Kingston Herald.

A CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

VOL. XXII. KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1841. No. 44.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF LENOX AND ADDINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

As the period is fast approaching when you will be called upon to elect a person to represent you in the United Parliament, and as I have been strongly solicited to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, by a large portion of my fellow countrymen, and likewise having been unanimously chosen to fill that important situation by a highly respectable and influential Committee, appointed to select a Candidate for the Reform interest for the Lenox Counties—I feel it a duty I owe to you and my native country, at once to declare my intention to comply with your wishes. I am not insensible of the importance of the situation, and the deep responsibility that will devolve upon the person representing you in the United Parliament. I am not ever have been a sincere and conscientious advocate for that system of government that will secure to the people that their interests shall be attended to, and that the Government shall be carried on in accordance with the well ascertained wishes of the majority. And while my unwearied exertions shall be to do all in my power to advance the prosperity of the United Province, I am fully of the opinion that that object can only be obtained by strictly adhering to the connexion now happily existing between us and the Mother Country. And in order to cement and effectually continue that connection to the latest possible period, it is indispensably necessary that the Government be conducted according to the commands of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and promulgated by His Excellency the Governor General, in answer to an Address of the House of Assembly, dated 13th January, 1840, in which it is stated "That the Governor General has received Her Majesty's commands to administer the Government of these Provinces in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people, and to pay to their feelings, expressed through their representatives in Parliament, that deference that is justly due to them." This, gentlemen, is all any true friend of United Canada can ask. I shall therefore offer you my services as one ready and willing to assist and support (so far as my feeble abilities will allow) the present Government in carrying out its enlarged views, principles and policy, so long as their measures are thus calculated for our common good. But should I at any time conceive them to be otherwise, I shall boldly and fearlessly oppose them. It is however of the utmost importance that harmony and good will prevail between the Executive and the Assembly; that it may be necessary for each to yield in some particular instances, but never to sacrifice the rights of the people on the one hand, or the just prerogatives of the Crown on the other. I have every confidence in the intentions and professions of Lord Sydenham, the liberal and enlightened Statesman at the head of our affairs, whose sole aim appears to be to merit the approbation of his Sovereign, and the thanks of a grateful people; and the inhabitants of United Canada have but to prove true to their interests at the ensuing contest, to insure good government for themselves and their posterity.

Gentlemen, the course to be pursued with regard to our Lower Canadian subjects appears to have become a question; and although perhaps rather a delicate one, it is however one from which I shall not shrink, or hesitate to give you my views upon. I believe, then, it is at once our duty and interest to meet them in a spirit of fraternity and love, to extend to them the right hand of fellowship; and it is of the utmost importance, and I am sure sound policy will at once dictate to us, to do all in our power to induce them to amalgamate with us, to forget past sufferings and past difficulties, and to look forward with confidence to the honor and justice of the parent country for the redress of any wrongs under which they may suffer, and with kind feelings to their fellow-subjects union, with a determination to advance the public weal.

Gentlemen, with regard to religious privileges, I am, and ever have been opposed to a connection between Church and State, as I believe it is in the highest degree injurious to both. I am of the firm opinion that all should be placed on an equal footing, and by no means give one denomination any civil advantages over another; place all on the broad basis of Christian virtue, and let them stand or fall by their own merits. I can see no reason for making those distinctions which God in his infinite good providence has not done.

Gentlemen, I assure you I view with dissatisfaction our ports open for the free admission of American Produce, to the manifest disadvantage of our Agriculturalists, whose interests are paramount to every other consideration; and no reciprocity is conceded to us by our American neighbours. And while there is a heavy duty exacted on Salt, and other commodities we are compelled to buy, almost every article our Ariculturalist raises to dispose of, similar ones meet him in his own market, from the United States, free of duty. This subject demands the earliest consideration of your Representatives, and can only be remedied (for the present) by a protective duty; for however profitable the present system may be for speculators, mill owners, Forwarders, &c. &c., and however strenuously they may be in endeavoring to uphold and extend it, I am fully convinced that it is only from narrow and selfish motives, and not for the general good and prosperity of the inhabitants of this Colony.

