SATURDAY, MARCH, 12 1831.

NO. 37.

HERE'S A HEALTH, BONNIE SCOT. LAND, TO THEE.

A Ballad, Sung by Madame Vestris, Miss Stephens Miss Love, Miss Paton, and Mr. Braham. The Poetry by W. H. Freeman, Esq. The Melody by Alexander Lee.

Here's a health to fair Scotland, the land of the brave! Hear's a health to the bold and the free!

And as long as the thistie and heather shall wave. Here's a health, bonnie Scotland, to tnee! Here's a health to the land of Victorious Bruce, And the champions of liberty's cause! And may their example fresh heroes produce, In defence of our rights and our laws. Here's a health, &c.

Here's a health to the land where bold Wallac

His bright banner of conquest and fame-The terror of foemen, the pride of the world!-Long may Scotland hold dearly his name! And still, like their fathers, our brothers are

And their valour with pleasure we see; Of the wreaths that were won at renowned Wa There's a bough of the laurel for thee.

Here's a health, &c.

Here's success to the shamrock, the thistle, th

May they ever in harmony twine! And should wily discord again interpose, Let us challenge each other in wine. For while we're united, foes threaten in vain, And their daring our fame shall increase, Till the banner of Victory o'er land and main, Triumphant is waving in peace. Here's a health, &c.

MISCELLANY.

From the United Service Journal. BUNKER'S HILL. (Extracted from a private letter written by Gen. Burgoyne.

first of the troubles Gage fortified : arms | don behaved to a charm; his name is estaof the sea and harbour surround the rest. blished for life. On the other side of one of these arms, to the north, is Charles Town, or rather was, for it is now rubbish, and over it a large hill, which is also, like Boston, a peninsu-To the south of the town is a still larger scope of ground, containing three hills, joining also to the main by a tongue of land, and called Dorchester Neck. The heights, as above described, both to north and south, in the soldier's phrase, command the town, i. e. give an opportunity of crecting batteries above any you can make against them, and consequently they are much more advantageous.

It was absolutely necessary we should make ourselves masters of these heights, and we proposed to begin with Dorchester; because, from particular situations of batteries and shipping, (too long to describe, and uniutelligible to you if I did.) it could evidently be effected without any considerable loss. Every thing was accordingly disposed. My two colleagues and myself, (who, by the by, have never differed in any iota of military sentiment,) had, in concert with Gen. Gage, formed. the plan. Howe was to land from transports on one point, Clinton on the centre, and I was to cannonade from the causeway on the neck ; each to take advantage from circumstances. The operation must have been very easy. This was to have been executed on the 18th. On the 17th,* at dawn of day, we found the enemy lad pushed entrenchments with great diligence during the night on the heights of Charles German tribes, the Poles living in a state of Town were there in force, and we evident- singular rudeness. While he gives testily saw that every hour gave them new strength. It therefore became necessary to the lofty and chivalric conceptions of Howe, as second in command, was detach- To their deference for women, their obeed with about two thousand men, and land- dience to a chief, their personal rights, and ed on the outward side of the peniusula, their heroic faith in battle, he describes the covered by shipping, without any opposi- Poles as living almost in a state of nature, the hill, which was over Charles Town, chase and by plunder. But as they fought where the strength of the enemy lay. He on foot, and with the lance and shield, he had under him Brigadier Gen. Pigot .- distinguishes them from the Scythians or Clinton and myself took our stand, (for Tartars, who fought on horseback, Taciwe had not a fixed post,) in a large batte- tus speaks of this wild, but not joyless, life ry directly opposite to Charles Town, and of the tribes of the desert, with the natural commanding it, and also reaching to the surprise of a man living in the central reheights above it, and thereby facilitating gion of the civilized earth; yet who perwas perfect. As his first line advanced up bloody and malignant despot to embitter the hill, they met with a thousand impedi- existence. "Those Barbarians," he says, hurt by musketry from the town of Charles in this manner, to cultivating the earth, and Town, though Clinton and I did not per- taking care of their property, or that of their ceive it till Howe sent us word by a boat, relations or neighbours.." But to this chaand desired us to set fire to the town. No racter, in which he probably says all that sooper said than done. We threw in a he dared say of freedom, under the fierce parcel of shells, and the whole was instant- and suspicious tyranny of Rome, he adds. ly in flames. Our battery afterwards kept | " They have no fear of their fellow creaan incessant fire upon the height. It was tures, nor even of the gods; which is very seconded by a number of frigates and floating batteries, and one ship of the line.

