

- 1.—The Party's name,
- 2.—When born,
- 3.—Where born,
- 4.—Father's name,
- 5.—From what place removed to this Province,
- 6.—At what time,
- 7.—Present residence,
- 8.—Addition, degree or occupation,
- 9.—Signature,
- 10.—Date of Register,
- 11.—Number of the Registry.

If, as the Farmer's Journal says, the Party is not ashamed to admit these facts, what harm do they? I heard last year a vast deal about a declaratory Act, now I wonder those so very anxious about a declaratory Act, did not discover, that the present is in fact a declaratory act—not a general declaratory Act, so preposterously advocated, but to each individual having resided seven years in the Province, clearly a declaratory Act. It provides, that every person who declares in the Registers the facts above stated, and takes the oath, shall be *ipso facto* naturalized. What he was before is not stated; but whatever he was, Subject, Denizen or Alien, he is *ipso facto* thenceforth and for ever naturalized. Is not an individual declaratory Law, embracing those who ought to be embraced, preferable to a general one, which, must directly or indirectly include almost all the present inhabitants of the United States?

The good people of the Country should not suffer themselves to be carried away with the idea, that this Act is a hasty measure, devised without regard to their feelings or their claims; they should pause ere they condemn, and they should view the question with a jaundiced eye; they should lay aside prejudice, and arm themselves against the artful schemes of those who strive to mislead them. It is self evident that the Government desires to naturalize all who wish it—equally obvious, that in adding to the numbers of her subjects, and extending their privileges, it must be her interest so to proceed, that she may receive into her family an accession of friends gratified with their introduction, and cordially welcomed. The self evident facts, that in the present case, the interests of the people and of the Government must be identified—that the course most satisfactory to the people, as far as consistent with either principle or precedent, must be most agreeable to the King; and that to give just cause of offence would be unsound policy, and not advisable—will abundantly convince all liberal minds, that the course pursued is the result of the most patient investigation, and the suggestion of the comparative claims and the relative situation of all concerned—that it is the matured plan of that Government, by which all our merits have been so fully appreciated, and so amply rewarded—by which this Country and its people have been fostered and cherished from the beginning—that government which by its valour has preserved the liberties of other Nations, and by its wisdom and justness, commanded the admiration and applause of all the civilized world.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER. UNION HALL.

Curious Case.—Yesterday a tradesman, named Maskell, residing in Lambeth, was brought up in custody by the parish officers, for refusing to maintain his wife.

One of the Beadles having proved that the defendant's wife was chargeable to the parish, the poor woman told a doleful story. She said she had been married only twelve months to her present husband, and in that short period he not only squandered away a very handsome property belonging to her, but was also in the habit of beating her, and ultimately, within the last few days, turned her out of the house into the streets, without a penny.

The Magistrate (R. J. Chambers, Esq.) asked their ages? The defendant said that he was 45, and that his wife was on the verge of 80. The Magistrate having expressed much surprise on the folly of the old lady entering into the matrimonial state at so very late a period of life, her brother stepped forward and said, that she had been completely inveigled into wedlock by the defendant, who never cared a straw about anything but her property.

Mr. Chambers. Your sister, this poor, dotting old woman, should have been prevented from marrying this man.

The Brother. The courtship between them was kept a profound secret until the knot was tied. The fact is, the defendant has a great deal of small talk for the women, and knowing that my poor old sister (who was then, and is now, afflicted with the dropsy) had considerable property in the funds, he gained her over, procured a licence, and they were married, and all in a week; and I never knew of it for a fortnight afterwards. The ceremony was no sooner over than the husband contrived to prevail upon her to part with a good deal of her property.

Mr. Chambers. Has your sister retained no part of her property?

The Brother. No, Sir; his contrivance to do the old lady out of all her money was curious, and I should like to state the manner publicly.

Mr. Chambers. Well, go on.

