

THE DESPATCHES.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 25th June, 1835.

The determination of His Majesty's present Ministers to remove His Excellency Lord Aylmer from the Government of Lower Canada has now become public through various channels, and it is a determination the knowledge of which, under existing circumstances may, very naturally, lead the public to believe that His Excellency has incurred the displeasure of the King, and the disapprobation of His Majesty's Government.

In addition to the motives, as above stated, which have induced His Excellency to give publicity to the Despatches of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency considers it to be due to his own Public Character to place these Documents upon record in an authentic form, in order to remove all rational, or even plausible grounds, arising out of the fact of His recall, or conjectures calculated to discredit His Administration of the Government of Lower Canada.

By His Excellency's Command. H. CRAIG, Civil Secretary.

(Copy.) No. 22. Downing Street, 14th February, 1835.

My Lord,—In conformity with the pledge given in my despatch of the 8th January, I can assure your Lordship that His Majesty's government have not ceased to direct their anxious attention to the discovery of those means which appeared to offer the most reasonable prospect of bringing to a happy termination the existing differences between the House of Assembly of Lower Canada and the Executive Government of the Province.

Your Lordship will recollect that in the year 1828 a committee of the House of Commons was appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the state of the Civil Government of Canada, which, after a laborious and protracted examination embodied in their Report various suggestions calculated in their opinion for the improvement of the administration of the affairs of the Province.

This Report was declared by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to be "an imperishable monument of the justice and profound wisdom of the Committee;" and to point out the certain mode of removing all the evils of which the people of Canada had complained.

On a future occasion I may endeavour to shew, and I hope incontrovertibly, the manner in which the recommendations of the Committee have been carried into full effect. At present I will only observe that, notwithstanding the great enthusiasm with which the House of Assembly of the Report was hailed by the House of Assembly, a spirit of discontent, from whatever cause arising, has continued gradually to increase among the Members of that Body, until in the last year it has burst forth with a vehemence altogether unparalleled.

This spirit was remarkably exhibited in the Ninety-Two Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly on the 23d of February, 1834. These Resolutions were referred to a Committee of the House of Commons on the 25th April, and occupied their attention for a considerable time.—On the 3d of July the Committee closed their labours with a Report, in which they did full justice to the anxiety of the Home Government to carry into execution the suggestions of the Select Committee of 1828; and declared that the endeavours of the Government to that end had been unremitting, and guided in all cases by a desire to promote the interests of the Province.

The Committee delivered no opinion upon the subject matter of any one of the Resolutions submitted to their consideration; but lamented that mutual misconception appeared to prevail, which they hoped might be removed; and finally expressed their persuasion that the practical measures for the future Administration of the affairs of Lower Canada, might best be left to the consideration of a Government, who were responsible for their adoption and execution.

From that period up to the present day I do not find that any measures have been undertaken in compliance with the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons. On the 15th November, the day on which the dissolution of the late Administration took place, Your Lordship was apprized by Mr. Spring Rice that he was prepared to transmit very full instructions on the various important points upon which it was essential for Your Lordship to be informed on the approaching meeting of the Assembly of Lower Canada; but in consequence of the event which had then occurred, he was prevented from making any further communication.

Not being aware of the nature and purport of these contemplated instructions, Your Lordship will see that I have thus been deprived of the fruits of the matured reflection of my Predecessors, and that on my own accession to office, I find this complicated question very much in the same situation in which it was left by the Committee of the House of Commons on the 3d of July;—with this difference, however, that the difficulties of its solution have been materially aggravated by the additional delay of six months.

In advertising to this delay, Your Lordship will not understand that it is with the view of imputing blame to any one, but simply for the purpose of expressing my regret that a crisis should now have arrived, in which a decision is rendered indispensable, and that it must be taken at a moment and under circumstances when there exists a peculiar necessity for the most careful review, of all that has passed, and for the most deliberate reflection on the consequences of any step that may be adopted.

The painful situation in which Your Lordship has long been placed, and the personal relation in which you have been made to stand towards the House of Assembly, form no slight addition to the embarrassments which obstruct the successful termination of the question at issue.—It is due, however, to Your Lordship to state that from your first assumption of the Government of Lower Canada, my Predecessors in the Department over which I now preside, have signified their general approbation of the conduct you have pursued in the Administration of the affairs of that Province.