scenes of war that can be conceived. If thing which they cannot procure for themwe looked to the right, Howe's corps as- | selves." cending the hill in the face of entrenchground, warmly engaged; to the left, tho great historian; and which, without any sea, our ships and floating batteries ca- some ignorance of human nature. If the hind us, the church steeples, and heights, long and desperate. in anxious suspense. The roar of cannon, abandoned territory, and made themselves mortars, and musketry; the crash of churches, ships upon the stocks, and whole

streets falling together in ruin, to fill the ear; the storm of the redoubt, with the objects above described, to fill the eye; and the reflection, that perhaps a defeat was a final loss to the British empire in America, to fill the mind, made the whole a picture and complication of horror and importance beyond any it ever came to my lot to be witness of. I much lament Tom's absence; it was a sight for a young soldier, that the longest service may never furnish again; and had he been with me, he would likewise have been out of danger; for except two cannon-balls that went a hundred yards over our heads, we were not in any part of the direction of the enemy's fire. A moment of the day was critical. Howe's left was staggered., Two battalions had been sent to reinforce them, but we perceived them on the beach, seeming in ombarrassment which way to march. Clinton, then next for business, took the part, without waiting for orders, to throw himself into a boat to head them. He arrived in time to be of service. The day ended with glory, and the success was most important, considering the ascendancy it gives regular troops. But the loss was uncommon in officers for the numbers engaged. Howe was untouched, but his aid-de-camp, Capt. Sherwin, killed. Jordain, a friend of Howe's, who came in gaiete de cœur to see the campaign, a shipmate of ours on hoard the Cerberus, and who acted as aid-de-camp, badly wounded. Pigot was unhurt, but behaved like a hero. You will see the list of the loss. Poor Col Abercromby, who commanded the Grenadiers, died yesterday of his wounds. Capt. Addison, our poor old friend, who arrived but the day before, and was to have dined with me on the day of the action, was also killed ; his son was upon the field at the time. Major Mitchell is slightly wounded. Young Chetwyand's wound is also slight. Lord Percy's regiment has suf-Boston is a peninsula, joined to the main | fered the most, and behaved the best; his land only by a narrow neck, which, in the Lordship was not in the action. Lord Raw-

From the Monthly Magazine.

POLAND, PAST AND PRESENT. POLAND, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was one of the largest kingdoms of Europe. It was divided into dour Asraud Districts .- 1. Great Poland, bordered by Lithuania, Silesia, and Pomerania .- 2. Little Poland, bordered by Great Poland. Silesia, Hungary, and Red Russia .- 3. Royal Prussia, lying to the north-east of Great Poland, and bordered by Pomerania, and Ducal Prussia, which formerly belonged to Poland .- 4. Red Russia, bordered on the east by the Dnieper, on the south by the Dueister and the Crapack Mountains, on the north by part of Lithuania, and on the west by Little Poland. In addition to those was the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, rather an allied principality than a portion of the Kingdom. The Duchy furnished one-third of the troops, composing the army of the crown, and one quarter of the money granted for the support of the monarch .-The Duchy of Courland also was under the

protection of Poland. The Poles, like all other nations, claim an extravagant antiquity : but the first accounts of the country are from Tacitus, who probably received them from the vague rumours of the Roman soldiery, or the exaggerated of the people. The crown was to be the history and attributes of the Greek Castor parratives of the Germans at Rome. He tells us that, however derived from the same general stock of the northren nations, their customs differed largely from those of the mony to the more regular habits, and even nalter our plan, and attack on that side. private and public life among the Germans. He was to advance from thence up and supporting their existence only by the extraordinary in human beings. They are not accustomed to make laws nor vows, be-And now ensued one of the greatest cause they are not accustomed to desire any

