

(grand man) ought to remember that the Province was originally settled by those who showed their attachment to their King and Constitution, by hazarding their lives, their property, and every thing in the cause; that their descendants are animated with the same generous sentiments, and that this was never more decisively proved than in the late war, when it is universally allowed, that the brave and magnanimous efforts of the native forces of the country, preserved it from falling into the hands of the enemy. So for all this, for their bravery and magnanimity, they must have a bitter curse inflicted upon them and their offspring to the day of judgment!!! Is Mr. Alasco aware, that perhaps not one in ten of these said brave men, who have hazarded their lives and property, "and every thing in the cause," whose brave and magnanimous efforts preserved the country from falling into the hands of the enemy, were of the Church of England? If he have any knowledge of the country as all he must know, that they were of several sorts of Methodists, several sorts of Presbyterians, Catholics, Baptists, Quakers, Anglicans, Camerons, &c. and about the same proportion of Church of England men as of Kirkers in the 84th Regiment, according to the official return exhibited in the public prints a short time ago; and for the bravery of which it was gravely propounded by a most knowing member of Assembly, that the Kirk was entitled to be rewarded with a part of the Clergy Reserves. Unquestionably he meant the biggest part, but even so, he was not much more than half as bad as Mr. Alasco, who for the deeds of Methodists, Presbyterians, Quakers, Catholics and Turners, would reward the Church of England with ALL the Clergy Reserves! This is liberal, generous, JUST. The levelling system in all its pride and vigour! a wide spread prostration of feelings, of sentiments, and of interests, for the exaltation of a few individuals! and these same individuals yet unborn! It is monstrous!

Another specimen of reasoning, most charming, and most deep! "When this country was first settled, the ministers of the Church of England, were the first Clergymen that were sent here. They have enjoyed without interruption, the protection and support of his Majesty's Government, and the Reserves have been, and are still under their management. That these reserves are more than sufficient for their support, and that they are a bar to the improvement of the country appears to be the opinion of some who have written upon this subject lately. Yet how this could be asserted is strange; when it is allowed on all hands, that one seventh of the lands is not equal to a tenth part of the produce, and when it is considered that the reserves are like all other landed property, subject to the same taxes and duties that all private property is. And surely no person can affirm that they are more than sufficient for their support."

Can the circumstance of two or three Church of England Ministers being the first sent here, be any reason why the Church of England ministers yet unborn, should have a seventh of the land? or can a reason be found, in the same having enjoyed the protection and support of his Majesty's Government? have not all denominations enjoyed the same protection and support? and if they had not would it not be a burning shame, after all their display of bravery and magnanimity? The Reserves having been under the management of the Church Clergy, is nothing to their credit, seeing, that with such a fund, they have not built a single church, but from the charitable subscriptions of all denominations of Protestants, and Catholics too. Is it not then high time the management was taken from them?

Then what a strange thing it is to assert that a seventh of the land is too much for the support of the Clergy "when it is allowed on all hands that one seventh of the land is not equal to a tenth of the produce!" It is indeed strange, wonderful, passing strange; but my gentleman has omitted to show, that a tenth of the produce would not be too much. This is about as wise a conclusion, as if one were to say, "how strange it is to assert, that \$36,000 a year is too much for a Bishop, when it is well known that even a poor Curate gets \$70 a year!"

Alasco was never more mistaken in his life, than when he asserts, that no person can affirm, that the reserves are more than sufficient for the support of the Clergy of the Church of England. I now assert it, and will maintain it; and I believe in my conscience, that nine out of every ten in the Country will join me in both asserting and maintaining it. And not only that they are more than sufficient, but that they are horribly out of all equitable proportion; and further that they are a grievous and sickening curse upon the country, a chief bar to its improvement, an interdiction from mutton broth, and a fatal enemy to the wool trade; a harbor for bears, wolves, foxes, and all kinds of vermin, so that the country people can neither rear sheep nor poultry; in consequence of which, every one who would taste of mutton or turkey must look for them "south of the St. Lawrence," where Mr. Alasco says the levelling system may do so well, and where it is well known, that wolves are not nursed and preserved in immense blocks of reserved land, surrounding the prairie farmer, and imprisoning him in swamps from whence he has no penetrable road, nor refuge from consuming fevers, agues, cramps, and cholera!

