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Weekly Almanack.

MAY—1836.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
25 WEDNESDAY - -	4 25	7 35	1 35	7 8
26 THURSDAY - -	4 24	7 36	2 16	8 12
27 FRIDAY - -	4 24	7 36	2 37	9 6
28 SATURDAY - -	4 23	7 37	3 1	9 15
29 SUNDAY - -	4 22	7 38	3 29	10 41
30 MONDAY - -	4 22	7 38	rises.	11 28
31 TUESDAY - -	4 21	7 39	9 24	morn.

Full Moon, 30th day, 11h. 20m. morning.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
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Committee for May:
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The Garland.

THE WELCOME TO DEATH.

(FROM POETICAL REMAINS OF THE LATE MRS. HEMANS.)

Thou art welcome, O thou warning voice!
My soul hath pined for thee;
Thou art welcome as sweet sounds from shore
To wanderer on the sea.
I hear thee in the rustling woods,
In the sighing vernal airs;
Thou call'st me from the lonely earth,
With a deeper tone than theirs.

The lonely earth! Since kindred steps
From its green paths are fled,
A dimness and a hush have lain,
O'er all its beauty spread.
The silence of the unanswering soul
Is on me and around;
My heart hath echoes but for thee,
Thou still, small, warning sound!

Voice after voice hath died away,
Once in my dwelling heard;
Sweet household-name by name hath changed
To grief's forbidden word!
From dreams of night on each I call,
Each of the far removed;
And waken to my own wild cry—
'Where are ye, my beloved?'

Ye left me! and earth's flowers were dim
With records of the past:
And stars poured down another light
Than o'er my youth they cast:
Birds will not sing as once they sung,
When ye were at my side,
And mournful tones are in the wind,
Which I heard not till ye died!

Thou art welcome, O thou summoner!
Why should the last remain?
What eye can reach my heart of hearts,
Bearing in light again?
E'en could this be, too much of fear
O'er love would now be thrown—
Away, away! from time, from change,
Once more to meet my own!

Miscellanea.

ADVICE TO YOUNG ATTORNEYS.—Be mum: if your client blabs his secrets, that is no excuse for you,—even the party you talk to will mark you to avoid you. Be circumspect, and never give an opinion off-hand: if two great luminaries become proverbial for *staying* and *doubting*, why should you jump, to your own discredit and your client's loss? Always do your best, "so far as advice and opinion go, which cost nothing but trouble;" if you do not get paid, you will get improvement. Never run into company to obtain connexion: keep close, get a reputation for steadiness and application; business will follow of itself. If you go into society, you may get married, (and that before you can afford it;) and, if it lead to a connexion, the business gained will not be so good as by the other mode, "besides being attended with loss of time and expenditure of money." Never put your own professional gains in competition with the interests of your client; the clash is only seeming—you may safely rely "upon the general result." Be not too tame neither in making out bills and "looking-up the needful:" those who wish to pay like to know what they owe; the long-winded will bear to be reminded. As a general rule, too, ask for your money after a certain time: it is indifferent whether you offend that too numerous class who never intend to pay, and you may as well waive delicacy with people who are so indelicate as to keep you out of your cash.

STEAM.—Strange that there should slumber in yonder tranquil pond a power so tremendous that, could we condense and direct its energies, it might cleave the solid earth in twain, and yet so gentle that it may be governed and applied and set to perform its stupendous miracles by a child. The discovery that water would resist being boiled above 212 degrees has conferred upon England its manufacturing supremacy, and will eventually produce changes, both moral and physical, of which it is difficult to limit the extent. One bushel of coals, properly consumed, will raise seventy millions of pounds weight a foot high. The Menai Bridge, weighing four millions of pounds, suspended at a medium height of 120 feet, might have been raised where it is by seven bushels of coals. M. Dupin estimates the steam engines of England to possess a moving power equivalent to that of 6,400,000 men at the windlass. And the stupendous agent is at present only in its infancy.—*The Tin Trumpet.*

Scandal.—What one half the world takes a pleasure in inventing, and the other half in believing.—*Ibid.*

