A Hint to U. E. Loyalists....When the people of the United States fought in 1776, they ation, and for equal rights. When the U. E. Loyalists fought they also believed, as they had been taught, that it was for their religion, their liberties, their country, and their kindred that they drew their swords. In 1833, the wild lands of the United States, sales and all, are their own to promote education and improvements, while in Upper Canada, as we are informed by the second volume of Mr. Gait's Auto-Biography, the clique of jobbing adventurers, strangers to our soil, called the Canada Company, cleared in little more than one short year, out of the Iands the U. E. Loyalists had made valuable, "above FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS." Bye and bye the Loyalists as they call them, will get tired of boasting of the privilege of being jockeyed and deceived by false appearances.

THE Elector's Guide.---Oa the 11th March, 1331, the everlasting salary bill was read a third time in the Assembly, and Mr. Percy proposed to confine the bill to the King's reign. He was defeated by the votes of the two Boultons, Berczy, Burwell, Chisholm, J. and W. Crooks, Elliott, A Fraser, Ingersol, Jarvis, H. Jones, Lewis, McMartin, McNab. Magon, Morris, W. Robinson, Samson, Hagerman, Vankoughnet, J. and W. Willson.---Mr. Bidwell then proposed not to vote everlasting salaries to the judges until the crown should abandon its power to turn them away at its pleasure, nor until it should be enacted that they could not sit in the executive council and legislature. The same members (above named) voted down and negatived this excellent motion.--After which Mr. Mackenzie proposed to make it a clause in the bill that no priest, archdeacon, bishop or other ecclesiastic should hold a seat in the Executive Council. The above members voted down this motion also, with t's addition of Donald McDonald, and omitting Wm. Willson who slipt out for a moment, but hastily returned to vote for the everlasting salary bill itself, the votes on which are in our 6th page.

Flogging in the Army.—Sir Walter Scott appears to have entertained a strong dislike to flogging in the army. From among many passages of his works which prove this feeling we select the following from his Chronicles of the Canongate, in the story of the Highland Widow.—*Elspat*—Yet say what is the penalty if thou shouldst not return? *Hamish*—Military punishment as a deserter. *Elspat* —And that is the punishment of a disobedient hound, is it not? *Hamish*—Ask me no more, mother; the punishment is nothing to one who will never deserve it. *Elspat*—To me it is something, since I know better than thou, that where there is power to inflict, there is often the will to do so without cause. *Hamish*—I saw them punish a Sassenach [Englishman] for deserting, as they called it, his banner. He was scourged—I own it—scourged like a hound who has offended an imperious master. I was sick at the sight I confess it. *Elspat*—To this infamy, however, thou hast subjected thyself, Hamish, if thou shouldst give, or thy officers take measure of offence against thee.—Were the sixth day from this morning's sun my dying day, and thou wert to stay to close thy mother's eyes, thou wouldst run the risk of being lashed like a dog at a post!~

HE County of York is put beyond the pale of the laws-50,000 persons are disfranchised-hundreds of thousands of pounds are borowed in the name of the people in the borrowing and loaning of which they have no other voice than that of Mr. Ketchum, who is very easy in these matters. Mr. Mackenzie's fault is not, as they alledge, the libels of his press, but his firmness and perseverence in opposing scandalous jobs in the House. For this offence he is expelled this House, and probably will be the next also. Including the salaries of the officers and members, the expences of the Legislative Council and Assembly last year exceeded fifty thousand dollars, which the people pay.-£4564 were paid by the Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkards of York County during the last war.

O'N the evening of the 10th February, 1831, Allan McNabb, with the avowed purpose of expelling Mr. Mackenzie from the House, moved that Mr. Mackenzie had abused his trust and been guilty of a breach of parliamentary privilege by distributing the journals of the former parliament "among persons not entitled to copies thereof." For the motion voted Messrs. Attorney General Boulton, Hagerman, Allan McNab, John Willson, James and Wm. Crooks, Burwell, George Boulton, Elliott, Ingersoll, H. Jones, Morris, W. Robinson, Samson, and Vankoughnet, but the clan were defeated for that session. Mr. Mackenzie's offence was printing and circulating through Upper Canada before the election of 1830, two hundred copies of the folio journals, at his own expence, without note or comment, to shew the electors how their representatives had voted.

WILLIAM ALLAN president of the York Bank applied in December, 1832. for an inpresident of the capital stock of the institution to £500,000. John Solomon Cartwright worthies, if they had succeeded, would be able to spread through the colony about sine millions of paper dollars of the intrinsic value of not so many brass farthings. Perhaps this session will pass the £700,000 of monopoly, and that will be a beavy blow at the farmers' homestead.

THE DESJARDINS CANAL.—On the 15th January 1833, Mr. Perry moved to address Sir John Colborne to obtain information for the House, what had become of the £5,000 lent the Desjardins Canal Company upon the credit of the public, and which went chiefly into Allan M'Nab's hands, also the details of all their expenditures, and the security to the country under which they had obtained the loan. Against the motion, and in favour of smothering all enquiry, voted 2 Boultons, Brown, Chisholm, W. Crooks, A. Frazer, H. Jones, Lewis, M'Neilledge, MERRITT, Morris, Mount. W. Rohinson, Shade, Vankoughnet, W. Willson, Werden, & (wonderful to relate) Hiram Norton !

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