

## The Head Quarters.

### ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

#### CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS AT JERUSALEM.

MEDAL PRESENTED TO J. W. JOHNS, ESQUIRE, BY THE KING OF PRUSSIA, FOR HIS DESIGN FOR AN ANGLICAN CHURCH ON MOUNT ZION. Many accounts have recently been given in the public prints of buildings said to be in progress of erection in the venerated city of Jerusalem, and in particular of a Protestant Church on Mount Zion. These accounts are mostly exaggerated, and in many cases wholly untrue. One Christian edifice, a hospital, has recently been erected; and another a church for converted Jews, is partially completed on one of the sacred eminences in the neighbourhood of Mount Zion. The former of these—which is considered to be the finest 'house' in Jerusalem—was built by private subscription, and is now open, under liberal rule and management, for the reception of the sick and dying of every tongue and creed. The church is being erected at the expense of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews; but, although in a forward state, the works are at present stopped for want of funds, and are otherwise seriously retarded by the jealousy of the Turks. We are happy, however, in stating that the society have the best prospects of the speedy resumption of the building of the church. Besides the general reply given to the memorial recently presented by them to Lord Aberdeen, the friends of the undertaking have been given to understand that his lordship has favorably instructed her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople upon the subject, and that he has recently made a fresh representation to the Porte respecting the building of the Protestant church at Jerusalem. Lord Aberdeen has, in fact, distinctly promised that he will not fail to seek to attain the objects set forth in the society's memorial by every means within the reach of the government, which may be compatible with the respect due to the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The church, when finished, will be a great ornament to the 'ruined' city. The style is a plain Gothic, more regard having been had to securing good and convenient proportions than to the exhibition of useless and expensive ornaments.

We heartily wish the society success in their holy and interesting enterprise. The population of the city is in a most destitute condition, and Bishop Alexander, having been too ambitious in his projects, has been able to do them little good. It must, however, be allowed that his task is a most arduous one. A more motley, prejudiced, debased multitude than the people of Jerusalem can hardly be imagined. The highest calculation of their number does not exceed 15,000; the largest proportion of whom consists of Mahometans, the next the Jews, then the Greeks, the Latins, the Armenians, the Copts, and a few Syrian Christians. The city is divided into three parts, called quarters; the Moslem, the Christian, and the Jewish. The lower portion of the city—that portion nearest the mosque—is the quarter inhabited by the Turks or Moslems; at the foot, and on ascending part of Mount Zion going up towards the Castle of David, is the quarter inhabited by the descendants of Abraham, the Jews; and the remaining portion, known by the name of Acra, is the Christian quarter; in this latter are situated the principal Greek and Latin convents, and the churches of Calvary and the Holy Sepulchre.

I call my contrivance the Bacchometer; it tells you how far you have gone. It is not exactly portable, consisting for the most part of pumps, lamp-posts, and in extreme cases of the ordinary gutter. But this is no drawback upon its applicability, which consists simply in watching the various phases in which common street objects present themselves to the vino-observed imagination. The impressions so deduced form a complete index to conviviality—a graduated scale of excess. For example, the philosopher, whose duplicated vision consulting the Bacchometer fills him with the idea that he is a quadruped provided with two lachryms, may safely consider himself in a situation of 'How came you so?' while a posture of helpless horizontality, accompanied by a sensation of a policeman feeling in his pocket for his card-case, must needs convince him that the index of the instrument stands at 'set screwed.' By means of this judicious discovery, no man need henceforward blush for bottles whence he has sucked only iniquity. One glance at its expressive bronze after a jolly evening, and I can recollect to a glass the *ala-houma* I have swallowed—can predict to a throb the headache of to-morrow.

"Permit me, Sir, to paint my knocker. It was (I say 'was,' because my bride makes it a *vine* *qua non* that I discard it; and, in fact, a new brass bell-pull, with 'Visitors' written under it, is already in agitation); it was, to see it by day, but a simple specimen of human ingenuity. Its countenance, not perhaps strictly handsome, was undeniably *distingue*, its eyes were very wide open, its cheek-bones (where the hinges worked) prominent and intellectual; its chin, impossible to a razor, was also forward, and its mouth, during the first twenty minutes of breakfast time, and then, adding insult to injury, strike up—'We may be happy yet!'

"But to see that knocker after a cigar and a song at Evans's, or an 'other equally 'joyous'! How genially it showed its metal teeth! How its dimpled mouth would pucker with enjoyment as it snaked my Woodville! How would it seem to wink with jovial slyness at my latch-key (only superior to the functions as it was) as much as to say to me, 'Ha! Ha! you said dog, you! Ha, ha, Mrs. Mangletop and the children. Ha! ha! been a-bed these three hours. Ha! ha! too bad—shame me!'