WIRE BRIDGE.—The greatest curiosity, perhaps, there is in Freybouge, is the suspension bridge over a chasm one hundred and sixty feet in length. The bridge over the river Menai in England, under which ships can sail, is a wonder—a wonder perhaps of the world—but it is not greater, if so great a wonder as this; for this is over such a chasm, and it is made of wire, not a bit of material in it that is not made of wire—the covering excepted. My heart leaped out of my mouth, as our diligence rumbled over it, but although the w[illegible] will quiver [illegible] it is [illegible] as the granite [illegible] sho[illegible] on [illegible] the wires [illegible] beau[illegible] that ove[illegible] wo[illegible] th[illegible] wires. [illegible] tem[illegible] air. [illegible] Co[illegible] wh[illegible] sho[illegible] age[illegible] precipitating sinners into the very flames of hell.—*Brooks.*

BARON CUVIER ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—His biographer says, "*The schools for the people* attracted his attention in all countries, and were to him an unceasing theme of meditation. He believed that instruction would lead to civilization, and civilization to morality; and, therefore, that *primary instruction* should give the people every means of fully exercising their industry without disgusting them with their condition. Give schools before political rights; make citizens comprehend the duties which society imposes on them; teach them what are political rights before you offer them for their employment. Then all meliorations will be made without causing a shock; then each new idea thrown upon good ground will have time to germinate, to grow, and to ripen without convulsing the social body. He could not listen to a few pages of a book *that taught nothing*, without feeling the greatest irritation. It was his usual habit, as he ate his breakfast, to look over the books for the use of the primary schools, sent for inspection."

A COUNTRY PRACTITIONER.—The functions of a simple, earnest and skilful country surgeon, living in a small town or village, and circulating in a radius of ten miles, are, and might *always* be made, superior in real, urgent, instant, and fitting relief, to the Lady Bountiful, and even to that of the Parson of the Parish. I often think with pleasure of the active *practical* benevolence of Salter. His rides were often 60, averaging more than 30 miles, every day over bad roads and in dark nights: yet not once has he been known to refuse a summons, though quite sure that he would receive no remuneration, nay not sure that it would not be necessary to supply wine or cordials, which in the absence of the landlord of his village, must be at his own expense. This man was generally pitied by the affluent and the idle, on the score of his constant labors, and the drudgery which he almost seemed to court. Yet with little reason; for never knew I the man more to be envied, or more cheerful, more *invariably* kind, or more patient; always kind from real kindness and delicacy of feeling; never even for a moment angry. The present system of money-making, and what is worse, sleight of hand, and other tricks, for ostentation and stage effect, leave little hope of future Salters.—*Coleridge.*

THE FIRST YEAR OF MARRIAGE.—This was the first scene approaching to a quarrel which this newly-married couple had had; it could scarcely be called a quarrel, but it verged towards that unquestionable ground on which quarrels usually commence. There is something very terrible in this first matrimonial jar; it is a point of incalculable consequence to future peace in the conduct of married life; and let all women remember that it is their interest to keep their temper in this first instance, whatever they may do afterwards. It is also well to recollect that, even in the most unfortunate marriages, the first year is *not the happiest.* There is much to be learnt of submission, of bending the will, in minor occasions and trivial circumstances, on the part of the wife, which never happen during courtship. And then, there is the surprise of finding they are the serving, and not the served, in daily occurrences, to which it requires infinite wisdom and self-control to submit. Yet this is much easier to some natures than to others; and although it may appear paradoxical, it is infinitely less difficult to those who do not passionately love than those who do. The latter have not such an altitude to fall from, when they enter upon the realities of life, with all the trials of temper and all the infirmities of another human being to bear with, as those who supposed perfection in the idol of their worship, and who suddenly have the veil removed, and discover that the tissue of human nature is uneven. All this takes place the *first* year of marriage; let that year be well and wisely passed, particularly on the woman's part, and the rest will probably follow; but the first year of marriage is *not* the happiest.—*The Devoted.*

AN ENGLISH SAILOR'S "STRIKE."—The commander of the General Ernouf (French sloop of war) hailed the Renard sloop, Captain Coghlan, in English, to strike. "Strike!" replied Coghlan, "that I will, and very hard!" He struck so hard that, in 35 minutes, his shot set the enemy on fire, and, in 10 minutes more, she blew up. True to the school in which he had been taught, Captain Coghlan now displayed equal energy in endeavouring to rescue the vanquished enemy, and, by great exertions, 56 out of a crew of 100 were ultimately saved.—*James's Naval History.*

