The Upper Canada Herald.

VOL. XVI.] KINGSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1835. [NO. 836.

The Herald,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

For Mrs. E. Thomson

Her Office, in Store Street, nearly opposite the Mansion House Hotel, Kingston, Upper Canada, where all orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LETTER PRESS

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WILL BE PERFORMED AT THE HERALD OFFICE.

Variety.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

He sleeps:—the burning breath of war
No more shall wave his purple plume;
No watching by the midnight star
Shall chill the warrior's youthful bloom.
He sleeps: the hour of mortal pain
And mortal pride are past;
His blood is scattered on the plain,
His cheek is withering in the blast.

A thousand storms may wander there,
May swell a thousand battles cry—
For earth he has nor eye, nor ear;
Pain, pleasure, glory, pass him by.
He sleeps the brother of the worm,
By thunder and by trump unmoved;
And is this frail and faded form
All that is left of Him we loved?

No!—Mourner kneel and weep no more—
That faded form is not thy love—
Its hour was come, its course was o'er,
The spirit winged its way above.
And wouldst thou for his glory weep,
And grieve him with an idle tear!
Love was not born in tombs to sleep,
See yonder heaven!—thy love is there.

From the New York Mirror.

DELIGHTS OF RAINY WEATHER.

Item—The mud; and from this, as from corollaries.

The black looks of your own wife, and the wives of all other men, upon whose carpets you leave evident tokens of your presence.

N. B. No scraper at the door, no mat in the hall.

The appearance of your boots and pantaloons.

Seeing the lady on the other side of the street, from your window; you in silk stockings and pumps, waiting for the carriage to go to a dinner—lady rather *exigeante* of attention, and you know that she sees you also.

Walking out with a lady—your wife, or daughter, or sister—knowing that she has on shoes with soles somewhat thinner than wrapping-paper—doctor's bill in the perspective.

The inevitable certainty with which a carriage always draws up and stops at the only clean crossing-place in the whole street, just at the moment when you are going over—mud and water nine inches deep, all around.

Picking your way slowly and with great care across the widest part of Broadway—mud as aforesaid and the omnibuses rushing upon you at twelve mile speed on the one hand, and seven on the other—not to mention a drove of cattle within twenty yards.

Walking in a narrow street with your intended—dress in white satin, of course—a horseman dashing by you through the mud and water at the full gallop.

Affectionate attention of a dog at a friend's house, who insists upon having his paws on your knees, having just come in from a scamper through several streets—dog ignorant of mats—you in white pantaloons.

A narrow crossing—walking arm-in-arm with two ladies.

Item—Walking with a lady, in a heavy shower—umbrella only large enough for one—your devotion in holding it as much over her as you can, to the ruin of your new hat and coat, rewarded by the consciousness that her off-sleeve projects half a yard beyond the shelter.

Item—Passing under a gutter which overflows.

Item—Visitors coming to your house—leaving their dripping umbrellas in the hall, but not in the stands.

Item—Your wife's agonies at being caught in a sudden shower—silk bonnet and gauze scarf—Sun—and no shops open in which you might take shelter.

Item—Carrying home a pound of arrow-root for the sick, in your coat-pocket—the said pocket invaded by the rain, and your hand, when you attempt to take the arrow-root, encountering a pound and a half of paste.

Item—Your reflections, after having chosen a seat with the driver, on a long journey, when the hardest storm you ever experienced has been pelting upon you for half an hour. The wind objecting to the perpendicular position of your umbrella, and the rain making its way between your neck and the collar of your great coat. [The climax of horrors.]

[From the same.]

REMARKABLE EXPOSURE OF A CONSPIRACY.