"But to be candid with you, my knocker was not always convivial; it could be austere. I admit with shame, my Punch, that I have now and then been vaguely returning homeward at that late hour, when I was at a loss to know whether it is very early or very late in the morning. I have been painfully endeavoring to palliate my own blunders. I have wished to keep it dark to myself an hour or two after sunrise, when, but for the whole company, I have been forced to reveal the glances of my knocker. Had I, *Punch*, instead of it—had I had cheeks of iron, I give you my honour that gaze would have made me blush through my black-lace.

"I think to while the nib of immortality still trickles over my departing knocker, let me exonerate myself from any blind admiration of its faculties. In the loftiest thoughts of my enthusiasm, I could never shut my eyes to the rivets which bore it on the inside of the door. Alas! my *Punch*, how many great countenances there are in this world bronzed (so to speak) with benevolence—countenances which are wont to utter flowery sentiments and smile upon the smiles of countenances before which the world is but as one adoring audience; and only, only because the world knows nothing about the nuts and screws that clinch them on the other side!

—*Punch*. "Yours very much, "A YOUNG PECKHAM."

### COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEAD QUARTERS.

SIR,—In my last Communication, I invited attention to the Great Road through the upper Saint John, as a subject requiring immediate attention; I now offer a few remarks on the projected Rail-road.

It may, indeed, be thought rather assuming in one of my humble profession, and quite out of the line of my business, but aware that many valuable suggestions originate in the farmer, (and even the Cabinet is not always free from being fully persuaded that the business of my profession interrogates the mind as well as the body, I will venture to hazard my opinion on a subject which I conceive to be of vital importance, not only to my profession, but to the whole community. Having after many years observation and research, acquired a more thorough knowledge of the interior than most others have had an opportunity of doing, (particularly those who generally have the privilege of distributing the Revenue, I shall confine my remarks to the districts with which I am acquainted. In the first place I would observe, that the recent surveys and explorations of Lines from St. Andrew's to Quebec, and from the Bend of Pettoctide, have elicited much valuable information, and those who have carefully attended to those Reports, will be best prepared to judge of the correctness of my views.

There are few Countries so well intersected with Rivers, Lakes and Streams, as New Brunswick, so that it is very difficult for any Road to occupy a height of land between streams, or to find any considerable line in the interior that will not cross the Rivers which descend to the right and left.

Between those Rivers and their branches, there are generally high ridges, so that to run a direct line either between the St. Croix and St. John, or the St. John and St. Lawrence, would be perpetually crossing high narrow ridges and deep ravines, sometimes crossing the same River several times, or falling in with extensive Lakes.

It must be of vast importance to the Proprietors of the Rail Road to have it run in such a direction that it may command the most extensive business and be the most generally useful, and nothing is more likely to make it so, than its connection with navigation. To combine all the advantages desired, make the Rail Road universally useful and acceptable, and agreeable to the Sister Provinces, I have not been able to discover any other Line equal to the River St. John, from Frederic on to the Grand Falls, and from thence to the St. Lawrence by the Temmiquette.

The Rivers descending into the St. John, (of which I intend giving a more particular description hereafter) are generally much the best and most easily bridged, near their junction with the main river. From the Grand Falls to the Little Madawaska Falls, and from thence to where the Road leaves the Temmiquette Lake for the St. Lawrence, a distance of about 80 miles, there is not even a bad hill. Below the Grand Falls there are indeed greater difficulties than above, but none insurmountable, and all are increased by a departure from the main river—that natural and beautiful line.

East of Fredericton, however, the Road should

leave the St. John River, and the Line is very favorable for it, between the branches of the St. John and the Northern shore. A Rail Road from St. Andrews should meet the River St. John not far above Fredericton. When such a Rail Road is formed along the St. John, our Western neighbors will avail themselves of the benefit, by crossing from Penobscot through Houlton and from Kennebec to Madawaska. Our beautiful Rivers, and extensive intervals in the upper St. John, will be speedily occupied, and commerce with the great public avenue. The immense reserves of our fine country will be developed, and commerce and manufactures flourish together on forests hitherto uncultivated, while Agriculture will rise in importance on the ruins of the Pine. A prospect of these great advantages has no doubt inspired some of the English capitalists to embark in the project, and I heartily rejoice to see that so many of our leading men are alive to the importance of it. I would observe, that if the country would stand at a good Line along the heights between the St. John and the Bay Chaleur and St. Lawrence, that Line would not be so profitably occupied as the St. John. From Miramichi to the St. John River there is a good line, and the distance between the two is not great. The land is very level, but a centre Line crossing those two would meet with great obstructions. Happy in the hope of seeing the good work fully completed, and resolved to be best satisfied with the best Line that may be found, these remarks are respectfully submitted by

A HUMBLE FARMER.

Sunbury, Oct. 22.