NEGLECT OF EDUCATION IN MAURITIUS.—By a statement circulated by a Society in connection with "the Negro Ladies' Education Society," it appears that in the Mauritius there are but three Protestant places of worship for the whole Island; that four out of the nine districts into which it is divided have no place of worship whatever; that out of upwards of 70,000 apprentices not two hundred are receiving any instruction; and that there are but four free schools in the Island for the whole black and colored population. Perhaps the most appalling proof [illegible] ignorant [illegible] apprentices is the [illegible] when the [illegible] and [illegible] oreign Bible [illegible] number of [illegible] would therefore [illegible] Testament [illegible] d, he knew [illegible] than [illegible] only four!

[illegible] ONDON.—In [illegible] ctly marked [illegible] was only necessary to observe the cut of a coat, or the fashion of a nether garment, to tell in an instant who was the bramin and who the pariah. The gentleman was easily distinguished by his superior height, his air of generous feeding, his pride of step, and a certain erect, elevated, confident, contented, and—if I may add a qualification which belongs to many of our native born population in America—independent and republican freedom and nobleness of carriage. The trader had a very different air, though he struggled to make it the same; for it was the effect of imitation. There was a blending of haughtiness and humiliation, a versatility held in preparation for contact with inferiors or the great; a look which could catch the expression of contempt and scorn, or soften at once into a complaisant simper and cringing obsequiousness.—*The American in England.*

WEARING FLANNELS.—As the genial sunshine of spring advances, those accustomed to wearing flannel under garments are too much disposed to lay them suddenly aside. This is an error of great magnitude. Keep them on till the east wind is no longer elaborated; till the flowers are blooming in the fields, and a uniform atmospheric temperature is established. A multitude annually are hurried to an early grave, in the very meridian of life, in consequence of not understanding, or by neglecting, this simple and important advice.—*Medical Journal.*

CAUSES OF HUMAN MISERY.—The natural causes of human misery may be reduced to two: ignorance and immorality. Both are great. Philosophers are right in recommending the cultivation of intellect, and by doing so, many disorders will be removed, but the aim will not be attained without attending with the same care to the moral nature of man.—*Spurzheim.*

REMARKABLE FACT.—In the last number of Silliman's Journal, in an article "On Currents in Water;" it is asserted that if a tub or other vessel be filled with water, and a hole made near the middle of the bottom to discharge it, the water will require a rotary motion, from west to south, or opposed to the apparent motion of the sun; and if means be used to produce an opposite motion, upon withdrawing those means the former direction will be resumed. This cannot be the effect of chance, but of natural laws constantly operating.—*Boston Trans.*

COLMAN AND THE REGENT.—Geo. Colman the dramatist, was dining one day with George the Fourth, when Regent. The discourse happening to turn upon the respective ages of the parties present, his late Majesty observed to the newly-appointed licenser of plays "I think, George, you and I are nearly of the same age; but I think you are the elder of the two; what say you, George Colman" "I don't think I could have taken the liberty of coming into the world before your Royal Highness," was the "younger" Colman's courteous reply.

NATURAL CRITICISM.—I always listen with much pleasure to the remarks made by country people on the habits of animals. A countryman was shown Gainsborough's celebrated picture of the pigs. "To be sure," said he "they be deadly like pigs; but there is one fault—nobody ever saw three pigs feeding together, but one on'um had a foot in the tough."—*Jesse's Nat. History.*

COMPARISON OF SPEED.—A French scientific journal states that the ordinary rate is, per second—

Of a man walking.....	feet 4
Of a horse in harness.....	12
Of a reindeer in a sledge, on the ice.....	26
Of an English racehorse.....	43
Of a hare.....	38
Of a good sailing ship.....	19
Of the wind.....	82
Of sound.....	1,038
Of a 24-pounder cannon-ball.....	1,360
Of the air which, so divided, returns into space.....	1,360

It is a sufficiently curious fact, that since the English Parliament of August 31st, 1802, there have been ten Parliaments, to the 30th December, 1834; and therefore, that in point of fact, the Parliaments have averaged only three years, two months and a few days. Not one Parliament lasted the seven years; all were under six years and a month; nine under five; three under six months and two days. This is, in point of fact, *less* than the *annual Parliaments*, which the Reformers are seeking for.

