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NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTRIQUE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1837.

ENGLAND.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

From the London Courier of Oct. 20. At about a quarter past two this afternoon, his Majesty arrived at the House of Lords, and shortly afterwards made from the Throne the following Speech. The only important part of this document just now is the conclusion, which pledges the Crown to a speedy effort to obtain for the people the rights which a mere faction would withhold.

cal Union have published the following address:—

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. Second Address of the Council of the Birmingham Political Union to all their fellow-countrymen in the United Kingdom. Friends, countrymen and brothers! Our gracious King, firm and inflexible in the defence of his people, has again come forward in the moment of their extreme need. Regardless of the clamours of an infuriated faction, hovelling around the steps of his throne, he has again, in person, nobly put forth his royal prerogative in our defence, and sent the House of Lords back in the midst of the people, to receive a lesson of the duties which they owe to their country, and of the extreme dangers which must arise, if they should rashly persist in placing themselves in opposition to the irresistible will of the nation!

was dispersed again by about 200 of the police, and more of them taken prisoners. About dusk the mansion of Lord Dudley and Ward was attacked, but the mob was again dispersed by the police, and by ten o'clock all was tranquil. The Bishop of Carlisle, having voted by proxy on the Reform Bill, was burnt in effigy, on the evening of the 16th October. A very large failure took place at Lloyd's on the 16th of Oct., which formed the current topic of the day. On the investigation of the affairs of the house, it was discovered that they would pay 20s., and need not have stopped. The Cholera Morbus has broken out at Hamburgh, and excited a good deal of alarm throughout England, where it was feared it would make its appearance in the course of a few weeks. At Armagh, in Ireland, the Orangists undertook to light bonfires, and rejoice at the rejection of the Reform Bill.—The Reformers turned out in opposition; a row ensued, and one of the latter was killed and two wounded. The coroner's inquest returned "a wilful murder," and seven or eight of the ringleaders on both sides, are in custody. The Maidstone Yeomanry Cavalry have disbanded themselves, in consequence of the loss of the Reform Bill.—They presented an address to their Commander, Viscount Masham, from which we extract the following:— "We enrolled ourselves under your lordship's command, to evince our loyalty towards our patriotic King—our confidence in his popular Ministers—and our attachment to the great and vital measure of reform proposed by them. Had this been passed, we would have stood by your lordship's side in all times of danger, for the protection of property and person; but the bill being thrown out of the House of Peers, we cannot, notwithstanding our respect and gratitude towards your noble House, for its support of the measure—consistently with our duty to ourselves and our country, consent to serve under a Colonel who opposed a measure in the House of Commons, and a Lord Lieutenant who is in the majority in the House of Lords—for, if tumults arise, which we sorrowfully anticipate, as the consequence of refusing reform to the people, we should be belying our political creed, should we be called out to fight against men whose cause we profess to espouse."