With satisfaction I add that from an examination of your Lordship's official correspondence, commenced at the period referred to, I can see no reason to dissent from the accuracy of these opinions. At the same time it must be obvious that the exasperated feelings so prevalent in the Assembly, and the alienation of that branch of the Canadian Legislature from the Executive Government have rendered your Lordship's position so extremely difficult as even to forbid the hope that you would be enabled to employ with any good effect the word of conciliation and peace.

Looking then at the manner of dealing with the whole of this subject, and bearing in mind the circumstances to which I have already adverted, His Majesty's Government are of opinion that the exigencies of the case demand some more decisive and expeditious mode of proceeding than is consistent with an ordinary and regular correspondence. Your Lordship's sentiments have been more than once expressed to the same effect.

The King has therefore been humbly advised to select an individual, possessing His Majesty's entire confidence, who has the advantage of being unconnected with past Canadian politics, and has had the opportunity, by recent personal communication with the Members of His Majesty's Government, of ascertaining their views and intentions more fully and unreservedly than could be possible by means of written statements. This individual, in the capacity of His Majesty's Royal Commissioner, will repair to Lower Canada, fully instructed to examine and, if possible, to terminate the various points of discussion, in the hope of composing all those differences which have so long agitated the Province and which have deeply afflicted His Majesty's loyal subjects.

Without attempting to give your Lordship even an outline of the instructions of which His Majesty's Extraordinary Commissioner will be the bearer, it may be sufficient to inform you that this mission will not be so much for the purpose of promulgating any new principles of Government, as of carrying into effect that system of liberality and justice towards the people of Lower Canada, which His Majesty has long since adopted, and which a Committee of the House of Commons recently declared had characterized the policy and conduct of all those by whom the affairs of this Kingdom have been administered during the last six years. Although the result which has hitherto attended these efforts might perhaps render our hopes of the future less sanguine, it will not diminish the desire or determination of the King to satisfy all the just claims and expectations of his Canadian subjects. They will find that His Majesty is unwearied in his endeavors to establish an impartial, conciliatory and constitutional Government in Canada.—For this end it will be the object of His Majesty to renew an enquiry into every alleged grievance; to examine every cause of complaint, and to apply a remedy to every abuse that may still be found to prevail; for this end there is no sacrifice He would not cheerfully make, which should be compatible with the fundamental principles of the Constitution itself, and with the continued existence of the Province as a possession of the British Crown.

I am unwilling to believe that the Canadian people can be insensible to feelings so truly paternal, which, as Your Lordship well knows, have not been recently adopted or on the spur of the occasion, and for which we may reasonably hope that His Majesty will be rewarded by the loyalty and attachment of all classes in the important Province now under your immediate government.

Your Lordship will communicate this despatch to the House of Assembly in the usual manner. Although without any direct information on the subject from Your Lordship, I learn from other sources of intelligence, that the Legislature will have met on the 27th of January. Should your sittings have been adjourned, you will take such means as may appear most proper for bringing the Despatch under the knowledge of the Members, before the period of their re-assembling in Parliament.

I will not fail to give Your Lordship timely notice of the probable arrival of His Majesty's Commissioner, in order that you may be enabled to convoke the Assembly with the least possible inconvenience to its Members.

I have the honor to be, My Lord, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) ABERDEEN, Lieut. Genl. Lord Aylmer, K. C. B.

either occasioned or influenced this decision. Such a construction of the measure would be altogether erroneous. It cannot be too clearly understood that His Majesty has adopted no opinion respecting Lord Aylmer's administration of the Government of Lower Canada derogating from his claims upon His Majesty's confidence and approbation.

Your Lordship will proceed, with all practical expedition in Quebec. One of His Majesty's Ships of War has been appointed to be in readiness for that service.

The King has been pleased to name Mr. Thomas Frederick Elliott to be your Lordship's Secretary in your capacity of High Commissioner. This appointment will not encroach upon or interfere with the functions of any of the public officers of the Province.

On your arrival in Lower Canada your Lordship will convene an extraordinary Session of the Provincial Legislature. You will lay before them a statement of the objects of your mission and invite them to communicate to you such suggestions as they may have to offer for improving the Institutions of the Province, or for the benefit of any class of the Inhabitants.