### POLITICAL.

#### POLITICAL MEETING AT THE KESWICK RIDGE.

Hon. L. A. WILMOT. In rising to address the Meeting said, that with the permission of the Chair, he would stand with his face in a different direction to the position occupied by his friend Mr. Fisher; he liked to look at the honest faces of those whom he was about to address, and was sorry that the attendance of the Freeholders in that point of view had not been much greater. He should have liked to have seen the place where they were then met, filled to overflowing with the friends of responsible Government. He would have liked to have seen some of the grumblers there too—a small space in a corner would have held them; and he should have been happy to have seen a pile of them, one above another, that they might look upon them, and see that they were not so numerous as they appeared. Before he had said for themselves, and see themselves beaten here as they have been beaten in the House of Assembly, and every where else where they meet in a fair fight. "The friends of Responsible Government are never afraid to discuss the principles they advocate, but the grumblers are—their conduct will not bear the light—ours will—and they never yet stood up to a fair fight but we knocked them down." The weapons which the Responsible used were truth and reason; the grumblers used force and violence; the principles of the British Constitution, and the more they were engaged into and understood and handled, the better the people would like them. The fighting on the other side was bush fighting; the grumblers were in the thick of the fight, and carried on in secret; their system would not bear discussion, and he really wished some of those who were so fond of firing from behind the bush, were there to fire in that Meeting, and receive shot for shot. The Executive Council had been doing speaking, he hoped to be able to convince those who heard him, that Responsible Government was not the monster which these grumblers represented it to be, and that it was neither more than a Queen's Council, and a Representative of the People, and in both capacities he was willing that every word he uttered should go forth to the world as his sentiments, and be recorded in the newspapers of the day, and on the Journals of the Legislative Assembly, as the opinions of a man who with him continued for Constitutional Government. He would now carry them a little farther back than had been done by his friend, Mr. Fisher; he would carry them back to the year 1832, when there was but one Council in the Province, and that Council composed in a great measure of Crown Officers, who held situations of emolument from the Crown. In these good old times the Executive and Legislative Councils were one, and the same Council assisted in making the Laws, were in another capacity engaged in constraining and applying them. All the Judges on the Bench formed a portion of the Legislative and Executive Council, and the grumblers were excellent men among them—men who did their duty to the Crown and their country. He himself was connected with one of them, but whatever the virtues and abilities of those gentlemen might have been, it was found at last that the system would not do. As the settlement of the country progressed the business increased, and the necessity of the separation of the Executive from the Legislative Council, became a matter of prudence if not of necessity. The Country was likewise surprised to find that an officer had been sent out from home armed with very extraordinary powers—powers which the Governor of the Province himself did not possess. He meant the present Surveyor General, Mr. Baile, who arrived in this Province in 1834. This naturally led to the enquiry, whether a necessity existed for such authority being vested in the head of that Department. The Country complained, but their complaints were laughed at. A deputation was sent to England to represent at the Colonial Office the true state of the country; but still the commission was continued, and it was not until the deputation (of which he had the honor to be a member) visited England, that these extraordinary powers were curtailed, and the Crown Revenues surrendered to the management of the Provincial Authorities. So supremely regardless were the Executive Council of those days, of the well understood wishes of the People, and the tenacious powers were they of power, that they went the length of advising and countenancing a disobedience of orders from the Colonial Office, and although the House was talking about their ears, they clung to their prejudices—they clung to power, until the voice of a united people forced them from their places.

"We mention this for the purpose of proving to our readers, that our neighbour the Loyalist sat immediately behind Mr. Wilmot while we sat in front of the speaker, the back of whose head faced the editor of the Loyalist, yet the Loyalist in Note No. 7 to Mr. Wilmot's speech says he 'made very free'—'Unless the Honourable Gentleman has like the sign of the Saracen's head' two faces—one before and the other behind—we are at a loss to conceive how our neighbour came to see what the one in front was doing. We rather think our neighbour's notes are a little awry otherwise it would be a difficult matter to strike the Hon. Gentleman's 'a la Benoit' that is behind the face. We could see nothing of the sort.