Gentlemen, in conclusion, permit me to notice the local affairs of our District.—The last four years have placed us in no enviable situation, and have left us a poor chance for your future Representatives doing any thing in the way of improving our condition. During the time I mention, Acts of Parliament have been passed, whereby we are saddled with a debt to the amount of fifty thousand four hundred and fifty pounds. The interest payable annually, or the whole amount in less than thirty years. Well, gentlemen, what has been the consequence? Our Taxes have already been doubled in order to meet the increased demands upon the District; and the burden falls upon a few comparatively speaking, as the most wealthy part of what was our District, now forms the new District of Victoria—the inhabitants of which may well congratulate themselves on their good fortune in being set apart, as they are thereby saved from assisting in making good the wasteful expenditure of the District funds. I am sure, gentlemen, that the management of our District affairs has convinced you all of the necessity that exists for the establishment of elective District Councils, and I refer you for their conduct. I will therefore leave the subject for the present, which is, I fear, too disagreeable to me, and will be, I fear, equally so to us all before we get through with it.

Gentlemen, born and brought up among you, myself and the family from whence I sprang are pretty well known to you all—my interests are closely blended with yours; and if I should be the man of your choice, and be honored with your suffrages, to make United Canada what it should be, under the parental care of the Mother Country, flourishing, great, prosperous and free, shall be the constant endeavour of, gentlemen,

Your devoted

and obedient Servant,

DAVID ROBLIN.

Williamsburgh, 1st January, 1841.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF LENOX AND ADDINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,—Encouraged by the favorable opinion expressed towards me on a former occasion, and in compliance with the urgent entreaties of many of yourselves, I again present myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next Election.

The last four years during which I have had the honor of being your Representative embrace a period of no common interest, and will be a striking epoch in the History of Upper Canada. It is unnecessary that I should particularly allude to it, for the events are too recent not to be fresh in the memory of all.

From what I have heard I have reason to believe that no efforts have been left untried to injure me in your opinion. I could wish that I was agreeable to all the Electors, but in a political contest that is impossible; yet I believe I may without affectation or egotism say, that my public conduct has been consistent and open, and that no Elector (even if disappointed) has been deceived. I think I may also appeal to every candid individual in the Counties, if I have acted on any great or important question contrary to his expectations.

During the last Session of the Parliament, in the conscientious discharge of the trust imposed on me as your Representative, it was my lot to be placed in opposition to a measure fraught with momentous consequences either for good or evil to Upper Canada, and on which it was the duty of every Member to act as he believed best calculated to promote our future welfare. I have always supposed that a Representative of the People was elected to give his opinion honestly and conscientiously, according to the best of his judgment, after mature consideration. An opinion to be valuable must be honest, and I cannot conceive that a Public Man can commit a greater offence than by abandoning his principles and voting, not according to his conscience, but to please the Government or to promote his personal aggrandizement. On the great question of the Union of the Provinces I was called upon by a sense of duty to take a stand against the terms of that measure as submitted by the Government. I was actuated by no spirit of faction, but solely by an axious desire to secure for Upper Canada such safeguards as in my opinion, and those of a great many Members, were necessary to render that Union productive of the benefits which its warmest advocates anticipated, and which all expressed an anxiety to obtain. As a native of this Province, I am too deeply interested in its prosperity wantonly to oppose any measure likely to be productive of good; but I would not insult either your principles or your understandings so far as to suppose that when you elected me to the distinguished honor of being your Representative, it was for the purpose of supporting or opposing the measures of this or that Government without enquiry into the effects which were likely to result to the Country.

Since this important question was under discussion in this Province it has received the sanction of the Imperial Legislature and the fiat of our most gracious Sovereign, and has become the Law of the Land—It is therefore the bounden duty of all of us to pay implicit obedience to that Supreme Authority. I shall be one of the first to submit to it; and I trust that the Union will be productive of all those advantages which Her Majesty's Ministers expect, and which every true friend of his country must desire.

If, consistently with your duty, you should again select me as your Representative, it will be my endeavor to merit such a renewed proof of your confidence by a conscientious discharge of the task imposed on me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obed't Serv't,
JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT.

Kingston, 5th Sept., 1840. 42

To the Free & Independent Electors of the County of FRONTENAC.