Such is the contradictory character conments, and in every disadvantageous jectured, rather than described, by the enemy pouring in fresh troops by thou- idle attempt of ours to vindicate the morals sands over the land; and in the arm of the of a nation of the third century, betrays nonading them. Straight before us a large Poles desired nothing from others, they could and noble town in one great blaze; the not be a nation of robbers. All the Gothic church steeples, being all of timber, were pations, too, had a singular reverence for great pyramids of fire above the rest : be- their gods, and their defence of them was

and our own camp, covered with specta- The great emigration of the Goths from tors of the rest of our army which was dis- the Baltic provinces to the south, left their engaged; the hills all around the country ancient possessions open to the bordering crowded with spectators of the enemy, all nations. The Poles took their share of the

* The 5th, with which Lord Rawdon, the

was afterwards the kingdom of Poland.

history is in the year 550, when they formed a government under Leck, brother of royal vice, ended in national ruin. Cracus, or Cresk, first Duke of Bohemia. who collected the tribes, and founded a cas- celebrated dynasty of Poland to the throne. | debts f which had produced the most crutle, or centre of the city. In this opera- The son of Popiel had died, execuated by el sufferings, for the pledge was a prisoner tion one of those omens occurred which pa- the nation for hereditary crimes. Poland and an exile, perhaps for life. Casimir inganism always looked on as the voice of was once more the prey of the Palatines. dignantly broke up the tissue of crime; fate; the workmen found an eagle's nest in The great holders of the Fiels crushed the framed a code giving the people equality the wood which they were clearing away people. All was misery, until all became of right with their lords, and while he made for the scite of the fortress. The nest was indignation. The people at length remem- the oppressive nobles his enemies, gained called, in Slavonic, gniazdo; from this the hered the freedom of their birth-right, and, from the nation the patriotic and immortal new city was named Gnesna; and the ea- inspired with the warlike spirit of their Sla- title of "King of the Farmers." gle was transferred to the hanner of Poland. vonic fathers, rose in arms, disavowed the It had been the custom of the lords to

same. Their first state is that of scattered ed the right of free election to the throne. without children. The king declared this families; their second, that of a tribe under The great nobles were awed and the elec- to be an abuse, and enacted that the proa military chieftain, elected by the suffra- tors assembled at the city of Kruswic. But perty should go to the nearest relative. A ges of the people. The chieftain becomes in their triumph they had been improvident deputation from the peasantry, who had a tyrant, or transmits his power to a feeble enough to meet, Without considering how come to lay their grievances before him, successor. The people then dethrone the they were to provide for the subsistence of were asked-" Who have assailed you? race, break up the tyranny, and come back so vast a multitude. They must now have were they men ?" "They were our landto the old system of free election.