He would now show them, how things were managed where the Government was divided. When there was but one Council, as in 1839, on the demise of a Governor, the President of the Council administered the Government of the Province until the arrival of a successor. The President at this time happened to be the oldest Councillor, and the privilege he possessed stirred up the pride and ambition of the younger members, and they determined to make such representations to the Colonial Office, that they would settle the point, which ended at that time in a compromise between the Executive Council as Administrator of the Government during the absence of a Governor. Since then, the attention of the Home Government had been more closely directed to the point, which caused the rivalry between the two Councils, and the succession to the administration of the Government has been taken from both. In the struggle which took place for privilege and power the grumblers succeeded in curtailing the power of the old servants of the Crown—but good has grown out of it—their own schemes have worked out an effectual cure for any evils which existed in the then method of succession to the Government, and he would before he sat down tell them how this had been effected.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands went on in the exercise of his most extraordinary and oppressive powers. Lands were sold, money was paid for them, and the money was placed in a fund over which the Assembly of the Province had no control. The people complained loudly, and their Representatives were at last roused from their lethargy, and took the matter up with a determination to reform the system. The grumblers, however, complained. From '33 up to '37 the struggle continued with unabated vigor. The House of Assembly in the meantime, determined on sending a delegation to England, and Mr. Wilmot, the distinguished member of the Province, was chosen to represent the Throne. When he and his colleague left New Brunswick, they were laughed at by those in power; the office holders sneered at them and their mission; but when they came back the tables were turned—the grumblers were obliged to do as they liked, and the people were granted, and those who represented them came back triumphant. The office holders did not dream that the House of Assembly would ever get control over them, and went on with the determination to do as they liked with the Country. The Tories of these times were the Family Compact-men—and saug and compact they thought themselves—but compact as they were, holding as they did almost every office under Government, they were obliged to do as they liked. They did not die easy, they struggled to the last; they had all the good things to themselves, and tried to keep them, and did keep them as long as they could. They were determined to live if other people should starve; the offices were in the country, but none but they were entitled to fill them; they in effect said to the people of this country, there is a dish of potatoes to dine on, and here is a piece of meat to eat. Since then the State affairs previous to the return of the last delegation.

He would now proceed to let the audience into a secret. At the time when the struggle took place between the Councils, of which he had already spoken, the grumblers were in the thick of the fight, and carried on in secret; their system would not bear discussion, and he really wished some of those who were so fond of firing from behind the bush, were there to fire in that Meeting, and receive shot for shot. The Executive Council had been doing speaking, he hoped to be able to convince those who heard him, that Responsible Government was not the monster which these grumblers represented it to be, and that it was neither more than a Queen's Council, and a Representative of the People, and in both capacities he was willing that every word he uttered should go forth to the world as his sentiments, and be recorded in the newspapers of the day, and on the Journals of the Legislative Assembly, as the opinions of a man who with him continued for Constitutional Government. He would now carry them a little farther back than had been done by his friend, Mr. Fisher; he would carry them back to the year 1832, when there was but one Council in the Province, and that Council composed in a great measure of Crown Officers, who held situations of emolument from the Crown. In these good old times the Executive and Legislative Councils were one, and the same Council assisted in making the Laws, were in another capacity engaged in constraining and applying them. All the Judges on the Bench formed a portion of the Legislative and Executive Council, and the grumblers were excellent men among them—men who did their duty to the Crown and their country. He himself was connected with one of them, but whatever the virtues and abilities of those gentlemen might have been, it was found at last that the system would not do. As the settlement of the country progressed the business increased, and the necessity of the separation of the Executive from the Legislative Council, became a matter of prudence if not of necessity. The Country was likewise surprised to find that an officer had been sent out from home armed with very extraordinary powers—powers which the Governor of the Province himself did not possess. He meant the present Surveyor General, Mr. Baile, who arrived in this Province in 1834. This naturally led to the enquiry, whether a necessity existed for such authority being vested in the head of that Department. The Country complained, but their complaints were laughed at. A deputation was sent to England to represent at the Colonial Office the true state of the country; but still the commission was continued, and it was not until the deputation (of which he had the honor to be a member) visited England, that these extraordinary powers were curtailed, and the Crown Revenues surrendered to the management of the Provincial Authorities. So supremely regardless were the Executive Council of those days, of the well understood wishes of the People, and the tenacious powers were they of power, that they went the length of advising and countenancing a disobedience of orders from the Colonial Office, and although the House was talking about their ears, they clung to their prejudices—they clung to power, until the voice of a united people forced them from their places.

"We mention this for the purpose of proving to our readers, that our neighbour the Loyalist sat immediately behind Mr. Wilmot while we sat in front of the speaker, the back of whose head faced the editor of the Loyalist, yet the Loyalist in Note No. 7 to Mr. Wilmot's speech says he 'made very free'—'Unless the Honourable Gentleman has like the sign of the Saracen's head' two faces—one before and the other behind—we are at a loss to conceive how our neighbour came to see what the one in front was doing. We rather think our neighbour's notes are a little awry otherwise it would be a difficult matter to strike the Hon. Gentleman's 'a la Benoit' that is behind the face. We could see nothing of the sort.

