

dull as your forecast talents are, you might have succeeded; and dragged out a life, if not of splendour or affluence, at least of comparative innocence and retirement. But the courts of law, were too contracted a field for a man of your ambition; you found their dignity, order, and subordination incompatible with your views, and destructive of your aspirations. In an evil hour you deserted the bar, and betook yours to the more precarious trade of politics. How you have hitherto succeeded in your new employment, an ignorant and discontented people—an idle and famished peasantry—a disgraced and ruined country, bear ample testimony. Sir, the restlessness of temper which made you a legislator has proved injurious to yourself; but the ambition which placed you in the Speaker's chair, has, I fear, destroyed your country. We shall be overwhelmed if you do not desert the senate as you did the bar, and immediately retire to your original obscurity.

Your career in the Assembly, but especially as Speaker has been remarkable for a variety of strange circumstances. In what public capacity does the province ever hear of you but as a politician? Your public identity is confined to the Hustings and the Assembly; and the chart of your travels scarcely extends farther. We never behold you as a member of any literary or scientific society. We never see you mix with the gentlemen of the country in giving aid, countenance and encouragement to the youth of the times in their endeavours to store their minds with useful and ornamental knowledge. Neither our Museums nor our Libraries owe you any donation; and not even one of those speeches and pamphlets in whose praise yourself and your friends are so eminent. We never behold you, but in a dull round of piddling intriguing politics. No scene has any charms in your eyes but the gloomy walls of the house of Assembly; no station but the chair, the table and the floor of that venerable fabric. Your oratory, too, like your person, has its local; and we scarcely ever hear of you as a speaker, but when the mace and a thousand pounds are glittering in magnified rays before your eyes. Who ever thought before that avarice had been a constituent part of eloquence! Sir, I know not whether you keep a mistress; but if you do, you are much beholden to her for initiating you so perfectly in the abandoned trade of prostitution. Have you not prostituted all the little talents that you possess to the gratification of a party? Have you not made it the object and study of your life to please that party in their endeavours to obtain the mastery over the government of the province? Have you not sacrificed with them at the shrines of Bacchus, of Pluto, and of Mercury? Have you not, in fact, become the High Priest of their political revelries? Have you and they not turned the House of Assembly into a house of bad fame; in which the character, reputation, and circumstances of every honest man in the country are nightly investigated and discussed? But you have done worse than opening a banquetting house for scandal. Have you not established an inquisitorial tribunal over the lives, liberties, and privileges of every British subject in the province? What man is safe from your illegal and unconstitutional scrutiny? What private family is secure from your jesuitical mode of procedure? Is there a father in the province who does not tremble for his offspring if they are anywise connected with the public business of the country? Is there a son who does not do the same thing for his father? Who, that differs in opinion from the House of Assembly, is not made an object of insult and persecution? Who, in the honest discharge of his duty happens to give offence to the Assembly, that is not dragged before them with every indignity, and compelled to undergo a trial and a judgment, but contemptuously, scorn, and disgrace? In the name of BRITISH LIBERTY, what age and country is it that we live in? BRITONS! can you longer endure this? Do you live in a British colony, and submit to have your rights thus wrested from you? Can you live, and forfeit the liberties for which your fathers bled? Is the cause of Sidney and of Hampden no longer yours? You are loyal and brave—Be resolute and courageous; and rest assured, that the evils you now complain of will soon have an end. I declare, in the face of my country, that the House of Assembly, as at present constituted, is corrupt and an intolerable nuisance. The people have a right—a well defined constitutional right—to recall such representatives. Let that be done. Let us peaceably and respectfully petition the Governor to dissolve the present parliament. There can be no right without remedy. There are limits to the privileges of the House of Assembly; and when these limits are overstepped, I maintain that even the Legislative Council—that traduced and much abused body—have a constitutional right to join the people in preserving the constitution. They are as much the guardians of the public welfare as the House of Assembly; and they are therefore bound to assist us when our rights and liberties are at stake. It has been said that dissolutions do no good in this country. I care not. Let the forms and powers of the constitution be maintained when the rights of the people are in danger. Who is the physician that would not administer medicine when the body is diseased and in danger, though he were assured that no benefit would result from it?