GENTLEMEN—

Having been called upon by a respectable and influential portion of the Freeholders of the County, to offer myself to your notice at the approaching Election, as a Candidate for your suffrages, I beg to state that it is my intention of so doing; and if it be your pleasure to elect me as your Representative in the Parliament of the United Province, it will be my study, as well as my cheerful duty, to forward the interests of the Province in general, and of your County in particular, to the utmost of my ability. Should I become the object of your choice, I pledge myself to use my utmost exertions to protect the agricultural interests of the Province against the losses now sustained by it in the introduction of American Produce free of duty, whereby the farmers of our country are subjected to the mortification of witnessing the departure of large sums of money to a foreign State, which ought to reach the pockets of our fellow subjects.

Hitherto the affairs of the Province have been greatly mismanaged; but the hope of better things begins to dawn upon us. In the appointment of a Statesman to preside over our destinies, under whose able administration this fine Province has already attained a degree of prosperity heretofore unknown may be seen the watchful care of the home Government for our welfare, and the assurance that every thing will be done to remedy past mistakes, and ensure our future happiness. While I proffer my support to the Government of the country, so far as its measures may be for the general good of the Province, I shall, on the other hand, hold myself free to oppose any suggestions, from whatever source they may emanate, which appear to militate against the rights and liberties of the people; and this I can fearlessly and independently do, as I am neither the holder of an office, nor a seeker of one.

I cannot take leave of you, Gentlemen, without expressing my decided disapprobation of one of our late Provincial enactments, by which the people of this District are subjected to an additional rate and I regret that the Midland District, one of the most fertile in the Province, should be so heavily in debt as it is at present. On this and other matters connected with your interests, I shall comment more particularly when I have the honor to meet you at the Hustings.

Having passed the greater portion of my life in this County, and, like yourselves, being a holder of landed property in several parts of it, I may safely say that in that respect our interests are equal, and this I hope will be a sufficient guarantee that in me the farmers will find, if not an able, at least a strenuous advocate for every measure that will promote their welfare.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Faithful and Obedient Servant,
HENRY SMITH, Jn.

Kingston, 21st January, 1841.

TOBACCO.

60 kegs plug 18's superior quality,
35 kegs 16's
20 boxes Cavendish, do.
100 Jars Maccaboy Snuff,
For sale by
HUGH FRASER & Co.

Kingston, 20th Jan'y, 1841.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS AND INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Being personally known to almost the whole of the Householders in the County, and to most of the Sons of the Yeomanry who have arrived at sufficient strength to hold a plough, leaves but little occasion in this Address for saying much about myself, more than informing you that it is my intention to offer as a Candidate for a continuance of your suffrage at the next General Election for a Member for the County of Frontenac, in the United Parliament.

The eventful occurrences which have happened amongst us, in the past five or six years, being so fresh in the memory of most observing men, render a recapitulation here unnecessary—"*History will record them*," therefore we will let the past rest, not to be wholly forgotten, nor wholly disregarded, but allow it to remain impressed on the mind, as a beacon to guide us in pursuing the best course hereafter.

With the union of these fine Provinces a new epoch hath commenced in our political and social position, consequently I think it right that the constituency and other influential persons residing in the Midland and neighboring Districts, should be clearly informed of the views I entertain regarding the ulterior measures which in my opinion ought to be advocated for our future benefit and welfare.

Upper Canada having in a very high degree, faithfully done her duty towards accomplishing that great measure the Union of the Provinces; it now becomes the imperative duty of her Representatives in the United Parliament to firmly guard against any diminution of the political rights of all the Inhabitants of both Provinces, without distinction of origin as British Subjects, and to have a watchful care that the same freedom of action be continued to all the Inhabitants of United Canada, in as full a degree as circumstances will permit, equal to those enjoyed by the inhabitants of any County, Parish, or Township in Great Britain or Ireland; thereby insuring that the link which binds us to our Parent State, shall be as strong and lasting as the British Constitution itself.

If the name of the Union of the Provinces has already produced tranquility extending from Kamarouska in the lower St. Lawrence, to the Towns of Sarnia and Goderich on the shores of Lake Huron, which it certainly has done, what have we to fear, with a moral population like ours, from its practical working and operation, when conducted by honest and industrious Legislation. With these safeguards Agriculture and Trade will advance—prosperity and internal improvement must follow—with these and a steady course of industry and well conducted economy, the latent resources and advantages of the country must be brought into successful operation. Although a revenue must be protected, I would not recommend our attempting to become hastily rich by placing high duties on imports from seaward—the duties should be kept comparatively low, for reasons more than are here mentioned. Ingress and egress at the Ports of Entry should be as free as air from all vexatious delays and impediments to Commerce, so that the consumers as well as the shipowners and merchants shall all have the full benefit of their industry.

