

PROVINCIAL.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.—Among other prophecies, Mr. Ryerson foretold through the Guardian that the Clergy Reserve question would be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. The proceeds of Reserve Sales continue to be withdrawn from the colony in specie and are placed in the English funds at interest for the Bishop and Clergy of Quebec. What are the signs of Mr. Ryerson's amicable settlement!—Advocate.

A Bill to alter the law appointing churchwardens by the people is in progress. It is to give more power to the church of England. The Mechanics' protection Bill is lost. [Sheriff Jarvis is their protector and legislator. Many of them trusted their votes with him last election and no doubt will the next.] It is said that the Clergy Reserves sale bill has passed. We don't know its provisions, but suppose it to be an electioneering clap-trap amounting to nothing.—lb.

Mr. Lessie of Kingston, a thorough going reformer of the right kind, has reproved the Editor of the Whig for naming him as a probable candidate for Frontenac. Truly the offence appears to us very light, and we have seen far greater mistakes made than if Wm. Lessie and John Campbell were next summer returned for Frontenac. It is the duty of an honest editor to name good men who would be a credit to the country if he knows them, nor is he liable to be called in question for so doing.—lb.

A TRUE BLUE PARLIAMENT!

I am now fully satisfied that unless the most shameful neglect shall prevail on the part of the electors themselves, the next House of Assembly will be thoroughly liberal, at least to one, and I believe that the executive government itself has no expectation of returning more than a third of the members of the next House. The Counties of York, Lincoln, Hastings, Northumberland, Lenox and Adirondack, Essex, Frontenac, Ontario, Leeds, Dundas, Halton, Middlesex, and Oxford, will each of them send reformers and only reformers: At the very worst we will see one reformer returned for Grenville, Lanark, the Ottawa, Stormont, Glengarry, Simcoe, Wentworth, Norfolk, Kent, Essex, and two of the six villages. This will give the friends of peace and freedom 40 members out of 58; and if it be asserted that there may be three or four failures out of the above 40, I reply that there may be 8 or 10 Tory failures to balance these out of the opposition 18. This calculation I make upon good public or private authority, joined to the extensive personal knowledge I have of the country. I think that the revolutionary party (for so these may be called who seek to accumulate vast wealth by high taxes and impositions, an extravagant public expenditure ill applied) will go to great expense and be contumacious in many acts of injustice and partiality by the authorities, who are united with them, but I feel satisfied that in the present state of men's minds, and of society, it will be labour and money wasted. The 12th parliament will be in worth and in truth the people's parliament, a revival, and the glorious reign of the True Blues foretold by my worthy friend Mr. Swift, whose sage predictions on colonial politics are much more to be depended on than his calculations of the winds and the weather.—lb.

The county of Grenville has washed her hands clean from Toryism; the county of Leeds is regenerated; the county of Dundas, the old stand by, promises well; Stormont is shaking herself from the dust of political apathy; Glengarry, we are informed, is under deep conviction; truth is spreading her enlightening mantle over her. The Domain of Scotch genius has lighted the candle of reform at St. Andrews, Williamstown and Cornwall. Lochiel is yielding to reason. The approaching general election will, if we mistake not, tell the ultras of this Province a story that must astonish and unman them.—Grenville Gazette.

As we had our paper made up ready for press this morning, we received a letter from York, stating that the bill for the Improvement on the St. Lawrence had passed the Legislative Council on the morning of the 21st instant, nem. con. It is now, and not till now that we are able to congratulate our readers and the people of this district generally of having their anticipations realized at last. Cornwall will be now what it long since ought to be a flourishing town—the Farmers will grow rich—trade will prosper—labourers will have plenty of employment—cash will circulate, and in fact, all things will go well.—Cornwall Observer.

FIRE AGAIN!!—Another fire broke out last evening in a small wooden building on Jordan-street, opposite the Guardian Office, owned by Mr. R. A. Parker, and occupied as a bakery by Mr. Robert Jaex. The building was consumed, and a small adjoining dwelling house belonging to Mr. Post was pulled down to prevent the fire from spreading to the adjacent buildings. The Engine Hook and Ladder Fire Companies as usual distinguished themselves, and saved a large block of buildings by their prompt and efficient exertions. [Christian Guardian.

The state of the Currency still agitates the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Meetings have been held, and more have been announced; and a Bill has been brought into the Assembly for the purpose of introducing British silver into the Colony,—but the newspaper accounts are too vague to enable us to form any judgement of the remedial nature of the measure. [Mon. Daily Advertiser.

