



NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

VOL. 12.

SATURDAY, MARCH, 12 1831.

NO. 37.

HERE'S A HEALTH, BONNIE SCOTLAND, TO THEE.

A Ballad, Sung by Madame Vestris, Miss Stephens, Miss Love, Miss Faton, and Mr. Braham.

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

Here's a health to the land where bold Wallace unfurled His bright banner of conquest and fame—

Here's success to the shamrock, the thistle, the rose, May they ever in harmony twine!

MISCELLANY.

From the United Service Journal. BUNKER'S HILL.

(Extracted from a private letter written by Gen. Burgoyne.

Boston is a peninsula, joined to the main land only by a narrow neck, which, in the first of the troubles Gage fortified: aras of the sea and harbour surround the rest.

It was absolutely necessary we should make ourselves masters of these heights, and we proposed to begin with Dorchester;

Howe was to land from transports on one point, Clinton on the centre, and I was to cannonade from the causeway on the neck;

Howe, as second in command, was detached with about two thousand men, and landed on the outward side of the peninsula,

Howe's disposition was extremely soldier-like; in my opinion it was perfect. As his first line advanced up the hill, they met with a thousand impediments from strong fences, and were much exposed.

And now ensued one of the greatest scenes of war that can be conceived. If we looked to the right, Howe's corps ascending the hill in the face of entrenchments, and in every disadvantageous ground, warmly engaged;

The great emigration of the Goths from the Baltic provinces to the south, left their ancient possessions open to the bordering nations.

streets falling together in ruin, to fill the ear; the storm of the redoubt, with the objects above described, to fill the eye;

Two battalions had been sent to reinforce them, but we perceived them on the beach, seeming in embarrassment 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.

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 four Grand Duchies.—1. Great Poland, bordered by Lithuania, Silesia, and Pomerania.

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.

To their deference for women, their obedience to a chief, their personal rights, and their heroic faith in battle, he describes the Poles as living almost in a state of nature, and supporting their existence only by the chase and by plunder.

When he galloped back to lay his claim before the chieftains, and was on the point of being chosen, he was startled by a voice proclaiming that he had won the prize by treachery.

Such is the contradictory character conjectured, rather than described, by the great historian; and which, without any idle attempt of ours to vindicate the morals of a nation of the third century, betrays some ignorance of human nature.

The great emigration of the Goths from the Baltic provinces to the south, left their ancient possessions open to the bordering nations. The Poles took their share of the abandoned territory, and made themselves

masters of the north-east portion of what was afterwards the kingdom of Poland.

The first mention of this people in modern history is in the year 550, when they formed a government under Leck, brother of Cracus, or Crask, first Duke of Bohemia, who collected the tribes, and founded a castle, or centre of the city.

The history of all the Gothic tribes is the same. Their first state is that of scattered families; their second, that of a tribe under a military chieftain, elected by the suffrages of the people.

The descendants of Leck reigned a hundred years; but the dynasty was then subverted, and provincial military chieftains were substituted for it. Twelve governors, entitled Palatines, or Waiwoies (generals, from Woina war, Wodz a chief), were created.

On his death the Palatines, those ceaseless disturbers were again in arms, each struggling for the crown. To prevent the usual effusion of blood, an expedient was adopted, which displays the Tartar origin of the people.

When he galloped back to lay his claim before the chieftains, and was on the point of being chosen, he was startled by a voice proclaiming that he had won the prize by treachery.

Such is the contradictory character conjectured, rather than described, by the great historian; and which, without any idle attempt of ours to vindicate the morals of a nation of the third century, betrays some ignorance of human nature.

The great emigration of the Goths from the Baltic provinces to the south, left their ancient possessions open to the bordering nations. The Poles took their share of the abandoned territory, and made themselves

masters of the north-east portion of what was afterwards the kingdom of Poland.

The great emigration of the Goths from the Baltic provinces to the south, left their ancient possessions open to the bordering nations. The Poles took their share of the abandoned territory, and made themselves

tion to the throne; but debt, usurpation, and fraud, rapidly converted them into tyrannies, and the people into slaves.

A new revolution now raised the most celebrated dynasty of Poland to the throne. The son of Popiel had died, execrated by the nation for hereditary crimes.

The great holders of the Fiefs crushed the people. All was misery, until all became indignation. The people at length remembered the freedom of their birth-right, and, inspired with the warlike spirit of their Slavonic fathers, rose in arms, disavowed the dictation of the feudal lords, and demanded the right of free election to the throne.

The great nobles were awed and the electors assembled at the city of Kraswic. But in their triumph they had been imprudent enough to meet, without considering how they were to provide for the subsistence of so vast a multitude.

The former religion of Poland was a modification of the same worship of the elements, or the powers presumed to command the fates of man, which was to be found in every region of the north; and which, with additional and poetic elegance, was the adopted religion of Greece and Rome.