ately been resorted to; but he was bound to state that every violation of the public peace, in order to display zeal for the accomplishment of the measure, however it might be intended, was certainly against Parliamentary Reform. The people naturally were anxious but they ought not to allow any thing like despair to take possession of their minds, or indulge any distrust in his Majesty's Councils. Such conduct, above all others, they must avoid, if they wish the bill to succeed. The bill will pass, or one equally efficient, if such advice be taken, but it will not pass if the friends of Reform do not also show themselves the friends of order. (Hear.) I have deemed it my duty, for the sake of the peace of the country, to give this friendly advice, most sincerely hoping that it may have the desired effect, and that it will be received in the spirit in which it is given. Lord WHARLFF.—I am glad to hear from the Noble and Learned Lord the admonition to refrain from the violation of property. When the question came before the House, I thought it my duty to oppose reform in the way in which it was introduced. How I may act when the measure comes again before the House, will depend upon circumstances; but I will repeat what I stated previously to the dissolution, that there could be no doubt the time had now arrived when there must be a reform in the Commons House of Parliament. To what degree I am not prepared to say, nor what mode of reform may be safely adopted, but when the question comes again before your Lordships, I shall exert the best of my ability to do justice to its merits. (Hear.) FRANCE. The bill on the French Peerage passed the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th, by a vote of 386 to 40. It was amended in some particulars. Its principal features, as adopted by the House, are,—that the Peerage is not hereditary; that the number of Peers is unlimited; that they are named by the King without any restriction as to persons or classes; that the dignity is conferred for life; and that, in future, no salary or pension can be attached to the dignity of the Peerage. The proposition of the original project, and of which, on the last day, the adoption was urged by M. Casimir Perrier, that "the present article may be modified hereafter; nevertheless, no proposition to that effect shall be submitted to the examination of a legislature, unless it shall have been referred to it by the preceding legislature;" was rejected by a great majority, not more than 20 members of the centre rising for it. During the discussion, an amendment was proposed, authorizing the enrolling among the Peers any of the high dignitaries of the Catholic Church, and the heads of the Protestant Consistories. It was received with universal disaffection; and, by way of ridicule, it was proposed to add to the list Jewish Rabbis, and the head of the St. Simonians. The amendment was rejected without a ballot,—a result to the unanimity of which, the votes of the Lords Spiritual of England on the Reform Bill doubtless contributed something. THE CANADAS. House of Commons—Oct. 14. Mr. HOME presented a petition from the inhabitants of Upper Canada, which had the following prayer:—"May it please your Honourable House to take the subject of promoting religion and education in Upper Canada into your most serious consideration—to take such steps as may be within the constitutional power of your Honourable House—to leave the Ministers of all denominations of Christians to be supported by the people among whom they labour, and by the voluntary contribution of benevolent societies in Canada and Great Britain—to do away with all political distinction on account of religious faith—to remove all ministers of religion from seats and places of political power in the provincial government—to grant to the clergy of all denominations of Christians the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges in every thing that appertains to them as subjects of his Majesty's Government, and as Ministers of the Gospel, particularly the right of solemnizing matrimony, of which many of them have long been deprived, contrary to the repeated and unanimous votes of the House of Assembly—to modify the Charter of King's College established at York, in Upper Canada, so as to exclude all sectarian tests and preferences—and to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of lands, heretofore set apart for the support of a Protestant Clergy, to the purposes of general education and various internal improvements." This petition was signed by 10,000 and upwards of inhabitants of the province. The Hon. Member strongly supported its prayer. He strongly impressed on the Chancellor of the Exchequer the necessity of considering the prayer of this petition, for the time was not far distant when he would be obliged to resort to every shift to raise the wind. [Hear.] The prayers respecting the religious community sought, deserved the most serious attention; as did that touching the clergy reserves, which consisted of many millions of acres. They might be, as they ought to be, applied to the promotion of education. The best possible results must ensue from such a just application of this property. Mr. WILKS said, as the friend of religious liberty, a cause in which he had been engaged for many years, he with great pleasure seconded the prayer of the petition. The clergy reserves amounted to 2,500,000 acres; and the income was, or might be, £350,000 a year; then what vast resources were there, if there were only duly applied, [Hear.] He hoped the state of Canada would have the attention of Government; and that it would not allow those reserves to lie uncultivated, or not to permit them to be controlled by the Clergy? SIR. GEORGE MURRAY agreed in the sentiment of the Hon. Member for Middle-

sex, that nothing could be more unfortunate for a country than for its inhabitants to be placed in an unequal position on account of their difference in religious opinions. He denied that it had been the policy of the late Government to make one sect dominant in the Canadas, or to restrict to them the provisions which were made by the Mother Country for the support of religion. He thought, on the contrary, that some provision ought to be made by the Government for all sects there. He agreed, also, that the charter of King's College ought to be so altered as not to exclude from its Council all who were not of the Established Church. He thought the Allotment Act of 1791, of the Clergy lands in Canada, ought to be altogether repealed, and that all religious sects should be suffered to share in the benefits to be derived from those lands, for an opposite course produced a jealousy in them towards the Established Church, injurious to it and to the colonies. Mr. ROBINSON urged the necessity of immediate attention to the prayer of this petition. The line of emigration made the subject more important, because it made the distance between the dominant church party and the inhabitants daily greater and greater; and this distinction was the more important and striking, as these colonies were in the immediate vicinity of states where religious distinctions were not observed. Petition ordered to be printed. To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle. ARISTOCRACY. MR. CHRONICLE.—I sometimes take a ramble in the land of Jonathan by way of recreation or business, when I always make it a point to store up in my memory such observations as are suggested to my mind by what I see and hear. I have moreover made a number of acquaintances with various persons, some of whom I highly esteem. There is one in particular at whose house I have been in the habit of stopping for a few days every time I have paid a visit to his part of the country. He is wealthy, and his wealth he has made by industry and good management, he being the owner of a considerable iron manufactory—steam engines, and heavy work of various kinds. He is very hospitable in his house—of a shrewd witty turn, has a fund of observation upon men and things as he has found them in the way of his business, and withal is something of a politician. The last visit I paid him I was a little surprised to hear him accosted by the appellation of Judge; and the next day, it being Court time, riding with him to the Court House, a very good looking, in the adjoining county town, I saw my friend take his seat on the Bench, with half a regiment of lawyers paraded before him; and observed that he felt as a man of consequence naturally would feel, though by the side of a superior Judge. My friend has about him a little village of mechanics, among whom he is as an aristocrat surrounded by his dependents. He is fond of remark, and he frequently during my last visit, which was near a week, made observations to me upon the dispositions and habits of his work people, which convinced me that he looked at men with an eye of some discrimination, and made it a point to study human nature. He one day said to me, "Sir, not one man in five that I have ever had much to do with is any more fit to take care of himself in the world than a boy of ten years old. The greater number of these men whom you see about me, before I got them in my employment, had failed two or three times in their trade, merely for the want of a little common sense and economy. Now you see how well their houses appear, each with a snug little garden by it. Their children are decently clothed, and they are able to send them to a common school which I have got into operation purely for their benefit." And pray why, said I, do these men manage better in your employment than they did in their own? "I manage for them," my friend replied. "I keep them at work, and I prevent them from fooling away their wages—there's the great secret. Now go among the farmers in this neighbourhood, and you will not find one in half a dozen who cultivate his farm and manages his concerns half as well as might be done. There is such a one, naming him, and pointing to his farm which lay in sight, who, in my remembrance, began with his hands a small tenant on a neglected farm. He put it in order, and soon began to live on it. Now its former owner is his tenant; and he also owns nearly half the farms in his neighbourhood, and his tenants every one of them live better than one half of their neighbours who own farms. The reason is, he keeps them at work, and prevents them as much as he can from squandering their earnings. He understands their business better than they do, and he directs their labor so as to turn it to the best advantage, the same as I do with my blacksmiths." My friend is a staunch republican, and had on several occasions made himself merry at my expense in burlesquing aristocracy and monarchy. He talked of the voice of the people, and liberty and equality, and universal suffrage as things most glorious in themselves, and the causes of national prosperity. We can change our public men when ever we please, said he, but you Britons, if your public men get into office you never can get them out till they die. And your great lords, they live on the people by entailment from generation to generation." On the day that I left him, I made up my accounts for him. I had said but little on the defensive when he had been running me on our British peculiarities and exalting his own so much above them. I had drawn from him as much as I wanted, and finding him in a pleasant humour on a drive of ten or twelve miles in a