The Brother. Your Worship, when he got into bed with the old woman, he was in the habit of alarming her almost into fits, by pretending to have a conversation with the devil; and would frighten her by declaring that Old Nick would certainly appear to her, unless she consented to give up all the money she had in the funds. By the above expedient, together with the harsh treatment, (the defendant being in the habit of beating her with a ham bone) he at length succeeded in getting hold of every farthing she was possessed of, which he squandered away by the dissipated life he had led ever since.

The wife. Aye, indeed, every word my brother has said is true. Then putting on her spectacles, and her head shaking with the palsy, she looked towards her husband and said, "I think after all you will stand a chance of seeing the devil in earnest yourself. You are a base man to have treated me in the manner you have."

Mr. Chambers. Is the defendant the first husband you ever had?

The wife. I have had three husbands before him, God help me! I'm sure I don't know what tempted me to throw myself away upon him—it must have been his wheedling ways.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Chambers. You almost deserve to have been wheeled out of your money. This should be a lesson for old ladies not to think of venturing into the bonds of matrimony at any rate, after having arrived at three score years & 10.

The defendant was so debilitated that he was obliged to sit down. He said very little during the investigation, but smiled while his

aged spouse was giving an account of her misfortunes.

Mr. Chambers. You must allow your wife 6s. a week, or I shall send you to Brixton.

Defendant. I hope you will reduce the sum—it's more than she is worth.

Mr. Chambers. Indeed I shall not—you have behaved disgracefully to this poor old creature, and if you hesitate in paying that sum, you shall go to prison.

The defendant, reluctantly putting his hand into his pocket, drew out the first week's allowance, and handing it over to his wife, said, "There, I hope you will live just to spend that, and no more."

Wife, retorting upon him, said, "You'll go first; although I am old in age, I am not in constitution."

DOMESTIC.

FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

The indecent and unprecedented abuse of Government on increasing and systematically practiced by the old QUEBEC GAZETTE—the CANADIAN SPECTATOR, and their unworthy conduct, calls for an exposition of the real question at issue between the Government and the Assembly.

When stripped of misrepresentation and false coloring, it amounts to this simple proposition:— Shall the Government of this Province be administered upon the principle of a mixed monarchy, or of a republic? Or in other words, shall this government follow the example of the mother country, our great constituting and supreme power? Or, shall the leaders of the Assembly, be allowed to usurp the Executive, as well as the Legislative authority; and by an annual vote upon the salary of every officer, and an annual appropriation of every fund, whether before appropriated by law or not, erect themselves into a power paramount to that of the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, whose acts of permanent appropriation would, by such vote, be superseded and annihilated?

It cannot be controverted, that such would render the popular branch of the Provincial Legislature supreme and despotic, without other check than its own will. For if established, every public officer would for his bread, be annually dependent upon their caprice, favour, or prejudice; the effect whereof is dreadful, even to be contemplated in theory, but in practice would be still more intolerable. What a source of low intrigue, corruption, and injustice, would thereby be engendered. It is easier to conceive than describe I hope to make the object of the *Claque* comprehensible to all who admit our present limited Government, upon British principles. To attempt to convince those who aim at its destruction, under the mask of affected patriotism, would be hopeless folly. I lay my account to be assailed by a torrent of vituperative abuse for this attempt, but I shall consider it a sufficient compensation if I succeed in opening the eyes of any portion of His Majesty's well-meaning subjects, to the ruin which must result from the system of the Assembly being established. It would produce a revolution in disguise, a measure doubtless aimed at by the agitators, but who dare not openly avow it.