On his death the Palatines, those ceaseless disturbers were again in arms, each struggling for the crown. To prevent the usual effusion of blood, an expedient was adopted, which displays the Tartar origin of the people.

When he galloped back to lay his claim before the chieftains, and was on the point of being chosen, he was startled by a voice proclaiming that he had won the prize by treachery.

Such is the contradictory character conjectured, rather than described, by the great historian; and which, without any idle attempt of ours to vindicate the morals of a nation of the third century, betrays some ignorance of human nature.

The great emigration of the Goths from the Baltic provinces to the south, left their ancient possessions open to the bordering nations. The Poles took their share of the abandoned territory, and made themselves

masters of the north-east portion of what was afterwards the kingdom of Poland.

and declared every farmer at liberty, if injured by the proprietor of the soil, to sell his property and go where he pleased.

A formidable part of the abuse was the right claimed by the proprietors of giving their tenants as pledges to each other for their debts; which had produced the most cruel sufferings, for the pledge was a prisoner and an exile, perhaps for life.

It had been the custom of the lords to seize the property of a tenant who died without children. The king declared this to be an abuse, and enacted that the property should go to the nearest relative.

The great nobles were awed and the electors assembled at the city of Kraswic. But in their triumph they had been imprudent enough to meet, without considering how they were to provide for the subsistence of so vast a multitude.

The former religion of Poland was a modification of the same worship of the elements, or the powers presumed to command the fates of man, which was to be found in every region of the north; and which, with additional and poetic elegance, was the adopted religion of Greece and Rome.

On his death the Palatines, those ceaseless disturbers were again in arms, each struggling for the crown. To prevent the usual effusion of blood, an expedient was adopted, which displays the Tartar origin of the people.

When he galloped back to lay his claim before the chieftains, and was on the point of being chosen, he was startled by a voice proclaiming that he had won the prize by treachery.

Such is the contradictory character conjectured, rather than described, by the great historian; and which, without any idle attempt of ours to vindicate the morals of a nation of the third century, betrays some ignorance of human nature.

The great emigration of the Goths from the Baltic provinces to the south, left their ancient possessions open to the bordering nations. The Poles took their share of the abandoned territory, and made themselves

masters of the north-east portion of what was afterwards the kingdom of Poland.

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

The Atty 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 other,—that 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 town.

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. General.

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.

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 inhabitants, 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 in counties.

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.

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 exist and had existed independent and in defiance of the people,—and had resisted and carried measures in direct opposition to the voice of the people.

He would adduce one example, namely, the Marriage Bill. No measure had been more loudly and more unanimously demanded by the people of this Province, than the marriage bill. This was notorious to all.—It had passed this branch of the Legislature every session for many years—it had at length struggled through the Legislative Council—the legal advisers of the Crown had stated, in that House, their opinions that it was not a description of bill which the thirty first of the late King required the Governor of the Province to reserve for the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Roblin wished Prince Edward to be placed upon the same footing with other districts. If other districts had a county town, with the privilege of sending a member to Parliament, he thought Prince Edward ought to have the same privilege.—He did not wish it made an exception.—The people of Prince Edward in their anxiety to be erected into a separate district, had not thought of a county town—but he dare say they would wish to be separated with the same privileges of other districts. He should therefore vote for the amendment.

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

PRINCE EDWARD DIVISION.—Concluded.

Mr. B. remarked that the interests of the executive and those of the people were separate and distinct, and no man, himself not excepted, would be likely to defend the rights and promote the interests of the people, who was depending upon the executive for his support.

Mr. B. spoke at large on the impolicy and injustice of granting representation to towns, distinct from that of the counties.

Mr. Howard was opposed to allowing towns to send representatives separately from the counties. He thought it unjust to the counties, and dangerous to our liberties. He would not speak of the county towns generally in the Province—he would advert to one example within his own personal knowledge. The town of Brockville contained about 60 electors, the county (of Leeds) contained 1200; yet these 60 voters in the town were placed upon a par in the scale of representation, with 600 voters in the county, for the town sent one member, and the county only two. There was no equality in it, and if this system was persevered in, the members elected by comparatively a small village, would soon be nearly equal to those elected by the great body of the people,—the elective franchise would in effect be annihilated, and our glorious constitution would be prostrated and trampled under foot.

The great towns and cities of England had been mentioned; but he (Mr. H.) thought there was no analogy between them, and the little towns and villages in this Province. He should therefore support the original clause of the bill.

Mr. Roblin wished Prince Edward to be placed upon the same footing with other districts. If other districts had a county town, with the privilege of sending a member to Parliament, he thought Prince Edward ought to have the same privilege.—He did not wish it made an exception.—The people of Prince Edward in their anxiety to be erected into a separate district, had not thought of a county town—but he dare say they would wish to be separated with the same privileges of other districts. He should therefore vote for the amendment.

Mr. John Willson said that the right of representation was founded in property and not in numbers, and therefore towns were