

from the lands so set apart, call for the immediate attention of the Provincial Legislature to a subject of such vital interest to the public in general, and that such claim by the Protestant Episcopal church is contrary to the spirit and meaning of the 31st Geo. 3rd, and most injurious to the interests and wishes of the Province.

Resolved, That a comparatively small proportion of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada are members of the Church of England, and the reform ought not, in justice, to desire the sole enjoyment by their Clergy of all the advantages which these lands present, to the exclusion of their fellow subjects, although equally loyal and firm in their attachment to His Majesty's Government and the Constitution.

Resolved, That in a thinly inhabited Country, such as Upper Canada, where the means of moral instruction to the poor are not easily obtained, it is the bounden duty of the Parliament to afford every assistance within its power towards the support of Education.

Resolved, That the present Provision for the support of District and Common Schools, is quite inadequate to the wants of the People, and ought, by every reasonable exertion, to be increased so as to place within the reach of the poorest Inhabitant the advantages of a decent Education.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of a great proportion of the People of this Province, that the Clergy lands, in place of being enjoyed by the Clergy, if an inconsiderable part of the population, ought to be disposed of, and the proceeds of their Sale applied to the increase of the Provincial allowance for the support of District and Common Schools, and the endowment of a respectable Provincial Seminary for learning, and in aid of erecting places of public worship for all denominations of Christians.

Resolved, That it is expedient to pass a Bill authorising the sale of all the Clergy lands within this Province for the purposes set forth in the foregoing resolution, and to address His Majesty, humbly soliciting that he will be graciously pleased to give the Royal Assent to the said Bill.

Resolved, That the Chairman be instructed to move the House for the appointment of a select committee to draft a Bill pursuant to the last Resolution.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided, and the yeas and nays were taken as follows:

Yeas, Messrs. Baby, Beasley, Bidwell, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Coleman, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, D. Jones, Leftery, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McDonnell, Morris, Perry, Peterson, Randall, Rolph, Thompson, Tompson, Walsh, White, Wilkinson, and Wilson, 29.

Nays, Messrs. Gordon, J. Jones, Scollick, and Walker, 4.

Question carried, majority 25, and the Resolutions were adopted.

At five o'clock P. M. the House adjourned for want of a Quorum. Present, Atty. General, Bidwell, Beasley, Clark, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, J. Jones, Leftery, McCall, Morris, Peterson, Thompson, Tompson, Walsh, White, Wilkinson, and Wilson, 19.

Saturday, Dec. 23. Petitions brought up.

House went into committee on the Justice's fee Bill.

Bellville Police Bill read the first time. Sheriff's Salary Bill read the second time. 44th Repeal Bill read the second time.

DEBATES. From the Canadian Freeman.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH. MR. ROLPH—in continuation.

The following offensive language is offered to the crown by John Huston and others in the Newe ste district. "We have lately perceived with feelings of honest indignation, an attempt base, malicious and unfounded of rendering the government of your Excellency an object hostile to the best interest of this Province; we embrace the occasion publicly to convey to your Excellency and the country our abhorrence at the foul attempt, and beg respectfully to avow, that our sentiments are truly different to those expressed by some of the representatives of the people. We are faithful to our King, and honest to his government." This is received as a loyal and affectionate address, and returning to the opening speech from the throne, he (Mr. R.) would ask, "can this house recognize without a serious investigation, the evidence of contentment amidst base and malicious designs against the government, or of a sense of abundant good amidst feelings of abhorrence at the foul attempts of a branch of the legislature?"

Some persons in the county of Durham approach the representative of the King with the following acceptable incense, "impressed as we are with the truth of these sentiments," viz: the most fulsome adulation to his Excellency "it is painful to advert to the proceedings of a band of factious demagogues, whose acts perceptibly tend to disorganize society, and to subvert legitimate authority, and to alienate men's minds from the constitutional government." Can there be a member in this assembly, who is not a member of the people collectively, or to those who constitutionally represent them, as to allow without remonstrance and without punishment, the hirelings of vindictive and daring outrages against the privileges, the character and the feelings of this house? In the same address unnamed members are called "unprincipled and designing men, who under the dark mantle of specious patriotism, have dared to malign the purity of your Excellency's impartial administration, &c to excite the frenzy of popular commotion in the untutored and unreflecting mind, by appealing in strong thereby defaming the many," and is it indeed true, after all the schools that have been erected, and all the monies that have been devoted for education, that the people are nevertheless an "untutored and unreflecting multitude, and that the ignorant" are the "many"? If, sir, this assembly cannot fail, or will shrink from vindicating their own wrongs, let them not approve those insulting reflections against the industrious, the intelligent and meritorious Yeomen of the country; they are not the "untutored, the unreflecting or the ignorant many." And if the reverse be the melancholy truth, they cannot be contented, or enjoy "abundant good," and who are the men who thus offer