If a consumer of merchandize can only get for his bushel of wheat 8 lbs of nails or sugar, when it is evident by better facilities of trade or by an improved inland navigation he ought to obtain 12 lbs of nails or sugar for his bushel of wheat something must be defective in the system of our social economy.

Admitting that the mere increase of wealth apart from its utility, is no increase of the prosperity or happiness of a community, (reasoning I fear which doth not comport with our actual want of capital) protection must be given to the tillers of the soil, by preventing, when the price of farm produce is low, the markets being inundated with the products of another nation. In the winter season the Americans can cross the ice from the United States to Kingston, and sell the produce of their land, and return home before a Farmer from the back Townships with our bad roads can reach the market; and when he does arrive at the market, he finds to his cost that instead of meeting a ready sale for his load, the money he reasonably expected to receive, has gone across the Lakes, there to be expended in improving land, and increasing the products of another country.

Although we may have due respect for the Americans as a nation, I cannot consent to the natives of that Country taking away our senses as well as our money, stop this introduction of Farm Produce for home; consumption, and the Farmers from the neighboring Districts will bring their surplus produce to our frontier Markets, and part of the money they receive will be laid out in Merchandize to take home, such measures will quickly establish active prosperity, amongst all classes of our community without being in the least hurtful to any; more money will remain amongst us to hire Mechanics, to pay professional ability, and relieve those who require charity; it is from the Land and the Land alone, that a country ought to derive the whole of the food on which its Inhabitants are supported, as well as the raw material out of which, by the exertion of their industry and ingenuity flow all other necessaries, comforts and luxuries of life. I shall consider it my active duty to continue to insist on a graduated scale of protection to our own Agricultural Interest, so that the Farmer may have a full and just reward for his labor and enterprise.

The Public Revenue shall be guarded with rigid economy; its expenditure must of course embrace various objects of national utility, such as the expenses of Government, Laws, and Institutions for public Education, Religion; public and internal improvement in Roads, and Bridges, and Navigation, all requiring appropriations of part of the common funds, in giving due attention, to such legitimate measures and to a liberal view of their impress, pertains the higher duties of a Representative of the people, and to the Administration of the public money every member of the House of Assembly ought to be held Responsible.

Some Reform will also be required in the Municipal and Fiscal Laws of Districts and Townships; they must be handled with cautious judgment to meet the circumstances and wants of the Inhabitants; what may be very suitable in one section of Canada, may but ill accord with the wants of the community in another section; the Representatives from the different localities will best be enabled to judge on this point, they of course, whether of French or British origin, will meet the ready attention, and support of Parliament in all measures intended either for general improvement or public convenience.

Education, and Lands belonging to the public schools, will no doubt be one of the first measures brought under the notice of Parliament, this important question will require exceedingly deliberate consideration, and I am fully impressed with its vital consequences to the growing population.

A more equitable and just assessment of all Rateable Property, including the uncultivated Lands, must be come at; the original law, in the then infant state of the country, no doubt was the most proper at the time, in the present advancing state of all the Canadas, an amendment of the law has become absolutely necessary—Lands now of the value of £25 and upwards per acre, pay no more Rates than Lands worth only 3s. 9d. an acre; this question is also one of peculiar difficulty, still it must be grappled with in a manner suitable to its magnitude.

Commutation of Statute Labor, and a new mode of raising funds for making Township Roads and Bridges, would be advantageous in the older townships, not so for the new beginner, none should be obliged to commute their labor, until the lot shall have been occupied for a period of 7 years, in this manner protection will be given to the Emigrant and new Settler.

The Turnpike Road Act provides that persons residing within half a mile of either side of the Road, shall pay the Commissioners of the Turnpike 2s. 6d. a day in lieu of the Statute Labor, notwithstanding many Roads in the Province are running in parallel with the Turnpike within the prescribed distance, this of course must have been an oversight and must be amended to those residing on, or have no other highway to their Houses, but the Turnpike Road, and the Commissioners should be authorized to refund to such as reside within the limits named in the Turnpike Act.

These are some of the leading measures and views, I entertain of the policy hereafter required to be pursued for our benefit, the which I shall always urgently support. In offering these opinions I am fully impressed with the deep Responsibility which must devolve on a Representative of the people in executing the trust committed to his charge; my anxious desire is that I may with my limited experience be enabled to perform these high duties satisfactorily for the general good, and only wish my abilities were equal to my desire to do so.