In the year 1810, the Assembly addressed Sir James Craig, (contrary to all constitutional precedent) and said that they lamented having been so long a burthen upon the generosity of the mother country; but that now, happily, they were able and willing to relieve her, by paying the whole civil expenses of the Province. Sir James, after remarking upon that extraordinary procedure, stated that he considered their offer as a sure pledge of their future good disposition, whenever His Majesty should see fit to call upon them for the payment of such expenses. Having made no reply to this, they admitted the pledge, which, however, they had not redeemed, although so solemnly made, excepting in the year 1818, in manner aforementioned. On the contrary, will it be believed, that to evade the redemption, they allege that it was meant only to pay such expenses as they thought fit and proper? So scandalous a breach of faith, is unexampled. Do they consider that a promise of a whole, means only the fulfilment of a part, and even that part dependent upon the will of the giver only, of which the receiver is not to judge? Supposing that Sir James had accepted their offer, and thereby brought on a discussion of the quantum, is it not certain, that he would have reprobated their deception, and considered it an insult to have proposed, that the officers of Government should be delivered over, bound hand and foot, and without other security for the salaries they enjoyed, than annual dependence upon popular caprice? Would he not have spurned at the idea of making His Majesty and his Representative, parties to such gross injustice? In his private life no person would dare to justify such conduct, and yet the Assembly unblushingly avow and persist in it. Such are the men who aim at ruling us, by setting at defiance every just principle of public conduct.

A formal application for payment of the civil expenses of civil list, was however, not made, until 1818, in the time of Sir John Sherbrooke, when the Assembly, after talking weeks to consider of the requisition, under the pretext of want of time, addressed him to pay the amount asked for, in pounds, shillings and pence, and they would make it good—thus giving the go-by to the Legislative Council, who afterwards concurred in an act to cover it. Here was a practical proof that the offer originally made, meant the whole civil expenses, and consequently no difficulty could be honestly made to any thing afterwards, asked for, if corresponding with the matter of the said grant of 1818, unless so far as might relate to any future increase of salary or pension, or any new office or pension subsequently created—every thing else being in good faith, covered by the theoretical offer to Sir James Craig, and its practical fulfilment to his successors or in the Government.

All this, however, is to be annulled, and give way to the usurpation attempted by the Assembly, who, in extending their pretensions, discovered that a great impediment thereto, was the permanent Revenue, arising from Acts of the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, and the King's usual and territorial revenue, all of which, were permanently appropriated, and placed beyond the reach of their power.

It, therefore, became necessary to branch the doctrine of annual votes by chapters and items, regardless of anterior permanent appropriations; and this has been persisted in, notwithstanding the Governor in Chief, by command of His Majesty, required according to British practice, as a security for the permanency of Government and the protection of its officers, that a Civil List appropriation for the life of the King should be granted. This was refused, and Bills of Supply sent up, bottomed upon their extraordinary claims, which were rejected by the Legislative Council, who entered upon their journal the reasons for such rejection.

The Assembly in a report or address, (I forget which) wherein was embodied their new pretensions, asserted that the appropriation of the duties levied under the 14th Geo. III, cap. 88, was repealed by the 18th of Geo. III, cap. 12, when report or address being transmitted to England, was, by His Majesty's Government referred to the consideration of the law officers of the Crown, who reported, that the said act of 18th Geo. III, was entirely prospective, and had no retrospective operation, unless therein especially mentioned—that it did not repeal the appropriation by the act of 14th Geo. III, cap. 88, but if it had done so, the duties would have been repealed, and nothing left to appropriate. The same reasoning had been used by the Legislative Council in their aforesaid reasons against the Bills of Supply from the Assembly, and none but persons afflicted with furious blindness, could have overlooked the absurdity of their own arguments. An act of the Imperial Parliament has since declared the 14th Geo. III, cap. 88, to be in force, but the Assembly, nevertheless persist in their crooked path.

The Governor in Chief, to avert the serious injury to the public and the officers of Government, paid the salaries, pensions and current expenses, notwithstanding the rejection of those Supply Bills, trusting to a justification from the extraordinary circumstances of the case, and to the fact, that nothing was paid, that had not been sanctioned in times preceding, particularly by the vote of 1818, and the consequent confirmation thereof, by the whole Legislature. For this humane conduct, he met with praise, no censure, and probably the factions secretly confided, in that unanimity being applied to the prevention of the serious consequences, which otherwise would have been attendant upon their own measures—but at the same time they had the justice to use it as a handle for clamour.