A *Gentleman*, who was in the midst of preparations for removing his family and effects to a distance from the place where he then resided, received a summons to attend the sitting of a court in a neighbouring town, as juror; and though the loss of time and subsequent delay in his business just at that moment, were exceedingly vexatious, there was no possibility of his getting excused, and he was obliged to go with the best grace he could. He was appointed foreman of one of the juries, and among the cases which came before them, was one of a peculiarly interesting nature, between an aged man and one of his sons, who claimed possession of his father's farm, constituting his whole property, by virtue of an agreement which he produced in court, signed by the old man, (by making his *mark*, as he was unable to write his name,) and witnessed by a younger son. The father declared the instrument to be a forgery, and that he had never given any such writing or agreement; and, as he could produce no evidence existing his own declaration, to contend against the proof positive contained in his own *apparent* signature produced by one party, and sworn to by the other, the case appeared a clear one; and, although the court and all who heard the trial, and the statements of the poor old man, could not help believing him to to be the victim of knavery on the part of his sons, there appeared to be no means of getting away from the evidence produced by them. The case was given to the jury, who retired to deliberate. The foreman asked the opinion of his fellows, and each one, from the evidence before them, felt it his duty to decide in favour of the son, thus depriving the father of the whole of his little property, and reducing him to beggary!

When all had given their opinion, the foreman said he could not agree with them, and not only so, but he hoped to make them all see the subject in a different light, and come to the same conclusion with himself. The jurors were very much surprised at this, and though they would have been glad to render a verdict in favour of the father, did not see how it was possible, if they paid any regard to the evidence in the case. The foreman told them it was perfectly clear to his mind, that the signature to that agreement was a forgery, and that there was a conspiracy between the young men, to obtain the property by fraudulent means. Said he, "I have been a teacher of penmanship, and I know that it would be impossible for a man who had not sufficient command of his hand to write his name, and especially so old a person as the defendant, to make such smooth, straight marks, as that cross is composed of, and," he continued, "although you, gentlemen, are tolerable writers, I do not believe one of you can make a mark so handsome as this, even while alleged to have been made by a hand palsied by old age and infirmity." The jurors made the experiment, and found that although they were men in the prime of life, with firm nerves and steady hands, they could not produce a mark equal to the cross appended to the writing before them.

These arguments, together with their experiments, were convincing, and the eleven jurors were glad to find good reason for reversing their first formed opinion, and coming to agreement with their foreman. The court, with a crowd of spectators, was anxiously waiting for the jury to make their appearance. Those who heard the trial could not but feel that the old man would be the victim of the knavery of his sons, if the case were decided in their favour; and they could not hope for any other termination. The jury came in and took their seats; and when the verdict in favour of the defendant was declared, the result was so entirely unexpected, and, at the same time, so satisfactory to the audience, that an involuntary expression of approbation ran through the room. How the jury came to their decision, no one could imagine, until after the adjournment of the court, when the foreman explained their reasons to the judge and counsel. The father received the congratulations of the court, the bar, and his acquaintance generally, upon the unexpected termination of the case, and the sons were thunderstruck at the exposure of their villany. The jury had ample proof of the justice of their verdict, for both the young men absconded that very night, fearing that some process would be instituted against them for forgery and perjury, if they remained. The foreman returned home, feeling that he had been abundantly compensated for the delay his own business had suffered, by the providential opportunity afforded him, of saving an aged and worthy man from the ruin intended by his unprincipled children.

THE BLIND PREACHER.—"It was one Sunday, as I travelled through the county of Orange, that my eye was caught by a cluster of horses tied near a ruinous, old, wooden house in the forest, not far from the road-side. Having frequently seen such objects before, in these States, I had no difficulty in understanding that this was a place of religious worship.

"Devotion alone should have stopped me, to join in the duties of the congregation; but I must confess, that curiosity to hear the preacher of such a wilderness, was not the least of my motives. On entering, I was struck with his preternatural appearance. He was a tall and very spare old man; his head, which was covered with a white linen cap, his shrivelled hands, and his voice, were all shaking under the influence of a palsy; and a few moments ascertained to me that he was perfectly blind.

"The first emotions that touched my breast were those of mingled pity and veneration. But how soon were all my feelings changed! The lips of Plato were never more worthy of a prognostic swarm of bees, than were the lips of this holy man! It was a day of the administration of the sacrament; and his subject was, of course, the passion of our Saviour. I had heard the subject handled a thousand times: I had thought it exhausted long ago. Little did I suppose that in the wild woods of America, I was to meet with a man, whose eloquence would give to this topic a new and more sublime pathos, than I had ever before witnessed.

"As he descended from the pulpit to distribute the mystic symbols, there was a peculiar, a more than human solemnity in his air and manner, which made my blood run cold, and my whole frame shiver.

