o'clock at night, he at length determin-ed to mount his horse and proceed to Montreal" What friends Mr. Whitney? wife, and one of the triumvirs and they advised you to preven another from being hanged. Eh! to commit a Crime! just cast your eyes to the foot of this, and see the opinion of one of the first law authorities in these Provinces, on your glorious exploit, and tell me Mr. Whitney whether the case he stated right? "He are whether the case be stated right? rived in Montreal in 421 hours (unhallowed expedition!) applied at the Bank of Canada, received from them L.8000, loaned to Messrs. Gates & Co. 1000/, at 90 days on account of the Bank! put a parcel of 10001 in his saddle bags (Oh! that thy hide had been made into a saddle bag, ere thou hadst been guilty of this enormity!) and the remaining L6000 packed in an iron chest which he procured for that purpose, placed it in charge of a friend, (Mr. Frothingham no longer your friend I trust) and returned again to Kings ton." Yes Sir, you presented your brazen aface at the Bank of Canada, told them you had just arrived, and that you were, cording to your usual case, on the fly" If they had any thing to send to the Cashier at Kingston you would be the bearer of it, and thus you fraudulently obtained L8000 of our Notes. You went straight to the Counting house of Messrs. Horatio Gates & Co, and pressed upon Mr. Bancroft L1000, for which you took their negotiable note, in your own favour at 90 days, with sixty days interest calculated upon it. You did as you say with the L6000; but you broke the other parcel of L1000, spent 20 or 301 of it, and then started back to Kingston; and I heartly thank God for our safe arrival thus far. "You lent Messrs. Gates & Co. L1000 on account of the Bank" Did you Sir? look at -! Were you the thing, and say thouever authorised to lend the Bank money at 90 days, for 60 days interest? Were horised to lend it on any terms? If you lent it on account of the Bank, why did you-not immediately place Gates's note, in the Bank of Canada to strengthen our account? instead of which you withdrew our redeemed Notes, and instantly put them in a way to be redeemed again; burning as it were, the candle at both ends. No Sir that would not have been the way to bring about the destruction you had threatened; which you meditated; and which you have perfectback to Kingston "a meeting was called of Stockholders." Was it so indeed Mr. Whitney? Was it not rather, that you wheedled together some half dozen of impatient spir its, whom you had cajoled into a kind of betief, that you were a persecuted, an injured and an innocent man? Reeking from your exploit, you extorted from this assembly the incense of praise, for qualities you are uni versally known not to possess, and an ac quittal from charges, of the nature of which, that assembly could not be other than ignor ant; here you put the finishing stroke, to what all your perfidious machinations had been unequal to achieve; in fine you procured from this accommodating assembly, the advertisement which appeared in the Chronicle, signed "John M. Balfour." It is here worthy of observation, as leading to a train of instructive moral reflection, what an ex cessive passion you have evinced, to become possessed of Resolutions, of thanks for your meritorious conduct, and certificates of you good behaviour; and how amazingly successful you have been in obtaining them. I warrant Mr Whitney you have your saddlebag full. Now I recommend you immediately to apply them to the only purpose for which they are fit. Remember Sir, that EXTORTED PRAISE, IS SARCASTIC REPROACH !--Yes Sir, all your scheming, all your plots and counterplots, all your impudent and outrageous conduct, would have been insuffi cient to have overthrown our. Institution but for that ever to be curse, advertise ment signed "John M. Balfour." At the time it appeared I was in Montreal, and it had been settled, that Mr. Armour should accompany me to Kingston, with a sufficiency of the Notes of the Bank of Canada, to exchange such of our own Notes, as imme diately pressed upon us, and to tranquilize the agitated feelings of the Public. I wait ed on Mr. Armour, in the expectation of settling with him, when, and how we should leave Montreal, when to my horror, he thrust into my hand the Kingston Chronicle and pointed to that infamous advertisement, and said to this effect : " Mr. Dalton, our di rectors having seen this advertisement, have considered it improper to have any thing to do with your affairs. They see that some condemn and some applaud Mr. Whitney, and not knowing how to judge, they think it most prudent not to interfere, till you have first settled your disputes among yourselves; when that is done, they will be happy to receive any communication from you, and as far as is consistent, assist you in your operations." When canst thou compensate me for my sufferings of that moment? With woeful forebodings of what was to befall, I returned to Kingston; and the evening of my arrival met you at the Board, and saw you in the President's Chair, which I order ed you to quit. This was as you say " whe Mr. Thomas Dalton began to be abusive. The next morning the Directors comprom ised their honor, as they then thought, for the hublic safety. (for hope the last trust of man, still clung to them that they should be able to save the Bank if they could get the L8000 out of your hands) by making the disgraceful, and I may say infamous bargain with you they did. "Mr. Hagerman then proceeded to frame resolves with respect to the same resolves with respect to troduced, had those persons still been there Ah ! Mr. Whitney "the veil is too thin." character, which being quite satisfactory, I will publish you to the world as a pattern of honor and honesty, it you will find but one WAS UNANIMOUSLY concurred in, and sign ed by the Vice President, which resolves Mr W. read in the Kingston Chronicle." man, to swear, that he verily thinks you pos What an abundance of comforting things you have read in the Chronicle, Mr. Whit ney! should any pert Jackanapes hereafter have the audacity to call you opprobleus names, you can put him to shame, by pop-ping the Chronicle under his nose; always Whitney, for fear of accidents; it will be as truth, and in the face of the world, no man