The Clergy Reserve Sale Bill was passed yesterday in the House of Assembly, 22 to 12. After it was passed, Mr. Jarvis said, he was anxious that his constituents should have this absurd and inconsistent bill placed in their hands, for them to judge of its merits, and he would therefore move that 500 copies be printed with the yeas and nays. Mr. Morris moved in amendment, that all the amendments moved by hon. members in the course of the debate be added, which was agreed to, as was likewise an amendment to extend the number to 1000 copies. [York Patriot.

GOUDERICH.—By our last accounts from Goderich, we learn that the tide of emigration still continues to flow westward, notwithstanding the difficulties to be contended with on the road—and all the toil and risks necessarily incident to winter transportation in a new country. The Steam Boat which will be launched at Goderich in April next, will obviate all difficulties of approach during the summer, and greatly tend to increase the population, and add to the prosperity of this interesting little sea port. The Schools at Goderich are, we understand, in a flourishing state, that under the guidance of Mr. Hamilton, (a gentleman of high literary attainments, lately arrived,) has fifty scholars; and an Infant School and Seminary for young ladies, has lately been established under the superintendence of Mrs. Webb. We are further informed that a

respectable Presbyterian congregation has been formed, and flourishes under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Horn.

The Huron Tract having arrived at the dignity of a County, a meeting of the western Townships, was held at Goderich, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant for the purpose of selecting a fit and proper person to represent the County in the Colonial Parliament—when Capt. Dunlop, R. N., was put in nomination and received with the unanimous approbation of the freeholders.

We are very glad of this. Captain Dunlop is not only a true British Tar in the best sense of the term, but he is a man of literature and science—of liberal and philanthropic principles—of industrious and persevering habits; and will undoubtedly, therefore, be a very great acquisition to the House of Assembly of this Province.—York Courier.

IMPORTANT!!—Yesterday evening, at a celebrated Hotel, not twenty miles from Feosban's wharf, there took place a most edifying scene of discord and pugacity. A drunken police-officer, with more zeal than discretion, entered the sacred precincts in pursuit of a young Hibernian delinquent. A rencontre ensued, when an elderly gentleman, also from the sister Isle, addressed the unfortunate limb of the Law, in the manner following:—"Arran, yo' big blackguard! it is out of that door you must be after going—and I'll tell you the reason why! By the powers you can't help yourself!!" Whereupon the constable "was quoted forth" as Shakespeare hath it, with such emphasis and rapidity, that in his passage from the hall to the street, being propelled by the right hand of the elderly gentleman aforesaid, and the left foot of a Justice of Peace from the Back-Woods, he fell foul of, and nearly capsize his Majesty's Attorney General, who happened to be passing at the moment. We are happy to hear, after making due enquiry, that the learned Attorney General sustained no serious injury, and that he is doing as well as can be expected.—lb.

BRITISH WHIG.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Kingston, friendly to the return of Abraham TRUAX, Esq. as member for this town, will take place this evening at the Commercial Hotel.

*The chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Committee, W. T. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Kingston, Monday, March 4th, 1834.

NOT POLITICAL.

A meeting of the mechanics of Kingston and all others friendly to the formation of a Mechanics' Literary Institute, will take place on Friday evening next, at Mr. McKay's Tavern.

*Chair to be taken at six o'clock.

Kingston, March 4th, 1834.

IMPORTANT TO LENOX & ADDINGTON.

The friends of John Salomon Carvright, Esq. intend to muster strong on Saturday, the 8th of March, at the Napanee Mills, to nominate that Gentleman and another as candidates at the next general election. A word to the wise is enough.

KINGSTON ASSEMBLIES.

The next of these Assemblies will take place on the 19th inst. at the Commercial Hotel.

IN THE PRESS.

And will be shortly published, (price six-pence) at the office of the British Whig, the epistle of Thomas the Rhymer, to his friend, Mr. Paul Fry, of Kingston.

ALSO.

In the press, and will be published at the office of the British Whig, on Thursday next, (price three pence) the second letter of Mr. Peter Fry, to his London acquaintance, John Ketch, Esq. Old Bailey.

TO COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

In order that those of our country subscribers who do not receive their papers by mail, may have an opportunity of being supplied with as little delay as possible, we hereby give a list of the places to which they will be forwarded from this office by the earliest conveyance after publication.