chair, I took the opportunity of paying up all arrears. Well, my friend, said I you have had a good deal of amusement at my expense; but trust me, you have yourself afforded me the means of paying you back with compound interest. Have you the courage to bear contradiction? Certainly, he replied, if it is done in good nature; and I confess that the patience with which you have borne my onsets will disarm me, even should you be somewhat severe. Very well said I, and went on.—First, let us consider the practical part of your doctrine of native liberty, equality, and the rights of man. You say that all men are equal. But in what sense? Have all men equal capacities for getting and securing property and for taking care of themselves? You assure me the contrary, and for the proof of it point to your numerous dependents, who are kept in order by your superior sagacity, and who live upon what you are pleased to allow them out of the product of their own labor. Recollect also the farmer whose history you gave me. Now do you call yourself the equal of those beings over whom you exercise such arbitrary control? You cannot think so; and your own consciousness must contradict your political orthodoxy. You are as staunch an aristocrat as I ever met with, and as firm a maintainer of inequality both in men and in their personal rights. You boast, and truly of a decided superiority over your dependents, both in the powers of the mind, and the actual possession and enjoyment of many advantages resulting from a prudent exercise of those powers. If I ask, who ought by natural right and justice to enjoy the wealth produced by the labor of an individual, would not your creed of equal rights tell me that the labourer should? But again, do the men you employ in making steam engines derive as much benefit from their labor as you do? No truly; for they barely live comfortable, while you build yourself fine houses and buy farms, and extend your business with the very cash earned, not by your labor, but by that of other men. Now what is grosser injustice and oppression than this? where is our British political system to be found, that should sanction individual despotism "in a free country"? You are a complete monopolist: you are wiser than these your fellow creatures, and the surplus of your wisdom you convert into a sponge with which you absorb at least one half of the nett proceeds of their industry. Here my friend interrupted me by saying, do not push your remarks to extremities—you forget that I furnish these men with the means of working at all—I buy the stock they work up, and furnish tools and machinery of a costly description which they never could command. I had not forgot ten these circumstances, said I, but I wished you to recollect it that by it I might take occasion of proving to you the absurdity of some of your republican notions of equality. It is true that you furnish these people with the means of making their own labor a means of their own support. But yet I do not think that natural justice, abstractly considered as a naked and isolated position, would warrant you in reaping so disproportionate a profit from their labor. Why should the sweat of their brows enable you to build houses, and buy farms, and extend your business so much, while they who actually produce this wealth for you must be content to live in your houses, and cultivate a quarter of an acre each of your ground, without the privilege of laying up any thing worth naming for the future? Indeed, replied my friend, according to our republican notions of natural rights and equality and your statement of natural justice between man and man, you would soon convict me of monstrous extortion and grinding the face of the poor. But do you intend to saddle at all upon me? By no means, I rejoined; I intend not only to exonerate you, but show that the case in hand is not to be determined by the letter of natural justice in that rigid form. I wish to soften your heart in regard to aristocracy and our British principles, which you tell me are unfit for the government of rational creatures. The truth is, man is made for society and mutual dependence; but yet no less for difference of station and the unequal distribution of what we call worldly prosperity. There are numerous classes of commodities, for instance, of prime necessity in the wants of common life, which cannot be produced without a combination of the physical powers of individuals, and an accumulation of the direct means of giving that power practical efficiency. This means is wealth. It needs also to be at the disposal of some one individual director, whose undistracted and arbitrary management shall cause the physical powers of numerous individuals to be so exerted in unison as to effect the desired object. To bring it nearer home, your superior mental faculties, and your wealth, under the direction of your judgement, enable your journeymen to manufacture those enormous and costly pieces of operative machinery; while these men, unaided by your head and your money, could almost as easily make a world as to produce one of them. But again,—if you should proceed with these men upon the principles of abstract justice as before stated, and take to yourself but one equal share among them all of the nett proceeds of their labour, how could you keep up your establishment and retain them in your service, or how could you be enabled to bear the occasional losses unavoidably encountered in traffic without ruin to your operations? You could not. And these remarks will well enough apply to all manufacturing establishments, so useful in the world, in which success not only depends on the concentration of the