Men, and Rulers may change, therefore, although I with most of you fully approve of the enlightened and statesmanlike policy of Lord Sydenham, our present Governor General, and have full confidence in his Excellency's abilities & good wishes for the people of Canada, there shall be no truckling to the Executive on the one hand, nor any factious opposition to the due working out of all useful and liberal measures of the government on the other, neither shall there be any "casting about in the minds eye for a new state of political existence," & that bulwark of our Constitution a well organized and enlightened Legislative Council shall be respected and supported in all the legitimate functions of its high official duties.

Connected with the belief that Kingston will become the Seat of Government, I take this opportunity of again bringing to view the natural advantages enjoyed by the Inhabitants of the County of Frontenac, and the Midland District. You have splendid locations, equal to the best that abound in almost every part of these fertile Provinces, here you have the Bay of Quinte, in no part three miles wide, running eighty miles into the interior of a highly cultivated Country, commonly called the Garden of Canada with Steam Boats going through it in every direction; the great Ontario in front, the broad St. Lawrence, and its magnificent scenery, and navigation bearing to the Ocean the products of our soil and trade; in another direction we have the Rideau Canal with Locks of superb and substantial masonry, covered with steamers and barges laden upwards with British Merchandize, stretching through this and other Districts, connecting that noble River the Ottawa, with the great Lakes, the whole converging at the Town Kingston the great central point of rendezvous for all that move on these mighty waters. At Kingston we have strong fortifications and Naval Arsenals, giving honest employment to thousands of settlers who may happen to come amongst us to reside, making a home market for the produce of our soil, which is always a valuable consideration.

There are also in our rear Townships, and within a day's healthy walk from the District Court House, not only cheap farms, excellent soil, and beautiful scenery, but innumerable delightful lakes abounding with the finest fish, in the vicinity of which a sportsman may in any fine morning in the proper season kill venison sufficient to feast his family and friends for weeks.

"Well," you will ask, "what has this last description of our pleasant country to do with the Election?"

I answer, very much—

It may induce emigration and persons of property from Great Britain to visit our shores—"we want Men, Women, and Money," and if I am elected to Represent you in Parliament I shall retire from public employment at the Dock Yard, and on leaving that honorable service in which I have been so long, it shall be my zealous endeavor to aid all liberal measures of national utility, as well as such local improvements in the County of Frontenac, which may appear best calculated to make you more contented, prosperous and happy in your delightful homes.

I remain,
Your faithful friend,
JOHN BENNETT MARKS.

Cataraqui Cottage,
Township of Pittsburgh, Feb. 1841.

Communications.

For the Kingston Herald.

KINGSTON, 9th Feb'y, 1841.

MR. EDITOR,—

I was speaking a few days ago to one of my fellow-townsmen respecting the election of a Member to represent us in the new Parliament, and although I do not make myself very busy at any time in these sort of matters, I thought there would be no harm in asking him to vote for the Candidate I had set down in my own mind as being the best fitted for our choice. To my surprise he looked upon me with eyes as big as saucers, and asked me in a tone of affright if it was possible I was going to vote for a Roman Catholic. Now Mr. Editor suppose I were to adopt the same line of conduct, and endeavour to dissuade my Presbyterian and Episcopal neighbours from subscribing to the Upper Canada Herald because it was owned by a Methodist, what would you think of such conduct? would you not set it down as the grossest act of bigotry and intolerance you had ever witnessed? If this argument is to prevail it will be requisite that each of the four Religious Bodies inhabiting the Town should be separately represented, as the same spirit of exclusion might animate the several Christian Societies of Kingston. Be assured that with many, it is not because Mr. Manahan is a Roman Catholic that he meets with any opposition in his canvass for the suffrages of the Kingstonians, but because he conscientiously, during the last sitting of the Upper Canada Parliament, found it his duty to lend his undivided assistance to the support of such measures as were recommended by the Governor General for the good of the Province; and for this he has incurred the displeasure of some of the "Old Leaven," who will not forgive him for the part he took in bringing about the Union of the Provinces, and consequently the removal of the Seat of Government to this place, for which he is entitled to our warmest support. Sir, I shall not vote for Mr. Manahan because he is a Roman Catholic, but because he is the only one of the two Candidates who has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, and therefore the best adapted from his knowledge and experience to represent a mercantile community; and I am sure as far as the loyalty of himself and the religious body with which he is connected is concerned, it is at least on a par with that of his opponents, for they (the Roman Catholics) were not found during the late troubles "casting about in their mind's eye for some new state of political existence." Let the opposite party once get the upper hand, and I can tell you Mr. Editor, as a secret, that it is their determination not to vote any money for the purpose of erecting the requisite public buildings if the Seat of Government is continued in Kingston; this is no guess work on my part but founded on correct information, no matter how obtained. The adversaries of Mr. Manahan appear to be divided into two classes, one of them opposing him because he has successfully overturned (so far as his individual exertion went) their schemes to continue the same system of misrule which has so long cursed the Country; and the other, because (and only for that reason) he is a Roman Catholic. The former party are not worth noticing, but to the latter I would say, I am not a Catholic as the term is generally understood, nor do I approve of all the doctrines and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, because I have been brought up in a different faith; but I am ready at all times to give the members of that Church full credit for truth and sincerity in their religious worship, although there are many in the present day who say it is founded in Priestcraft and delusion, and that their Clergy are fully aware of the deception they practise upon the Laity. To this I will only answer that no thinking man will believe that a Roman Catholic Priest would peril his soul's salvation at the awful hour of dissolution, and seek the performance of the rites of his Church on that solemn occasion if he did not truly believe in their efficacy, and that they were not founded in error and superstition.