verted, and provincial military chieftains of popular baste, and the evils which it Ashe was without sons he appointed his were substituted for it. Twelve governors, might produce, he had, with fortunate sa- nephew Lewis, King of Hungary, his sucentitled Palatines, or Waiworles (generals, from Woing war, Wodz a chief,) were created. But their violences disgusted the people ; and one of them Cracus, whose conduct was an exception, was raised to the throne by the elective voice of the nation. In some years after his death his family had found the only king worthy of Poland." ter from the fears of the bigot and tyrant were displaced by the Palatines, and a ci- The other candidates were forced to yield. John. Lewis was compelled, as the price vil war followed. The Hungarians took The great feudatories, more willing to see of his crown, to sign an instrument exempthis opportunity to ravage Poland, in A.D. an inferior placed above them than to see ting the Polish nation from all additional 751; but a peasant, Przemyslas, saved his a rival made their soveraign, joined in the taxes, and all pretences for royal subsidies; country. Collecting together the broken popular acclamation. The citizen Piast abolishing the old and ruinous custom of forces of Poland, he approached the Hun- was proclaimed king. He justified the choice living at free cost on the people in his jourgarian camp as if with the intention of of- by singular intelligence, virtue and humani- vies : and as an effectual barrier against fering battle. As soon as day broke, and ty; and when, in 861, he died, left his me- kingly ambition, the vice of those days of the Hungarians perceived, as they thought, mory adored by the people, and his throne ferocity and folly, pledging the king to retheir enemy defying them to the encounter, to his son, and to a dynasty which was not imburse out of his personal means, all the they rushed on them with contemptuous extinguished for five hundred years. rashness. But the Polish post retired, exhibiting what, to the astonished Hungarians, seemed a forest suddenly plucked up The King had married a Christian Prin- was solemnly declared to be a fundamenand moving away. Yet the view of Polish | cess, Dambrowcka, the daughter of Boles- tal law of the realm. No act had ever flight overcame the terror at the spectacle. las, Duke of Bohumia; the condition de- made nearer approaches to laying the fouu-The Hungarians rushed on until they found manded by his queen was, that he should dations of a rational liberty; yet none was themselves inevitably intangled in a real renounce paganism. The condition may ever more calamitous. It wanted but a deforest. The Polish leader now charged, totally routed the enemy, and left not a man whose sense and manliness, if they knew lower orders capable of applying and preto tell the tale. But their camp still stood, but little of Christianity, must under thing sometingin. The mobility were still the Here too his ingenuity was exerted. He scorned the gross vices and flagrant absur- only NATION. They seized all the benefits dexterously clothed his men in the dresses dities of the national superstition. He sub- of the law, established an oligarchy, made of the dead; divided his troops into small mitted to all the restrictions of the new the king a pupper, the people doubly slaves, hodies. and sent them towards various ave- faith with the zeal of a determined convert; the crown totally elective, and the nation nues of the camp, as if they were Hungari- dismissed the seven partners which pagan poor and barbarous, without the virtues of ans retweed from battle. The stratagem succeeded; the Poles were suffered freely an order through his realm for the demoti- barism. to enter the Hungarian camp; once with- tion of all the idols, and, to the wonder of in the rempart they drew their sabres-fell his people, submitting the royal person inon their unprepared enemy, and slaughter- to the hands of a Roman monk, was bap- dom; entered into a new conciliation, for ed the whole remaining multitude, with the tized. exception of a few fugitives, who escaped on the first onset, and who served the Polish | dification of the same worship of the ele- again driven to Hungary, where he attemptfame and terror of the national arms thro' the fates of man, which was to be found in the kingdom; and after giving Silesia to all the countries on the Baltic. The con- every region of the north; and which, with the Marquis of Brandenburgh, the fatal queror could now have no competitor at additional and poetic elegance, was the a- foundation of the subsequent claim of

adopted, which displays the Tartar origin | ble brothers, their Lel and Pollel, had the lish history. prize of a trial of speed on horseback. The and Pollux. Driewanna was scarcely more trial was open to the whole body of the different from the Greek Diana in attributes youth. On the day appointed a multitude | than in name. They had a goddess of the of gallant horsemen appeared; but soon earth and its produce, Marzanna, their Ceres; after starting, many of their horses fell lame, and their deity of terrors, Niam, the Pluto, to the astonishment of the spectators more whose oracle at Guesna was the awe and were lamed every moment. Two, alone, inspiration of the north. They had one at length contended for the prize; the whole deity more which escaped Greek invention, multitude of riders had fallen behind, with unless it were represented by the "fatal sistheir chargers broken down ; "Witchcraft," | ters three," Ziwic, the " mighty and veneand "the wrath of the gods," were exclaim- rable," the "disposer of the lives of man." ed in a thousand furious or terrified voices. In 1370, by the death of Casimir, the conqueror, Lefzek, reached the goal.

choose the traitor for your king."

at their defeat and the injury to their horses people. rushed on him with drawn sabres, and he Lefzko the Second.