- Mr. W. S. Fairman, Pittsburg, Wm. Brass, do. J. Maduevion, Brewers' Mills, Henry Franklin, Kingston Mills, W. Ferguson, Barrieldale, F. Fitch, Township of Kingston, J. Row, do. J. Nielson, Hill Creek, Ernestown, S. Taylor, Ernestown, N. Merrill, Township of Kingston, Wm. Holdridge, East Loughborough, B. Waters & H. Madden, West Loughborough, N. Hollinbeck, Portland.

The above gentlemen are requested to furnish the names of each subscriber as receive their papers at their houses, as soon as may be convenient.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as General Agents in the above townships, and who are hereby authorized to receive pay and grant receipts.

J. Nielson, S. Taylor, B. Waters, Wm. Brass, and W. S. Fairman. These country gentlemen to whom we send our paper, are hereby requested to return it to the post-office, in case they do not please to become subscribers.

Postma-terms and others willing to become Agents upon the customary terms, are invited to act as such, and to remit as soon as possible the names of the subscribers they obtain. Postmasters &c. are likewise requested not to return the refused papers to the office, but to distribute them for circulation, and remit the names only of such persons as refuse them.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter signed Old Paper is rejected. The queries of O. R. shall appear on Tuesday next. The columns of this paper are open to all parties, on certain conditions. First, that nothing libellous or irreligious be forwarded for insertion, of which the editor will be the judge; and secondly, that the real name and address of the writer be sent for the editor's private information. The postage of all communications must be paid.

*All accounts of deaths or marriages to be authenticated.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1834.

It will be seen by the notice of a public meeting of Mr. TRUAX's friends THIS EVENING at the Commercial Hotel, that it is not the intention of that gentleman to give up the contest without a struggle with Mr. Hagerman; because on Wednesday the friends of Mr. H. consisting of every soul under magisterial influence, made a strong display of strength at the Court House. The election however does not lie with the noisy individuals then present, but with the inhabitant householders of the town, and among them the liberal party has many friends.

We are free to confess, that for the sake of reconciling exciting prejudices, and perhaps also from some national feeling, we regret that some other gentleman of liberal opinions, who has the good luck to be a born subject of his Majesty, has not come forward on this occasion, but ought we to account to throw Mr. Truax's birth in his face? If the town of Kingston is unable to produce one natural born subject possessed of sufficient public spirit to offer his gratuitous services to his fellow townsmen, ought we to refuse those of another loyal subject because that subject came here in early life from a foreign country? Surely not. If we cannot obtain the man we would perhaps select, were the choice open to ourselves, let us not turn away the proffered kindness of another, even if the fact should be that he was once an alien.

It is well known that Mr. Truax has no personal ambition to gratify; he is not anxious to go to parliament, because were he so inclined, the county of Frontenac has long been open to his acceptance, he has no such ambition to gratify, but he does wish to see this town elevate itself among Canadian cities, and he knows that while Mr. Hagerman continues to represent it, that no such result is likely to arise from his representation. Upon principle therefore he acts, and from a lively desire to see the prosperity of the place of his abode. It is also well known, that before Mr. Truax consented to receive the requisition, he made several personal applications to certain individuals, who all refused to stand a contest with one, whose influence is so much dreaded as that of Mr. Hagerman, and moreover, finding his

solicitations fruitless, he offered to subscribe one hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of any gentleman who could be prevailed upon to leave his private business, and go to York on that of the public.

Upon the score of qualification, no objection can be made to Mr. Truax; his property is ample and all vested in this town; his attachment to the crown and constitution of Great Britain is as he himself says "unquestionable;" his commercial privity is proverbial and his private character unimpeachable. Mr. Hagerman could not then have a more formidable opponent, for all that can be said against him is that, he is an American by birth, although ten years ago he took the oath of allegiance to His Majesty and became thereby entitled to all the privileges of a natural born subject. We have no room to pursue this subject at present, and shall therefore conclude this article with a late remark in the Montreal Herald, upon Mr. H. Gates, a member of the Legislative Council in Lower Canada, being stigmatized as unfit for office, because like Mr. Truax, he was an American. "The crime imputed to Mr. Gates is, that he is an American, which in a country like Canada would be a very ridiculous objection, seeing she must borrow her population from every country in the world."

Our paper has been so filled with the local politics of the town, that we have sadly neglected the more important parliamentary proceedings at York; we however hasten to make some amends by giving a short account of the transactions of the past few days.

Although we sniggered and grinned at the petition of Mr. Dalton to breed salt water fish in fresh water lakes, yet it appears that on the 19th ult. our sapient House of Assembly thought the project no laughing matter, and in spite of the very sensible remarks of Dr. Duncombe, the petition was actually referred to the committee of supply, who from all that can be gathered will grant a sum of money to try an experiment that will render the province the ridicule of the world.