"He then drew a picture of the sufferings of our Saviour; his trial before Pilate; his ascent up cavalry; his crucifixion; and his death. I knew the whole history; but never until then had I heard the circumstances so selected, so arranged, so coloured! It was all new; and I seemed to have heard it for the first time in my life. His enunciation was so deliberate, that his voice trembled on every syllable; and every heart in the assembly trembled in unison. His peculiar phrases had that force of description, that the original scene appeared to be at that moment acting before our eyes. We saw the very faces of the Jews; the staring, frightful distortions of malice and rage. We saw the buffet; my soul kindled with a flame of indignation; and my hands were involuntarily and convulsively clenched.

"But when he came to touch on the patience, the forgiving meekness of our Saviour; when he drew, to the life, his blessed eyes streaming in tears to heaven: his voice breathing to God a soft and gentle prayer of pardon on his enemies, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do,'—the voice of the preacher, which had all along faltered, grew fainter and fainter, until, his utterance being entirely obstructed by the force of his feelings, he raised his handkerchief to his eyes, and burst into a loud and irrepressible flood of grief. The effect is inconceivable. The whole house resounded with the mingled groans, and sobs, and shrieks of the congregation.

"It was some time before the tumult subsided, so far as to permit him to proceed. Indeed, judging by the usual, but fallacious standard of my own weakness, I began to be very uneasy for the situation of the preacher. For I could not conceive how he would be able to let his audience down from the height to which he had wound them, without impairing the solemnity and dignity of his subject, or perhaps shocking them by the abruptness of the fall. But—no: the descent was as beautiful and sublime as the elevation had been rapid and enthusiastic.

"The first sentence, with which he broke the awful silence, was a quotation from Rousseau; 'Socrates died like a philosopher; but Jesus Christ, like a God!'

"I despair of giving you any idea of the effect produced by this sentence, unless you could perfectly concieve the whole manner of the man, as well as the peculiar crisis in the discourse. Never before did I completely understand what Demosthenes meant by laying such stress on delivery. You are to bring before you the veneral figure of the preacher; his blindness, constantly recalling to your recollection old Homer, Ossian, and Milton, and associating with his performance the melancholy grandeur of their geniuses; you are to imagine that you hear his slow, solemn, well accented enunciation, and his voice of affecting, trembling melody; you are to remember the pitch of passion and enthusiasm, to which the congregation were raised; and then the few moments of portentous, death-like silence which reigned throughout the house: the preacher, removing his white handkerchief from his aged face, (even yet wet from the recent torrent of his tears,) and slowly stretching forth the palsied hand which holds it, begins the sentence, 'Socrates died like a philosopher'—then pausing, raising his other hand, pressing them both, clasped together, with warmth and energy, to his breast, lifting his 'sightless balls' to heaven, and pouring his whole soul into his tremulous voice—'but Jesus Christ—like a God!' If he had been indeed and in truth an angel of light, the effect could scarcely have been more divine. Whatever I had been able to conceive of the sublimity of Massilon or the force of Bourdaloue, had fallen far short of the power which I felt from the delivery of this simple sentence.

"If this description give you the impression, that this incomparable minister had anything of shallow, theatrical trick in his manner, it does him great injustice. I have never seen, in any other orator, such a union of simplicity and majesty. He has not a gesture, an attitude, or an accent, to which he does not seem forced by the sentiment he is expressing. His mind is too serious, too earnest, too solicitous, and, at the same time, too dignified, to stoop to artifice. Although as far removed from ostentation as a man can be, yet it is clear, from the train, the style and substance of his thoughts, that he is not only a very polite scholar, but a man of extensive and profound erudition. I was forcibly struck with a short yet beautiful character, which he drew of your learned and amiable countryman, Sir Robert Boyle: he spoke of him, as if 'his noble mind had, even before death, divested herself of all influence from his frail tabernacle of flesh;" and called him in his peculiarly emphatic and impressive manner, 'a pure intelligence; the link between men and angels.'"

Provincial Extracts.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SHERBROOKE ADVOCATE.