This state of things continued until the Governor went to England, and was succeeded in the administration by Sir Francis Burton. Here it may not be irrelevant to premise, that the Assembly had passed a bill to grant to him by name, an additional allowance for salary and house rent, which he continued in the Province. This was opposed in the Legislative Council, upon the constitutional principle, that salaries should be voted to officers not the officers—for that otherwise, a system of corrupt favoritism or prejudice, as might suit the leaders of the day, would be the consequence. The bill, however, passed, and was sanctioned by the Governor.

Sir Francis Burton introduced a new system in opposition to the Royal instructions, which being disapproved of by the Secretary of State, he snatched himself under the fact, that he had not in his possession such instructions, or he would have obeyed them. The Secretary admitted of this excuse, as a personal exoneraton from blame, but without any alteration of the instructions, or approval of the bill sanctioned by Sir Francis, contrary thereto. They still remain in force, and are acted upon. Faction has made a note about this, pretending that the measure of the Supply Bill of 1825, was withdrawn, along with the censure upon him; whereas his own excuse for acting as he did, proves the contrary. The difference is essential, and well known to the *Claque*, but they called for the letter of September, 1825, with a view to establish a claim to get laid before them, the correspondence with His Majesty's Government—a thing supremely arrogant, and for which the Governor has himself partly to blame, for his courtesy on some former occasion, when a similar application, should have at once had a direct negative. Whoever heard of any person demanding even from an attorney, his instructions? These are between him and his constituent, to whom only he is responsible for their fulfilment. Is the King's Representative to meet with less consideration and deference?

Sir Francis was grossly imposed upon by the leaders of the Assembly, who made him believe that they had abandoned the matter in dispute; which belief is clearly proved by his writing to the Secretary of State, immediately after the close of the session of 1825, that he had settled every thing. This settlement they deny, and by their resolutions, re-assert their former pretensions.

The fact is, that they are not one farthing about him, or his exculpation, but use the make of him to serve their own purposes. Had he remained here another session, there would have been a most serious breach between them, with crimination and recrimination in abundance, about deception. That they imposed upon him, there can be no doubt, but why they effected their purpose, I know not; nor how the Legislative Council became so infected as to turn tail upon their former principles, and thereby receive the left-handed praises of the *Claque*. All I know, is, that were I a councillor, I would consider such praise as an insult.

To the bill of supply of 1825, considered by Sir Francis as terminating all difficulties, and lauded by the Assembly as a model for the future, the difference in amount, between his requisition by the estimate set down to that house and by that bill, was only somewhat above £3000 sterling—consequently it sanctioned every thing else comprehended in those estimates, and therefore, according to the principles of equity and common sense, nothing of similar import in future estimates could be fairly questionable, unless it be contended that the Assembly is absolved from all rule of guidance, but its own caprice. Now, as every article comprehended in the aforesaid differential amount, was sanctioned by former precedents, and had been repeatedly paid, some of them even for twenty years preceding, the withdrawal of that amount from the bill, could only have been for the purpose of leading their idol into error, regardless of it as a proof of their own inconsistency and injustice.

To judge by the clamour artificially raised, and industriously propagated, one would suppose, that the Governor had been applying the public monies to private and corrupt purposes. On the contrary, I am confident, that not a shilling was touched by him, personally, beyond his own established allowance, nor sanctioned by him, but for a public purpose. The expenditure has been annually accounted for in detail by the list of warrants issued, and accounts sent to the Assembly, and no part of it affecting the Province, is kept concealed. The *Claque* know full well, that they are disseminating falsehoods about the expenditure.