libels against the people, and libels too which are so acceptable to the crown? Forsooth, they style themselves, "the enlightened portion of the community;" (a laugh) enlightened souls, promising by their enlightened exertions to reclaim the "wayward, untutored, unreflecting and ignorant many, from their erroneous impressions."

A band of factious demagogues! If such, indeed, be the melancholy condition of this assembly, it would be more manly and more constitutional to exercise the royal prerogative for its dissolution, than to go up and down the country to welcome and approve popular maladiction, and base invective against a co-ordinate branch of the legislature. The laws of the land have provided a remedy; one which would enable the constituents to make a happier selection; but shall it be endured that the crown shall, by the influence of evil advisers, be reduced to a pitiful character, as to be seen by the neighbouring states encouraging the refuse of society, and some honest men deluded by them, to heap their curses upon the house of assembly? But, sir, if there is treason in the country, if they are men prone to faction, and friendly to sedition in its most odious shape, it will be found in the daring and heart-chilling declarations of some of the inhabitants of the county of Grenville, in their fulsome and adulatory address. In it will be seen the following ascription of royal attributes to his Excellency. "We, the undersigned magistrates, clergy and inhabitants of the county of Grenville, embrace with great satisfaction the occasion of your Excellency's appearance among us, at a moment when the neighbouring towns and counties in this section of the Province, are unanimous in their expressions of loyalty and attachment to your Excellency's person and government." It is most humiliating to this colony, to find their magistrates who should, by their oaths uphold the constitution, and the clergy, who ought to preach the sacred duty of allegiance, indulging the remotest desire to transport to any other in the world, the entire devotion and undivided loyalty, which are so eminently and so exclusively due to his present most gracious Majesty and his successors; and let it be most ardently hoped, that the neighbouring towns and counties will yet spurn the charges of sympathizing with feelings abhorrent to British principles.

All these addresses and others filled with the same trash, are answered as "loyal and affectionate;" affectionate in truth they are to his Excellency, but not very affectionate to his assembly. (a laugh) It is sincerely to be hoped, that the pernicious example set by the administration, will not be followed by the insulted portion of the community. For were those who are loyal to George the 4th to indulge in the same example of holding public meetings, and publishing in a Gazette their sentiments of an administration capable of countenancing such principles, such libels, such outrages against the constitution: it is fearful to compute how much blood it might be thought expedient to shed for their suppression. If an action for libel by an individual man, the number of libels issued, the industry with which to obtain credit for them, are every considered as facts warranting the aggravation of damages to the highest degree. In the case now before the house, all the power and influence of the crown are seen traversing the country to vilify abuse and to realize a branch of the legislature, and when the deluded inhabitants have been induced to pour forth the most undeserved, the most ungrateful and the most insulting execrations against this house, the whole are officially printed by authority in the Gazette, and the arms of his majesty abused by being emblazoned over them. Can all this be seen, be read, be published far and wide, and not produce that reaction without which the assembly would utterly lose its legislative dignity in the constitutional scales, and in the estimation of the people? It is most certainly an imperative duty, that it cannot be done in a milder or more temperate manner than in the resolution proposed by the hon. member from Frontenac.

It is said that this answer to the speech contains self-praise: but it is rather self-vindication. Amidst all this base and unprincipled calumny, it is right to appeal to the people whose servants they (the house) properly are; and when every insidious influence shall have subsided, the people naturally grateful and ingenuous, will look back with horror upon the impositions practised upon them, and crown their benedictions on those who shall continue faithfully to serve them.

There are many other important topics referred to in the speech—the Welland Canal, and improvement of the internal communications by water, the Canada company, and the alteration of the jurisdiction of the country—all these are matters not to be answered by the re-echoing resolutions of the learned member from Grenville, but call for the open, temperate and guarded answer proposed by the hon. member from Frontenac—and to his resolution he (Mr. R.) should confine his support.