sitting, that if I had to deal with you singly, it would have been after another fashion. I do not mean however, to creep out from my share of the disgrace of that transaction, far be from me such contemptible meanness—it was the act of the Directors, and though done with the most praiseworthy views and intentions, it is an act that must ever reflect lisgrace upon them as a body, and each in dividual must take upon him his equal share of the load. Oh! Mr. Whitney you had a Sterling friend that day at the Board, and most kindly you wished to reward him. It is easy to perceive Sir why you dropped the charge of embezzlement against Mr. Bartlet before the Legislative Council; you wan ted to fix the theft subsequently to the time, when Mr. Hagerman was solicited to beome Chairman of our Board. Grateful man!

After detailing to the Legislative Coun cil the success which attended your final ne gotiation with the Board of Directors, for which you acknowledge you were indebted to the active zeal of Mr. Hagerman in your behalf; the remainder of your narrative consists mostly of uninteresting details, of neetings of Stockholders, appointment of Clerks, and Agents, and so forth, what this person said, and what that person said, how often each one rose, and especially Mr. Hagerman. Here you have made a gross mis take, and told once too often for your fur-fose of Mr. Hagerman's rising. Read your own testimony in Mr. Bartlet's favor. "Mr. Hagerman rose again, and begged leave to assure the meeting, that if any impression unfavorable to Mr. Bartlet's character had been entertained, it was an erroneous one and he would pledge himself that Mr. Bart let was not only innocent of any crime, such as had been insinuated, but that his conduct had been such from the earliest establish ment of the institution, as to deserve the warmest thanks of every individual con-cerned." This Mr. Whitney you will please to recollect was early in September. Sir, I have the pleasure to tell you for your satisfaction, that on the 23d of December following, after the Committee appointed by the Stockholders had investigated the affairs of the Bank, and prepared their report, Mr. Hagerman spoke of Mr. Bartlet to the same effect; has repeatedly spoken so since, and let us charitably nope wit. The will ev-Mr. Hagerman, nor any other man, will evus charitably hope Mr. Whitney, r have it in his power to speak otherwise. Now Sir, contrast these unsolicited testimonials of Mr. Bartlet's unsullied integrity, with the extorted adulations which pollute the columns of the Chronicle, and set bewildering cunning to work, to draw from them a comparison to your own advantage, this would be an achievement worthy of your sublime genius! I am told sir, that yer asserted or insinuated to the Legislative Council, that Mr. Hagerman had been feed by Mr. Bartlet and myself, and that he ha arried on a clandestine correspondence with us, (perhaps this is the part of your narrative, suppressed by the Editor of the Chronicle) I shall leave the task of answer