But, Sir, I have lost sight of you for a little. Yet, were you a thousand times more important than you really are, who could preserve any remembrance of you when his country was in jeopardy? No wonder, then, if I have forgotten you for a moment. But I ought I forgot you personally, the mistries which you have entailed on the province were fresh in my memory, and its real interests deeply engraven on my heart. I had a right, therefore, to rally around me all the loyalty and sterling principles which I know the country to be yet possessed of. I did so; and I have not so mean an opinion of myself as to think that my efforts will have been altogether in vain. But I know not that I should, at present, add any thing more to the truths which I have told you. I have convicted you of Falsehood, Defamation & Scurrility; and I think that the transmission of this record to posterity, will be an-

ple punishment. I should be sorry, however, to send you down to futurity wholly unaccompanied; and therefore beg leave to introduce to you the very acceptable names of Viger and Vallieres—names connected by alliteration as well as by a community of feeling, principle, and profession.—

Two bookish blockheads ignorantly read With loads of learned lumber in their head." They both participated with you in your assault upon the character of Lord Dalhousie; and it is but right and just that they should share in your punishment. Mr. Viger is also reported to have said, in the debate on Mr. Christie's illegal and unwarrantable expulsion, that "such a man as Lord Dalhousie was a gentleman; which he is not himself. He knew Lord Dalhousie to be a soldier; which he also is not himself. His skulking exploits behind a tree in the battle of Chateauguay, have not yet been forgotten. They yet serve as an amusing tale to beguile the long winter nights in the neighbourhood of that famous field. As to Mr. Vallieres, the "damnable system" which he spoke of on the same occasion, has served to give to the country a better opinion of his religious principles than have been hitherto entertained. This is the first intimation the publick have had of his belief either in heaven or hell. The province rejoices at the conversion of so great a man; and the church, that reared him from a destitute orphan to his present exaltation and popularity, cannot do otherwise than perform high mass and Te Deum for the return of so dutiful and long-lost a prodigal. However, were he now wearing, as he expected, Judge Campbell's three-cornered hat, the publick will do him the justice to believe, that the administration of Lord Dalhousie, what it would, should have reared him up to heaven instead of sinking it to hell.

Adieu, for the present, false and defamatory Triumvirate! Adieu, wretched calumniators of a man of acknowledged honour, virtue, and integrity! Adieu base slanderers! If you ever renew your work of malice and vindictiveness, depend upon it, that you shall hear again from THE WATCHMAN, 25th February, 1829.

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

Mr. Dalton's Speech continued. Heavens! and was it the hon. and learned Atty General who uttered these words? who, when it is proposed to learn what has become of the Militia fines, in many cases infamously extorted, says with most astonishing gravity, he believes they have been laid out in drums—he who pocketeth annually upwards of £2,000 of the people's money, and who hesitated not to take £3,000 for a trip to England to procure a Trade Act calculated to enslave us. He tells us we are involved in debt to British merchants, which we cannot liquidate, and in a day or two afterwards, asks us to borrow £57,000 to pay a debt due by a nation in which is concentrated half the wealth, and two thirds of the productive powers of the world! It is not surprising that he has conveniently forgot to tell us how the principal of the debt is to be paid. He says the balance of trade is against us, and sets his face against any proposed measure that may bring relief. He tauntingly tells us, the Chinese would take furs but the furs are all sent from Canada to New York, and refuses to assist in diverting them to Quebec? He exultingly asks, "what could we obtain from China? and answers himself,—"Nothing but tea!" Sir, this said article of tea is a ticklish commodity. We wish to import it for ourselves, but the hon. Atty General says NO—it is the height of ingratitude to the mother country even to think of such a thing. Besides, do you not know that the Chinese are a set of jealous curmudgeons, whom nobody but the East India Company can manage? If any of the King's Subjects, but the Company were to attempt to trade with them, a thousand to one but the Chinese might commit some act of violence, for they are "naturally vindictive!"—Will the country believe that the hon. and learned Atty General gave grave utterance to those absurdities? yet such is the surprising fact. This would be attempted to scare us from our purpose, as children were wont to be frightened by foolish nurses with a raw head and bloody bones. I heartily congratulate the hon. Atty General on his being out of the jurisdiction of his hon. and learned contemporary of Peking, for as he has charged the whole Chinese nation with "native malignancy," he might be in danger of being locked up with that martyr to the Freedom of the Press, Francis Collius, whose sentence stands the record of eternal disgrace of the Court of King's Bench of Upper Canada.