Alexandrina Victoria, Heiress Presumptive to the Crown of Great Britain, and daughter of the late Duke of Kent by Victoria Maria-Louisa, sister of Leopold of Belgium, will attain her seventeenth year on the 24th May, 1836.

The present queen of Great Britain gave birth to two children, in 1819 and 1821, both of them dying in infancy.

There are nearly three times more Protestants in Great Britain and Ireland, (18,000,000,) than in any other State in the world; Prussia being next to it, and having 7,000,000.

In the States of Europe, the Catholics are 117,546,105; Protestants, 51,593,915; Greek Church, 39,739,821, (of which 33,326,000 are in Russia alone); of Jews, 1,655,991; the total population of the European States being estimated at two hundred and eighteen millions, nine hundred and forty-five thousand, seven hundred and forty-four souls.

THE REV. JOSEPH WOLFF.—A letter dated Malta, January 27th, says: "Mr. Joseph Wolff, the indefatigable missionary to the Jews, embarked last week in the steam packet African for Alexandria. His object is to penetrate into Abyssinia and Timbuctoo, preaching the gospel to the Jews and Mahomedans throughout Egypt, and Yemen, and all the other Countries through which he will have to pass."

UPPER CANADA LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, APRIL 30.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor this day prorogued the Legislature, and made the following SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

Before I release you from the Legislative duties in which you have been respectively engaged, I consider it necessary to recapitulate the principal events of this Session.

You are perfectly aware that for many years the House of Assembly of Upper Canada have loudly complained of what they term their "grievances," and that at the end of your last Session these complaints having been referred to a "Committee of Grievances" were by the Assembly "ordered to be printed in pamphlet form." In pursuance of this order, a volume containing 570 pages, was forwarded to, and received by, his Majesty's Government, as containing the sum total of the complaints of the people of this Province.

Whether the mere order for printing this Report of the Committee, could be legally considered as sanctioning it with their opinions, I have no desire to discuss; because no sooner did the same report reach his Majesty's Government, than it was determined that the grievances it detailed should immediately be effectually corrected; and accordingly Instructions were drawn out by his Majesty's secretary of state for the Colonies, in which each subject of complaint was separately considered, and a remedy ordered for its correction; and I have only to refer to those Instructions, to prove the generosity with which his Majesty overlooked certain language contained in the report, and the liberality with which he was graciously pleased to direct that impartial justice should be administered to his subjects in this Province.

His Majesty's Government having determined that I should be selected to carry these remedial measures into effect, I waited upon the Colonial Secretary of State, (to whom, as well as to almost every Member of the Government, I was a total stranger,) and respectively begged leave to decline the duty, truly urging as my reason, that having dedicated my whole mind to an humble but important service in which I was intently engaged, it was more congenial to my disposition to remain among the yeomanry and labouring classes of my own Country, than to be appointed to the station of Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. His Majesty's Government having been pleased to repeat their request, I felt it impossible not to accede to it, and I accordingly received the instructions which had been framed; and having had the honour of an interview with his Majesty, during which, in an impressive manner which I can never forget, he imposed upon me his Royal Commands to do strict justice to his subjects in this Province, I left England with a determination to carry the remedial measures with which I was entrusted, into full effect.

I arrived at this Capital on the 23d of January last, and on the 27th I delivered a Speech in which I informed you, I would submit in a Message the answer which his Majesty had been pleased to give to the several Addresses and Representations which proceeded from the two Branches of the Legislature during the last Session. I added, that as regarded myself, I had nothing either to promise or profess, but that I trusted I should not call in vain upon *you* for that assistance which your King expected, and which the rising interests of your Country required.

In thus officially coming before the Legislature of this country from our gracious sovereign, with a full measure of Reform, I had expected that my appearance would have been hailed and welcomed by both Houses of the Legislature, more especially by that, from which had proceeded the grievance report; and I must own, I never anticipated it could seriously be urged for a moment that I was intruding upon the Privileges of either House.

Having made myself acquainted with the outline of public feeling in this Province by conversing calmly with the men of most ability of all parties, I communicated the result to Lord Glenelg, in Despatches dated the 5th of February, of which the following are extracts.

"Under these circumstances I consider that the great danger I have to avoid is the slightest attempt to conciliate any party—that the only course for me to adopt is, to act fearlessly, undisguisedly, and straight forwardly, for the interests of the Country—to throw myself on the good sense and good feeling of the people, and abide a result which I firmly believe will eventually be triumphant."