Alasco sees no very sore about the just tribute I paid his Excellency in my last communication. "That he could wrest an expression in his Excellency's speech, &c." If any gentleman will be at the trouble to look again, he will see if he is not altogether blind, that there is no expression wrested from its true meaning. The expressions are faithfully extracted from the Governor's speech, and the subject to which they referred pointed out; and as for their meaning, they are too plain, simple, and energetic to be treated from their proper meaning; they are an emphatic testimony of the head and the heart that dictated them. Every man if he have common intellect must understand them, and if he have common gratitude must witness Sir Peregrine's more riches, and more honours, with long life to enjoy them. Indeed it is hardly to be doubted, if he preserve, and make his Majesty's Ministers fully comprehend the absurdity, injustice, and ruinous consequences of the reserve system, but his wisdom and patriotism will be rewarded with a Peerage, and a plumping pension.

If Mr. Alasco thinks himself not answer-

ed, or has any thing further to say I shall be ready at any time to wait on him again.
A Church of England Man.
Kingston, Feb. 19th, 1824.

To the Editor of the U. C. Herald.

MR. EDITOR,

I interested in political discussion when the question is connected with the support of Religion, I offered to the public through the medium of your paper some remarks on the extraordinary pretensions and claims of the Church of Scotland founded on the act of union. I adduced arguments to convince every liberal and dispassionate reader on the subject that the church of Scotland had no legal establishment in the Province. On the contrary, that the Parliament of Great Britain had secured to the clergy and church of England by the act of union, a decided pre-eminence and a presumptive right to an exclusive establishment. Moreover these advantages have been confirmed to the clergy and church of England by an act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, denominated the 31st of the King, which is our constitutional charter. Therein is clearly and plainly delineated the constitution and government of the Canadas, and in it is exhibited a resemblance to the constitution of Great Britain, in the wisdom of its structure, the excellency of its provisions, and the tendency of the whole to ensure the order, peace and happiness of society.

From the doubt expressed in the Resolutions whether his Majesty contemplated to embrace the clergy and church of Scotland within the meaning of the constitution, it may readily be inferred that the advisers and framers of these resolutions do entertain hopes of success in preferring their claims, and that their expectations are founded on the act of the union and the 31st of the King. On both or either of these grounds I am decidedly of opinion, that there are no arguments for the support of their claims and pretensions. As my remarks on the act of union have been before the public, I shall now offer my sentiments on our constitution, containing my observations to its declaration, all now in language, and to the political principles of the celebrated and enlightened statesman, whose mind devised and planned our constitution, and to whose abilities we are chiefly indebted for our Provincial government.

In the mind of every impartial and unprejudiced reader, the meaning and intention of the constitution is clearly understood, and can by no means be misapprehended. In a general term the clergy is designated "a Protestant Clergy," and then a support or maintenance is provided for them. The constitution then declares a protestant clergy to be the clergy of the church of England—Parsonages or Rectories are endowed for their support, and ministers of the church of England are presented to them by the Governor or the authority and spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop, or any other person or persons having authority according to the laws and canons of the church of England. And then follow two parts or sections of the statute of Parliament declaring that the Legislature of the Provinces have a power to vary and repeal any of the foregoing provisions by their act or acts; but that the said act or acts shall have no validity as laws until or unless such have received his Majesty's assent, signified through the Governor of the Province, and that it is the office or duty of the Governor to reserve the same for his Majesty's assent.

Can any thing be more plain and obvious than what is stated and declared in the constitution. Its meaning cannot be mistaken or misunderstood. It is so contemplated that the clergy of the protestant churches generally should be embraced in the expression "a protestant clergy," then would have been interspersed throughout the act of Parliament various and discordant expressions.—We should become familiar with the terms Kirk of Scotland, General Assembly, the Presbytery, and other appropriate expressions. The Lutheran and Calvinistic churches and clergy would be entitled to equal rights and privileges, and to a legal provision.—To them I might add several others under the denomination of a protestant clergy. If this should be the implied meaning of the act of Parliament, the extension of the rights arising from the seventh of the lands to the whole of them, would reduce the means of support to a less amount than is now obtained by the clergyman of the most necessary and indigent congregation—a dependence without any efficient support.—But I forbear to enlarge upon this and other consequences resulting from this unfounded and illegal opinion. If the claims were admitted, there would be an end to a competent and legal provision for the clergy, and the wisdom of Parliament would be frustrated, the talents of an upright and able statesman misapprehended, and the paternal goodness of our late Sovereign disappointed.