The indigent state of our Province has now the undoubted testimony of the first law Officer of the Crown. What then becomes of the boasted prosperity, the vaunted boons that we are told every now and then we receive from Great Britain? Heaven knows we are as poor as the hon. gentleman has represented us, and he knows that

The poor man alone,
When he hears the poor moan,
Of his little, a little will give.

else we should not have heard of this tremendous appeal to our compassion, I say tremendous, for it pricks to the very spine. The District in which I live must be saddled with about £100 a year, to pay the interest of the sum now recommended to be borrowed, and ultimately with £10,000 to pay the principal. Every other District must be proportionably aggrieved, and all this through a prodigious system of abuse, the parallel of which, under any pretended constitutional government, it would puzzle any one to point out. In the midst of abundance, we have the learned Atty General's evidence, and what is much stronger, the sad evidence of our own senses that we are a poverty-stricken people. Our treasury is locked, and

the key hidden from us.—Our legitimate resources have, for the last ten years, been constitutionally wrested from their constitutional purposes, and in our very teeth, squandered upon the dictum of Colonial Secretaries and arbitrary Governors, while for the same time an injured individual to ask the Executive, nay, to supplicate for a single act of justice, was like one "trying in the wilderness."

Look to the mass of treasure of which these provinces have been drained. I have told you of £50,000 a year by the East India Company; but subsequent calculations have led me to believe it is much more. We may set down 150 or £200,000 for the loss upon exchange. This it will be said by the hon. Atty General, is because the balance of trade is against us, and cannot be helped. But I say it could be helped, ought to be helped, and would be helped, if we had but bare justice. Look to the sales of the Crown and Clergy Reserves—the prodigious fees on the grants of land, for these twelve years past—the sales to the Canada Company—the casual revenue of the Crown—from fines, forfeitures, and ferries—the revenue of the Post Office—the Militia fines and the fines of Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers—and let us look, with complacency if we can, upon the £250,000 acres of land set apart for endowment of an University founded on exclusive principles, directly at variance with the feelings and sentiments of nine tenths of the population, and in spite of their petitions and remonstrances. Were the total revenue of this Province at the control of its Legislature, as our constitution provides, no man in his senses can doubt, but that it would be adequate to every useful purpose; but while it is the property of a grinding faction, the Province will be plunged, as the hon. and learned Atty General has justly represented it now to be, in a hopeless state of beggary. How long it may be deemed prudent to persevere in a course as hateful as it is detrimental to the people, I cannot tell but this I know, that treat a people for ever with a contempt and indignity—to goad them with oppression—to form entire Courts of Law of single families—to extort money from them on shallow pretences, under colour of law—to incarcerate marked individuals to their destruction for trifling offences, while gross offenders, if but partizans, have full impunity—to squander their substance on pampered favourites, is not the way to conciliate their affection, and every man of sound mind must be awake to the fact, that to conciliate the affections of the people, is, and ought to be, the only mode by which Great Britain can maintain dominion here. Listen to a few words from Mr. Stephen, the Counsel to the Colonial Department, and weigh them well.

"Is it good policy to make them (the Upper Canadians, and the English, and Anglo-American inhabitants of the new townships of Lower Canada) continually feel that a union with the great republic to the southward would open to them channels of commercial intercourse, from which your laws have interdicted them? Can it be supposed, that they will always be content to lose the vast commercial advantages which they would derive from their unequalled inland navigation, if their intercourse with the ocean were uninterrupted?" And again—"your dominion rests upon the habit of subjection; upon the ancient affection felt by the Colonists for their mother country; upon their confidence in your justice, and upon their persuasion that they have a direct interest in maintaining the connection. I fear that all these bonds of union, and especially the sense of interest, will be greatly weakened, if you persist in extending them from all control of the St. Lawrence."