He would now show them, how things were managed where the Government was divided. When there was but one Council, as in 1839, on the demise of a Governor, the President of the Council administered the Government of the Province until the arrival of a successor. The President at this time happened to be the oldest Councillor, and the privilege he possessed stirred up the pride and ambition of the younger members, and they determined to make such representations to the Colonial Office, that they would settle the point, which ended at that time in a compromise between the Executive Council as Administrator of the Government during the absence of a Governor. Since then, the attention of the Home Government had been more closely directed to the point, which caused the rivalry between the two Councils, and the succession to the administration of the Government has been taken from both. In the struggle which took place for privilege and power the grumblers succeeded in curtailing the power of the old servants of the Crown—but good has grown out of it—their own schemes have worked out an effectual cure for any evils which existed in the then method of succession to the Government, and he would before he sat down tell them how this had been effected.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands went on in the exercise of his most extraordinary and oppressive powers. Lands were sold, money was paid for them, and the money was placed in a fund over which the Assembly of the Province had no control. The people complained loudly, and their Representatives were at last roused from their lethargy, and took the matter up with a determination to reform the system. The grumblers, however, complained. From '33 up to '37 the struggle continued with unabated vigor. The House of Assembly in the meantime, determined on sending a delegation to England, and Mr. Wilmot, the distinguished member of the Province, was chosen to represent the Throne. When he and his colleague left New Brunswick, they were laughed at by those in power; the office holders sneered at them and their mission; but when they came back the tables were turned—the grumblers were obliged to do as they liked, and the people were granted, and those who represented them came back triumphant. The office holders did not dream that the House of Assembly would ever get control over them, and went on with the determination to do as they liked with the Country. The Tories of these times were the Family Compact-men—and saug and compact they thought themselves—but compact as they were, holding as they did almost every office under Government, they were obliged to do as they liked. They did not die easy, they struggled to the last; they had all the good things to themselves, and tried to keep them, and did keep them as long as they could. They were determined to live if other people should starve; the offices were in the country, but none but they were entitled to fill them; they in effect said to the people of this country, there is a dish of potatoes to dine on, and here is a piece of meat to eat. Since then the State affairs previous to the return of the last delegation.

He would now proceed to let the audience into a secret. At the time when the struggle took place between the Councils, of which he had already spoken, the grumblers were in the thick of the fight, and carried on in secret; their system would not bear discussion, and he really wished some of those who were so fond of firing from behind the bush, were there to fire in that Meeting, and receive shot for shot. The Executive Council had been doing speaking, he hoped to be able to convince those who heard him, that Responsible Government was not the monster which these grumblers represented it to be, and that it was neither more than a Queen's Council, and a Representative of the People, and in both capacities he was willing that every word he uttered should go forth to the world as his sentiments, and be recorded in the newspapers of the day, and on the Journals of the Legislative Assembly, as the opinions of a man who with him continued for Constitutional Government. He would now carry them a little farther back than had been done by his friend, Mr. Fisher; he would carry them back to the year 1832, when there was but one Council in the Province, and that Council composed in a great measure of Crown Officers, who held situations of emolument from the Crown. In these good old times the Executive and Legislative Councils were one, and the same Council assisted in making the Laws, were in another capacity engaged in constraining and applying them. All the Judges on the Bench formed a portion of the Legislative and Executive Council, and the grumblers were excellent men among them—men who did their duty to the Crown and their country. He himself was connected with one of them, but whatever the virtues and abilities of those gentlemen might have been, it was found at last that the system would not do. As the settlement of the country progressed the business increased, and the necessity of the separation of the Executive from the Legislative Council, became a matter of prudence if not of necessity. The Country was likewise surprised to find that an officer had been sent out from home armed with very extraordinary powers—powers which the Governor of the Province himself did not possess. He meant the present Surveyor General, Mr. Baile, who arrived in this Province in 1834. This naturally led to the enquiry, whether a necessity existed for such authority being vested in the head of that Department. The Country complained, but their complaints were laughed at. A deputation was sent to England to represent at the Colonial Office the true state of the country; but still the commission was continued, and it was not until the deputation (of which he had the honor to be a member) visited England, that these extraordinary powers were curtailed, and the Crown Revenues surrendered to the management of the Provincial Authorities. So supremely regardless were the Executive Council of those days, of the well understood wishes of the People, and the tenacious powers were they of power, that they went the length of advising and countenancing a disobedience of orders from the Colonial Office, and although the House was talking about their ears, they clung to their prejudices—they clung to power, until the voice of a united people forced them from their places.