The resolutions in favour of the church of Scotland would subvert a leading principle of our constitution, the object of the celebrated statesman who devised and planned our Provincial Government,—I mean its resemblance to the constitution of Great Britain. On this point I need not enlarge and explain the soundness of his political principles, and the obvious resemblance of the copy to the original. Its texture is admirably fitted for the end designed; for from the exercise of power agreeably to its genius and character emanate all the blessings of good government, wise laws and rational liberty. We readily conceive that in securing to this Province the advantages of a good constitution, an attention to the interests of Religion, the establishment of the church of England, and the support of the clergy would be among its prominent excellencies.—And such is the case; every portion of the Province will in the lapse of time be blessed with the labours and example of a clergy whose services are of more value than the moderate reservation of land allotted for their maintenance.

Shall it be said that by an establishment an injustice is done to the clergy of the church of Scotland and other denominations in the Province? By no means. They enjoy the advantages of a liberal toleration. From them and their congregations, no tax, tithes or rent is exacted for the support of the church and clergy of the established Religion of the Province.—And were the support, granted to the Episcopal clergy exclusively, conceded to them by a provision for their independent of their congregations, what would be the gain? Certainly nothing in the opinion of every judicious person: for immediately their present stipends, derived from the members of their churches, would be withdrawn and appropriated to the support of their ministers in new and remote settlements. The present state of the establishment and the circumstances under which the church of Scotland and the other protestant churches are placed, are in my opinion better adapted to promote the cause of religion and the interests and welfare of society than the innovation contemplated by the advocates for the claims of the church of Scotland, and the framers of the resolutions in their favour.—I submit my sentiments to the public, and am confident that they will receive that attention which the importance of the subject demands, and that they will have their due influence on the public mind.

Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

[CONTINUED.]

Here Mr. Ham cross-examined this witness by putting several questions to him touching his recollection of observation made during the Poll, to the whole of which, witness answered in the negative.

The Speaker called on Mr. Ham to make his defence.

Mr. Ham rose and said,
Mr. Speaker,
If this hon. house considers the adjournment of the Poll over Good Friday at the late Election, where I was returned a Representative for the Counties of Lenox and Addington, to be an infringement on the rights and privileges of the people, I as one of the members of this hon. house, would not wish to hold a seat here on such conditions, if I could conceive it to be so, and I as a member of this house would be one of the first to object to such proceedings, as I hold their rights and privileges as sacred as I hold my life, and would be glad if every other member in this hon. house would do the same, and while I have the honor of holding a seat in this house, I shall always be firm for the good of my country.

The Petitioner complaining of my return have not, nor cannot make it appear, that I had any advantage over my opponent, by the adjournment over Good Friday, either had the Returning Officer, in my opinion, any intention to give me an advantage by so doing, according to a provincial act of this Province passed in the 48th year of his late Majesty's Reign "no Returning Officer or Officers who may be hereafter appointed, shall continue any election more than six days but shall at the expiration of six days close the poll, notwithstanding any law, usage or custom to the contrary," this act does not say six days successively, and according to this act the Returning Officer kept open the poll six days and no more, although he did not keep it open six days successively, and at the expiration of keeping it open six days he closed the Poll, and found a majority of votes for me, he returned me as member elect. I am of the opinion that this house according to the solemn oath that they have just taken, if they will be guided by the law that I have just read, they cannot declare my return void, although I will admit that evil might arise from Returning Officers doing so, yet I think the law has left room for them to do so, and I sincerely hope that at this Session of Parliament this house will pass an act more explicit for the future guidance of Returning Officers to prevent an evil that might probably arise on some other occasion, and decide my case as they may think most proper according to law and evidence.

On motion of Mr. J. Jones the former resolution of the house and the petition were read.