These, Sir, are the very words of the very Concoiler who advises the very department which, under Lord Bathurst, were hatched all the embryo projects of a Sir Peregrine and his satellites—a department guilty of the act of transmitting an order to Sir P. Maitland to pay out of the provincial funds, without the consent of the Legislature, 5000 sterling to the Attorney General, although he had before received 2500l. for his trip to London.

Whatever may be the views, feelings, and political bent, of the persons now controlling that department, and consequently, our destinies, the sagacious advice of their counsellor, Mr. Stephen, can hardly fail, combined with the report of the Canada Committee, to have its effect in working for our salvation from that degrading state of poverty, so feelingly and forcibly pourtrayed by the learned Atty General. If this honorable House possess but half the penetration of the learned and acute Mr. Stephen and manifest the firmness and dignity expected by its constituents, and necessary to the democratic branch of a constitutional and popular government, the prosperity and contentment of this Province will, beyond all doubt, be secured.

To our constituents, we owe an awful responsibility—we are now about to thrust our hands into their pockets, and drag from thence 57,000l. an enormous sum to be wrung from a people represented by the learned Atty General to be so destitute as not to be able to send a few dollars to China for their favourite and salutary beverage. I must confess that feeling, as well as judgment, on this occasion, sways me in my purpose, which is to vote for the measure, which I shall do fearlessly, trusting to the good sense of my constituents for my justification. I am moved thereby by a feeling of compassion for the deep and ruinous injuries of my fellow-men, consequent on the intrepid advocacy of a cause which, the best feelings of us all, I trust, will ever impel to maintain with our properties and our lives. These interesting sufferers are driven to the last pinch of necessity, and before redress could be wrung from his Majesty's ministers, immense additional misery might be inflicted. While the grass grows the seed starves." I am not, however, blindfold in giving this most important vote. If the learned Atty General does not see a way to pay the principle of the proposed loan, I do. If the vote be carried, it must be by the aid of Eastern members, and this will cause a cordial shaking of hands from the Ottawa to Huron, and may effectual union against existing corruption then has ever been dreamt of. The inhabitants of the East trust themselves regarded by those of the West as their friends and brothers, extending cheerfully

the helping hand in the hour of need, a consummation which cannot be too dearly purchased. A union of thought and action will soon eradicate all the evils and corruptions under which we groan—cure the seemingly hopeless poverty which I learned Atty General has so faithfully and patriotically described, and reimburse us the 57,000l. ten times over. A well compacted bundle of rods will ever check the rapacious career of a host of petty grants—nothing is so late-fall in their sight as union in the governed. Their favourite motto is—"Divide and devour." This £57,000, it appears to me, is wanted in lieu of the like sum intended to be spent in bribery, of which we are to have no visible sign till maturity of its corrupt fruit. A generous alacrity in the Eastern members will, I think, defeat the object, and embattle a phalanx of public virtue, with strength enough, to break down the magnificent of the self-interested fees of the public weal.—"This House, moving as a body actuated by one soul, can accomplish every legitimate design which the natural advantages and relative position of the country may prompt to the conceptions of man, for the benefit of the people. To the end of sealing this bond of brotherhood, do I tender my vote on this occasion. Could I for an instant think it would have no such tendency, I would suffer my right hand to be severed rather than give it."

Mr. Ewing commented in a witty strain upon the speech of the hon. member for Frontenac—he said it had no more to do with the question before the committee than the Gospel of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John had. Indeed, the hon. member might as well write the acts of the Apostles and read them to the house as the speech delivered.