London Dec. 30, 1834

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The 23d was a day of excitement in the city of London, with the grand Conservative meeting of the morning, and the splendid entertainment to His Majesty's Ministry by the Lord Mayor, in the evening.—You will read with interest an account of these proceedings. I was present at both, and can vouch absolutely for the report of the first in the *Times* and *Herald*, by 'Correspondent,' or a 'Merchant,' and I believe that in respect of the proceding at the latter the newspapers in general are very correct. It was a grand and satisfactory affair, and I trust likely to be of value in its consequences. I lately said to *one* of the new Ministers, that I had hoped to have seen him at the Colonies, instead of at the ———. "I assure you," said he, "that I am perfectly satisfied as it is." "No doubt," said I.—"Do you know," said he, "that Spring Rice told me the other day, that he found Papineau was the O'Connell of Canada." "A wonderful discovery he has made at last," quoth I; "it needed not an apprenticeship at the Colonial Office to have found that out; but if there is a doubt about it, will you take this newspaper, and read his own words, as given in the *Montreal Advertiser*." He did so.

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I think that I have heretofore mentioned that the breaking away of the *Times* from the trammels of the late Ministry, was mainly owing to a letter from *honest* Lord Althorp to harlequin Brougham, as to "buying or bullying it." So much for a Ministry that was to carry its measures from their value alone—who eschewed "bribery and corruption," and were to "rule without patronage," and moreover, that "gloried in the liberty of the Press." All this shows how frail is human nature, and how lost upon the bulk of mankind is experience. Rash or ignorant men always flatter themselves that their own opinions are founded on better premises than any of the great men who have preceded them, and who have left us books of proverbs; but the 'book of wisdom,' is not the book of the present day.

FANCY BALL.—At the mansion of Mr, BINGHAM, a splendid Fancy Ball was given on Wednesday evening last. The tasteful and appropriate dresses of the party, the spirit with which it was kept up, the sumptuous and successful arangements of the worthy Host and Hostess completely belied the idea of the novelty and rare occurence of such assemblies in this Province. The ball-room presented a dazzling blaze of light and beauty, combined with elegance and taste. The intermingled costumes of different nations, and of remote ages, added a striking and an amusing feature to a scene, which, in every respect was attractive and agreeable.

In spite of historians, under the mild and beneficent sway of King Henry VIII,. (for majesty must have the precedence,) English chivalry, the Albanian, Turk, Italian, Indian, Mexican, Asiatic, and Highlander, lost their national animosities in the liberal hospitality of their sovereign; while the urbanity and fascination of La Duchesse de la Valiere threw unusual attraction over her train, studded, although it was, with rank and beauty.

It would be invidious to point to the more prominent characters in a group, the *toute ensemble* of which was so brilliant, yet, we cannot suffer *one little gem* to pass unnoticed—the Page of Henry VIII.—who looked more like a fairy creation, than a being of this earth.

Poakey-y-ai, with a spirited war song, varied the amusements of the evening, which were kept up till a late hour next morning.—[Morning Courier.]

We learn that the nett revenue of the Province will be near £40,000 less this year than last, and that the proportion payable to Upper Canada will be near £20,000 less.—[Quebec Gazette.]

The troops frequently visit the ice on the St. Lawrence. This afternoon, the Royal Artillery had a *field-day* on the ice, with four pieces of artillery, on sledges, going through a number of rapid evolutions with their guns, firing blank cartridge with great despatch, and affording an excellent idea of the manœuvring of artillery on the field of battle.—[ib]

KENEBEC ROAD.—This road is now travelled over by very many persons, and we have observed lately a number of the American winter sleighs and carioles in town.—The Maine papers and private accounts represent the timber business on the Kenebec and the adjoining streams as the most active for many years past. The demand for hay and oats a little beyond our lines is almost unlimited, and much of it has been supplied by our Canadian habitans at 20 dollars a hundred, and 2s. 6d. a bushel. The demand for lands for settlement on the American side is also very great and the spirit of enterprise which the people of Maine display in advances towards us, is astonishing; a few years must make the route of communication quite frequented, and give Quebec a very expeditious intercourse with the whole of the States and Europe.—[ib]

PRIVELEGE OF A COLONIAL ASSEMBLY.—We have just heard that Mr. Speaker Papineau has issued his warrant for taking into the custody of the Seargeant-at-arms HENRY JESSOP, Esquire, Collector of His Majesty's Customs, on the ground of his refusing to obey a resolution calling for certain papers in his department, without either his having received the order of the Governor or that of any competent officer of the empire.—[ib]

From the Dundas Post.