A. W.

For the Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—

I have been much amused in reading Mr. Marks' Address "to the Freeholders and *Inhabitants* of the County of Frontenac," which appears in the News of the 4th inst. Does Mr. Marks intend to address and enlighten the Men, Women and Children of the County, or rather of the whole of the "neighbouring Districts," according to his third paragraph? If so they ought to be very much obliged to him, although it is no great compliment to their understandings in the way he attempts to do it. Would it not be well for Mr. Marks by way of shewing what a fit man he is to represent the County, to give an account of his Parliamentary Stewardship for the three years immediately preceding the arrival of our present Governor General. Let him tell us in what ranks he was always found in the House of Assembly prior to that period. "Shew me your company and I will tell you what you are," is a trite remark, but nevertheless applicable to the gentleman in question. During the last Session, Mr. Marks like many others, went well in harness, thanks to the Russell Bolus; indeed the whole House with some few exceptions, behaved tolerably well at that time. But to return to the celebrated Address—what a beautiful figure of speech is that about his not consenting that the Americans should take away our senses; there is something so truly oriental in it, not to say any thing about its splendid grammatical construction, that it ought to be written in letters of gold. Poor weak minded mortals of Frontenac, take care you do not wake up some of these cold mornings and find yourselves minus your mental faculties. What an astounding piece of information does Mr. Marks give us when he tells us "that it is from the land and the land alone that a Country ought to derive the whole of the food on which its Inhabitants are supported." He must surely have imagined that we had before an idea that it came from the skies, and yet notwithstanding that all our food comes from "the land alone" he tells us a little further on in his Address, that we have the "finest fish" in the County of Frontenac—these I suppose are the produce of the land, though in my younger days they were generally to be found in another element. What does Mr. Marks mean by his "graduated scale of protection" to the Farmers? why does he not come boldly to the scratch and say whether he is, or is not, prepared to vote for a certain specified duty being laid upon all American Produce, with a drawback upon such part of it as may be shipped for another country—this I am sure will satisfy the Farmers, Merchants and Forwarders, all of whom would be benefitted by such a measure. Mr. Marks talks a great deal about Roads and Bridges, as if he were a Candidate for a seat in one of the District Councils rather than for a Representative in Parliament, but this is no wonder, for if he loses his seat in one House, we shall have him trying for one in the other, for he no doubt thinks we cannot do without him. What a fine inducement to Emigrants to leave their native soil, when they know they can go a fishing in our delightful Lakes—no occasion to chop down trees and work on their farms, oh no, all this will be done by magic, like the wonderful alterations that are to take place when Mr. Marks is elected. What a funny man you are Mr. Marks—what strange wants you have, "Men, *Women*, and Money," all excellent in their places; but why did you not seize the glorious opportunity of making a brilliant alteration, and tell us we could not do without Men, Maids, Money, and Marks for our Member; there is something exquisitely sublime in this idea and I know you will profit by it. But perhaps it would sound better in rhyme and then we might have it in this fashion according to Pope,

O give us Men and Maids and Money,
And Mister Marks, because he's funny.

