

reed-maker do but turn right about to the face and marry Betsy Ide! The paragon... the relations looked as grave as the wild man of the woods, or a Guinea monkey.

PARODY OF A POACHER.

A poor strolling player was once caught performing the part of a poacher, and being taken before the Magistrates assembled at a Quarter Sessions, for examination...

PROPHECIES FOR 1826.

In the course of the following year a number of ladies will catch cold for want of clothing; while others will carry their whole wardrobe on their back, and yet be starved to death.

Ancient and Modern Holy Alliances compared.—Cicero was murdered on the eve of his birth day, by the Holy Allies of that age...

DENNIS O'FAFF.

During the war with Helder Alley, Dennis O'Faft, from the county Clare, a Lieutenant and acting adjutant of the Madras Artillery...

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT. The Right Reverend Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, consecrated in the United States, are as follows: Wm. White, D.D. of New York; Alexander V. Griswold, D.D. of the Eastern Diocese...

From the American. ON AFFECTED SOLEMNITY. Of all the tricks and outward shows of this world, I know of no one more successful, or more imposing than this portentous solemnity.

COMMUNICATIONS. FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. His representations having been industriously circulated to my prejudice, as regards my vote upon the Address to His Majesty...

Mr. Editor, His representations having been industriously circulated to my prejudice, as regards my vote upon the Address to His Majesty, relative to the Alien question...

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occasioned, by its officer, and the insufficiency of the control over him exercised by it and under its authority, reserved to it in all colonial acts conforming to the Royal instructions of 1793...

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from intentional good, or throw away a boon so graciously offered.—It however behoves them to be watchful guardians of the people's rights, and steadily persevere for the good of this five thriving Colony, divested of party prejudices, and that party spirit, which too frequently counteracts the best intentions of Government...

I am, Dear Sir, &c. THOMAS COLEMAN.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald. Sir.—Having seen a letter in your paper of the 7th instant, signed "Scrutator," on the subject of the District School of this town, and expecting that the following number would have saved me the necessity of replying to the Queries therein stated, I abstained from affording you the information he requested...

Public meetings in this town, however, seem to imitate a more enlightened precedent than that which primitive usage established. The people suffer themselves to be convened either by an anonymous advertisement, or by the warning sound (as in the case of the late address to the Lt. Governor) of the Postman's knock...

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. "Catharus," the champion of disfranchisement and alienation, of discord and division among the peccable inhabitants of this Province, has not attempted to prove that the Anglo-Americans are not lawful subjects; but has avoided the argument, and begged the question in dispute...

Seven years before the date of our Constitution, an act, the 30th of Geo. 3rd, chapter 27, was passed by the British Parliament, composed of Pitt, Fox, Burke, and other great statesmen of that day, for the avowed and sole purpose of encouraging Anglo-Americans, describing them as subjects of the United States, to remove from the States, with their families, into these Provinces...

This was the only safe, just and consistent course they could take; and for taking it, they are entitled to the thanks and support not only of every friend to the honour and good faith of the British government, and the peace and prosperity of this Province...

these people to come into the Province, take the oath of allegiance, and settle here as subjects, offering them grants of the Crown Lands for settlement. In consequence of the Royal invitation, hundreds and thousands of them accordingly came, from time to time, obtained lands, settled here, and became inhabitants. They were immediately admitted to all the rights and privileges, and subjected to all the duties of subjects, and have ever since quietly enjoyed their civil rights, and faithfully performed their duties, as well in war as in peace.

Three years after the Proclamation, in 1795, in consideration that these settlers had resided in the United States, where some of them had taken the oath of allegiance to the respective States in which they thus resided, the Provincial Legislature thought proper to suspend their eligibility as members of the Assembly, until after seven years residence in the Province. The Preamble of the act passed for that purpose, the 35th Geo. 3rd, c. 2nd, is in these words, expressive of the sense of the Parliament, that they were subjects, and except for the restrictions of this act, entitled to the immediate exercise of all civil rights.

