

and devotion of the Canadian people, who to do them justice needed little incentive. The House published an Address in reply to the Proclamation from the American General, which Address I regret to say is far too little known. Shortly after the peace questions of a local policy began to disturb men's minds, and as persons are never wanting to excite popular tumults and declare themselves the advocates of popular rights, our elections began to be conducted with more activity. Party spirit ran high; the people became divided into two factions, and as each was more powerful either by increased exertions or from other causes, the ascendancy in the House began to vibrate, and alternately Whig and Tory were in the ascendant. In 1834, during the administration of Sir John Colborne, the people acted on by the powerful misrepresentations of Demagogues, and as they afterwards proved themselves, the enemies of British connection, returned a large majority of Radical members—who using their power with little discretion, or acting blindly as the tools of a party, soon threw off the mask, and became, in consequence, the abhorrence of the Province. In order to compel Sir Francis Head, who had succeeded Sir John Colborne in the Government, to agree to their measures they had recourse to an expedient hitherto untried in Upper Canada, that of stopping the Supplies. In a moment the whole Province was in a turmoil; meetings were held in every Town and Township, addresses were presented to the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to dissolve the House; he, after a short interval, complied with these requests, and in 1836 the old House being dissolved, new writs were issued and the following members returned.

City of Toronto,	Wm. H. Draper, Solicitor General
Town of Kingston,	C. A. Hagerman, At'y. General
" Brockville,	H. Sherwood, Queen's Council,
" Hamilton,	C. C. Ferrie,
" Niagara,	C. Richardson,
" London,	Mahlon Burwell,
" Cornwall,	G. S. Jarvis.