In the reign of his successor, Lefzko the human wrong and its obvious remedy. late Marquis of Hastinge, served during the ac- holds in their lands, and voices in the elec- lat the usurpation, abeliands, and therefore towns were notice. He would now say, that what that

masters of the north-east portion of what | tion to the throne; but debt, usurpation, and declared every farmer at liberty, if inand fraud, rapidly converted them into ty- jured by the proprietor of the soil, to sell The first mention of this people in modern rannies, and the prople into slaves. The his property and go where he pleased. A istory is in the year 550, when they form- institution of Fiefs, thus commencing in formidable part of the abuse was the right

dred years; but the dynasty was then sub- inhabitant of the city. Knowing the rashness no sticks nor stones ?" gacity, collected large magazines of provi- cessor. The deputation of the nobles sent sions beforehand. On the first cry of fa- to couvey this intelligence, exhibited that mine, he threw them open to his country- free spirit of the north, which about a cenmen. In their gratitude for a relief so un- tury before, on a day never to be forgotten expected, and their admiration for his fore- by Englishmen, the famous 19th of June, sight, the multitude shouted out that "they 1215, had boldly extorted the great Char-

But the two candidates still held on fierce- crown of Poland finally passed away from y, and it was not till after a long display of the Piast dynasty. They had already worn the most desperate horsemanship that the it for a longer period than any dynasty of When he galloped back to lay his claim those singular mixtures of truth and error, towns, distinct from that of the counties. before the chieftains, and was on the point strong passions, and great uncultured powtor had sowed the sand with iron spikes and who was a woman of striking attainments covered his horse's hoofs that he alone as well as of distinguished personal attracmight escape them. I saw the artifice, and tions, obtained an unequalled ascendancy shod mine that I might detect him. Now, over the king; he suffered her to educate his two daughters by her, as Jewesses, and Lefzek vainly attempted to defend him- gradually gave way to all her demands for self. His crowd of rivals, doubly indignant protection and privilege to her unfortunate

But he had the higher merit of being was cut to pieces on the spot. Wild ad- the legislator of Poland, or rather the promiration succeeded wild justice; they rais- tector of those feelings by which nature ed his detector on their shoulders, and in- tells every human being that he is entitled stantly proclaimed him king by the title of to freedom. The abuse and the reform are

claimed by the proprietors of giving their A new revolution now raised the most tenants as pledges to each other for their

The history of all the Gothic tribes is the dictation of the feudal lords, and demand- seize the property of a tenant who died dispersed, or fought for their food, but for lords," was the answer. "Then," said The descendents of Leck reigned a hun- the wisdom of one man, Plast, an opulent Casimir, "if you were men too, had you

> public losses produced by hostilities with In the reign of his descendent, Miecis- his neighbours. The act was signed by law, Poland was converted to Christianity. Lewis for himself and his successors, and have been an easy one to the monarch, gree of property and civilization in the licence had given to the royal coach, sent poverty, or the redeeming boldness of bar-

Lewis ascended the throne; broke his promises; was forced to fly from the kingwhich he paid by new concessions, confirm-The former religion of Poland was a mo- ing the power of the noble oligarchy; was cause most effectually by spreading the ments, or the powers presumed to command cd to take his revenge, by dismembering home, and he was soon after chosen Duke dopted religion of Greece and Rome. They Prossia, gave some of the Polish frontier had their sovereign of the skies, the lord of provinces bordering on Hungary, to the On his death the Palatines, those cease- the thunder, by the name of Jassem. Linda Empress Queen, the foundation of another loss disturbers were again in arms, each was their ruler of war. To this Jupiter subsequent claim. This guilty transaction struggling for the crown. To prevent the and Mars, they added a Venus, named, less was the ground of one of those acts of wild usual effusion of blood, an expedient was harmoniously, Dzidzielia. Two insepara- justice which are so conspicuous in the Po-[To be continued.]