"Whatever may be the result, I shall steadily and straightly proceed in the course of policy I have adopted; but after attentively listening to all opinions, I will, to the best of my judgment, do what I think honest and right; firmly believing that the stability of the Throne, the interests of this Province, and the confidence of the people, can now only be secured by such a course."

To the speakers of both houses, as well as to many intelligent individuals with whom I conversed, I declared my sincere determination to do justice to the people of this Province. It was, however, with deep regret I observed, that from the House of Assembly I did not immediately obtain the assistance I expected in carrying the instructions of his Majesty's Government into effect; for I received various addresses requesting papers and information which I feared might excite troublesome and by-gone discussion.

On the 5th of February I received an address of this nature, to which, in as conciliatory a tone as possible, I replied at considerable length; and being now determined to urge, and, if possible, to lead the House of Assembly on towards Reform, I concluded my reply in the following words:—

"The Lieutenant Governor takes this opportunity of appealing to the liberality of the House of Assembly for consideration, that as a stranger in this province, totally unconnected with the political differences which have existed in the mother country; he has lately arrived here entrusted by our most gracious Sovereign with instructions, the undisguised object of which is firmly to maintain the happy Constitution of this country inviolate, but to correct cautiously, yet effectually all grievances."

"The House of Assembly is deeply interested in the importance and magnitude of the task he has to perform; and he is confident it will on reflection, be of opinion, that the Lieutenant Governor of this Province had better look steadily forward to its future prosperity and improvement;—that he had better attract into Upper Canada the superabundant Capital and population of the Mother Country, by encouraging internal peace and tranquillity, than be observed occupying himself solely in reconsidering the occurrences of the past."

"The Lieutenant Governor does not assert that the latter occupation is totally useless, but he maintains that the former is by far the most useful, and that to attend to both, is impossible."

This appeal did not produce the effect I had anticipated: but I received another address from the House of Assembly in behalf of eight Indians of the Wyandott Tribe; and I had scarcely entered this new and questionable ground, when a counter-petition was forwarded by eleven members of the same tribe, in which they spontaneously declared "we have the fullest confidence in the justice and fatherly protection of our beloved sovereign and his representative the Lieutenant Governor."

Another new set of grievances was now brought forward by the House of Assembly, in the form of an address to the King on Trade and Commerce, which I immediately forwarded to his Majesty's Government, although the principal complaints in the Grievance Report still remained unnoticed and unredressed.

During these discussions I purposely refrained from having much communication with the old supporters of the Government; because I was desirous to shew those who termed themselves Reformers, that I continued, as I had arrived, unbiassed and unprejudiced, and desiring to give them a still further proof that I would go any reasonable length to give fair power to their party, I added three gentlemen to the Executive Council, all of whom were avowed Reformers.

With the assistance of these Gentlemen—with his Majesty's Instructions before us—and with my own determination to do justice to the inhabitants of this Country, I certainly considered that the triumph of the Reform which had been solicited, was now about to be established, and that the grievances under which the people of this Province were said to labour, would consecutively be considered and redressed. But to my utter astonishment, these Gentlemen, instead of assisting me in Reform, before they were a fortnight in my service, officially combined together in an unprecedented endeavour to assume the responsibility I owed to the people of Upper Canada as well as to our Sovereign, and they concluded a formal document which they addressed to me on this subject, by a request that if I deemed such a course not wise or admissable, they, who had been sworn before me to secrecy, might be allowed to address the people! and I must own, that the instant this demand reached me, I was startled, and felt it quite impossible to assent to the introduction of new principles, which to my judgment appeared calculated to shake the fabric of the Constitution, and to lead to Revolution instead of Reform.

Without discussing the arguments of the Council, I will simply observe, that had I felt ever so much disposed to surrender them my station of Lieutenant-Governor and to act subserviently to their advice;—had I felt ever so willing obediently to dismiss from office whomsoever they should condemn, and to heap patronage and preferment upon whomsoever they might recommend;—had I felt it advisable to place the Crown Lands at their disposal, and to refer the petitions and personal applications of the inhabitants of the remote counties to their decision; I possessed neither power nor authority to do so. In fact, I was no more able to divest myself of responsibility, than a criminal has power to divest from himself upon another, the sentence of the law: and though, under the pretence of adhering to what is called "the image and transcript" of the British Constitution in this Province, it was declared that the Executive Council must be regarded as a *Cabinet*, I had no more power to invest that body with the attributes of a Cabinet than I had power to create myself King of the Province—than I had power to convert the Legislative Council into an Hereditary Nobility—or than I had power to decree that this *Colony* of the British Empire should henceforth be a KINGDOM.