Mr. J. Jones said that he was satisfied there would be but little discussion on the Resolution he was about to propose, as sufficient of the allegations contained in the petition were proved to make void the election, and he did not think it necessary that all the allegations should be proved for that purpose. The election commenced on Monday in Holy week, continued till Thursday Evening, adjourned over Good Friday till Saturday, and from that till the following Monday, when the sitting member was declared elect. Great stress was laid in the petition on the circumstance of the sitting member consenting to do with the question, and if both the Candidates had assented to the adjournment it would not alter the case in the least, because the act was illegal in itself, and their assent or objecting to it, could not make that legal which was illegal. He then moved that it be

Resolved, that sufficient of the allegations contained in the petition of John Lake, and others, freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington, complaining of the undue Election of George Ham, Esq. have been proved to make void his Election, and that Election is hereby declared void.—Adopted unanimously.

Mr. J. Jones then moved that it be resolved, that the Speaker direct the proper officer to sue out a Writ for a new Election for the return of a Member to represent the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington, in place of George Ham, Esq. whose election is declared void.—Adopted.

After the adoption of these Resolutions, a discussion took place on the conduct of the Returning Officer, and after a good deal of censure was awarded to him by some hon. members, it appeared to be the sense of the majority of the house, that although he acted illegally, he did not do so wilfully and corruptly. Mr. Baldwin then moved a resolution expressive of this opinion, to which

Mr. C. Jones moved the following amendment.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this house that the conduct of the Returning Officer for the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington, in adjourning the Poll from Thursday till Saturday, and from that till Monday, in the week following, was illegal, and consequently a breach of the privileges of this house; but as it did not appear that his conduct was influenced by corrupt motives, no farther notice will be taken of it by this house.—Adopted.

The House went into committee on the Wellan Canal Bill.

Mr. Nichol rose to state his objections to this bill; he wished a clause inserted to it to protect the rights and property of individuals; he knew two or three individuals who had expended a large capital in purchasing Mills, and Machinery, and now they were about chartering a company with unlimited power to erect machinery on the very land of these people, if they please, and thus take away all their business and means of support; when they went to incorporate themselves as monopolizing companies, it was their duty fully and fairly to protect private property. They had the authority of the Mother country for so doing; and although he was willing to support a bill of this kind as beneficial to the country at large, yet he thought it was a bill of this kind as beneficial to the country ought to be held sacred.—(Here Mr. Nichol read a quotation from the character of a Canal Company in England, where they were bound to make good any damage done to the grounds, fish ponds, &c. of the Earl of Essex and others.)

This he said would show the house how very particular they were in that country, on such occasions, and how tenacious of the rights of individuals. He had another objection to this bill, it made no provision for the Grand River Indians, through whose property this Canal was likely to run.

The committee were aware that the Indians could neither sue nor be sued, and were therefore liable to the encroachment of this Company. He hoped the committee would rise to sit again to-day and that would give time for some amendments to be prepared.

The Atty. General would not oppose the motion for rising; he wished the rights of individuals to be fully protected. As to the observations thrown out about the Indians, he thought it would be right to attend to it, although all these points were fully discussed before the committee.

Mr. Jones would oppose the motion to rise, because he thought the rights of individuals were sufficiently protected by the provisions of the bill.

Mr. C. Jones thought the amendments of the hon. member for Norfolk, perfectly inadmissible; because the argument that certain individuals had expended large sums in Mills on the line of this Canal, was no ground of objection to this great public improvement; it was impossible; for, if this were admitted, the charters would have claims and the mills on the Grand River would bring claims for every bushel of wheat that would pass down the intended canal, to their injury, as they would consider. As to the Indians he did not believe the intended canal would go within several miles of their lands; but if it did, a proviso could be made for them in a few minutes; he would therefore oppose the motion.

Mr. Clark hoped the bill would be entertained in its present shape, as it guarded sufficiently the rights of all the individuals on the intended route.

Mr. Baldwin hoped the country would not lose the very great advantages to be derived from this bill, by groundless objections, and that the commissioners would grant the prayer of the petitioners, with as little embarrassment as possible. He thought the bill guarded sufficiently the rights of private property, and he would give it his cordial support.

Mr. Geo. Hamilton was in favor of the bill, and of public improvements, they had a right to pay for them. Some individuals purchased mills at a great expense, on this route, who ought to be protected; he hoped the commissioners would, therefore, make provision for them, and not leave them to the mercy of Arbitrators.

Mr. Casey thought the opposition of the hon. member for Norfolk, was groundless; if they took into consideration the objections of every individual on the intended line of the canal they might throw out the bill at once; when they considered the great public benefit of this measure, such objections should not be entertained.