Much has been said about the letter to Sir Francis Burton, received and opened by Mr. Daly, and the direction he afterwards received to get it put upon record—but according to my humble apprehension, the Governor could only have been justifiable to do so, by receiving a copy from the Secretary of State. Another channel of conveyance is irregular, and bears a suspicious aspect, and it is extraordinary that the *Claque*, nowsoever they got the information, should have asserted and circulated Sir Francis's exculpation, before the communication made by Mr. Daly of the letter in question.

The agitators have for years before the time of the present Governor, been systematically labouring to inculcate distrust of Government as a principle. This is incompatible with good order in society, which cannot exist without government. Such men call themselves loyal subjects, as if mere professions, in opposition to their actions, could entitle them to that character. They seem to aim at some concealed purpose. If it be insurrection, they will fail of their object, for the people enjoy too much practical comfort and happiness, to go to that extent in support of such leaders—but the people should beware of rising that happiness by listening to the advice of a band of political deceivers, who are attempting to make them believe in grievances, which are contradicted by the evidence of their senses. The conduct of the *Claque* is not only base but cowardly, for if they did not know, that the great difference of station, was a personal protection to them, they would not dare to use to the King's Representative, the scurrilous language they do, through the medium of their press.

A strong remedy against the present abuse of the constitution is indispensable to prevent its forms from being used to work its destruction. It is in vain to look for a remedy here. The Imperial Parliament (whose power is assumed) must apply it. It is a melancholy truth, that the evil disposed every where, are always more active than the well affected. The friends of government are apathetic, its enemies energetic and systematic. One thing is certain, that no Governor can hope for quiet during his administration here, unless he will betray his trust, and submit to be dictated to

by a faction, who, from examples that could be shewn, would unmercifully fleece the people for their private purposes if they could accomplish what they aim at, namely, getting all power into their own hands. All is profession and misrepresentation. Every demagogue is at heart a tyrant, and when he attains office, invariably proves it. Of all tyrannies a popular tyranny is the most hopeless and unrelenting.

The Assembly, in pursuance of their system to make every thing dependent upon their will, have been long endeavoring to make the duration of all acts, two years only. If they could get rid of permanent acts, then it would be in their power periodically to dissolve the government, unless their measures were acceded to. This mode of legislation, makes a shew of a great deal of business without the reality of it, but exclusive of the erroneous principle it involves, (excepting as to acts of experiment) the statute book is thereby uselessly loaded, and unnecessary expense incurred.

The Assembly makes a parade of being ready to grant supplies upon the principle of the act of 1825, which has been disapproved of by His Majesty's Government, and must continue to do so, as it would sanction the most dangerous and absurd pretensions, and supersede the authority of the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures, as before stated.

It is high time for the friends of Government to unite in its support, else they may have reason to curse the folly which induced their present supineness.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

April 10, 1827.

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

Execution.—This morning a little before nine o'clock, the two *Monarques* who were convicted with Ross and the other two unfortunate men, who suffered on Saturday, were taken from the Gaol of this city to be conveyed to the place of execution. Since the death of their associates in guilt, they have fully confessed their crime, and it is lamentable to add, that if any belief is to be given to the statements of these men, both Ross and Ellice, who died protesting their innocence, where each present and active in breaking into Mr. Masse's house at Fort Levi. A strong party of the 71st High and Light Infantry, preceded as an escort, and the procession moved in the following order:—The high constable and a party of peace officers, a division of the soldiers, the cart with the coffin of the elder, J. Bte. Monarque, the prisoner following on foot, then the cart and coffin of the other culprit who followed in the same way; both prisoners were closely escorted by constables. On leaving the Gaol, the elder prisoner smiled, turned round, and taking off his hat, bowed to the inmates of the prison who were looking out of the windows; both appeared perfectly firm and collected.