ing such charges, to the gentleman on whom they would fall heaviest, were they founded in truth, and confine myself to what is more immediately within my own knowledge. cannot but admire the perseverance, and in genuity of your efforts, to prove to the Le gislative Council, that the deficiency you had efore repeatedly declared was by Mr. Bartlet's embezzlement : known to vou more than a month prior to your expulsion from the Bank, did not, and could not have taken place, till 36 days subsequently to your sus ension and to Mr. Hagerman's occupation of your place. Much however, as I admire able ingra itude, towards a gentleman, whose strenuous exertions in your behalf had procured you the benefits you have detailed respecting your releasement from the Bond, and other irrepeatable matters, which took place on the day of our general de-basement. It is evident you would have imputed the deficiency to the delinquency of Mr. Hagerman, or to any one, for the sake of preventing your restoration to liability on bond; indeed I verily believe you would not sacrifice one link, of your grand concatenation of lies, to save every director, and stockholder from the gallows! propos, I must not forget to tell you, that a few days before your expulsion, you declared to one of the directors (Mr. Richmond) that the affairs of the Bank were very satisfactory, except that my discounts were too large! and let me not conclude without reminding you, of the flourishing condition in which you represented the Bank to be, in the advertisement signed ' John M. Balfour a few days only after your expulsion! I shall pass over your account of the disgraceful scene of the 23rd of December, and finish with a few remarks on your concluding paragraph. After assuming that you had proved to the entire satisfaction of the Legislative Council that you were a perfectly minocent, and injured man, "He assured his Honorable House, that there was not an Iota of his statement, but he could prove by clouds of witnesses were he only allowed ome to produce them." Pray Mr. Whitney, were you not heard twice at the Bar of th House of Assembly when there were three or four persons at York intimately connected with the Bank, whom you could have called upon? and did you call upon any one? answer sir! and did you not after these per-sons had left York introduce a great variety of matter into your speech to the Legisla-tive Council, which you dared not have in-

sess a single spark of either! Where sir, are your clouds of witnesses there is one single witness? The clouds, sir, are condensed upon your own brow, and shall be as a millstone about your neck. I call no cloud of witnesses to my aid, I

tions, from the beginning to the end, and though from the unfortunate momentary in fatuation of other Directors, whom I could not convince of the paramount necessity, of dispatching a messenger to apprise the Bank of Canada of your suspension, I was defeated in my endeavours, to save the Bank for the third time; the consciousness of having the third time; the consciousness of having done my best, will soften the bitterness of my regret, for the unhappy consequences that have ensued; and though Kingston has received at your hands a deadly blow, the molient hand of time will soften the asperities of her affliction, and better it is, she should endure her present evils for a season than have been caught in the usurious mesh es of the net you had spread for her, and made the everlasting stave of your cupidity the dupe of your cunning, and the disgrace ful tool of your aggrandisement.

Now Sir, raise a pinnacle with your mo ney bags, perch yourself on it's summit, and gaze upon your handy works! Crush every compunctuous rising in your breast; and revel with Satanic joy, o'er the scene of desolation you have conjured up! Behold! an: mock the misery you have spewed upon un offending thousands! cast your complacent glauce, on the wreck you have made of an Institution, that was the stay, and the hope of our District; behold it prostrate, and bel ow out your triumph! Let not the fire of contrition approach the callosities that en compass your heart, lest they become annealed, and pervious to the piercing shatts f honest indignation! keep firm your footng on your golden Pyramid, and let your ob luracy be your protecting Ægis!

But remember Sir, a time must come, when our starting eyes, shall be directed with horrid gaze, towards "that undiscovered coun try from whose bourne no traveller returns' Then Sir! Shout to the mountains to fall u pon you, and cover you! Tell me in the next Chronicle, if you think the starveling thin gutted rogue of a mouse, can get out of the hole of the Corn hin.

THOMAS DALTON Kingston Brewery, }

* CASE. Benjamin Whitney of Kingston in Upper Ca-nada, late President of the Bank of Upper Canada, established there, having been suspended from his office, in consequence of some char ges of misconduct alledged against him by one of the Directors, agreably to one of the articles of association, immediately after his suspension gave out that he was going to New Castle. Instead, however, of going in that direction, he proceeded with expedition to Montreal, and calling upon the Cashier of the Canada Bank, d of him whether he had any of the redeemed notes of the Upper Canada Bank which he was desirous of transmitting to the Cashier of that Bank as he Mr. Whitney, was immediately about to return to Kingston, and would willingly be the bearer of them .- Mr. Armour the Cashier of the Canada Bank, not suspecting any sinister intention in Mr. Whitney and being in the habit of forwarding such notes of Upper Canada Bank as were redeemed by the Canada Bank, to the Cashier of the former, made up a parcel of redeemed notes to the a mount of £8000, which he put under cover to the Cashier of the Upper Canada Bank, addressed to him, and delivered the same so enclosed to Mr. Whitney, who undertook to deliver it to the Cashier of that Bank. It has since been ascertained that Mr. Whitney, tho' he returned to Kingston some days ago, and althorhe delivered to the Cashier of the Upper Canada Bank upon his return, a letter from Mr. Armour with which he was charged has not de-livered to him the notes in question; and it has also been ascertained that before he left Montreal he put into the hands of a merchant there, a part of the said notes to the amount of light was too deep to admit of my readour ingenuity, I more detest your abomi- £1000, to be put into circulation, and some of ing more. Now sir, I am always these have accordingly been circulated. Upon these facts your opinion is required as to
the recourse which may be had against Mr.