GUELPH.

The sleighing last week was so good to Guelph, that the journey could be performed in five hours, including stoppages. After passing Patterson's tavern, the centre house between Dundas and Guelph, the country assumes a pleasing appearance, numerous large clearances with good houses have been erected on both sides of the road. The approach to Guelph is striking and picturesque. The site of the village is happily chosen, on a fine plain, surrounded by five hills; the one on the Eramosa road, overhanging the river Speed, is beautifully wooded to the summit and has a commanding and elegant appearance. There are three churches in Guelph, the Catholic, Episcopal, and Presbyterian. The former stands on a very elevated spot, from which a fine view of Guelph and the surrounding country is seen. It is, at present, unfinished. The Episcopal Church, the last erected, is really a very elegant building, and would adorn a city. Its architecture is at once chaste and beautiful.—The Presbyterian Church is also a fine and commodious building. There is a large and well built market place erected in the centre of the Village, near the spot where the first tree was cut down; the stump is enclosed by a fence, to preserve it from any other injury than that caused by time. There are abundance of good stores in Guelph and well supplied. Mr. Rowland Wingfield has a Bazaar for the disposal of a great variety of useful and ornamental articles, which he brought with him from England. The assortment is excellent and well selected, and the prices affixed are very low. The British Coffee House, kept by Messrs. Wood & Denny, affords excellent accommodation to travellers, with those pleasing adjuncts, great attention, civilty and moderate charges. The country all around Guelph, and that portion particularly, which belongs to the enterprising Mr. Ferguson, is becoming so well, and so rapidly settled, that Guelph cannot fail to become a place of great importance, as it certainly is one already of great beauty. It assuredly behooves the people of Dundas to improve the communication with it by every means in their power. Many new houses of taste and magnitude have been erected during the last year, and preparations are making for the erection of many new ones during the present, and with good roads to Dundas all the produce of Guelph and its vicinity would be brought to market to Dundas.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF

Upper Canada.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Feb. 24th, 1835.

MR. BOULTON rose to move that an address be presented to His Majesty representing the unfortunate condition of those Emigrants from the Mother Country, who were formerly pensioners of the British Government, and praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to restore to them their pensions. For it now appeared they had been very much mistaken in their ideas with regard to this country. They have some time ago comuted their pensions for a certain sum of money and a grant of land here, which they now find to be unprofitable to them, because, many of them being worn out soldiers, who, from having been long unaccustomed to any species of labour, are totally unfitted for cultivating the new lands of Canada, they cannot obtain a livelihood, and are actually a burthen upon the neighborhood where they reside. He (Mr. Boulton) thought the case of these people one of peculiar hardship, and they most certainly deserved that their pensions should be continued to them. He thought at all events it was a subject worthy the consideration of the house, and he doubted not if the house concurred in an address to His Majesty on the subject, and gave a proper representation of their case, that their former pensions would be restored to them.

MR. PERRY regretted exceedingly, that the hon. and learned gentleman should represent any description of emigrants as a burthen upon the country—as a parcel of pauper emigrants. He (Mr. P.) was astonished—he did not believe it—he did not believe that Emigrants coming from the mother country who had been allowed to commute their pensions, and had obtained grants of land in the Province; he did not believe that those people were, as the hon. and learned gentleman had publicly represented them, a burthen upon the community, and how does the hon. gentleman propose that the money be paid out of the casual and territorial revenue I suppose. He does not tell you what kind of an address he means to bring forward; he only moves that an Address to His Majesty be drawn up to give these Emigrants their pensions. I can't believe the statement of the hon. and learned gentleman that any thing of this kind has occurred to any considerable extent. I have not so poor an opinion of emigrants coming from the mother country, that they have already become a burthen upon the country, after His Majesty has provided for these men in a way to make them comfortable and happy. I do not think any such address necessary, or that any good can grow out of it.