Mr. Thomson would inform the learned Attorney General that his intentions against him were wholly unwarranted. "The law was not enacted to try any person either in doors or out, for the sentiments contained in them."

The Attorney General did not think he had made any unwarranted insinuations against the honorable member from Frontenac, nor had he any right to do so; he always saw that honorable member cool and temperate in his parliamentary conduct; and when he spoke in general terms, he thought as that by the honorable member from Lennox and Addington, who said that he (Atty. Gen.) had stated it to be the duty of the house to re-echo every sentiment contained in the speech from the throne. On this point he was not only misunderstood but misconstrued. He repeated his former opinion of one of the resolutions, which he viewed as an insult to his Excellency, whose speech contained no censure on the members of this house. An honorable member said that if his Excellency had made no allusions to his visits, there would be no occasion for this answer, but he believed that if his Excellency would go thro' all the province, he would find the sentiments of the people very much at variance with the opinions of a majority in this honorable house. And what was his Excellency to do? Was he to endeavor to suppress public opinion? Would it

be fair for the executive to attempt to restrain the opinions of the people? With respect to Gourlay's convention, that was mentioned in this debate, what was the object and tendency of the act for its suppression? Not to prevent the expression of public opinion; but to prevent the assembling of irregular meetings of delegates to represent the people of this Colony in England. And the honorable member from Middlesex was in favor of that convention, is now opposed to the people expressing their sentiments respecting this assembly. He calls the people who signed these addresses a set of sycophants and office holders, but if that honorable member had expressed such language in presence of the honest Yeoman who signed those addresses, he would soon have received a very severe rebuke. Besides, that honorable member was not in this county at the time, and could know nothing of the matter unless what he collected from sentiments published in certain newspapers under the patronage and sanction of this house. What was his Excellency to do with the people who presented these addresses? Was he to kick them out of the room? It was complained that his Excellency received these addresses with complacency. Have not petition after petition, speaking in the name of the most unwarranted complacency, been received with complacency by the honorable house; without ever being once objected to? The learned member from Middlesex read a part of these addresses and then explained that his Excellency termed them "loyal and affectionate addresses;" but that hon. member ought to have read the whole of the addresses, and he would find matter in them to entitle them to such language. Again honorable members are afraid of pledging themselves.

Where he asked was the pledge? He thought the Welland Canal was the only subject likely to excite discussion upon it, and if the government are anxious for this house to give a pledge upon it, or to take it under their protection, is it not for the good of the country? Is it not because they feel confident that it would be a benefit to the Province? He contended that such were the sentiments of all except very few. The Welland Canal was a work from which this Province would derive more benefit than any other public improvement. The company had done a great deal already, and had paid every shilling so far—there was no debtor. The honorable member from Middlesex said that his Excellency travelled about the country for the purpose of libelling the representatives of the people—that honorable member was not here at the time, and must either adopt this false opinion from others, or at the suggestion of his own heart, but he could assure that honorable member that thousands, ay, every one delivered expressions of contentment and loyalty, not to their sovereign, and that such expressions were spontaneous. Why he expressed that they did not feel happy under such a government? And if happy why not express it? Yes, these expressions not only came from the people to the East but to the West. The honorable member said that the original copy read "the delusion of the unwary." With respect to the Canada Land Company, he believed there was no objection upon the subject, and all the house here to express it, that if much good shall arise from the operations of the company they shall be happy.

Mr. J. Jones remarked that the honorable member from Middlesex said that he had merely re-echoed his Excellency's speech. It was so; his constituents would do so; and the house might do so, or not as they pleased. That honorable member said the addresses were drawn up by a set of sycophants and office holders: but it was not the case, for the address from his part of the country was drawn up by a person out of office, was signed by many out of office, and he believed would have been signed by the whole community; he therefore cared not whether that honorable member found fault with the opinions expressed by him in answer to the speech from the throne when they were in accordance with the opinions of his constituents.

Mr. Hamilton said they were told that the amendment was calculated to raise unpleasant feelings, and asked what could his Excellency do? Could he put down the expression of public opinion? To which he would answer, that upon a former occasion his Excellency was very willing to put down public opinion in this Province. There was a convention, and the members of it were called seditious. He was one of them, and as there was a prosecuting officer in the colony, why was he not prosecuted for it? Was not an honorable member opposite punished by having his commission and his lands taken from him, because he belonged to that convention? Why not punish him by the law of the land and not in this unjust and unprincipled manner.