On the same day, Mr. Samson's bill for monopolizing all Bank transactions in the province to the present chartered Banks, was very properly kicked out of the House.

Mr. Bidwell said, that great as this house might be in legislation it could not prevent the circulation of the notes of the Montreal Bank. They were of great benefit to the country, though they may reduce the profits of the banks here. The effect of this Bill would be to restrict commercial enterprise in a very great degree. It might deprive these "foreign banks" as they are called, of hostile feelings towards us, which would be more injurious to us, than it would be to them. If a measure was brought forward to restrict circulation of notes under 20 shillings, he would support it as it would have the effect of producing a great circulation of metallic currency, throughout the country which would benefit the poor man. He thought it unwise and impolitic, to introduce a measure of this kind, and he hoped it would fail.

On the 20th, Mr. Perry succeeded in passing his bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves through a second reading, upon which a very animated debate ensued, displaying the great talents of Mr. Bidwell in a striking manner, the length of which entirely precludes its publication. On the 24th the bill was read a third time and passed.

On the 22nd, Mr. Robinson moved the order of the day for increasing the charters of the York and Kingston Banks. This motion gave rise to some very severe reflections by Mr. McNab upon the conduct of the President of the York Bank who in his place as Legislative Councillor, argued against the propriety of passing the Hamilton & Cobourg Bank Bills for these reasons, viz: that there exists no necessity for increasing the circulating medium in the province—that the passage of the bills would endanger the Bills now under the consideration of the King's Government—that there are not persons in the outer districts capable of managing the operations of a Bank.

Mr. McNab said he could attach little weight to these objections. As regards the first, any one whose ideas of the wants of the country, extends beyond the limits of the Home district, knows to the contrary, and if there is any thing in the objection surely it ought to apply to the Bills under the protection of the hon. member for Simcoe as well as to any others. And would not the passage of a Bill to increase the charter of the York Bank, as much endanger the Bills now under the consideration of the House, as the passage of a Bill in another part of the country? As to the last objection, he thought it a slander gratuitously offered to the outer districts. He cared not who made the objection, but he would say, that there were in Gore, men with as much discretion, just as able, just as enlightened and just as honest, as there are in York and would suffer little in comparison with the Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada. Had one great Bank been established, with branches in every district of the province, not however completely under the control of the Directors in York, it might have answered a good purpose. But now having chartered a second Bank, there could be no objection to a third. It was his belief that the Commercial Bank of the Midland District never would have received its charter, had it not been for the War Losses, the passage of one was made by its promoters, to depend upon the other. Look at the great benefit the York Bank has conferred upon the province more particularly on the Town of York, but why should we give them a monopoly. Encrease the charters of these Banks, and no charter will ever be obtained for any of the outer districts of the province. He regretted exceedingly that the bills sent up from that house were opposed in the Legislative Council by the President of the York Bank, (hear, hear,) he thought it exceedingly indelicate in that hon. member. When such is the case and other Directors and Stockholders are seen following in his train in that house, and when the reasons assigned for their opposition are known, and when in the course of a few days they endeavour to get a bill through this house to encrease the charter of the Upper Canada Bank—what would the country think and say? Will they not have reason to complain of their representatives. He would repeat, that he deeply regretted that the head of the York Bank should have felt it his duty to have voted against the establishment of other Banks when the Upper Canada Bank had under his good management attained such a standing all over the world. The hon. member for Simcoe who wished to get the matter back to the order of the day would no doubt advocate the necessity, but he would not doubt advocate the necessity, but he would recommend him not to press it, for now was the time for that house to make a stand (hear, hear,) and the hon. member might rely upon it, he was reckoning without his host. This house was in his opinion much better capable of judging of the wants of the province than the Hon. Leg. Council and the hon. member for Simcoe could not expect that House would abandon their views merely to adopt those of the Leg. Council. He would oppose the measures at

tempted to be introduced in every shape and way, he possibly could.

The House adjourned. Letters have been received in town this morning saying that the Parliament will be prorogued to-morrow.

"Why how now Madam Flirt, What is with you the matter; If you're for flinging dirt, Let's see who but can spatter?"

Madam Flirt.—Old Song.