> OPINION. The circumstances stated in the case seem strongly to warrant a belief that Mr. Whitney made the journey to Montreal, and proposed to Mr Armour to be the bearer of the notes in Mr Armour to be the bearer of the notes in question, merely for the purpose of getting them into his possession, with the fraudulent intention at the time he obtained the notes from Mr. Armour to appropriate them to his own use. Assuming this to be the construction to be put on Mr. Whitney's conduct, the obtaining of the notes from Mr. Armour by means of fraud and misrepresentation, would in law be a felonious taking of them, which would subject Mr. Whitney to be proceeded against for felony.—What the motives of Mr. Whitney may have been, the persons liable to loss in this transaction, will be most competent to determine, and if they should think them just as above supposed, they will be justifiable in proceeding against Mr. Whitney on a charge of felony. If, on the contrary, there should not be cause for imputing to Mr. Whitney, the fraudulent and felonious intention above mentioned civil remedies by actions at law for the recovering of the £8000 may be adopted either at the intention of the health of the street of the Nate of the Nate of the Parker of the Nate of the Nate of the Parker of the Nate of th the £8000 may be adopted either at the in-stance of the Bank of Canada, on the bailment of the notes made through Mr. Armour, the Cashier, to Mr. Whitney, or, at the instance of the Upper Canada Bank to whom the said notes belonged. J. STUART.

(Signed)
Montreal, Sept. 12th 1822.

For the Upper Canada Herald. Upon a cursory perusal of the Act published in the last Herald, relative to the Kingston Bank, I do not find that the Commissioners, in whom the property of that association is vested, are to give any security for the faithful administra-tion of it. Although they are clothed with ex-traordinary powers, both judicial and executraordinary powers, both judicial and executive and among others, the inquisitorial power of bringing their neighbours before them by warrants, to be examined on oath, and committed unless they give satisfactory answers; yet they are themselves not required to act under the usual solemnity of an official oath; neither, in case of an insufficiency of funds to pay all the Bank debts, are they bound to make a retable dividend upon the equitable mineral. ratable dividend upon the equitable principle of the Bankrupt laws; nor are hey, like administrators of an insolvent estate, liable, after satisfying their own debts, to be sued by a creditor who wishes by superior diligence, to secure a priority of payment, before other creditors Whitney, for fear of accidents; it will be as good as a pocket pistol. It is a fine thing, Mr. Whitney, to stand well in the Chronicale! But Sir, tell me, were these resolves really unanimously concurred in? You know they were not. On your requesting Mr. Hagerman to send the 'resolves' round for signatures, I. addressing myself to Mr. Hagerman to send the 'resolves' round for signatures, I. addressing myself to Mr. Hagerman, said, "you had better not do that Sir, I would sooner suffer my hand to be cut of the moral of the world, no man who wishes by superior diligence, to secure a priority of payment, before other creditors; but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, with full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at their leisure, the full lib. favored Province. How far my fancy but, they are left at

many years that may be, God only knows.

The only semblance of restraint which I per

ceive laid upon the Commissioners is "That the Commissioners aforesaid, and all such Com missioners as may be appointed under and by virtue of this act, shall furnish an annual account and statement of the affairs of the said Bank and their proceedings therein, to be laid before the Legislature of the Province the first day of everysession, till the final aujustment and closure of the said affairs by this act committed to them.'