The Atty. General explained, he thought the persons who had purchased Mill seats on the intended route, had as little claim on them for protection, as a Tavern keeper, who expended money in building a house for public entertainment on any of our present roads would have, in case the Government ordered a new turnpike road, which would take the travel from his house;—as all such persons making their purchases had a right to anticipate canals and other public improvements, and must have been aware, that any man who had the means could erect a steam mill on the lot next to them, and thus come in competition with them. He thought they had sufficient protection by the present bill.

Mr. Hagerman thought this bill was guaranteed as much as possible, with respect to private property; the cases just mentioned by the learned Atty. Genl. were in his opinion perfectly analogous, and if any individuals suffered extreme hardship by the provisions of this bill, he would appeal to this house at any time, and they would indemnify him.

The Atty. Genl. said in any way interfere with the Indian Lands, he would move a proviso. He then moved an amendment, that in case the Canal Company had property, or property they should be indemnified, the same as the other individuals, through the medium of their chief officer. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Jno. Wilson thought the hon. member for Norfolk went too far in his opposition to this bill. The bill guarded the rights of individuals as far as possible;—Some difficulty would be expected in all such cases;—but the same difficulties occurred in the mother country, and in our sister colonies, where such improvements have been carried into effect, and were not retarded by them.—With regard to the injury sustained by individuals, by the erection of mills and machinery on the intended route, he thought that this very reason for complaint would be a great benefit to the public; because it was well known that Mill seats, and Mills were generally wanted all over the District of Niagara and Gore. Therefore the great object of this canal and the principal benefit which he anticipated from it, was to create Mill seats, and establish Mills and machinery for the purposes of home manufacture, a measure essential in the highest degree for the welfare of this country. He hoped the committee would recollect that we had no public improvements, as yet, in Upper Canada, a law was passed last session appropriating money for that purpose, but no improvement has yet been made. He hoped that the least possible restriction would not be thrown in the way of a bill, sufficiently guarded to answer the ends of public justice, and that it would be adopted.

Mr. Robert Hamilton said that several cases might occur where farms would be divided by the canal, and proposed an amendment compelling the company to build bridges in such cases. This amendment after some discussion, was negatived, and the same rose and reported the bill as amended.

Mr. Nichol rose, and after running over his former arguments with great vehemence, moved that the report be not now received. On this motion the house divided.

Yeas—Messrs. Nichol, Geo. Hamilton, Randall, and R. Hamilton.
Nays—Messrs. C. Jones, Burwell, John Wilson, James Wilson, Chisholm, Clark, Atty. General, M. Martin, Baldwin, White, Kerr, Hagerman, Casey, Ruttan, M. Donell, Morris, Gordon, M. Cleon, Bostwick, J. Jones—21. Majority 17.

The report was then received on which the house again divided, when the yeas and nays were the same as the above transmitted.

On motion for the 3d reading on Wednesday next.

Mr. Nichol rose to move for the 3d reading this day three months, seconded by Mr. Randall.

Mr. Randall rose and said, on consideration he withdrew his name from seconding this motion. He opposed the bill merely to obtain better provision for securing the rights of property; but when he found that the

sense of the house was against him on this point, he was as anxious, in every other respect, for the bill as any hon. member on the floor, and would now support it.

Mr. G. Hamilton said he was extremely anxious that public improvement should go on; he merely opposed the bill in order to guard the rights of individuals.

Mr. Nichol's motion for reading the bill a third time this day three months, was negatived, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next.

The Atty. General reported a bill on the Petition of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church in this town, authorizing them to purchase lands for the site of a church and burying ground. Ordered a second reading on Wednesday next.

The house went into committee on the Shop Licence Bill, and after some discussion, in which the propriety of lowering the duty on shop licences, for selling spirituous liquors, and fixing a certain duty on all shops was suggested; after which the committee rose to sit again on tomorrow.

Mr. Hagerman obtained leave to bring up the petition of the Magistrates of the Midland District.

The boundary line bill passed by a majority of 6.

The petition of Daniel Howell, praying some provisions to be made for the support of an insane Girl who lost her father through wounds received during the late war, was referred to a committee.