It would puzzle a Philosopher to make out what Mr. Marks means by his concluding paragraph—can any one tell what the "Men, Women, and Money" have to do with his being elected a Member of Parliament? and can any one imagine the motives which induce Mr. Marks to say he will give up a snug birth of Six or Seven hundred Pounds a year for the mere honour of sitting in the first United Parliament? but mind you Gentlemen Freeholders he means to stick fast to his post if you do not return him as your Representative, and this is the wisest part of his address. Mr. Marks you are a very good man and a very good neighbour, but I do not think you will make a very good Member of Parliament, so good bye to you.

FRONTENAC.

PITTSBURGH, 10th Feb'y, 1841.

To the Editor of the Kingston Herald.

SIR,—There is a class of people in this Province who esteem it commanding upon them to thwart the Executive, no matter howsoever right, by every means in their power. Of such, indeed, appear those who exclaim against serving in the Militia, even though regularly drafted. It can arise from no desire to cause difficulty to the inhabitants, that the Adjutant General has issued his orders for a draft—on the contrary its publication has in all conscience been delayed much longer than was either proper or prudent. It is, I conceive, a duty as sacred as imperative, the assisting the government we live under, by all means in our power, to guard against external as also internal foes. Those that think differently, and entertain feelings kindred to the people and institutions of the neighbouring Republic—let them, in God's name, pass from among us, and go over to them. The enlisting such men is worse than useless—the placing them in durance would be as bad. It would therefore be sound policy to allow them to pass over unmolested to their Utopia, the States—at the same time, their return to this Province, without leave, ought undoubtedly to subject them to certain pains and penalties.—Some such enactment would be salutary in purifying us from those men who skulk under the cloak of neutrality, until an opportunity occur of declaring a safe hostility. "He that is not with me is against me," is a sound maxim of policy that ought not to be forgotten in these times of distrust. The Militia may not be called into active duty for months to come—yet when they are, "yeoman service" will be required of them, or woefully am I mistaken in the aspect of the times. It therefore becomes imperative rendering the service as efficient as practice can make it. The payment of those drafted at some such wages as they might gain elsewhere, would be but prudent, by rendering a greater willingness.

I have thus endeavoured to point out the duty a private Militiaman oweth unto his government. In doing so, we must not forget that that of the Government is equally as absolute. Firstly—by governing conformable with the well understood wishes of the people. Secondly—by the removal of office-holders obnoxious to the majority. Thirdly—appointing officers qualified both by character and ability for their posts.

Permit me to remark that there is perhaps no body in the Province who are less chosen from qualification, than the Militia Officers. In what department, I would ask, is a greater favouritism palpable than in their selection? It is essential that the men should have a confidence in their officers. There is, I am assured, no way more effective to gain this end, than by legalizing those *bona fide* interested in a township, or being house-holders in a village, town or city, having a voice in the election of their officers. I mean by *bona fide* interest in a township, such as are freeholders, or have in *part paid* for their lands—by no manner of means "squatters," or those who have seated themselves upon land without title, who, I fearlessly assert, are among the worst and most factious subjects Great Britain has in the Province, arising from a reason obvious, viz: that if they, the "squatters," can assist in bringing about a commotion, or revolutionize the country, they may, in most probability, by the transaction gain a something in the scramble—as most certainly they can lose nothing by a change.

It would, I believe, render our Militia as a wall of adamant, if they had a voice in the election of their officers, chosen *exclusively* from among those who have seen active services;

"A generous few,—the veteran hardy gleanings
Of many a hapless fight."

This is notoriously at present *not altogether* the case. It is therefore to be hoped before the *next war*, that there will be that mutual confidence established between the officers and men, by their being a party to their election, as will render the certainty of the men standing by their leader, even to the gates of the very Hades!

I am, Sir,
Your most obed't serv't,
PLEBEIUS.

Seymour-on-Trent, 4th Feb., 1841.

For the Kingston Herald.

Pittsburgh, 4th February, 1841.

MR. EDITOR,—In my last communication I called the attention of the Men of Portland, not to the claims, for he has put forth none, but to the merits of one of the former Members for Frontenac, to whom I thought all eyes would have been

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