wonder that a portion of the Canadians had revolted—it was a rebellion, they had endured misgovernment so long. He (Mr. W.) would hardly be believed if he were to relate one tithe of the practices which Lord Durham's investigations brought to light. What would they think of 100,000 acres of Crown Lands given in fee to the face of the people, the emoluments from which were, in all probability, to assist in continuing that system of corruption of which they complained. Lord Durham, like a skillful physician, probed the festering sores in the Body Politic in Canada to the very bottom, and when he had found their depth and measured their extent, he proceeded to apply the proper remedy. The remedy he did apply was the remedy we all want—it was Responsible Government. The system was devised by him, which was to render rebellion in Canada needless, if not impossible. His plan was adopted by the Home Government, and Canada is now possessed of a constitution founded on his recommendation, and guaranteed to her by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. Since he (Mr. W.) had become a member of the Executive Government of this Province he had been labelled, traduced, and abused—he had been called a rebel and many other such names; but he must tell them plainly, that if he be a rebel, the House of Commons in England are rebels too, for they passed the Act of Parliament which gave Canada the privileges, which he contended ought to be extended to this Province. If he be a rebel, the Queen herself, God bless her, has been guilty of rebellion, for she gave Her Royal assent to the Bill which conferred a Charter on Canada. The foul misgovernment of the Canadas, led to all the difficulties which had occurred in that country. When he made that assertion he was prepared to bring his witnesses; surely Lord Durham will be a competent evidence, and he writes that it was "a wonder the poor fellows supported it so long, and that they had not rebelled before,"—and he did not wonder at his Lordship using that expression, "Here, where the Anglo-Saxon blood flows through our veins we would not have endured half of what the poor fellows in Canada suffered, you could not put up with it. At the time of his arrival, the Family Compact did, in any thing relative to the Government of the country, as they listed. He saw the error and pointed out the remedy. He told the British Government the truth, in plain but honest language. "You have given the People representative institutions, and you must control them; the People have been abused; give them fair play and they will be loyal subjects." This is the recorded opinion of him, who of all other men who have ruled Canada, had the means of information on all subjects, and he commands that they should refer to the same Nobleman's report for what he says respecting New Brunswick. While treating of the lower Colonies of British North America, his Lordship uses these remarkable words:—"In all these Colonies, we find in the Representative Institutions coupled with Irresponsible Government." The system of Government formerly pursued in this Province, underwent a great change in '37, which in some degree ameliorated the evil and absurdity which Lord Durham pointed out; and this Lord had obtained by the force of reason, not of arms. They would all recollect that the Tories, at that time, stigmatized those who were instrumental in bringing about the change, as "Rebels," yet there had been no rebellion, and if there was any thing like sedition connected with the matter, it was with those who interposed between the Throne and the People, and who refused to obey the wishes of the Sovereign and of the British People. To the present period succeeded the reign of harmony, as it was called, that period in which the "Tall one" was made to cut so conspicuous a figure, and now he is still as tall and as broad as ever, and ready to advocate the same doctrines which he then defended. He would like to tell them something about the Address which passed the Assembly of New Brunswick to Sir Charles Metcalfe, when the disruption took place of the Executive Government of Canada. This Address, to say the very least of it, was ill-timed and uncalled for, if not absolutely ridiculous. The ill-timed interference of this Colony with the political affairs of their neighbours he had always opposed, and he has lived long enough to see those who so warmly supported that silly measure read their own recantation, if not in words at least in their acts. Those who opposed the passing of that Address in the House were rebels; oh yes, rebels and nothing but rebels. What! not support the prerogative of these Tories making an attack on one of the Libera's party, and telling him he (Mr. W.) was a rebel. The astonished Libera asks, what is Mr. Wilmot a rebel? yes, he is a rebel; and Lord Durham too, is he a rebel? Yes, to be sure he is, when he advocates such doctrines; and Lord Metcalfe who has avowed the same principles and was such a favorite with our Tories, is he a rebel because he has declared his adherence to the doctrines of Responsible Government? Yes; and Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister of England, and the House of Commons, and the House of Peers, and the Queen herself—are they all rebels who would give to the Colony Responsible Government? They were all rebels, every one of them. Who, in his senses, could listen to such jargon, without feeling that the unscrupulous Tories are determined to stigmatize every thing as rebellion which did not exactly accord with their views and conform to their interests.

His friend, Mr. Fisher, had alluded to the cry which was about being raised against such meetings as the present, perhaps some of these good folks will stigmatize this meeting as a rebellious meeting and you my friends as rebels—but that will not make you so—no, the cause was a good one, it was the cause of the British Constitution and was well worth contending for. What harm he would ask could it do the people of this country to be well acquainted with their political rights—more—people may say what they pleased about the attending of such meetings, but he pitied the man who would willingly stay at home from any place where information was to be received. Every freeholder had a duty to perform to his country and to his family, and he who would refuse to possess himself of the necessary information which would enable him to do that duty faithfully and understandingly, was unworthy of possessing the Elective