REFORM BILL.—INTENTIONS OF MINISTERS.

The following is a copy of the reply of Earl Grey to a letter from Sir John C. Hobhouse, accompanying the Address from the householders of St. George's Hanover square:—"Downing Street, Oct. 15. 1831. Dear Sir,—I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 14th, with the accompanying Addresses from the electors of Westminster, from the parish of St. Anne, and from the householders of St. George's Hanover square. The expressions of approbation and confidence with which we are honoured in these Addresses have afforded the highest gratification to my colleagues and to myself. It will be our most anxious wish to merit a continuance of these sentiments, which we know can only be secured by a steady, consistent, and persevering conduct, directed to the accomplishment of a real reform in the representation of the people not less efficient than that which has been so lately rejected. A bill for this purpose will be offered to Parliament immediately on the opening of the next session, and in the meantime we hope we shall not be thought to claim too large a credit in requesting you to be assured that all our measures will be taken with a view to the most effectual means of insuring the success of this important object.—I have the honour to be, dear sir, your obedient servant, GREY."

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

We find in the London papers, that on the 19th of October, a mob of about 1000 persons attacked the houses of Lord Ashley's Agents in Sherborne, and broke several hundred panes of glass, and proceeded to commit similar depredations upon Earl Digby's Castle, he being in the Castle at the time, intending to order his servants to fire on the mob in case of entering the house, which they did not effect. The mob then attacked the vicarage house, tore up the vines, plundered the kitchen of beer, &c. and got drunk over the graves of the dead. On the 16th, Tankerville's carriage was attacked by the mob at Darlington, with paving stones, &c. and the glass and panes were broken. Lady Fitzharris and her maid were in the carriage, but miraculously escaped unhurt. The mob had also burnt down Nottingham Castle, which was erected in the reign of William the First. It was the seat of the Duke of Newcastle. In many places the Yeomanry had prevented the proceedings of the rioters. Three or four rioters have been killed at Tankerville. The mob attacked Lord Londonderry near the Horse Guards, when riding on horseback. He was struck by several missiles; but the mob was intimidated by his showing a brace of pistols, and gave way; but they followed, and he was again attacked—one stone having hit him over the temple, which cut a hole through his hat. He was then conveyed to his mansion in Park-lane where his wound was dressed, and was doing well. The mob also attacked the residence of the Marquess of Bristol, in St. James's Square; but the police, &c. made a rush upon the offenders, took several, and dispersed the others. They proceeded to the residence of the Duke of Wellington, which was stoned, &c. and not more than a dozen panes of glass was left unbroken. The mob

HOUSE OF LORDS, OCT. 12. PUBLIC EXCITEMENT.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—I rise to present a petition for reform from Parliament, and am anxious to take this opportunity of stating what I intended to state last night; and what I consider it my bounden duty to state in the face of your Lordships and the country—not merely in my judicial situation, but as a member of his Majesty's Government—I wish, I say, to state that one of the most certain and the surest means of retarding reform, but particularly the great measure of reform, which has so long occupied the attention of the country, is a breach of the public peace. (Hear.) In one word, the course of all others the most calculated to jeopardize the cause of reform, is to resort to violent proceedings and the breach of the King's peace. (Hear, hear.) Violent proceedings had, in different places, unfortun-

BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION.

The Council of the Birmingham Political