When any natural born subjects of His Majesty, who have sworn allegiance to other States and powers, and been resident in the dominions of the same, have been induced, or may hereafter be induced, by the excecley and lenity of his Majesty's Government, to become inhabitants of this Province, and whereas it is inexpedient that such persons should be immediately admitted to all the privileges of British subjects, therefore be enacted, &c. that no such person shall be eligible, &c. until such person or persons shall have resided for and during the space of seven years next ensuing the day of his coming into and settling as a subject in the said Province.

Here is a direct acknowledgment of these settlers as subjects; a legislative acknowledgment as constitutional and effectual, if not so formal and explicit, as any which the Provincial Legislature could now pass. Indeed the whole act recognizes them as "natural born subjects of His Majesty," notwithstanding their residence in the United States at and after the oath of separation, and their having taken the oath of allegiance to the States in which they respectively resided. This act received the signature of the Lieutenant Governor, and being transmitted to His Majesty's Government, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and not disallowed within two years, was thereby sanctioned by His Majesty himself. So far as respects the principle of allegiance, and the character of the Anglo-American inhabitants of the Province, this Provincial act was in strict conformity to the British Statute of 30th Geo. 3d, above cited. And conformable to both of these Statutes have been the proceedings of the House of Assembly, at their late session.

In 1800 a similar act was passed, restraining these settlers from voting at elections, until after seven years residence in the Province; and in 1822, such of them as had held offices in the United States were rendered permanently ineligible to the Assembly. These restrictive acts are predicated upon the principle, that they are subjects, entitled to all civil rights, except so far as they are thus restricted. Of these political restrictions they have never complained; but, subject to them, have contentedly and peaceably exercised and enjoyed their civil rights. Their capacity to take, hold, transmit, and convey land has never been restricted, either by statute, or in practice.

But it appears that in 1824, more than forty years after the treaty, an ejectment for land in England was tried in the English Court of King's Bench, and the Judges of that Court decided that a Mr. Ludlow, who was born in one of the British American colonies before their independence, and resided there at and after the treaty of Sept. 1783, was, by force of that treaty, rendered an alien, so that his daughter, the Plaintiff in that action, born in Feb. 1784, five months after the treaty, was incapable of inheriting land in England. In consequence of that decision, His Majesty's Government, by an official despatch from Earl Bathurst to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, authorized him, for the purpose of setting at rest any apprehensions on the subject, to recommend to the Provincial Legislature to pass an enactment admitting these inhabitants to all the rights of British subjects.

The Legislative Council passed a Bill, which in its preamble contained a declaration that these persons are not subjects, but in its enacting clause naturalized them, so far as respects the holding of land, but not as respects the rights of suffrage and eligibility. The Bill was essentially at variance with the recommendation of His Majesty's Government, and its advocates admitted and contended that if it were conformable to that recommendation, in respect to the rights of suffrage and eligibility, it would have been unconstitutional and void. Although not very intelligible or consistent in its terms, yet taken altogether, it amounted to a legislative acknowledgment, and a recognition of the rights of these persons, as subjects, and as such entitled to the rights of suffrage and eligibility. Had it been enacted into a law, it would have been a surrender of those essential rights of free subjects; and, as it was specially introduced in consequence of the recommendation of the Government, although not in conformity to it, it would have tended to prevent any further relief.

A large majority of the Assembly, concurring in opinion with the illustrious framers, enactors and administrators of the British Statute of the 30th Geo. 3d, and with General Simcoe and the former Parliaments of the Province, that these inhabitants are subjects, and as such entitled to the civil rights which they have long enjoyed, expressed it, by a declaratory amendment to the Bill of Council, and by a series of Resolutions to the same effect, stating the grounds of their opinion, and concluding with a respectful address to His Majesty, to be communicated to the Imperial Parliament, humbly praying for an explicit act of recognition and confirmation of those civil rights, to set at rest forever all apprehensions and disputes upon the subject. This was the only safe, just and consistent course they could take; and for taking it, they are entitled to the thanks and support not only of every friend to the honour and good faith of the British government, and the peace and prosperity of this Province...