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

PRINCE EDWARD DIVISION—Concluded not excepted, would be likely to defend the voice of the people. rights and promote the interests of the peo-

probable-it was unreasonable.

Mr. Howard was opposed to allowing length struggled through the Legislative of being chosen, he was startled by a voice ers, which are found among the heroes of towns to send representatives separately Council—the legal advisers of the Crown proclaiming that he had won the prize by semi-barbarian life. The chief part of his from the counties. He thought it unjust had stated, in that House, their opinions reachery. Lefzek turned pale, but haugh- reign was passed in war, in which he was to the counties, and dangerous to our liber- that it was not a description of bill which illy denying the charge, demanded to be generally successful, defeating the Teuto- ties. He would not speak of the countt the thirty first of the late King required the confronted with the accuser. The accu- nic knights, who invaded him from Prus- towns generally in the Province-he would Governor of the Province to reserve for the extremely soldier-like; in my opinion it where there was no Nero or Domitian, no ser was his rival in the race, who demand- sia, the Russians, and the wild tribes who advert to one example within his own pered that the horses of both should be brought were perpetually making irroptions into sonal knowledge. The town of Brockville -Yet notwithstanding the measure had into the circle. Lifting up the hoof of Lef- the states of their more civilized neighbors. contained about 60 electors, the county (of been loudly and unanimously called for by zek's horse, he shewed that it was complet- Casimir was memorable for having been Leeds) contained 1200; yet these 60 voters the people of the Province for many years, exposed. They were also exceedingly idea of hope or fear; and they prefer living ly covered with iron. "Thus," said he, the first to give the Jews those privileges in the town were placed upon a par in the notwithstanding there was no legal necesdid the traitor's horse escape the treach- which make Poland their chief refuge to scale of representation, with 600 voters in sity for withholding the Royal assent to it, cry." Then lifting up the hoof of his own this day. After the loss of his first wife, the county, for the town sent one member, the Lieutenant Governor had, of his own horse, and shewing it was also covered Ann of Lithuania, he had married the and the county only two. There was no pleasure, refused to give his assent to it, with iron, "Thus," said he, " was I ena- daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse. But equality in it, and if this system was perse- and on this very account the people of this bled to follow him." While the assembled like humbler men he had found the yoke vered in, the members elected by compara- Province had been deprived of that importwarriors were gazing on the discovery, the matrimonial too heavy for his philosophy. tively a small village, would soon be near- ant measure for two years past, and he Pole grasped a handful of the sand, and His queen was a shrew, and in the license ly equal to those elected by the great body feared would be deprived of it years to shewing that it was full of nails exclaimed, of the age he took the beautiful Esther, a of the people,—the elective franchise would come. Would such a resistance of the voice Thus were your horses lamed. The trai- Jewess, to supply her place. The Jewess, in effect be annihilated, and our glorious of the nation be attempted in England? By pled under foot.

had been mentioned; but he (Mr. H.) whenever it choosed to do so, resist their thought there was no analogy between wishes and interests. Nordid he (Mr. B.) them, and the little towns and villages in make these remarks in the language of comthis Province. He should therefore sup- plaint. or sensure-but it was inherent in port the original clause of the bill.

Mr. Roblin wished Prince Edward to be Mr. J. Willson dwelt at great length upplaced upon the same footing with other on popular clamour, factious ambition, &c. districts. If other districts had a county |-adverted to the late House in language town, with the privilege of sending a mem- of strong condemnation-said that house ber to Parliament, he thought Prince Ed- had passed a road bill, naming Commissionward ought to have the same privilege .- ers that were dead, appropriating money less a part of the history of Poland than of Hedid not wish it made an exception .- The where it was not wanted, and withholding people of Prince Edward in their anxiety | it from places that needed it &c .-- even when Third, the casual evils of an unscitled go- For a long course of years the lords of to be erected into a separate district, had they were told of it at the time. vernment were made perpetual by the most the Fiefs had pronounced the people born not thought of a county town-but he dare Mr. Perry said the honorable member (atal of all institutions. The king had a on their estates to be slaves, incapable of say they would wish to be separated with from Wentworth (Mr Willson) had been number of illegitimate sons, for whom he following their own will, or removing from the same privileges of other districts. He in the habit almost every time he spoke of

ly but manor rights; the people had free- plaints of his subjects, and justly indignant representation was founded in property and his abuse was too contemptible to deserve

as much entitled to representation as coun ties. Mr. W. accused the learned membe from Lenox and Addington (Mr. Bidwell) of inconsistency, for formerly opposing the bill, and reluctantly supporting it now.