Mr. Buell said, that notwithstanding the forcible appeals made to the feelings of the house, he felt it his duty to oppose the measure altogether. He could not consent to burden the country with an increase to the already heavy debt of the Province, of £57,000 for this object. He commiserated the sufferings of those who had lost their property in the late war; but he could see no reason why this Province should be burdened for the Payment of those losses. The war was not one of our seeking. It had been brought on us by the mother country, and we were to be told, that because we have been the greatest sufferers by the contest, we are to burden ourselves still more for the payment of a demand which does not in reality belong to us to discharge. Our table is daily loaded with petitions for roads and other useful objects, and daily complaints are made that we have no money at our disposal. And shall we now be told that we can with ease raise a loan for this purpose, and the interest to be charged to the current revenue of the province? He should feel that he had discharged that duty which he owed to himself and his constituents could he for a moment entertain the design. It would have no objection to the losses being paid from the monies raised from the sale of Lands to the Canada company. But instead of appropriating the money so raised for this object, how was it disposed of? It was given away for purposes ill calculated for the public good. But it is said that we have no control over this fund. If not, and we are not to interfere in the disposal of monies raised on property to which we have, by our industry, given a value, neither should we assume the Payment of a debt the contracting of which did not depend on ourselves. These were a few of the reasons which induced him to oppose the measure, and he hoped the committee would not entertain a measure which was calculated to destroy to the best interests of the country.

Mr. McKenzie said, England had owing to its national debt, to maintain one sixth of its population—and if this house increased the debt of this province, they would take away the last tie which unites us to England. Great Britain when she gave us a constitution, said we should never be taxed; that we should sit down under our own flag; but the assembly adopted the laws of England—and what the Mother country would not do, we do it ourselves. If they added £57,000 to the debt they would feel the consequences—they would weaken the ties that attach them to Great Britain.—Did the Attorney General speak as a friend to England when he proposed taxing goods imported from England into Quebec? No; he spoke as an enemy; for such a measure would prove advantageous to the United States, as they would supply us with their manufactures. It was impossible to pay this sum by a duty on Salt. When the Rideau canal was finished, we would have Salt at a very low price, and far cheaper than that which is imported from the United States. It was the intention of the English government to unite us with themselves—they had the opinion of the Lawyer of the Colonial Department—and if they added taxes upon the country they would prepare the way for the United States to take possession of it. He feared that this country did not afford men of business, and at the same time men of principle to represent them in this house. He thought the answer relating to the independence of the Judges was insulting to the house. The Minister said he had many reasons why they should not be made independent; but he did not give one reason. He read a series of resolutions which he would at an early day, propose for adoption to enable them to get rid of their evils, and which evils, if continued, would be the means of placing this country under the government of the United States. The members of this house were not as they professed. They heard much about Judge Willis when they met, but they changed since that day, and left Judge Willis to do for himself, they abandoned him, and the Attorney General obtained a very great victory over this house; but he was happy it was not a victory over the people. The Attorney General would introduce any measure to get the province into debt, but he would advise him to pause on the brink of destruction, and not sever this province from Great Britain.

Mr. Fothergill said, Mr. Chairman, I have not remained silent thus long because I am indifferent to this momentous question, momentous in every point of view, and particularly so from the range, the wide and diversifying range, which some honorable members have been pleased to take, involving questions of a political nature too impor-

tant to the well being of this Province to be overlooked, or disregarded.

The honorable and learned member from Stormont is opposed to the measure because he conceives it to be unjust, 1. on the contrary, view it as a question of honour, of justice, and of sound policy. That it is a question of honor and justice—there can be no doubt since our Legislature is pledged to the payment, and since the mother country has not actually paid one third of the amount of the whole, but is ready to pay another third part on our assumption of the remainder. Its sound policy is manifest from the confidence which the payment of this just debt must give to those who may be exposed in future to the ravages of an enemy.—and, that another contest will occur, and we know not how soon, can scarcely be doubted. We may ourselves be sufferers in a certain manner, ere long, and have our little all swept away, and our Wives and children driven homeless wanderers into the wilderness.—I own I could wish to see a revision of those losses for it is not to be denied, that some have too much, some too little, and some none at all, but I fear it is now too late to do justice in this particular, and the list must go as it is; it is not easy to prevent fraud, & the honest defender of his country ought not to suffer, because a rogue has preferred an unjust or exaggerated claim.