MR. SOL. GENERAL.—The motion of my hon. friend opposite is exceedingly creditable to him. Hon. members ought to know what the truth is with regard to those pensioners. Many years ago a considerable number of poor soldiers who were entitled to pensions for their services, received in lieu of those pensions a sum of money, and were sent to Canada to cultivate the soil. Now every body knows how improvident an old soldier is; in a very little time they had either squandered what money they had, or else it had been filched from them by designing persons, and as their habits were anything but agricultural, and they were not capable of working on their lands, they were reduced to a state of destitution. In consequence of representations from Lower Canada, the practice of sending them out to Canada was discontinued; now the motion of my hon. friend is, that their pensions may be restored to those who are in this situation, because the plan of sending them out here has not been found to answer the purpose intended, that of making them comfortable for the remainder of their days. He does not purpose that these pensions should be paid out of the "Casual and Territorial Revenue" as the hon. gentleman from Lennox and Addington seems so apprehensive of: they were Chelsea pensioners, and of course if put upon the footing they were before, it is from that fund they will be supported. It is a very just proceeding, and such a one as hon. members who consider the humanity which is due to those unfortunate men will readily concur in.

MR. MCLEAN.—It seems to me that the gentleman from Lennox and Addington has a determined horror for the term "Pauper Emigrants," but I am afraid the greater number are of that denomination, because it is evident the course pursued with regard to them proved most injurious to those individuals whom it was intended to benefit; they received a certain sum of money and relinquished their claims upon His Majesty's Government—with this sum they expected they would be enabled to establish themselves in this country; but persons who have spent their useful days in His Majesty's service, are not persons calculated to make their living in this country.—Now I think if proper representations be made of the facts of their case, that they have been unable to avail themselves of the benefits which it was intended by His Majesty's Government they should enjoy, no doubt their pensions will be restored to them, so that they will have the means of supporting their families; and I do not think it at all unreasonable to ask this of His Majesty's Government. If they are restored at all it will be out of the pension fund of the United Kingdom, no doubt that of Chelsea, whence they have been removed, and not out of the money of this Province. I think they have real and urgent claims, and the hon. and learned gentleman deserves great credit for having brought forward the motion—I hope it will be adopted.

MR. MCNAB said, he thought he should regret as much as any hon. gentleman in this house that any injustice should be done to an "old soldier" or to an "old sailor," but he confessed he did not exactly understand the purport of the motion. Whether it was that the house should offer to dictate to His Majesty about the pensioning of his worn out soldiers. He thought these commutations were not very creditable to those who made them, but he did not think any representations would induce His Majesty to make these people pensioners again, after having sent them out here to people the wilds of Canada. He feared the address would not have the desired effect, but would be establishing a precedent for interfering with matters which they had no right to do.

MR. MORRIS.—The language of the learned gentleman is simply this: he thinks His Majesty has made a very improper arrangement with those Emigrants, and having done so that he will not now do them justice. Those persons it appears, are not able to cultivate their lands—they have not those habits of industry which are necessary to bring the forest into cultivation—they labour under very great disadvantages, and I would say it is a part of our business and our duty, if they have been sent out here under an improvident arrangement, to look into the matter and address His Majesty upon it. It is a very proper and a very legitimate subject for an address. As to any fear of their being supported out of the Casual and Territorial Revenue; the hon. gentleman (Mr. Perry) may make himself quite easy on that score, for if they are restored at all they will be restored to the list from which their names were struck.—I have understood that many of those men are maimed and helpless, and therefore the more deserving of commisseration. I am surprised that the hon. gentleman should say that their treatment has been very improper, and yet that we have no business with it. I say that we have the right, and more than that, it is our duty to represent the injury which the community sustains—(hear, hear.) under all these circumstances the matter ought to be taken into consideration.

MR. NOATON said, he thought it improper for the house to interfere; it would be an uncalled for interference; the only thing for the house to do, he thought, was to address His Excellency and request him to represent the matter as it really was to the Home Government. Adopting the motion proposed would he thought, be according to the legal phrase so frequently used, "travelling out of the Record."