Mr. J. Jones said these were not township meetings but meetings of delegates.

Mr. Coleman said there were many allusions to the fulsome language used in the addresses to his Excellency, where the members of this house were called a set of factious demagogues. Is this language that ought to be received by his Excellency in allusion to the house? The people in his part of the country expressed their loyalty to his Majesty, and their satisfaction with the government; but they never used such language as adverted to above, such language he contended was a disgrace to that part of the country from which it came.

On motion for the adoption of the 4th Resolution.

The Attorney General said they ought to pause before they pass a resolution reprobating the people of the country for an expression of their opinions, although they differed from a few honorable members of this house.

Mr. Coleman said he would not vote for this resolution if honorable members of this house had not been grossly insulted by the language of some of these addresses, but as such was the case, he thought the representatives of the people ought to express an opinion upon them.

Mr. C. Jones said some honorable members were anxious to adopt this resolution, that the opinions of the house might go to the public. He would ask honorable members what course was his Excellency to adopt? If the house could show that his Excellency ought to reject these addresses, then there might be some propriety in the present resolution; but otherwise by passing it, they would expose themselves hereafter to the censure of the legislature.

Mr. Coleman thought that his Excellency's advisers ought to have advised another course than his receiving addresses insulting to this house.

Mr. Hamilton said these addresses were not only insulting to the house; but they were got up, he feared for an evil purpose, at a time when the civil rights of a large portion of the people of this province were in jeopardy. He might be accused of being suspicious; but he had a right to be so, when he saw the honorable Legislative Council endeavouring to destroy the rights of the people, and when he knew that these addresses were sent home for the same purpose. These were his opinions, and he had a right to express them, and if they did not express their opinions freely here, they might go home about their business.

Mr. Thomson thought the resolution was not an insult to his Excellency. If the house were satisfied that the expressions in the addresses alluded to them, they ought to express an opinion upon them.

As some further discussion the committee rose and reported the following Resolutions.—[See U. C. Herald, Dec. 19.]

From the U. E. Loyalist. Friday, Dec. 15.

FELON'S COUNSEL BILL. The Attorney General stated his objection to the Bill—as the law now stood in this Province, he said that the Crown prosecutor had a simple duty to perform in submitting to the Court and Jury a plain statement of the facts of the case—and such as he believed would always be the case if such a law as the one now before the House did not pass—in the event of its becoming law, he contended however, that it might become the duty of Crown prosecutors, in reply to Counsel on behalf of the prisoner, to take a course less favorable to accused parties—Counsel on the feelings of the Jury and as appeals to the administration of Criminal Justice might be interfered with by such appeals, it would become the paramount duty of a Crown prosecutor, who must always have the right of reply, to address the Jury in a different manner, from that which now he found it necessary to do, Criminal Justice has always been administered in the Province with humanity—in England a Bill of the same kind had been introduced in the British Parliament—a great difference of opinion had existed there on the subject, but after ample discussion, it had been rejected; in that Country public opinion was against it and such a Bill would never pass there—the idea was abandoned—He said that the passing of this Bill would tend to delay the administration of Justice, as an entirely different mode of conducting prosecutions would take place—if he thought that under the present law an innocent man stood any chance of being convicted he would support the Bill—the practice showed that this was not the case, and in some cases that party had been convicted, the Justice and clemency of Government had not put the sentence for the execution—under the present law, there could be no differing among the Gentlemen at the Bar—no excitement produced in the mind of the Judges—the Juries were unbiased—the Crown prosecutor met them for the first time when unpannelled in their Box to try the case; no strong appeals were made to their feelings—no necessity of a display of talent—the facts were submitted—witnesses examined, & cross examined in a dispassionate manner, and the law clearly explained in the Judge's charge, this mode he said afforded the most reasonable prospect for the acquittal of innocent persons, & the measure now before the House, professed to have this object in view, on the score of humanity, and thinking that object already fully provided for, he should vote against the passing of the Bill.