The Att'y Genl. made some remarks in reply to Mr. Beardsley. He observed that the interests of the Government were not distinct from those of the people,-that a friend to the one was a friend to the otherthat the Government and the people were

mutually depending upon each other. The Sol. General offered some farther observation on the representation of towns, and appealed to the hon, and learned member from Lenox and Addington, (Mr. Bidwell) who resided in Kingston, for the correctness of his remarks in reference to that

Mr. Bidwell said, from the course the discussion had taken, it had been his intention not to take any part in it, nor should he say any thing now, had he not been personally appealed to by the honble, and learned Sol.

What the hon, and learned Sol. General had said in regard to his (the Sol. G's.) being supported at his election by persons who differed from him in politics, was perfectly correct. It was understood that the two candidates for the town of Kingston entertained similar political sentiments .-The only circumstance by which the people were governed in their choice, was personal respect, private friendship, &c. This resulted decidedly in favor of the hon. and learned Sol. General. But the very fact of the people being reduced to the alternative of voting for one of two persons whose politics differed from theirs, arising from the present system of Town representation, proved most clearly in his (Mr. Bidwell's) opinion, that the system is a bad one, and ought not to be extended any far-

Indeed it was a fact too obvious to be denied or doubted, that from the compactness of our own population-the depending circumstances of a large portion of the inl abitants, the large number of executive officers who are settled in all our towns, the influence with which they are invested by their situations and means, that the elective franchise cannot be exercised with as much freedom and independence in towns as it is

The honourable member from Wentworth (Mr. Willson) had said that property was the presentation and administration clastices fromchise was founded-but would not this argument make against town representation? For in counties none but freeholders have a right to vote, but in towns even tenants who pay but a small rent can vote, as well as the most wealthy proprietors.

He had accused him (Mr. B.) with inconsistency. In this that honourable gentleman was mistaken, for he (Mr. B.) had supported the measure ever since it had been introduced into Parliament.

The hon. and learned Atty. Genl. had said the interests of the Executive Government and those of the people were the same and they were mutually depending upon each other. That they had some interests which were common to both, readily admitted- but this must be understood, with many limitations. Upon the acknowledged diversity of interests between the government and the people originated the system of popular representation. If the interests of the executive Government and those of the people were the same, what need of Representatives to protect the rights liberties, and interests of the people against the encroachments of the Executive?

That the Government and the people were mutually dependent, he admitted in regard to independent Governments. But it was not true in respect to Colonial Governments; for Colonial Governments could Mr. B. remarked that the interests of the exist and had existed independant and in executive and those of the people were se- defiance of the people-and had resisted and parate and distinct, and no man, himself carried measures in direct opposition to the

He would adduce one example, namely, ple, who was depending upon the execu- the Marriage Bill. No measure had been tive for his support. The thing was im- | more loudly and more unanimously demanded by the people of this Province, than the Mr. B. spoke at large on the impolicy | marriage bill. This was notorious to all .-Europe, 500 years, Casimir was one of and injustice of granting representation to It had passed this branch of the Legislature every session for many years-it had at Executive of a Colonial Government was The great towns and cities of England not depending upon the people, but could the very system of Colonial Government.

provided by giving them Fiels, held of Po- the Fiel without the permission of their should therefore vote for the amendment. attacking and abusing, in a very lofty tone piel, his heir. Those Fiels were original- masters. Casimir, roused by the com- Mr. John Willson said that the right of the late house of Assembly-but in general

. June, 1775,