MR. BOULTON.—When I brought this subject before the house I did not expect there would be so much opposition to it—I have no interest whatever in the question except compassion for the hardships of those men. I acted, on this occasion, as no doubt hon. gentlemen are willing to give me credit for doing, from good intentions, and when I stated that these poor men were a burden to the community, I also stated that many of them had lost their limbs, and were unable therefore to procure a livelihood. I would ask, if a man who has lost his limbs, going upon a wild lot of land, can be expected to earn his livelihood. It is merely with a view of assisting those unfortunate individuals that I have brought this motion before the house. I recollect on a former occasion, it was thought advisable that the incorporated militia should get half pay, by reason of their having to do actual service, and is it not just as reasonable now that an address should be adopted on the behalf of those who have served His Majesty. As for its being a tax on this country it is out of the question, no one will for a moment suppose, that any such thing is contemplated when he hears the address which I have drawn up. (Here Mr. Boulton read the address and then proceeded to observe, that he hoped hon. members would give the matter consideration at all events, and not hastily reject the motion—it was a subject upon which he thought they were particularly called upon to take some steps towards ameliorating the condition of those unfortunate people many of whom had abandoned their land at once, when they found it to be a thick forest; therefore the commutation was of no service to them whatever. Upon representation of their case to the Government at home, he thought they would most cheerfully restore them to the pension list. As to there being no precedent for an address upon such a subject, I think it is a very similar case to that of praying for the allowance of half pay to the incorporated militia. With these remarks, Mr. Speaker I shall sit down, and I hope that hon. members will be induced to support the motion.

DR. C. DUNCOMBE.—I really do not see what there is in the motion, which authorises the house to support it in any shape, for we have nothing before us in that motion by which we can possibly judge as to the nature and terms of the address the hon. and learned gentleman intends. The motion should embrace the principal matters which it is meant the address shall comprehend. This motion does not require him to confine himself to any particular address; one of two courses ought to have been adopted, either he should have set forth the facts intended to be embraced in the address, or else a select Committee should, in the first instance, be appointed to enquire into the facts, and report them to the house, in order that the address may be founded upon them. Dr. D. moved in amendment, that the question be referred to a select committee.

MR. RICHARDSON.—When I seconded the motion of my hon. friend from Durham, I was under the impression that he intended to refer the matter to a select committee; but it is a matter which has been suggested by that hon. gentleman himself; he knows the facts of the case, and it is but just to him that he should have an opportunity of bringing the subject before the house. The facts which the hon. and learned gentleman had stated were such as they could not shut their eyes to, and he believed it could be satisfactorily shewn to His Majesty's Government that these poor men were worthy objects of compassion.

MR. WALSH made some remarks which we were unable to hear on the gallery.

MR. BOULTON did not rise for the purpose of offering any opposition to the amendment. He was not at all desirous that he should have the exclusive conducting of the measure, but he had thought it his duty to bring it forward, but now that it is done, it is quite immaterial as to who should compose the Committee, the amendment will have the same effect as the motion I intended. The only object I had was, that the matter should be investigated.

The amendment was carried unanimously.

Wednesday, February 25.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Hamilton Bank Bill being called the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon it.

MR PERRY was averse to proceeding with the Bill in the absence of the hon. and learned gentleman who had brought it in. He believed also that it had been fully understood this Bill was not to be proceeded with until the main question had been settled as to whether they were to have one great National or Provincial Bank, or whether they were to go on multiplying small ones. If the Provincial Bank Bill were to be passed it would be altogether useless to pass the one now before them, because it was not reasonable to suppose that the stock of the inferior Bank could be taken up. If the Bill for the Provincial Bank should be thrown out it would then be the time to consider whether they would charter other small ones. He wished it to be understood that he did not express any opinion one way or the other with regard to them. He would take occasion to express his sentiments fully when the respective questions came up, at present he tho't agreeably to the understanding, the Bill should be postponed.

MR. MCNAB who had just entered the House expressed his willingness that the question should be deferred. He was sensible that a very great variety of opinion existed with regard to Banks, but he was perfectly convinced that all would agree on this one point, that there was a very great deficiency in the amount of circulating medium. He was quite willing to postpone the question until the Great Bill which his hon. friend (Mr. Merritt) had brought before the House, should have been discussed, and after that he should press forward the Bill now before the Committee, and he hoped an equal share of courtesy would be

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/58

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