It is here contemplated to be a business for years, not confined, indeed, to the lives of the present Commissioners, but extending to their successors; and all the expences of all the proceedings of all the present and succeeding com-missioners, their clerks, attorneys, solicitors, counsel, printers, auctioneers, agents, messengers, servants, &c. &c. &c. are to be first satisfied out of the available funds of the Bank; leaving a faint and very distant prospect of satisfied out. isfaction to the poor creditors in general, es-pecially the Stockholders, who, although their notes are collect ble immediately, are not to receive payment of the certificates for their stock, auril all other creditors, even speculators who may have bought up the bills or certificates at a discount of fifty per cent, shall

have been first paid.

The net proceeds will probably be exhaust ed, before the turn of the postponed stockhol-ders shall arrive. But at last as a substitute for payment, the act provides that they, as well as the officers and directors, " or their respective executors or administrators, shall and may severally and respectively have and maintain as action or actions at law, as for money had and re-ceived, the one against the other, his executors and administrators;" in which actions, howev-er, to entitle a Plaintiff to recover he must prove that his loss of stock has accrued, not from the failure of Bank debtors, or the exhausting expences of the commission estab-listment; not from misfortune or mere neglect or some unascertained cause of deficiency; but, positively, from "the fraud, defau ation, abstrac-tion or misapplication" of the Defendant. Such actions, from their very nature, will of course be contested, at every hazard of costs, and

through every stage of proceeding, to the em-olument of the gentlemen of the robe, and the purse-ache of the parties concerned. The remedy of litigation thus provided for the stockholders may prove worse than the cis-ease it was intended to cure.

The terms of this extraordinary act, in some

of its clauses, appear to me so vague and un-technical, that its meaning cannot be ascertained, without an explanatory act of the Legisla-ture, or adjudications of the Court of King's Bench on several points of construction.

As the title of the act is not published, I know not what it is, but am afraid it will be found to be, an act for creating convenient offices for promoting speculation and lawsuits, for amusing the public and disappointing the expectations of stockholders.

A disinterested Spectator...

To the Editor of the U. C. Herald.

The object of my writing you is to re-late a disappointment which I experienced

on the receipt of your last week's Herald. The case was this, the paper was handed to me at the hour styled by Cowper the kindred dusk of eve." I had suffi cient light to make out the title "THE SE-CRET DISCOVERED," but the gloom of twi man, & always read with peculiar pleasure the transactions of the numerous societies instituted for promoting the advancement of Art or Science, I therefore leave you to judge how much I was delighted on reading a title so imposing.—Lights were immediately ordered, and in the interval between the command being issued and executed, I was occupied in thinking what this discovery could be. At length it struck me as probable it might be the long sought Philosopher's Stone. Pleased with the thought I could not forbear exclaiming, what after the labours of the celebrated Alchymists of Europe have been in vain, is it reserved for Upper Canada to be enriched by the discovery of this transmuting gem? Think sir on what golden visions my fancy feasted. No longer should we be assailed by the deafening clamour of hard times. No longer should we have to mourn over empty purses, and here I took out my own and thought well old friend it is long since gold formed any part of your contents, but how will the scene be changed, instead of seeking in vain in every corner for silver I shall have you filled with yellow sovereigns.— No longer shall I have to make pitiful shifts and excuses when undischarged accounts are presented and immediate payment is demanded. No longer shall I

Editor that you should be paid first. I then thought what a charming thing it would be for our Bank defaulters-nothing to do but scrape together all the old iron they can lay their hands on and submit it to the midas-touch of this wonder working stone, and thus have " a new way

have the pain of witnessing the melancho-

ly countenances of disappointed duns .-

Immediately I thought of one and another

whose long standing accounts should be

liquidated, and by the bye I resolved Mr.

paying old debts."
In short sir, I saw nothing but plenty and prosperity-Agriculture-Commerce -Literature-Arts and Sciences all flourishing and ministering happiness and en-