Mr. Bidwell was happy that every measure he brought forward should be fully discussed, he had however not heard any good argument from the learned Attorney General against the Bill—he could not consent, that it was equally humane to allow the law to remain as it was—every man was the best judge of his own particular case and this Bill gave him the licence to choose a full defence by Counsel if he thought it expedient—his was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Crown prosecutions were now conducted, but a difference of temper and zeal might arise in those entrusted with that duty hereafter—he thought the course adopted in trials for Treason should extend to all others; as to the objection of the Attorney General that such was not the case in England, this was with him a strong argument in favor of the measure, for it had always appeared to unprejudiced Foreigners as an anomaly in the institutions of that country, that while matters relating to property between individuals, were fully discussed by Counsel on both sides, the same right was not extended to those whose lives depended upon the result of the trial, he contended that humanity called for this Bill, and that Justice would be promoted by it—he had no objection however that it should be considered as an experimental law, and if an amendment were proposed to limit it for a certain number of years he should not oppose such an amendment.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES' RELIEF BILL. Mr. Scollick before the passing of the Bill, would state his objections, he thought the Bill went too far and that its general provisions for all without distinction would defeat the interests of those whom the House wished to serve, as in its present shape no reasonable hope could be felt of its passing the Legislature; he would name those sects for whom it was considered proper to make provision, but not those who were not even in existence—it would be time enough to do this he thought when application was made to the House on behalf of sects as they might arise.

Mr. J. Jones should vote against the Bill, he had always been willing to extend the provisions of such a Bill as this to known sects, he would do so now if names of different Denominations were introduced, he thought that by pursuing the present course, but little desire was manifested on the part of others that the Bill should be sanctioned by the Legislature; he hoped that on a future occasion the House would see the necessity of giving up a general Bill like this.

and concur in one that would afford a better prospect of being passed into a law.

WHIPPING ABOLITION BILL.

Mr. Bidwell in bringing in this Bill, said he hoped the day was not very distant, when the consideration of the punishment of criminals, would come fully under the notice of the House, as the present mode was objectionable on many accounts—the object of the law in inflicting punishment was not only the security of society against crime, but the lessening of crime by effecting a reformation in the criminal; the punishment of Whipping, debased the mind in his opinion, and rendered the latter object more uncertain, and he thought that a less objectionable might be substituted, he hoped that but one sentiment would be felt by the House on the subject; at all events he felt assured that the House would agree in exempting females from this punishment, they were so now in England, and they should be so here.

The Attorney General agreed with the last remarks of the learned gentleman, as respected females, he thought however differently with regard to males; he would not only abolish whipping, but Pillory as well in the case of female, it would however be thought difficult to say what other punishment should be inflicted on hardened male offenders, if a fine were imposed, in most cases such persons could not pay it, and our Jails were not adequate for their reception for solitary confinement, want of means prevented our providing as in other countries, for their being employed in labour; he had given the subject of a public penitentiary much consideration, but had hitherto deferred submitting any measure on the subject to the House, as he thought the resources of the country were perhaps inadequate to the support of such an institution; at some future day it might be selected for its establishment and he should then most heartily concur in abolishing the punishment altogether.

Mr. James Wilson or once would concur in the opinion expressed by the Attorney General, he was happy to hear that the subject of a penitentiary had occupied his attention; he hoped he would before long bring the measure forward and would give it his support.

Mr. Bidwell was not perturbed in his opinion on the subject, he was aware of the difficulty of providing other punishment for male offenders but had introduced it in the way in order to afford discussion on punishment generally, and was gratified that the consideration of this measure had given rise to the mention of a Penitentiary which his honorable friend now informed him he intended bringing forward this Session, he would agree to the total abolition of the punishment, but hoped that females would be exempted from it—and would also agree in the proposition of the Attorney General with respect to pillory.

Mr. J. Jones said that the mind of every person must revolt at the punishment of whipping females, he should not object to abolish it.

Mr. Hamilton considered that the administration of Justice, as far as carrying the law into execution was concerned was in a deplorable state—Horse thieves generally escaped punishment altogether, they were imprisoned from time to time, the laws were not executed, and he thought it necessary that alteration in many respects should be made, and would give his support to the Penitentiary.

Mr. Scollick said that as a punishment for crime he should be in favor of pillory; for the good effects of which had been felt in England.

YORK ASSIZES. ADVOCATE TRIAL.

