

least fifty years behind the people in intellect, support this motion, and would rather expect me from this House or record a vote of censure on my character. I imagine that if they could succeed, as I sincerely believe they will not, it would do me no injury and them no good. The report for further consideration, which was opposed by Mr. Mackenzie and others, and last.

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1831.

We have received no later European news than was given in our last. From South America we have news stating that General Simon Bolivar died on the 19th of Dec. last. That country appears to be very much distracted by contending parties, and from the contradictory statements given, it is almost impossible to form a correct opinion, which party is right, or which are wrong, or which party is contending for the real freedom of their country or which merely to aggrandize their own personal or party interest, it would appear from their actions, these people are too ignorant and benighted to appreciate the benefits of a free constitution, they appear to be too much constituted to the idle, showy and unmeaning forms of their forefathers to introduce better things. Bolivar was a great and enterprising General, it was by his great exertions, and management, that South America was delivered from the shackles of the Spaniards, afterwards he was accused of entertaining an ambitious design to exalt himself to the regal dignity, but even that accusation is denied, and affirmed to be only a pretence of his enemies to favor their own views and to get themselves established in power to the exclusion of Bolivar. We shall now by the death of this chief, soon discover their patriotism, by their future actions.

Our readers will not fail to persevere with attention, a charge preferred against Mr. McKenzie, for a breach of PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT. Mr. McNabb must have altered his opinion very much on the Privileges of Parliament since he had a contention himself with the last Parliament. It would be a very curious circumstance to compare his conduct at that time with his speech against Mr. McKenzie on the charge in question. It puts one in mind of the old saying, "one man may steal a horse, when another is in danger if he only looks through the hedge." Mr. McNabb seems to be very much alarmed for the safety of the characters of honorable Members. No, no, Mr. McNabb! pursue an honest upright course of conduct, let your mind be directed towards the public good and not to party interests, and you will have nothing to fear from the Journals of the House getting into the hands of what you call factious demagogues. By the by, we cannot learn from your speech, what tribe of the gogues you belong to; but perhaps the public will be much troubled to make that out. The counterpart of yourself, as a candidate at an election in our District, would most certainly be a disappointed gogue. The privileges of the House appear to be difficult to understand, as our law is known to be. Mr. McKenzie, at his own expense, circulated copies of the Journals, which were before published, and might have been known by the whole country. It is true, Mr. McKenzie might have a desire to assist the public in making choice of persons to represent them by placing before them the public conduct of their late Representatives, and in this his conduct was most praiseworthy and patriotic, and as such will be appreciated by the Province at large. No good man will wish his public conduct hoodwinked and secreted from the world. If he acted conscientiously, contrary to their wishes, he can always explain his motives, and if they were honest and sincere they will never make against him. The defence made by Mr. McKenzie is much to the purpose, and we regret we are not in possession of the arguments of several of the Members who spoke on this occasion in terms which place this transaction in its proper view.

The Committee on Roads have made a Report. We have only seen a part of it, and that we do not like, if true; but we really hope it is not correct. They recommend that all persons rated in the Assessment under £125 shall work 6 days on the roads; this plan puts the burthen upon the poor and working people. By this rule, a poor man who hires a small frame dwelling, and is assessed at £35 per year, has to do 6 days stonework labour. At the same time there are a great many good farms, the occupiers of which are the owners, that will be assessed under £125, and have to do only the same duty. Horses to be taxed 1s. 3d. each. Now in England, the road duty in the country is performed by persons keeping horses. So much labour is required for each horse; there is no personal labour required by people who do not keep horses; and if the situation of our Province requires a different arrangement, it ought to be put on as light as possible upon those who have a small property and narrow means.

We hear of several accidents having happened near York by furious driving on the roads and streets. Several children were killed, and others much injured. We have the same reason to complain here respecting such careless and improper driving along the streets of Kingston. At Foster's corner in Store Street, they drive direct across the pavement, and several times we have seen children and grown persons have great difficulty in getting clear of the sleighs driven by these ruffians, who ought to be severely punished for such conduct. If we have no law applicable to such persons, it is quite time we had. This subject has been noticed for several years past.

WELLAND CANAL REPORT.—We are fearful that the Province is going to be burthened with an unprofitable and almost useless undertaking to the Province, calculated merely to benefit local private property and some commissioners.

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From the Commercial Advertiser. RELIGION IN UPPER CANADA. We observe in the Colonial Advocate, a very singular notice, which has been addressed by some of the magistrates, navy officers, and some two hundred citizens of Kingston and Point Frederic, to the House of Commons of Upper Canada. It sets forth that loyalty and true religion suffer from the labors of foreign missionaries and ministers of the gospel in that province. The petitioners say, "that it is difficult to reconcile a true allegiance to the King of Great Britain, with a prostration of thought to the dogmas, both religious and political, of a foreign Roman Priesthood." The attack seems levelled altogether against the Methodist Society, whose ministers in Upper Canada have taken ordination from a Bishop residing in the United States, there being no such connection in that province. What makes the application absurd, is that it is signed by several Roman Catholics, who of course stand in the same attitude, if any danger were to be apprehended from foreign influence. But as the petition is a mere plea for the retention of the places, and who sort of loyalty do those people possess who are so feverish of American influence? Would it not be as well to protest against the establishment of a dominant church in this province?—[COMMUNICATED.]

From the Brockville Recorder.—Copied from the St. Catharines Journal. A petition has gone up to the Assembly from Kingston, against allowing American Methodist preachers to officiate in their callings in this province. Pray what has religion to do with politics, and what sort of loyalty do those people possess who are so feverish of American influence? Would it not be as well to protest against the establishment of a dominant church in this province?—[COMMUNICATED.]

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