The petition of the inhabitants of the Western District, praying the interference of the House with the Imperial Parliament, in order to give encouragement to the cultivation of Tobacco in this Province, was read;

Mr. Gordon felt persuaded every hon. gentleman present fully appreciated the importance of the subject of the Petition—it was of consequence to the Province at large, for although the culture of Tobacco, to any extent, had hitherto been confined to the Western District, there was no doubt, in his opinion, it would succeed in most of the other Districts—certainly in all these West of Lake Ontario; and it would be admitted that whatever served materially to promote the prosperity of part of the Province, must prove beneficial either directly or indirectly to the whole. But it would be wise than useless to grow the article in question extensively, unless it could be made to answer as a staple for exportation—which under existing circumstances was not the case, and that was not owing to any defect in the quality, for it had been approved of by the manufacturers of Lower Canada—but because the only market to which they could look, namely that of the Mother country, was supplied from the United States at a lower rate than it could be afforded at from this Province,—why it was so, must be obvious to any person who would consider by what description of population it was there cultivated; and that besides the expense of transport to the Ocean is much greater. It might perhaps be supposed that it would be some time before there would be any surplus but he was authorized to say that notwithstanding the last was an unusually unfavourable season, about 900 hds. of leaf tobacco, besides some manufactured into plug, would be shipped from the Western District next Spring, and as the importation at the port of Quebec, taking an average of four years appeared to be only 269,900 hds. it was evident the home market would soon be overstocked. Tobacco, he said, was not subject to any important duty in Great Britain, but paid an excise on being taken from the Ware House of 4 shillings sterling per pound. The petitioners prayed for such an abatement thereon, on Canada Tobacco as would put it on a par with American Tobacco, which calculating at a bare remunerating price to the growers, would not exceed 3d. per lb. and as that abatement would not materially affect the Revenue of the Mother country, nor in any degree her landed interest on whose account colonial Bread-stuff is virtually excluded from her markets, the inhabitants of this country (he thought,) might reasonably expect to receive the boon asked for.

Being anxious to have the subject brought before the house in the shape of a full and comprehensive report, he would move the petition to be referred to a special committee before whom he would place all the information with which he had been furnished for the occasion.

Mr. G. then moved that the petition be referred to a select committee to be composed of Messrs. Atty. General, Nichol, Burwell, and Jones of Leeds, and that they may be directed to report thereon.

The bill disuniting the Counties of Lenox and Addington, was read a first time, and on motion of Mr. Casey, ordered to be read a 2d time.

The committee on the Tavern licence bill rose and asked leave to sit again.

The intercession bill went through committee ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The House went into committee on the Tavern licence bill.

Mr. Morris proposed an amendment to prevent Tavern-keepers from selling spirituous liquors out of the house—negatived, and the former bill was adopted with some amendments.

The Atty. General moved for a free conference with the hon. Legislative Assembly, on the subject of the Electors' and Candidates' qualification bill.

This motion was objected to by Mr. Baldwin and others, as it was a bill of privileges, and the house divided on it.

Yeas—Messrs. C. Jones, Burwell, Nichol, Gordon, John Wilson, Walsh, M. Martin, Kerr, Ruttan, James Wilson, Hagerman, Casey, McDonell, Chisholm, Clark, Crooks, Atty. General, Morris, M. Lean, Bostwick, and Shaver—20.

Nays—Messrs. Randall, Patic, Geo. Hamilton, Wilmot, Baldwin, White, Hornor, and Baby—8. Majority 13.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S CHEST.

Mr. Cavillier from the Committee to whom was referred his Excellency's message of the 1st Dec. last, relative to the paragraph of the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the session, and other matters relating to the Receiver General's Chest, reported as follows:

"Your Committee, considering the great importance of the matters to them

referred to the House of Commons, and proceeding on a view on truth opinion but to Your selves within 1. To defalcation of the Majesty 2. To procure purposes of the uses for 3. To carry to gain the legal claim 4. To prevent creations You them an Chairm ty's Ex public Genera spector counts dition t several referre to the n You be ques in this in their descrip be take uses, w to law. The sentativ of the s consti which i rights of The which placed the pr hither ing an rega raised uses th By tency a nor of munic of Ass before, house, or ordi posing press grants success Provin ment t direct declar money law, bu commi time be we sh You in all monie Royal Inde Gover of the vants could and t passe those the B regar confi beat t Provi the tger fiv which Th Provin moni Parli unde Crow und liber grac favor only Rec Miss Calc at w shew to the "w Pen Fine ages be a defici Civi acco to t or C three and the his and