We have been much surprised at certain rude observations personally applicable towards ourselves, in the editorial matter of the Chronicle of Saturday, and the only thing which remains to be determined is, are those expressions intended as a signal of war? We sincerely hope the contrary; not that we fear man or devil in the shape of an editorial foe, much less that for whom so repeatedly we have vanquished that our very arms have tired of whacking him, but conceiving, that in the ensuing contest there will be more than quantum sufficit of ill blood displayed, there exists no necessity for the editors of the two belligerent journals to be more personal towards each than the strict occasion warrants.

When we describe the gentlemen we allude to as high and ultra Tories, we have their writings as our guide and their own expressions* for our excuse; but when these same gentlemen point us out as of "radical notoriety," it would be as well for them to find one single paragraph in the whole course of our late or present writings, which breathes any spark of what may be purely termed radical political doctrine. Our humble endeavors are to see established within this province, the same good government which exists in Great Britain; as British Whigs are at the head of his Majesty's councils at home, so it is our wish to see British Whigs supplant Canadian and Yankee Tories in the Executive and Legislative colonial assemblies; and therefore, until our opponents can point out any one expression or action, which goes beyond this legitimate object of ambition, and has a tendency towards anarchy or even republicanism of any kind, we shall consider ourselves politically slandered when accused of radicalism.

It is possible that envy or jealousy of our advertising patronage and increasing circulation, may be attributed by others as the cause which actuated so many acrimonious expressions after so long a silence, an imputation which it behooves the gentlemen of the Chronicle to remove; it is true we may have some reasons for knowing that such a sordid motive does not exist, but the public may judge differently, and less dependence will be placed upon their statements hereafter, than their worth may deserve. In requesting therefore that during these electioneering contests, personalities on both sides may be abstained from, we do it as much out of regard to our opponents as to ourselves; but if it is deemed highly necessary to the Tory cause, that we should be blackguarded in order to destroy our influence, why in the name of Gay we ask nothing but a fair field and no favor, and the public shall judge "who best can spatter."

*"Tory as we are to the back bone."—Ed. Chron.

Mr. D. Williamson has requested us to say, that he does not think the interruption he received at the town meeting, proceeded from Mr. G. McKenzie. As far as we could observe, and we kept our eye very closely upon all the actions of the Tory orator, we are still of opinion that Mr. Williamson was interrupted by Mr. McKenzie, particularly at the time when Mr. Williamson was asking what great thing Mr. Hagerman had ever done for Kingston; for instead of allowing him to continue his observations, Mr. McKenzie jumped up and said, I will tell you what Mr. Hagerman has done: upon which, down sat Mr. Williamson, and on went Mr. McKenzie. Now if this is not interrupting a gentleman, we should like to know what is? The gentleman Mr. Williamson observes in his letter to us, "It was evident that a number of persons was collected for the purpose of preventing any thing being said, unless by the party they were instructed to hear."

On Saturday noon the horse and cow belonging to Mr. Carrell were sold in the market-place to satisfy the fine imposed by an arbitrary and vindictive magistracy. Acting under the consciousness of a wrong, these gentlemen ordered out the whole constabulary posse at their disposal, consisting of the high constable and his bludgeoned assistants, and in case this force should not be sufficient, the militia were applied to, to be ready at a moment's notice, in order to act should there be occasion. And what gave rise to this mighty display of armed authority? Simply because the magistrates, in order to please the town carters and thereby command their votes at the ensuing election, thought proper to fine a gentleman of known opposite political sentiments for the committal of an offence, for which neither by law nor equity ought he to have been punished.

The crowd was numerous and a good deal of public indignation was displayed viva voce, but not the smallest obstruction to the sale was offered on two reasons; first, on account of the perfect utility of such a measure, and secondly, because the exhibition of such scenes will tend more towards the redemption of this oppressed town from Tory misrule than the daily writings of fifty newspapers. The cattle were sold for about five pounds, sufficient to cover the fine and their worship's fees, and the crowd dispersed. One act of brutality we witnessed: in the early part of the sale some one bid two dollars in jest when one pound was the sticking price; whereupon one of the constables (Joseph Kirby) without staying to enquire who was the culprit, raised his heavy bludgeon and struck an unoffending bystander who had not opened his mouth, a heavy blow on the head and rendered him for some moments insensible. If such are the proceedings tolerated by the Kingston magistrates, well may we parody the burlesque expression of one of their body. Oh happy town! in which magistrates order their commands to be performed, and then knock down a man for witnessing the execution!

Address of D. Vanalstine Esq. to the Freeholders of Frontenac, delivered at the County Meeting on the 27th ult. upon being nominated candidate to represent that county at the next election.

Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen Freeholders, Impressed with lively feelings of respect and gratitude for so united and ardent manifestation of your sentiments in my favor, I rise to address you. The nomination you have been pleased to make has as much surprised me, as no doubt it has surprised many of my more immediate friends; I came here to support the candidates named to me previous to the meeting, but as one of them has been already nominated, and the others have declined a nomination, I should be wanting in my duty to my country were I to refuse the call of so numerous and so unanimous an assemblage, composed as it is of the strength and sinew, wealth and respectability of the county.

I am sure that all who know me will acquit me of any premeditation or unfairness in the observations which the nomination of John Marks Esq. called from me; at the time I stated my objections to that gentleman, for whom I have the most unbounded respect and esteem, I had not the least idea that my name would come before you as a candidate; for had such been the case, I would sooner have died than uttered one word that might have a tendency to make my chance of success against his one jot the greater. I am sure I have but to allude to this circumstance, to claim your fair judgment of the transaction.—(cheers.)

Although Gentlemen it will be no advantage, but on the contrary a serious damage, for me, to leave my business, should I have the honor to be elected your representative, yet seeing you have chosen me, I am willing to submit to any sacrifice to meet your wishes. It may be said that I am not a Tory, for I am known to most of you: I was born and bred among you; my father was one of the first settlers in this province, a U. E. loyalist who fought, bled and suffered in defence of the British Government during the bloody revolutionary war with the United States. Trained up as I was by a real friend to his KING and COUNTRY, although I was but sixteen years of age at the breaking out of the late war with the United States, yet I volunteered my sword and services and served the whole time of its duration; sometimes travelling 400 or 500 miles and regarding nothing but the manifestation of my zeal in defence of the country that protected my family and gave me birth. I should not allude to these circumstances, were it not too common a practice for our enemies the Tories, to tax every man, who strives to remove the abuses in the provincial government, with disaffection and disloyalty. You know and I know that the real loyal men in the country are those who wish to support the British Constitution in its purity, and that those persons who are always bawling out the curkoo's note Loyalty! Loyalty! are the very first to violate its provisions to suit their own purposes. For example these same loyal persons have this very Session passed an act abolishing in a measure, a Briton's right, TRIAL BY JURY.—(cheers)

Gentlemen I am happy to say that I am a Briton born and one in principle, I have always fought in defence of her institutions and hope even to stand for ever in the same cause; yet gentlemen I am a Constitutional Reformer; I am happy to say that our Constitution provides for the protection of the lowest subject in His Majesty's Dominions, and it is therefore our bounden duty to maintain our rights constitutionally. Yes Gentlemen, our worthy Monarch, long may he live, is anxious that every subject in his vast domains should enjoy his rights and privileges, and is moreover highly pleased to see his people manfully stand forward and defend them. The people are the strong bulwark of his throne, and he takes the greatest pleasure in seeing his joint enemies of the King & the people; they wish to control the majesty of the one, and oppress the liberties of the other. In England, happy and free England, thanks be, their power is utterly annihilated and prostrated to the earth, and I hope I shall speedily see the day when the same state of things shall exist in Canada. (Cheers, and cries of, we will be free.)

The purpose for which we have this day assembled, is that you might choose candidates to be returned by you at the next election for members of Parliament, a branch of our Legislature through which you (the people) are represented, and it is therefore but fair and just towards yourselves, that you should be careful in your selection and make choice of none who may be under executive influence; for Gentlemen, should the House of Assembly be filled with placemen, dependents on the Government, will it not be reasonable to fear, that those persons would not represent the people but the government; and I ask you, if we are to have a House of Assembly why should not that house be composed entirely of persons who are able to act free and independently? Suppose for a moment that this betree, that men under the influence of the Executive are to be returned to parliament, and there act as it is to be feared they will act, I then ask, whether it would not be far better and more reasonable to do away with the Assembly altogether, save the expense, and let the Executive manage the affairs of the province as they did when this country was first settled, when grievances were not known nor heard of? (cheers.)

I shall not occupy more of your time, but merely add, should my life be spared, I will meet you at the Poll on the day of election, and should I be returned as your member, nothing shall prevent me from striving to the utmost of my ability to discharge faithfully the important duty assigned to me. In conclusion I beg to mention that moderation in all things is highly requisite, and it is also my opinion that proper respect should be paid to every branch of the government, although at the same time, it is the duty of the people to stand forward boldly in defence of their privileges. It is not unreasonable in me to say, that I shall wish to serv