wonder that a portion of the Canadians had revolted—it was a rebellion, they had endured misgovernment so long. He (Mr. W.) would hardly be believed if he were to relate one tithe of the practices which Lord Durham's investigations brought to light. What would they think of 100,000 acres of Crown Lands given in fee to the face of the people, the emoluments from which were, in all probability, to assist in continuing that system of corruption of which they complained. Lord Durham, like a skillful physician, probed the festering sores in the Body Politic in Canada to the very bottom, and when he had found their depth and measured their extent, he proceeded to apply the proper remedy. The remedy he did apply was the remedy we all want—it was Responsible Government. The system was devised by him, which was to render rebellion in Canada needless, if not impossible. His plan was adopted by the Home Government, and Canada is now possessed of a constitution founded on his recommendation, and guaranteed to her by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. Since he (Mr. W.) had become a member of the Executive Government of this Province he had been labelled, traduced, and abused—he had been called a rebel and many other such names; but he must tell them plainly, that if he be a rebel, the House of Commons in England are rebels too, for they passed the Act of Parliament which gave Canada the privileges, which he contended ought to be extended to this Province. If he be a rebel, the Queen herself, God bless her, has been guilty of rebellion, for she gave Her Royal assent to the Bill which conferred a Charter on Canada. The foul misgovernment of the Canadas, led to all the difficulties which had occurred in that country. When he made that assertion he was prepared to bring his witnesses; surely Lord Durham will be a competent evidence, and he writes that it was "a wonder the poor fellows supported it so long, and that they had not rebelled before,"—and he did not wonder at his Lordship using that expression, "Here, where the Anglo-Saxon blood flows through our veins we would not have endured half of what the poor fellows in Canada suffered, you could not put up with it. At the time of his arrival, the Family Compact did, in any thing relative to the Government of the country, as they listed. He saw the error and pointed out the remedy. He told the British Government the truth, in plain but honest language. "You have given the People representative institutions, and you must control them; the People have been abused; give them fair play and they will be loyal subjects." This is the recorded opinion of him, who of all other men who have ruled Canada, had the means of information on all subjects, and he commands that they should refer to the same Nobleman's report for what he says respecting New Brunswick. While treating of the lower Colonies of British North America, his Lordship uses these remarkable words:—"In all these Colonies, we find in the Representative Institutions coupled with Irresponsible Government." The system of Government formerly pursued in this Province, underwent a great change in '37, which in some degree ameliorated the evil and absurdity which Lord Durham pointed out; and this Lord had obtained by the force of reason, not of arms. They would all recollect that the Tories, at that time, stigmatized those who were instrumental in bringing about the change, as "Rebels," yet there had been no rebellion, and if there was any thing like sedition connected with the matter, it was with those who interposed between the Throne and the People, and who refused to obey the wishes of the Sovereign and of the British People. To the present period succeeded the reign of harmony, as it was called, that period in which the "Tall one" was made to cut so conspicuous a figure, and now he is still as tall and as broad as ever, and ready to advocate the same doctrines which he then defended. He would like to tell them something about the Address which passed the Assembly of New Brunswick to Sir Charles Metcalfe, when the disruption took place of the Executive Government of Canada. This Address, to say the very least of it, was ill-timed and uncalled for, if not absolutely ridiculous. The ill-timed interference of this Colony with the political affairs of their neighbours he had always opposed, and he has lived long enough to see those who so warmly supported that silly measure read their own recantation, if not in words at least in their acts. Those who opposed the passing of that Address in the House were rebels; oh yes, rebels and nothing but rebels. What! not support the prerogative of these Tories making an attack on one of the Libera's party, and telling him he (Mr. W.) was a rebel. The astonished Libera asks, what is Mr. Wilmot a rebel? yes, he is a rebel; and Lord Durham too, is he a rebel? Yes, to be sure he is, when he advocates such doctrines; and Lord Metcalfe who has avowed the same principles and was such a favorite with our Tories, is he a rebel because he has declared his adherence to the doctrines of Responsible Government? Yes; and Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister of England, and the House of Commons, and the House of Peers, and the Queen herself—are they all rebels who would give to the Colony Responsible Government? They were all rebels, every one of them. Who, in his senses, could listen to such jargon, without feeling that the unscrupulous Tories are determined to stigmatize every thing as rebellion which did not exactly accord with their views and conform to their interests.

His friend, Mr. Fisher, had alluded to the cry which was about being raised against such meetings as the present, perhaps some of these good folks will stigmatize this meeting as a rebellious meeting and you my friends as rebels—but that will not make you so—no, the cause was a good one, it was the cause of the British Constitution and was well worth contending for. What harm he would ask could it do the people of this country to be well acquainted with their political rights—more—people may say what they pleased about the attending of such meetings, but he pitied the man who would willingly stay at home from any place where information was to be received. Every freeholder had a duty to perform to his country and to his family, and he who would refuse to possess himself of the necessary information which would enable him to do that duty faithfully and understandingly, was unworthy of possessing the Elective