The procession moved in slow time through the Market-place in the Lower-Town, where the Steam-boat was waiting at Hunt's Wharf to convey them across the River. Notwithstanding the state of the weather there was a great concourse of spectators, many of whom crossed in boats and other craft to the south-side. The canopy under Capt. Gage turned out with their accustomed alacrity and embarked as an additional escort. A party of the Rifle Corps, also paraded on the wharf, but for want of room in the steam-boat, (the Chamby) did not cross.

It has not been the general practice to carry the sentence of death into execution, except close to the prison, and it was some days past intimated to the Sheriff that the inhabitants of Point Levy considered the execution of the criminals in their parish as a stigma upon them and that under this impression they might possibly offer some interruption if the escort consisted only of unarmed peace officers. In consequence of this intelligence that officer made a requisition for a military detachment, and from some circumstances which we have not fully ascertained, the escort was increased as we have above stated. Having disembarked at the Louisa Wharf, the procession proceeded to the place of execution near the church of Pointe Levy.

Having arrived at the place of execution, the Sheriff produced a reprieve for the younger *Monarque* (Michel) and after some time spent in devotion, the Executioner proceeded to perform his office upon the elder prisoner, the brothers took leave and the scene was most affecting, but an unfortunate accident occurred which rendered it truly distressing. When the unhappy man after mounting the fatal ladder had been turned off, the noose being ill tied, he fell to the ground; he instantly cried for "pardon, j'ai gagné mon pardon," but of course the Sheriff had no discretion, and the executioner returned to the discharge of his duty.

The halter was again placed about the neck of the culprit, and the law took its course. After hanging the usual time the body was cut down and buried at the foot of the gallows. The pardoned man returned to the prison about two o'clock, as he walked up Mountain-street escorted by Peace Officers, he appeared much agitated by the scenes he had passed through in the course of the morning.

Although we have no doubt that the information upon which Mr. Young acted fully warranted the request he made, we are happy in adding that the orderly conduct of the Inhabitants rendered the Military attendance unnecessary, and that so far from manifesting any disposition to obstruct the course of justice, a company of Militia was under arms to assist in preserving order, and the whole of the assembled concourse behaved with singular propriety.

Each of the *Monarques* addressed the public, Michel speaking first.—They spoke to the same effect, declaring the justice of their sentence, expressing their contrition for their crime, and adding, that in stating that a Female in men's clothing had been present and aiding at the Burglary, they had stated a falsehood for which they also asked pardon of God.

We observe that at a convocation of King's College, Windsor, (Nova-Scotia) on the 7th February, the honorary degrees of Doctor in Civil Law, were conferred on a number of gentlemen; among them were The Venerable Archdeacon George Okill Stuart, of Kingston, and his brother, James Stuart, Esq. the Attorney General of this Province.—*Quebec Mer.*

On Saturday last His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived from Stamford, and was received on landing from the Steam Boat Canada, by a salute from the Garrison.—On Tuesday His Excellency inspected the 70th Regiment, and on the same day embarked for Stamford.—*U. E. Loyalist.*

Naturalage of Man. Every physician who reflects on this subject, will remark that there are four destroying angels abroad among men, INTEMPERANCE—IMPRUDENCE—SLOTH—LUST.—Let a man with these four, take regular exercise in fresh air; be temperate in eating and drinking, and in all his habits; be prudent in avoiding exposure and quackery; and preserve an equal disposition and uniform cheerfulness, and if he has not some constitutional disease, which he inherits from his parents, a hundred years may, with the protection of Divine Providence, be his portion on earth. To this age all who have a good natural constitution might hope to attain, by practicing the rules above menioned. MED INTEL.

THE CHRONICLE.

KINGSTON, MAY 4, 1827.

We have this week received our regular files of New York papers, but they furnish nothing later from Europe than were contained in our last number.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the communication of *Stepure*. The writings of this Gentleman we always receive with satisfaction—the energy of his diction, and the peculiar strength of his reasoning powers, must have before now commanded the respect of all our readers, and it is not, perhaps therefore, a matter of much wonder, that the opponents of the doctrines which he advocates have not, in one instance, had the courage to meet his arguments.