that happened to be entirely unknown to the Cashier, and Directors of the Bank of Cashier, and Directors of the Board, Mr. Whitney, as resolved in that the Buonaparte gave with a list servors of imprisonment, is not likely to produce any effectual benefit. The operation of the Directors will be partial and unequal nough to render you perfectly harmless in the Directors will be partial and unequal nough to render you perfectly harmless in the Directors will be partial and unequal nough to render you perfectly harmless in the Directors will be partial and unequal nough to render you perfectly harmless in the Directors will be partial and unequal nough to render you perfectly harmless in the Directors of the Directors of the Board, Mr. Whitney, as resolved in that the world trouble enough while he lived, by the world trouble enough while he lived, and it would be just as well as he is now of the Directors will be partial and unequal nough to render you perfectly harmless in his community. It is to me, a source of them who are engaged in merchandize and manufactures, it may amount to a total suspension of their business. They are the world trouble enough while he lived, and it would be just as well as he is now of the Directors will be partial and unequal nough to render you perfectly harmless in his community. It is to me, a source of the Directors will be partial and unequal nough to render you perfectly harmless in his community. It is to me, a source of the Directors will be partial and unequal nough to render you perfectly harmless in his community. It is to me, them how to cut up one another scientifically.—I am Sir, Your obd't Serv't. VINDEY April 7th, 1823.

Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada,

THE UNION. THE SPEAKER'S SPEECH.

(Continued.) For many years they had in vain endeavoured by temporary, weak and timeserving expedients, to adjust their differterminate their disputes, and restore that confidence in each other, which the peace, and happiness, of these Colonies, and the advantage of the Parent State so imperiously required. Instead of pursuing the straight-forward course, they had been constantly wandering in by paths and windings and pertinaciously adhering to a system, "puzzled with mazes and perplexed with errors," and which sufficient experience had abundantly proved to be pregnant with evil and unpreductive of good.

To remedy the encreasing and banefut ffects which these unnatural and impolitic misunderstandings had produced, and to obtain for us that justice in financial affairs which obstinacy, rather than equity, had so improperly delayed, their Commis sioner (the Attorney General) was sent to England, and he had done as much tor Upper Canada as his great abilities, acknowledged zeal, and well known integrity could effect, and the constitution and relative political situations of both Pro-

vinces would possibly allow. The Imperial Parliament were anxious to do every thing for our good; their wisdom was acknowledged, and their kindness and parental solicitude was telt; but in his humble opinion the wisdom of man could never devise a system by which two eparate Parliaments, legislating at the listance of 600 miles from each other, on the same principles, for the same purposes, and to the same end, could ever succeed so well or promote the general interests so effectually as if they were brought together and joined in Council. Indeed. the advantages arising from Political Union in general, seemed to be admitted on al hands; but it appeared to him, that, the timidity of caution, the force of individual interest, and the influence of deep rooted prejudices seemed all determined to draw a line of distinction in their particular case.

If you mention the Union of Scotland and England it is asserted their case was very different from ours-if you mention the Union of Ireland and Great Britain it is roundly advanced there is no similarity if you mention the Union of the petty States on the continent of Europe from which great nations have been formed, you are told their Constitution differed widely from ours; they were enslaved, and we are free. But, if slaves were benefited by the Union, why would it not be useful to freemen? they had no communication with the Ocean but through Lower Canada. Scotland and Ireland had numerous ort Towns, and were not induced unite from any Physical cause, but from a conviction of the utility and importance of Union in a political view. Locality as well as policy distinctly point out our course, and loudly denounce the fatal consequences of an obstinate deviation from

the high road of prudence. The opposers of the Union advanced another argument upon which they seemed to rest great dependance, and generally supposed, he believed, by them to be conclusive of the impolicy of the projected measure. They asserted that the act called the Trade Bill, was completely satisfactory and provident, and placed them at the enviable point beyond which no rea-sonable man should have the least inclination to proceed. He felt compelled to dissent from that opinon and to trouble the hon. Committee with some of his own objections to the Trade Bill, and in doing so, he should be perfectly free in his remarks because he thought the bearings of that Act should be well understood, but at the same time, he should endeavour to guard against any exaggeration. The Trade Bill appeared to him to circum-scribe the original bounds of their Constitution in this Province in more than one instance, distinctly shewed, in his opinion, the impractibility of preserving peace and good understanding with the Sister Pro-vince thro the medium of a third body of men possessing a share of our Legislative rights. It gave to these individuals who were unconnected with the House of Assembly, uncontrolable power to decide any question affecting our Revenue levied at Quebec: it gave them the power irrevocably to fix our proportion of revenue for the space of four years although there was every reason to believe we should be greatly the loosers from the increase of mportations. It gave the Legislature of Upper Canada a negative on the financial proceedings of Lower Canada, then with-draws the right of determination from both Legislatures and places it ultimately at the disposal of either House of the Imperial Parliament during the space of thirty days after any act was laid before them.

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