From total inability, therefore, as well as from other reasons, I explained to my Council, in courteous language, that I could not accede to their views; and it being evidently necessary for the public service that we should separate, I felt it was for them rather than for me to retire. I received their resignations with regret; and, that I entertained no vindictive feelings, will be proved by the fact, that I immediately wrote to Lord Glenelg, begging his Lordship most earnestly not to dismiss from their offices any of these individuals on account of the embarrassments they had caused to me.

On the day the Council left me, I appointed in their stead four Gentlemen of high character, entitled by their integrity and abilities to my implicit confidence; and with their assistance I once again determined to carry promply into effect those remedial measures of his Majesty's Government which had been solicited by the Grievance Report.

However, a new and unexpected embarrassment was now offered to me by the House of Assembly, who, to my astonishment, not only requested to be informed of the reasons why my Executive Council had resigned, but who, I have learned, actually suspended all business until my reply was received!

As the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province is authorized by his Majesty, in case of death or resignation, to name, pro tempore, the individuals he may think most proper to appoint to his Council, I might constitutionally and perhaps ought to have declined to submit to either branch of the Legislature, my reasons for exercising this prerogative;—but actuated by the earnest desire which I had uniformly evinced, to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly, I transmitted to them the correspondence they desired, with a conciliatory message which ended as follows:

"With these sentiments, I transmit to the House of Assembly the documents they have requested, feeling confident, that I can give them no surer proof of my desire to preserve *their* privileges inviolate than by proving to them, that I am equally determined to maintain the rights and prerogatives of *the Crown*, one of the most prominent of which is, that which I have just assumed, of naming those Councillors in whom I conscientiously believe I can confide.

"For their acts I deliberately declare myself to be responsible, but they are not responsible for mine, and cannot be, because being sworn to silence, they are deprived by this fact, as well as by the Constitution, of all power to defend themselves."

The House of Assembly referred the whole subject to a committee, which, contrary to customary form, made its existence known to *me*, instead of through *the House*, for other documents and information, which I immediately forwarded, without objecting to the irregularity of the application; and the House, to my great surprise, prematurely passed its sentence upon the subject, in an address, in which it declared to me, its "deep regret that I had consented to accept the tender of resignation of the late Council."

The following extract from my reply to this unexpected decision, will sufficiently explain the amicable desire I still entertained, to afford all reasonable satisfaction.

"The whole correspondence I forwarded to the House of Assembly, with an earnest desire, that, regardless of my opinion, the question may be fairly discussed."

"In the station I hold, I form one branch, out of three, of the Legislature; and I claim for myself freedom of thought as firmly as I wish that the other two branches should retain the same privilege."

"If I should see myself in the wrong, I will at once acknowledge my error; but, if I should feel it my duty to maintain my opinion, the House must know that there exists a constitutional tribunal, competent to award its decision; and to that tribunal I am ever ready most respectfully to bow."

"To appeal to the people is unconstitutional as well as unwise—to appeal to their passions is wrong; but on the good sense of the House of Assembly I have ever shown a disposition to rely, and to their good sense I still confidently appeal."

Having thus thrown myself upon the integrity of the House of Assembly, I might reasonably have expected that a favourable construction would have been placed upon my words and acts, and that the disposition which I had evinced to afford the most ample information, and to meet as far as my duty would admit, the expectations and desires of the Assembly, would have been duly appreciated; the events, however, which soon after transpired, and the addresses which were presented to me in this City, and from other places in the vicinity, conveyed to me the unwelcome information that efforts were being made, under the pretence of "the Constitution being in danger," to mislead the public mind, and to induce a belief that I, as Lieutenant-Governor, had declared an opinion in favour of arbitrary and irresponsible Government—that I had shown an entire disregard of the sentiments and feelings of the people whom I had been sent to govern, and that, therefore, the inhabitants of this