If, then, we are bound by every principle of honor and justice to pay these claims, and I trust a majority of us will think as I do upon the subject, the next consideration will be, how is the money to be raised? I must confess I do not like the appropriation of the salt-tax, to this object, and I am sure my constituents, and the people generally throughout the province, will not like it. Salt is an article of indispensable necessity in every cottage in the country, and no tax is, more unpopular, besides, such a tax cannot long be available, for the moment the Rideau Canal is open, all this Ontario country will be supplied with Liverpool salt, which is not only of very superior quality, but it can then be afforded at a rate considerably under the price we are now paying for American salt, so this may be added the probability there is that we shall, ere long, have salt works of our own. Indirect taxes upon articles of necessity, is always the least objectionable, and the least oppressive—a very small addition to our import duties at Montreal and Quebec would effect our purpose and not be felt.—we are about to appoint Commissioners to proceed to the Lower Province, and they might be instructed to negotiate for this object; but perhaps, after all, the easiest and territorial revenues of the Crown, in both Provinces, are the most legitimate sources from whence the amount of losses should be paid.

Some honorable members are for throwing the whole burden on the shoulders of poor old England, where middle and lower classes are already so heavily laden, and over borne, as never to be able to redeem their national debt—I am surprised at those who must have witnessed the sufferings of the tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers in England, of these people who have borne the brunt battle with the whole world, and who are frequently obliged to deny themselves the very necessities of life in consequence of excessive taxation, I am surprised, I say, that any honorable member can stand up in his place and say that, they ought to pay the whole amount of the losses sustained in the country, it is unjust and inequitable to the last degree.—In England it is scarcely possible for the middle or lower classes ever to better their condition—Here it is in the power of every individual to improve his circumstances, and become independent.—We are not contributing to pay their debts, yet are they generously offering to pay two thirds of our losses after having borne all the expenses of the late war. No matter what were the causes of the late War.—The little member for the county of York impudently and untruly asserts that the War arose from the misconduct of men in power here, using epithets towards this Government of a very infamous nature, and which I have taken down.—The hon. and learned member from Norfolk, more justly states the rights of search, as one of the causes of the late war. But I say again, it is no matter what were the causes of the War. We form an integral part of the British Empire; her rights are our rights, and our rights are hers; I trust and hope we shall ever stand or fall together.

The honorable and learned member for Norfolk says this country has suffered in proportion with England, & after drawing a most dreadful picture of our situation, says our revenue is decreasing—Now in all this there is not a syllable of truth; and it is such extraordinary vanity and stuff with so much gravity and solemnity—the public accounts testify that after paying the interest of our Provincial debt we have a considerable sum to go in liquidation of the principal.—and, as to our suffering in proportion with England, we have only to calculate our respective proportions of the debts of the two countries. In Upper Canada it is not two dollars per head; whilst, in England, it may be computed at from 4 to 500 dollars for every man, woman, and child in the Kingdom! the debt of this country can be paid without difficulty, or distress: the debt of England can never be paid in the ordinary course of things; so that the circumstances of the two countries, in this respect, are just as different as possibility and impossibility—so much for that argument.

Although the fact of England's having already paid more than £60,000 of these losses in sterling him in the face, on the journals of last session, the honorable member for Frontenac, (Mr. Dalton,) says that our application to the British Government, on this subject, has been made in vain.—and, really when members indulge themselves with assertions like this it is idle to reason with them. But I fear that that hon. member has made some mistake, and has brought us the wrong essay (for speech we cannot call it, that is, we who have heard and seen it read,—instead of its being spoken in debate) there is so much about the tea trade and China in it. How far this mode of writing essays, and reading them to the House, previous to their being passed off in the Newspapers as fine orations, is Parliamentary, I am not quite prepared to say; but if every member did the same, this Hall of the Legislature would