I will not attempt to fetter your discretion by any instructions as to the order and form of the ulterior proceedings which it may be necessary to adopt; nor will I incur the risk of embarrassing the free exercise of your judgment on that subject by suggestions, which, when addressed to you at this distance from the scene of action, must probably be immature and defective. Your Lordship will arrange the method to be observed in your discussions with the House of Assembly, in whatever manner may appear to you, after your arrival in the Province, most conducive to general convenience and to the success of your mission.

I have, &c. (Signed) ABERDEEN. The Earl Amherst, &c. &c. &c. (Copy.) No. 1. Downing Street, 22d April, 1835.

My Lord, I avail myself of the earliest possible opportunity to announce to your Lordship that the resignation by the Earl of Aberdeen of the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to entrust to me the Seals of that Department. My first care has been to enter upon a review of the discussions so happily prevailing in the Province of Lower Canada, and to study with deep attention the various communications addressed to me by your Predecessor to your Lordship, and to the Earl Amherst on that subject. Without pledging myself to the adoption of all the measures and conclusions Despatches, I have to inform your Lordship that it is proposed by the present Ministers of the Crown to adhere to the design of despatching, an officer invested with the double character of Governor and High Commissioner, for the general purposes which Lord Aberdeen has already explained to your Lordship.

As recent political changes may possibly give birth to some doubt on this subject in Lower Canada, your Lordship will have the goodness to take the most prompt and effective measures in your power to dispel any such misconception.

I have the honor to be, My Lord, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) CHA. GRANT. Lieut. Genl. The Lord Aylmer, K. C. B. (Copy.) No. 2. Downing Street, 6th May, 1835.

My Lord, On referring to the Despatches addressed to your Lordship by the Earl of Aberdeen, on the appointment of Earl Amherst to be Governor of Lower Canada, and His Majesty's High Commissioner in that Province, I am induced to conclude that your immediate predecessor in office did not anticipate your Lordship's continuance in that country. But on the other hand I observe, that Lord Aberdeen studiously avoided the use of all expressions which could be understood as precluding the prospect of being reinstated in the Government, when the duties of the High Commissioner should have been brought to a close.

Since I had the honor of addressing to your Lordship my Despatch of the 22d ultimo, No. 1, I have availed myself of all the resources at my command for becoming fully acquainted with the state of the public mind in Lower Canada; and with the position in which circumstances of peculiar difficulty have placed your Lordship in relation to the House of Assembly.

The result has been to convince me that I shall best consult the public interest, by apprizing your Lordship that your administration of the affairs of Lower Canada must be considered as finally terminated.

Your Lordship will require no assurance from me of the reluctance with which I make this communication, the regret inseparable at all times from the discharge of such a duty, is enhanced in the present case by an apprehension of the misconstructions to which it may possibly give rise. I am, therefore, anxious to disavow in the most unqualified terms, any design of conveying a censure on any part of your public conduct, or of countenancing, by this decision, the accusations to which your Lordship has been so repeatedly exposed. If I possessed so perfect an acquaintance with the history of your Lordship's administration of the affairs of Lower Canada, from its commencement to the present time, as to be able to express that decided opinion upon the charges of the House of Assembly, in the sessions of 1834 and 1835, which I fully admit your Lordship's right to demand from His Majesty's confidential advisers. The period which has elapsed since His Majesty was graciously pleased to entrust me with the Seals of that Department, has not been sufficiently long to enable me to complete a review of the voluminous documents connected with that subject.

I am, therefore, peculiarly happy to find that Lord Aberdeen, availing himself of his more ample opportunities, was able to discharge that necessary and laborious duty, and that in his Despatch of the 14th February last, No. 22, he declared it to be due to your Lordship to state, that from your first assumption of the Government of Lower Canada, the preceding Secretaries of State for that Department have signified their general approbation of the conduct you had pursued, in the administration of the affairs of that Province, and that from an examination of your Lordship's official correspondence, commencing at the period referred to, he, Lord Aberdeen, could see no reason to dissent from the accuracy of those opinions.

The King commands me to state that Lord Aberdeen's Despatch, from which I have made the preceding quotation, was not written without His Majesty's direct previous sanction, and that in authorising the expressions it contains, my predecessor's confidence and approbation, His Majesty experienced that gratification which he invariably feels, when affording his support and countenance to any public officer whom His Majesty considers himself entitled to regard as having laboured with fidelity and zeal in His Majesty's service.