wonder that a portion of the Canadians had revolted—it was a rebellion, they had endured misgovernment so long. He (Mr. W.) would hardly be believed if he were to relate one tithe of the practices which Lord Durham's investigations brought to light. What would they think of 100,000 acres of Crown Lands given in fee to the face of the people, the emoluments from which were, in all probability, to assist in continuing that system of corruption of which they complained. Lord Durham, like a skillful physician, probed the festering sores in the Body Politic in Canada to the very bottom, and when he had found their depth and measured their extent, he proceeded to apply the proper remedy. The remedy he did apply was the remedy we all want—it was Responsible Government. The system was devised by him, which was to render rebellion in Canada needless, if not impossible. His plan was adopted by the Home Government, and Canada is now possessed of a constitution founded on his recommendation, and guaranteed to her by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. Since he (Mr. W.) had become a member of the Executive Government of this Province he had been labelled, traduced, and abused—he had been called a rebel and many other such names; but he must tell them plainly, that if he be a rebel, the House of Commons in England are rebels too, for they passed the Act of Parliament which gave Canada the privileges, which he contended ought to be extended to this Province. If he be a rebel, the Queen herself, God bless her, has been guilty of rebellion, for she gave Her Royal assent to the Bill which conferred a Charter on Canada. The foul misgovernment of the Canadas, led to all the difficulties which had occurred in that country. When he made that assertion he was prepared to bring his witnesses; surely Lord Durham will be a competent evidence, and he writes that it was "a wonder the poor fellows supported it so long, and that they had not rebelled before,"—and he did not wonder at his Lordship using that expression, "Here, where the Anglo-Saxon blood flows through our veins we would not have endured half of what the poor fellows in Canada suffered, you could not put up with it. At the time of his arrival, the Family Compact did, in any thing relative to the Government of the country, as they listed. He saw the error and pointed out the remedy. He told the British Government the truth, in plain but honest language. "You have given the People representative institutions, and you must control them; the People have been abused; give them fair play and they will be loyal subjects." This is the recorded opinion of him, who of all other men who have ruled Canada, had the means of information on all subjects, and he commands that they should refer to the same Nobleman's report for what he says respecting New Brunswick. While treating of the lower Colonies of British North America, his Lordship uses these remarkable words:—"In all these Colonies, we find in the Representative Institutions coupled with Irresponsible Government." The system of Government formerly pursued in this Province, underwent a great change in '37, which in some degree ameliorated the evil and absurdity which Lord Durham pointed out; and this Lord had obtained by the force of reason, not of arms. They would all recollect that the Tories, at that time, stigmatized those who were instrumental in bringing about the change, as "Rebels," yet there had been no rebellion, and if there was any thing like sedition connected with the matter, it was with those who interposed between the Throne and the People, and who refused to obey the wishes of the Sovereign and of the British People. To the present period succeeded the reign of harmony, as it was called, that period in which the "Tall one" was made to cut so conspicuous a figure, and now he is still as tall and as broad as ever, and ready to advocate the same doctrines which he then defended. He would like to tell them something about the Address which passed the Assembly of New Brunswick to Sir Charles Metcalfe, when the disruption took place of the Executive Government of Canada. This Address, to say the very least of it, was ill-timed and uncalled for, if not absolutely ridiculous. The ill-timed interference of this Colony with the political affairs of their neighbours he had always opposed, and he has lived long enough to see those who so warmly supported that silly measure read their own recantation, if not in words at least in their acts. Those who opposed the passing of that Address in the House were rebels; oh yes, rebels and nothing but rebels. What! not support the prerogative of these Tories making an attack on one of the Libera's party, and telling him he (Mr. W.) was a rebel. The astonished Libera asks, what is Mr. Wilmot a rebel? yes, he is a rebel; and Lord Durham too, is he a rebel? Yes, to be sure he is, when he advocates such doctrines; and Lord Metcalfe who has avowed the same principles and was such a favorite with our Tories, is he a rebel because he has declared his adherence to the doctrines of Responsible Government? Yes; and Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister of England, and the House of Commons, and the House of Peers, and the Queen herself—are they all rebels who would give to the Colony Responsible Government? They were all rebels, every one of them. Who, in his senses, could listen to such jargon, without feeling that the unscrupulous Tories are determined to stigmatize every thing as rebellion which did not exactly accord with their views and conform to their interests.

His friend, Mr. Fisher, had alluded to the cry which was about being raised against such meetings as the present, perhaps some of these good folks will stigmatize this meeting as a rebellious meeting and you my friends as rebels—but that will not make you so—no, the cause was a good one, it was the cause of the British Constitution and was well worth contending for. What harm he would ask could it do the people of this country to be well acquainted with their political rights—more—people may say what they pleased about the attending of such meetings, but he pitied the man who would willingly stay at home from any place where information was to be received. Every freeholder had a duty to perform to his country and to his family, and he who would refuse to possess himself of the necessary information which would enable him to do that duty faithfully and understandingly, was unworthy of possessing the Elective