In another column will be found an able article by a *Constitutionalist*, on the same subject on which *Stepure* treats, which we copy from the Montreal Gazette. The subject is every way worthy of the public attention.

Prices Current in the Kingston Market.—Beef 5d. to 3d.; Mutton 5d. to 4d.; Veal 5d. to 4d.; Potatoes 2s.; Eggs 6d. 5d.; Butter 10d. to 10d.; Flower 2s. 6d. to 9s.; Hay \$8 per ton;

Melancholy Casually.—As John Cameron, Esq. half-pay officer, and agent for the Townships Lochaber and Templeton, (says the Canadian Courant) was on the 12th inst. proceeding towards Hull, on the Grand River, in a canoe, together with Mr. Campbell, his son-in-law, and a third person, whose name we have not learnt, the canoe was upset by a floating mass of ice, and Mr. Cameron was unfortunately drowned. His body was taken out of the water within about twenty minutes, and on opening a vein the blood flowed, but no other symptoms of animation appeared. As a soldier during the last war, his character stood very high, and he possessed many good qualities, both in the relation of a father, husband, brother, and friend. He has left an amiable wife, and numerous family to deplore his premature fate; and from the situation which he filled as magistrate, and Government Agent, his death will be a public loss.

BIRTH.—At Quebec, on Tuesday the 27th ultimo, the Lady of Captain John Clarke, 76th (Hindostau) Regt. of a son.—*Com.*

MARRIED.—At West Flamboro' by the Reverend R. Leeming, on Tuesday evening the 17th ultimo, the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Grimsby, U. C. fifth son of the late Rev. John Bethune, of Glengary, and formerly Chaplain to His Majesty's 84th Regiment of foot, to Miss Jane Eliza Crooks, eldest daughter of James Crooks, Esq. of the former place.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle.
Sir, Although the Constitutional question now at issue between Lord Dalhousie and the Commons of Lower Canada does not immediately affect the people of this Province, nevertheless, as their attention has been directed to it by a writer in the Upper Canada Herald of the 17th instant, it may not be amiss to say a few words upon it.

Had not this writer in his concluding paragraph distinctly assimilated the policy and constitutional right of the measures now pursued in Lower Canada and other Colonies, with the measures pursued by Lord North in 1775—had he not endeavoured to shew that, as the latter justified resistance, so does the former—we might be inclined to think that the pious exclamation in the conclusion of that paragraph was sincere—but as the whole article has a tendency to mislead the people on a great constitutional question—a tendency to make them dissatisfied with the conduct of the Government, and to justify resistance—revolutionary resistance with all its horrors—he will pardon us if we withhold our belief of his sincerity for the present, and refer the cause for further proof. In the mean time we can assure him that whatever may be his feelings, or his fears, we ourselves have an unconquerable aversion to revolutionary calamities—to political persecution, or any other kind of persecution—to being shot in our beds, or any where else—to confiscation of our property, and banishment from our country, even by the sovereign people. We wish to live and die in peace, in happy British North America, and are resolved to do every thing in our power to avert from ourselves and children the evils of revolution: nor have we any fear, or any cause to fear, that the government will drive us into these evils by maladministration.

It appears, if we believe Chatham, that it has become quite fashionable for statesmen of all parties to condemn the policy and principle of taxation which occasioned the revolt of the thirteen Colonies—and as, according to him, the question between Lord Dalhousie and the Commons of Lower Canada is substantially the same as the question of 1775, he no doubt thinks that, to be fashionably consistent, all parties must unite in condemning his Lordship, and their resistance will become quite fashionable. But, Sir, Chatham will not be able to bring us all at once into this fashionable extreme. We think that if the Noble Lord and His Majesty's Ministers have fallen into a constitutional error, they will most readily