On this subject, I have the honor to be, My Lord, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) ABERDEEN, Lieut. Genl. Lord Aylmer, K. C. B. (Copy.) Downing Street, 2d April, 1835.

My Lord, I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Lordship two Commissions under the Great Seal, by one of which your Lordship is appointed Governor of the Province of Lower and Upper Canada, while by the other you are nominated His Majesty's High Commissioner for the investigation and adjustment of the grievances of which complaint has been made to His Majesty by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and by others of His Majesty's Subjects inhabiting that Province.

In my despatch of this date I have entered at length into an explanation of the motives by which His Majesty has been induced to entrust your Lordship with the execution of these Commissions.

It is distinctly understood that His Majesty will have no claim upon your Lordship for the continuance of your services in Lower Canada after the accomplishment of the special objects of your mission.

The office of Governor has been added to that of High Commissioner chiefly, or exclusively, with a view to obviate questions which might otherwise have arisen respecting the extent and the lawfulness of your authority in the Province. It is on this account alone that His Majesty has been advised to revoke the Commission hitherto held by Lord Aylmer. Had the continuance of it been compatible with the free exercise of your Lordship's functions, it would, for the present at least, have remained in force. It is due to Lord Aylmer that this fact should be explicitly stated, and generally known.—The censures to which his Lordship has been exposed for his public conduct, might otherwise be supposed, or represented to have

With such a testimony from my immediate predecessor, so directly sanctioned by His Majesty, your Lordship may perhaps be satisfied that it is not incumbent on you to call for a further vindication of your personal honor and official conduct. I shall, however, be prompted to meet any such demand, should your Lordship see cause to advance it, and humbly to submit to His Majesty my opinion, not only upon the more recent subjects of complaint mentioned in your Lordship's Despatches, noted in the margin, but upon any other topic of which your Lordship may think that His Majesty's decision has not hitherto been distinctly pronounced.

I have the honor to be, My Lord, your Lordship's Most obedient servant, (Signed) GLENELG. Lieut. Genl. The Lord Aylmer, K. C. B.

14th March, 1835—18th March, 1835.

DINNER TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The following is Mr. Cobbett's reply to a circular sent him, requesting his co-operation in the getting up of the dinner lately given to Lord J. Russell:

Bolt Court, March 13. Gentlemen—I do not know of any point in my character, or any event in my life, which could justify you in expecting that I would join in the scheme set on foot under your auspices for glorifying the Duke's son who rules the opposition in the present House of Commons. A dinner to Lord John Russell—Heaven protect and save us all—I will see him d—d first.

As you do not set forth in your letter any specific service or merit of the gentleman on which the honor intended for him is grounded I am at liberty to suppose that the station which he has taken possession of in the house, by his own appointment, is the foundation of the Whigs again into office. For this reason, and to strengthen and animate him in his mighty undertaking, I am called upon to leave my happy fire-side, and throw away a pound, or perhaps two, upon a necking mess, amidst infernal noise and clatter, in the ill ventilated, and in all other respects uncomfortable hall of the Freemason's Tavern.—Now, gentlemen, what a confounded old fool you must take me to be!

I can tell you what, perhaps you have no suspicion of. If the dinner were designated for myself, and in compliment to me alone, and if you and the rest of you were to be at the sole and entire expense of it, my pocket untouched and free, I would not take it; I might thank you, but I would not accept your invitation, for I live better at Normandy Tyching, and far more sumptuously even in Bolt Court, where I sojourn during the actual sitting of Parliament, than I should at your great Tavern dinner. I have sucking pigs fattened with Indian corn, which requires no mastication. You need but put a leg or an arm of one of them between your jaws, and it will melt away of itself into your stomach. I have turkeys, even at this season of the year, which cut like marrow; I have chickens spoiled in my own garden, and asparagus reared in my own garden, to which I defy the King's table to show match; and therefore, I, a poor, gentleman, that if the dinner you propose to give, and have the modesty to ask me to assist you in giving, to Lord John Russell were intended for myself, I should find great trouble and inconvenience to accept it. But no—you have not the slightest notion of offering me a dinner, you never thought of such a thing before I went to Newgate, or after, before I fled to America, or on my return, before the Reform Bill, or when it received the Royal assent. You never dreamt of paying the smallest homage or deference to me, never, never, never.