be converted into a reading room, and the proclamations, calling us together, would have to undergo some alterations, as to form at least, since we should no longer be a Parliament or Colloguim, not together to speak our minds and counsel the Government, but an assembly of Persons trying which could write the best essay on a given subject; there is a difficulty, too, attending this new mode of debating, which would beset most of us, and how the honorable member from Frontenac has contrived to get over it, I cannot for the life of me comprehend; that is the kind of fore knowledge which must be possessed by the writer to enable him to answer arguments he has never heard, and read the minds of 40 or 50 people the day before they meet together, with as much ease as he can read his own effusions!—It must be owned, however, that this mode gives great confidence; as we have seen fully exemplified by the attitude in which the honorable Gentleman squared himself before the Attorney General (against whom the formidable array seemed chiefly directed) by the knock preparatory given to the table; and by the peculiar air of self-satisfaction and assurance leering through the cultured spectacles on the nose of that "talented" patriot—to say nothing of the trouble it saves the reporters below the bar, who have the satisfaction of seeing the "eloquent speech" all ready, cut and dry, for the press. After all, we may say, with Swift,

"What is a sermon—good or bad,
When a man reads it like a lad!" Following some others the honorable member for Leeds (Luclet) reiterates the assertion that, as the late War with the United States was brought on by the mother country, this Province ought to have nothing to do with the payment of her own losses. I utterly deny that, it was brought on by the mother country. I say it was a war of aggression, of the grossest and most unprovoked aggression, on the part of the Americans; who, foolishly and wickedly imagining their aged and honourable parent was prostrate before the combined nations of Europe, seized what they thought a propitious moment to lend a helping hand to crush the illustrious source of all their own greatness; they came not with a helping hand to sustain and assist that great bulwark of all good Government, and of the liberties of the whole earth, but, assassin like, they stole upon her when struggling with numberless foes, and when fighting the battles of every thing that is most dear and sacred to civilized man, and attempted to give her a mortal wound;—but, thanks be to the God of armies, the blow was feeble, and the shock but as the rustling of the breeze;—she arose in the mightiness of her strength and her enemies were no more; and shall we forget them who assisted in her cause, that is our own! God forbid, I hate and detest the selfishness of the idea that because we have happened to escape any wounds or losses ourselves, we should therefore be indifferent to those of our own brethren, as if we had not the same interests. The same hon. member says the payment of their losses is a benefit only to the Western parts of the country.

The House of Assembly, with a just liberality, has voted several sums of money amounting to £40,000, for internal improvements. These are for macadamization of roads in the vicinity of the large towns, for exploring several sections of the country, between the rivers SAUNDY and the St. Maurice, and between the St. Maurice and the Ottawa, and for opening new roads and repairing old ones in different parts of the Province. We are happy also that liberal grants have been made for the purpose of erecting Light Houses in the St. Lawrence, and for the establishment of a proper Hospital for emigrants. The latter grant will give general satisfaction to all, who favor the introduction of settlers into this province; and who have hitherto supported with their donations and services the Emigrant Hospital, as at present constituted.—*Quebec Official Gazette*

The Committee on the Attorney General's contested election, are bringing their labours to a close.—After a scrutiny of the votes, Mr. Morrison's case having been gone through, the Attorney General, has still a majority of five, although his Council have stated their objections to only twelve out of sixty impeached votes—on the opposite side forty six were gone through. The decision of the Committee on the whole merits, may possibly be known, before our paper is issued—if it is, it shall be communicated to our readers.

Since putting the above in type, the Committee at a late hour yesterday evening, made their report to the House, declaring by Resolution, that the Attorney General has been duly elected,—he therefore retains his seat. Thus has terminated this frivolous and vexatious proceeding, at an expense of about £2000, and a loss in time of four weeks, to the hindrance of the business of the country, and which requires but little penetration to trace to the secret workings of—the Central Committee—the pretended friends of the people.—They have failed in this object as they must in all others, where an opportunity is afforded of eliciting the truth.—*Loyalist*.

The Speaker has informed the House of Assembly that he has received an intimation from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that it is His EXCELLENCY'S intention to prorogue the Legislature, on 20th March.—*Id.*

THE CHRONICLE.
KINGSTON, MARCH 7, 1829.
No later intelligence from England than was contained in our last.
We copy from the Observer as great a portion of the Debates as our limits this week will admit.
The following sentiments from Mr. Fothergill's speech on the war losses, have struck us as possessing great force and beauty, and displaying a spirit of "BRITISH