MR. HAGNERMAN'S SPEECH—CONCLUDED. In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to call your attention to the individuals who are parties in this suit. In the first place the Plaintiff is a person who, some ten years since, came to the country in the hope of bettering his condition, by residence among us; he was received with hospitality and treated with kindness by every one. His discontented spirit, however, would permit him to remain long in quiet, and he became the Editor of the Colonial Advertiser through which he disseminated his sentiments and malignant slanders. We gentlemen, did he do this? Think you was Patriotism? No such thing; he possesses none of the generous principles of a Patriot; no one possessing these principles would have conducted himself as Mr. Kenzie has done: such would disdain to pursue the course which he has followed, and rely on it, gentlemen, that he would not hesitate one instant, even to turn up any one of you, and with unmeasured endeavor to bring you to ruin and disgrace, if by doing so he thought he would gain anything by it: with such a man you can have no faith; he is governed by no sense of justice—he ought not to be trusted. In proof of this, it is enough to mark his conduct towards the different persons he has so grossly calumniated in his paper; what prosecution had he for doing so; which of them ever did, or attempted to do him harm, or what single act of injustice did he ever experience at their hands? He can point out no instance of either; on the contrary he well knows that he is indebted to the kindness of them, for acts of kindness, and that is not one of them who would not rather have rendered him a service, than have done him an injury; his conduct therefore towards them was entirely unbecoming, he proceeded from base and unworthy motives, his object was to make money by pandering to the vitiated appetites of such as delight in calumny; to such a man, then, gentlemen, will you agree to give vindictive damages? It is impossible; you would risk the misery which such an act would entail upon your minds; if the Law entailed him to anything, you will give him the penalty which the breach of that Law by the Defendants, subjects them to;—you will give him his pound of flesh, but assuredly not one drop of blood.

In the next place consider, gentlemen, the persons are from whom the Plaintiff seeks his damages: they are young gentlemen whose characters are irreproachable, whose lives are unstained by dishonesty, whose hearts are in the very act, for the encouragement of which they are here prosecuted, manifested their abhorrence of whatever

worthless and dishonorable than are the sons of your hours and friends; they have up and educated among you not therefore but feel inferiority and happiness, as you are in yours; with you they sacrifice them, and for such McKenzie! You may, this day, consign them to the gallows, by awarding to the Plaintiff their capacity to pay; believe that when the execution would leave behind it any tions? Far from it—the day when you would deeply regret you had committed; your nearest and dearest to you the friends of my clients cause to lament that you premium to vice, by oppression; that you had been called that would sting yourself for an opportunity.

I have now, gentlemen, task, and commit the cause to your hands, in the fullest whatever your verdict is founded on those principles which ought to govern and respectable jury, discharge of their duty.

The Chief Justice then delivered which was principally the evidence, which we can easy to report.

Verdict for the Plaintiff.

NACON FIRE IN STAM.

Yesterday morning about for Leftery's family were slumbers by the cracking roof of the house; as they were soon reduced to ashes, their progress, that hardly any ed. It is said the loss was 750.—The Doctor was out of his Parliamentary duties.

In the Village of St. O. Anderson, blacksmith, and family was asleep, and did not only all the furniture, one child were consumed.

CASUALTY.

We regret to learn that last, as Robert Gibson, who Light Infantry, was crossed to Point Frederick, he fell and was unfortunately being near the spot at the taken out of the water with the vital spark was gone.

We are happy to learn that Government, with its charity, has granted £16,000 sterling to £90,000 currency to all government boats and allowed to pass through the

SOUTH AM.

From the National.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND INFORMATION FROM [Translation] Office of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Sir.—This day His Excellency was present from this City for Quito, we, without stopping, his The Government will ed of the Acts celebratory of the Anniversary of His Excellency was given Administration should be out the slightest alteration thing should continue as to since the establishment of the present state of affairs, which I herewith the principal events which these Departments.

His Excellency is now in the capital of the Republic, he has renewed his services to his I am, with respect, an obedient humble servant.

From the Supplement to the Constitutional of the 25th.

By the Courier of the 25th arrived at half past three have received the following of the Liberator, published in Guayaquil, and which we to the public, with the coming from the hopes impeding COLOMBIANS!

"The sound of your ears in the capital of Peru present you with a brand as a bow of safety. already waiting to Colombia no more Spanish in when the whole earth we should remain submerged in laws, and render them strength of our affection."

"I offer you anew my services of a brother. I discover who is in fault forgotten that you are and my companions in one common salutation clasp you to my breast the bottom of my heart, to the army of the Liberator of the Great Republic."

"In your conduct the culpable—I am here! I two friendly Republics, torities, retained the loss gratitude, and with im-