I should not complain of this, because it is the lot of all the benefactors of mankind—and why should I claim exception from that fate—to be treated with ingratitude during their lifetime. But it is vexatious when a nation, pluming itself on its judgment and discretion, goes out of its way to raise the trophy of beef and mutton to a sort of political Jack the Giant-killer.—And whom are you going to feed?—One of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill Lords. Just think of that. Think of the unblushing profligacy of such a thing. Would it not be much better, think you, to feast the poor? To give dinners to those, whom the Whig government, of which this Lord John Russell was one, condemned to perpetual starvation? Give him a dinner indeed! A rope's end were better given to him and all his supporters to the third and fourth generation.

But, gentlemen, though I'll not dine with you, I'll tell you what I'll do.—I'll give you nothing to buy meat or to cook to cram your idol with; but I'll help your cookery. I have a gridiron, for which I have no longer any need; it was provided for a special occasion now past and gone, but has never yet been used; I will give it to you, and you shall place it in the middle of Smithfield. For fuel I recommend you to take the poor laws amendment bill aforesaid, and Peel's bill, and the Irish coercion act, and this very Lord John Russell's Dissenters' bill, and if these are not enough, you may throw in one of my Lord Bougham's acts to make a blaze. When you have kindled a large fire, and the bars of the gridiron are of a proper heat, then take the little man and broil him alive upon the heap. Let O'Connell blow the bellows and Whittle Harvey ply the poker. When the flame languishes, Lord Stanley may throw in a little of the oil of conciliation to revive it; and as soon as Lord John is dressed to your liking, cut him up and distribute him limb by limb, to the poor, whom his party have ground, robbed, and cast out and ruined.

One word more; be sure and send to Woburn Abby for a fat ox. Take it—it is public property. The Parliament, in days of despotism, took the ground on which it grazes from the church, and gave it to Russell the brewer. They had no more right to do so than you have to go into my farmstead and take mother Marshall's fat hen off the roost. Therefore make restitution to the land. Take the Bedford ox and roast it whole.

There is a strong feeling we find now prevailing in the leading circles connected with Canada, that Lord Amherst has remonstrated, whatever the appointment of any Commissioner may have sufficient evidence at present in this country upon all matters relating to that Colony, pro and con, it would only procrastinate the existing evils to send out Commissioners to confirm that which is already known, or within the reach of the Colonial Department; in fact, they have sufficient information within their reach, if they choose to be informed by it, without resorting to any thing so like a job. We understand that Messrs. Walker and Neilson have presented one petition from Montreal to His Majesty, through the Colonial Secretary. The gross weight of the petitions brought by those gentlemen from Canada to the Crown and Parliament, amount, it is said, to 15 cwt., and were detained at Liverpool for the paper duty, which has since been remitted by an order from the Treasury.—[Morning Herald, 14th May.

On this subject, I have the honor to be, My Lord, your Lordship's Most obedient servant, (Signed) GLENELG. Lieut. Genl. The Lord Aylmer, K. C. B.

14th March, 1835—18th March, 1835.

DINNER TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The following is Mr. Cobbett's reply to a circular sent him, requesting his co-operation in the getting up of the dinner lately given to Lord J. Russell:

Bolt Court, March 13. Gentlemen—I do not know of any point in my character, or any event in my life, which could justify you in expecting that I would join in the scheme set on foot under your auspices for glorifying the Duke's son who rules the opposition in the present House of Commons. A dinner to Lord John Russell—Heaven protect and save us all—I will see him d—d first.

As you do not set forth in your letter any specific service or merit of the gentleman on which the honor intended for him is grounded I am at liberty to suppose that the station which he has taken possession of in the house, by his own appointment, is the foundation of the Whigs again into office. For this reason, and to strengthen and animate him in his mighty undertaking, I am called upon to leave my happy fire-side, and throw away a pound, or perhaps two, upon a necking mess, amidst infernal noise and clatter, in the ill ventilated, and in all other respects uncomfortable hall of the Freemason's Tavern.—Now, gentlemen, what a confounded old fool you must take me to be!

