit, and first providing for the future population of the province, their primary care was, in the spirit of legislation which prevails in the old world, to guard the interests and feelings of the present race of inhabitants to whom they considered the new comers as subordinate; they refused to increase the burthens of the country by imposing

Today's paper is the paper which

We would not for a moment question the sincerity or philanthropy of His Excellency ; we believe him to be a good man, and actuated by the best of motives ; but the best of men may err ; and it has been the misfortune of England, witnessing as she does the beneficial effects of her mild, just, and humane mixed government at home, to think the same form of government equally applicable to her infant Colonies ; she therefore gives them the privilege of governing themselves, or in other words the representative system, forgetting that by so doing she is literally nourishing as many republics ; for in an infant Colony there is no aristocracy—no powerful combination of wealth and intellect ; consequently in

stead of being a mixed government, is balanced like that of England; the whole power is entrusted to the only check being the Legislature. We could quote numerous instances to bear us out in this assertion, but here no one will question its truth. We refer them to the present state of the Island, where the Imperial Parliament has lately found it necessary to assist the members of the Island, and prosperity of the Island, the rights of the members of the Assembly should for the future be pointed by the Governor. In respect to the Institution of money, we are in favour of it, as we are of a rational man should be; the Assembly having the sole contrivance, had of course the right of applying it, of squandering the Province debt. However culpable some individuals have been, the system was blamed than them, for we should bear in mind that human nature is faulty. Therefore let us guard against the possibility of its re-occurrence. Our House of Assembly possesses too much power as there is no sufficient check on this check so much wanted. The bill would supply; but in this comes the second member of loan from England. Well, in favour of a loan; our debt is nearly £140,000 current; treasury warrants are 25 per cent; it is therefore absolutely necessary both for the maintenance and in justice to suffering money should be obtained; and that instantly; and we obtained in England for of three per cent, we save a loan. The next thing is whether there is any utility; a work which would save time not only less and safe investment for which if perfected would be interest; but a yearly saving of the principal. None of this kind, it is deemed a question, and it would be consistent with sound policy to obtain a loan. Such a work would be saving the interest, the *Bay of Pandey* is a reference. We think a loan will be obtained to open this canal and probably £300,000 both objects.

Having shown our good, why the initiation should originate with the why a limited loan should be must now proceed to the task of showing the picture. His Excellency to Lord Stanley dated 20th and which was published in the 26th says,

"In my despatch of the 18th, No. 28, I observed great disproportion between the lands granted, and the Crown which remain, and it was obviously impossible that the settled province could defray from sources the extent of open extent of wilderness; but being *being reproductively* could be so difficultly in raising for the purpose, and for the payment of the ultimate redemption of the land on this principle I proposed a patch of the 15th July, that a capital should be credit of the Province, and city of a guarantee fund, with the object of completing in progress, and of carrying further improvements as recommended. In the formation fund, it was not my wish should constitute, as heretofore, a charge on the Province.

His Excellency then goes on to say, which are the loan he proposes to present debt is paid, and the making of Roads, the interest of such capital and the increased price throws open. These are

"How far a charge on Lands may hereafter be of these improvements, but as these lands will be common with the lands of will be a subject for future means the rapid augmentation of land, where the accessible by means of the and froz the high price obtained in favour of that no charge