I can tell you what, perhaps you have no suspicion of. If the dinner were designated for myself, and in compliment to me alone, and if you and the rest of you were to be at the sole and entire expense of it, my pocket untouched and free, I would not take it; I might thank you, but I would not accept your invitation, for I live better at Normandy Tyching, and far more sumptuously even in Bolt Court, where I sojourn during the actual sitting of Parliament, than I should at your great Tavern dinner. I have sucking pigs fattened with Indian corn, which requires no mastication. You need but put a leg or an arm of one of them between your jaws, and it will melt away of itself into your stomach. I have turkeys, even at this season of the year, which cut like marrow; I have chickens spoiled in my own garden, and asparagus reared in my own garden, to which I defy the King's table to show match; and therefore, I, a poor, gentleman, that if the dinner you propose to give, and have the modesty to ask me to assist you in giving, to Lord John Russell were intended for myself, I should find great trouble and inconvenience to accept it. But no—you have not the slightest notion of offering me a dinner, you never thought of such a thing before I went to Newgate, or after, before I fled to America, or on my return, before the Reform Bill, or when it received the Royal assent. You never dreamt of paying the smallest homage or deference to me, never, never, never.

I should not complain of this, because it is the lot of all the benefactors of mankind—and why should I claim exception from that fate—to be treated with ingratitude during their lifetime. But it is vexatious when a nation, pluming itself on its judgment and discretion, goes out of its way to raise the trophy of beef and mutton to a sort of political Jack the Giant-killer.—And whom are you going to feed?—One of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill Lords. Just think of that. Think of the unblushing profligacy of such a thing. Would it not be much better, think you, to feast the poor? To give dinners to those, whom the Whig government, of which this Lord John Russell was one, condemned to perpetual starvation? Give him a dinner indeed! A rope's end were better given to him and all his supporters to the third and fourth generation.

But, gentlemen, though I'll not dine with you, I'll tell you what I'll do.—I'll give you nothing to buy meat or to cook to cram your idol with; but I'll help your cookery. I have a gridiron, for which I have no longer any need; it was provided for a special occasion now past and gone, but has never yet been used; I will give it to you, and you shall place it in the middle of Smithfield. For fuel I recommend you to take the poor laws amendment bill aforesaid, and Peel's bill, and the Irish coercion act, and this very Lord John Russell's Dissenters' bill, and if these are not enough, you may throw in one of my Lord Bougham's acts to make a blaze. When you have kindled a large fire, and the bars of the gridiron are of a proper heat, then take the little man and broil him alive upon the heap. Let O'Connell blow the bellows and Whittle Harvey ply the poker. When the flame languishes, Lord Stanley may throw in a little of the oil of conciliation to revive it; and as soon as Lord John is dressed to your liking, cut him up and distribute him limb by limb, to the poor, whom his party have ground, robbed, and cast out and ruined.

One word more; be sure and send to Woburn Abby for a fat ox. Take it—it is public property. The Parliament, in days of despotism, took the ground on which it grazes from the church, and gave it to Russell the brewer. They had no more right to do so than you have to go into my farmstead and take mother Marshall's fat hen off the roost. Therefore make restitution to the land. Take the Bedford ox and roast it whole.

There is a strong feeling we find now prevailing in the leading circles connected with Canada, that Lord Amherst has remonstrated, whatever the appointment of any Commissioner may have sufficient evidence at present in this country upon all matters relating to that Colony, pro and con, it would only procrastinate the existing evils to send out Commissioners to confirm that which is already known, or within the reach of the Colonial Department; in fact, they have sufficient information within their reach, if they choose to be informed by it, without resorting to any thing so like a job. We understand that Messrs. Walker and Neilson have presented one petition from Montreal to His Majesty, through the Colonial Secretary. The gross weight of the petitions brought by those gentlemen from Canada to the Crown and Parliament, amount, it is said, to 15 cwt., and were detained at Liverpool for the paper duty, which has since been remitted by an order from the Treasury.—[Morning Herald, 14th May.

On this subject, I have the honor to be, My Lord, your Lordship's Most obedient servant, (Signed) GLENELG. Lieut. Genl. The Lord Aylmer, K. C. B.

14th March, 1835—18th March, 1835.

DINNER TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The following is Mr. Cobbett's reply to a circular sent him, requesting his co-operation in the getting up of the dinner lately given to Lord J. Russell:

With such a testimony from my immediate predecessor, so directly sanctioned by His Majesty, your Lordship may perhaps be satisfied that it is not incumbent on you to call for a further vindication of your personal honor and official conduct. I shall, however, be prompted to meet any such demand, should your Lordship see cause to advance it, and humbly to submit to His Majesty my opinion, not only upon the more recent subjects of complaint mentioned in your Lordship's Despatches, noted in the margin, but upon any other topic of which your Lordship may think that His Majesty's decision has not hitherto been distinctly pronounced.

I have the honor to be, My Lord, your Lordship's Most obedient servant, (Signed) GLENELG. Lieut. Genl. The Lord Aylmer, K. C. B.

14th March, 1835—18th March, 1835.

DINNER TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The following is Mr. Cobbett's reply to a circular sent him, requesting his co-operation in the getting up of the dinner lately given to Lord J. Russell:

Bolt Court, March 13. Gentlemen—I do not know of any point in my character, or any event in my life, which could justify you in expecting that I would join in the scheme set on foot under your auspices for glorifying the Duke's son who rules the opposition in the present House of Commons. A dinner to Lord John Russell—Heaven protect and save us all—I will see him d—d first.

As you do not set forth in your letter any specific service or merit of the gentleman on which the honor intended for him is grounded I am at liberty to suppose that the station which he has taken possession of in the house, by his own appointment, is the foundation of the Whigs again into office. For this reason, and to strengthen and animate him in his mighty undertaking, I am called upon to leave my happy fire-side, and throw away a pound, or perhaps two, upon a necking mess, amidst infernal noise and clatter, in the ill ventilated, and in all other respects uncomfortable hall of the Freemason's Tavern.—Now, gentlemen, what a confounded old fool you must take me to be!

I can tell you what, perhaps you have no suspicion of. If the dinner were designated for myself, and in compliment to me alone, and if you and the rest of you were to be at the sole and entire expense of it, my pocket untouched and free, I would not take it; I might thank you, but I would not accept your invitation, for I live better at Normandy Tyching, and far more sumptuously even in Bolt Court, where I sojourn during the actual sitting of Parliament, than I should at your great Tavern dinner. I have sucking pigs fattened with Indian corn, which requires no mastication. You need but put a leg or an arm of one of them between your jaws, and it will melt away of itself into your stomach. I have turkeys, even at this season of the year, which cut like marrow; I have chickens spoiled in my own garden, and asparagus reared in my own garden, to which I defy the King's table to show match; and therefore, I, a poor, gentleman, that if the dinner you propose to give, and have the modesty to ask me to assist you in giving, to Lord John Russell were intended for myself, I should find great trouble and inconvenience to accept it. But no—you have not the slightest notion of offering me a dinner, you never thought of such a thing before I went to Newgate, or after, before I fled to America, or on my return, before the Reform Bill, or when it received the Royal assent. You never dreamt of paying the smallest homage or deference to me, never, never, never.

I should not complain of this, because it is the lot of all the benefactors of mankind—and why should I claim exception from that fate—to be treated with ingratitude during their lifetime. But it is vexatious when a nation, pluming itself on its judgment and discretion, goes out of its way to raise the trophy of beef and mutton to a sort of political Jack the Giant-killer.—And whom are you going to feed?—One of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill Lords. Just think of that. Think of the unblushing profligacy of such a thing. Would it not be much better, think you, to feast the poor? To give dinners to those, whom the Whig government, of which this Lord John Russell was one, condemned to perpetual starvation? Give him a dinner indeed! A rope's end were better given to him and all his supporters to the third and fourth generation.

But, gentlemen, though I'll not dine with you, I'll tell you what I'll do.—I'll give you nothing to buy meat or to cook to cram your idol with; but I'll help your cookery. I have a gridiron, for which I have no longer any need; it was provided for a special occasion now past and gone, but has never yet been used; I will give it to you, and you shall place it in the middle of Smithfield. For fuel I recommend you to take the poor laws amendment bill aforesaid, and Peel's bill, and the Irish coercion act, and this very Lord John Russell's Dissenters' bill, and if these are not enough, you may throw in one of my Lord Bougham's acts to make a blaze. When you have kindled a large fire, and the bars of the gridiron are of a proper heat, then take the little man and broil him alive upon the heap. Let O'Connell blow the bellows and Whittle Harvey ply the poker. When the flame languishes, Lord Stanley may throw in a little of the oil of conciliation to revive it; and as soon as Lord John is dressed to your liking, cut him up and distribute him limb by limb, to the poor, whom his party have ground, robbed, and cast out and ruined.

One word more; be sure and send to Woburn Abby for a fat ox. Take it—it is public property. The Parliament, in days of despotism, took the ground on which it grazes from the church, and gave it to Russell the brewer. They had no more right to do so than you have to go into my farmstead and take mother Marshall's fat hen off the roost. Therefore make restitution to the land. Take the Bedford ox and roast it whole.

There is a strong feeling we find now prevailing in the leading circles connected with Canada, that Lord Amherst has remonstrated, whatever the appointment of any Commissioner may have sufficient evidence at present in this country upon all matters relating to that Colony, pro and con, it would only procrastinate the existing evils to send out Commissioners to confirm that which is already known, or within the reach of the Colonial Department; in fact, they have sufficient information within their reach, if they choose to be informed by it, without resorting to any thing so like a job. We understand that Messrs. Walker and Neilson have presented one petition from Montreal to His Majesty, through the Colonial Secretary. The gross weight of the petitions brought by those gentlemen from Canada to the Crown and Parliament, amount, it is said, to 15 cwt., and were detained at Liverpool for the paper duty, which has since been remitted by an order from the Treasury.—[Morning Herald, 14th May.

On this subject, I have the honor to be, My Lord, your Lordship's Most obedient servant, (Signed) GLENELG. Lieut. Genl. The Lord Aylmer, K. C. B.

14th March, 1835—18th March, 1835.

DINNER TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The following is Mr. Cobbett's reply to a circular sent him, requesting his co-operation in the getting up of the dinner lately given to Lord J. Russell:

Bolt Court, March 13. Gentlemen—I do not know of any point in my character, or any event in my life, which could justify you in expecting that I would join in the scheme set on foot under your auspices for glorifying the Duke's son who rules the opposition in the present House of Commons. A dinner to Lord John Russell—Heaven protect and save us all—I will see him d—d first.

As you do not set forth in your letter any specific service or merit of the gentleman on which the honor intended for him is grounded I am at liberty to suppose that the station which he has taken possession of in the house, by his own appointment, is the foundation of the Whigs again into office. For this reason, and to strengthen and animate him in his mighty undertaking, I am called upon to leave my happy fire-side, and throw away a pound, or perhaps two, upon a necking mess, amidst infernal noise and clatter, in the ill ventilated, and in all other respects uncomfortable hall of the Freemason's Tavern.—Now, gentlemen, what a confounded old fool you must take me to be!

I can tell you what, perhaps you have no suspicion of. If the dinner were designated for myself, and in compliment to me alone, and if you and the rest of you were to be at the sole and entire expense of it, my pocket untouched and free, I would not take it; I might thank you, but I would not accept your invitation, for I live better at Normandy Tyching, and far more sumptuously even in Bolt Court, where I sojourn during the actual sitting of Parliament, than I should at your great Tavern dinner. I have sucking pigs fattened with Indian corn, which requires no mastication. You need but put a leg or an arm of one of them between your jaws, and it will melt away of itself into your stomach. I have turkeys, even at this season of the year, which cut like marrow; I have chickens spoiled in my own garden, and asparagus reared in my own garden, to which I defy the King's table to show match; and therefore, I, a poor, gentleman, that if the dinner you propose to give, and have the modesty to ask me to assist you in giving, to Lord John Russell were intended for myself, I should find great trouble and inconvenience to accept it. But no—you have not the slightest notion of offering me a dinner, you never thought of such a thing before I went to Newgate, or after, before I fled to America, or on my return, before the Reform Bill, or when it received the Royal assent. You never dreamt of paying the smallest homage or deference to me, never, never, never.

I should not complain of this, because it is the lot of all the benefactors of mankind—and why should I claim exception from that fate—to be treated with ingratitude during their lifetime. But it is vexatious when a nation, pluming itself on its judgment and discretion, goes out of its way to raise the trophy of beef and mutton to a sort of political Jack the Giant-killer.—And whom are you going to feed?—One of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill Lords. Just think of that. Think of the unblushing profligacy of such a thing. Would it not be much better, think you, to feast the poor? To give dinners to those, whom the Wh