The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 933.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1836.

Vol. VIII. No. 38.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON.

Office—In Mr. Hatfield's brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.

Terms—City Subscribers ... ... 15s. per annum; Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto; Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto; (half to be paid in advance.)

Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

☞ All Letters (except such as may contain money,) must come free of postage, or they cannot be taken from the Post Office.

Weekly Almanack.

March—1836	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
23 Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 57
24 Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26 Saturday	5 54	6 6	2 55	6 22
27 Sunday	5 52	6 8	3 37	7 39
28 Monday	5 50	6 10	4 12	8 41
29 Tuesday	5 48	6 12	4 41	9 30

First Quarter 25th day, 3h. 45m. morning.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

Committee for March:
JOHN BOYD, A. S. PERKINS, JOHN WALKER.

☞ All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

The Garland.

THE SHIP.

Along, along, thou gallant ship!—
She walks the ocean well:
Her bowsprit in the flashing foam,
Her bow upon the swell.

Along, along, thou gallant Ship!—
She bravely rides the brine;
Her sails bright as the floating swan
In noon's unclouded shine.

The breezes bear her bravely on
Over the waste of waves,
Art's triumph, to the furthest shore
That father Ocean laves.

The symbol of the great and free,
The blue heaven o'er her head;—
Like the wild wing of Liberty,
Her sails exulting spread.

From clime to clime, from line to pole,
Far sweeps her reinless prow;
A trackless thought, her course she steers
O'er the plumbless gulfs below.

Along, along, thou gallant Ship;—
Still fresh the breezes be
With which thou glid'st along the foam,
A spirit of the sea!

SUMMARY.

From an article on the Cotton Manufacture, in the British and Foreign Review for January, we take the following:—

"The rapid growth and robust constitution of British commerce, during the last half-century, evidently bespeak some *new principle* of commercial prosperity. What that principle is, may be conjectured from observing the peculiar nature of our commerce: It does not consist, like that of Holland and Venice, mainly in the interchange of commodities brought from many foreign countries; neither is it founded on the exportation of agricultural produce, like that of Russia, France, and the United States. England is indeed a great commercial *entrepot*, especially for colonial produce; but her commerce is based almost wholly on her *manufactures*, with which she supplies all foreign markets, and by means of which she purchases the productions of every country. Out of £41,286,594 the real or declared value of British produce and manufactures, exported in the year 1834, only £1,470,798 was the produce of our soil, mines, and fisheries (and that not entirely in the raw state), whilst the remaining £39,815,801 consisted of the productions of our mills and workshops. Of the latter sum, no less than £20,492,509, or upwards of one half, was made up by the varied productions of the cotton manufacture. £5 734,017 by woollens, £2,501,292 by linens, and £1,484,681 by hardware and cutlery.

"When we take the largest item of this great aggregate of exports, that of the *cotton manufactures*, and find that, in the year 1780, the value of this branch of exports did not exceed £355,060, or less than *one fifty-seventh* part of its present amount, we are led directly to the cause of the extraordinary increase in our trade."

Eminent Men of Fife.—Attorney General Sir John Campbell, Sergeant Spankie, David Wilkie, Captain Barclay, Mr. M'Culloch, Dr. Fleming, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Gillespie, are names for whose local habitation biographic historians will yet be zealous to inquire. They have every one of them lived in manses within view, and all in the Presbytery of Cupar. The father of the Attorney-General of England was minister in the county town, and could give his son no farther assistance than what he might derive from moral training and intellectual education. Two of his sons are knights. Mr. Spankie was born in the manse of Falliland; and having long been distinguished as a lawyer in India, now holds a place second to few indeed at the English bar. The manse of Cults, where David Wilkie was born, still stands, and its churchyard displays the monument which the affection of the painter raised in memory of his parents. Dr. Barclay of Kettle, whose son was almost blown to pieces on the American Lakes during the war, and who, even among British sailors, had no rival in the brief but disastrous transatlantic war of 1814, is still alive, hale, and active, and near his 90th year. Mr. M'Culloch, the eminent secretary of the India House—the friend and patron of so many of his countrymen—the chief of Eastern merchants—was born at Dairsie. Kilmeny manse witnessed the dawning glories of the fame of Chalmers; and Flisk, the matured eminence of Fleming, as the first of Scottish naturalists. The place of the birth of Wilkie was long the residence of Gillespie.—*Fifeshire Journal.*

Port and Trade of Inverness.—In 1801, the population of Inverness-shire was only 33,801, whereas it is now upwards of 95,000. The burgh of Inverness has also during the last thirty years increased very greatly, both as to its extent and population. The whole extent of Scotland is 59,871 English square miles, and that of the seven northern counties, of which Inverness has been denominated the capital, is 10,894, or more than one-third, while the population in those seven counties amounted in 1831 to 331,458. A considerable increase has been made since that period. The trade of Inverness has been chiefly confined to the retail and coasting business, owing partly to its not possessing a general bonded warehouse.—*Inverness Courier.*

Sir Howard Douglas.—A favourable change has taken place in the Ionian Islands since the appointment of Sir H. Douglas, as Lord High Commissioner. Sir Howard has acquired the good opinion and affections of all the respectable part of the population of these Islands, by his affability, his attention to business, and his facility of access. His strict impartiality has gained him the respect even of his political opponents. As a friend to trade and particularly that of his native country, he has done much to remove the impediments and vexatious restrictions imposed on it by his predecessors, especially in what regards the staple commodity of Zante & Cephalonia.

Four hundred pounds have been subscribed at Leicester for erecting a monument to Wicliffe. The sum required is £600.

The Alban steamer has brought home a very valuable snuff-box as a present from the Grand Sultan to H. Britannic Majesty; its estimated value is no less than £60,000 sterling, which has been deposited in our Custom House, and will be forwarded to his Majesty immediately on the arrival of a Treasury minute to that effect.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—Dundee, Dec. 31.—A week ago, information was received here that the owners of the ship *Home*, of Grangemouth, Capt. Duncan, had got notice of the loss of that ship on her voyage home from Quebec, and that the survivors, five in number, had been taken off the wreck by a ship bound to Liverpool. The *Home's* crew consisted of seventeen individuals, five of whom belonged to this town. The person who communicated the first intelligence to the owners not having given the names of the survivors, much anxiety existed among relations for the fate of those who had been on board. While in a state of dreadful suspense, the wife of one of the crew, John Gibb, received a letter from him, dated Liverpool Infirmary, Dec. 24, giving such a horryfying account of sufferings experienced by the crew, as have seldom been recorded. He mentions that they had, when about half way home, encountered a tremendous gale, by which the ship became waterlogged, and capsized. On the first night of their sufferings, two of the crew were drowned, and the Captain died in the rigging. Then followed the carpenter who died of cold, and fell from the mizen top. A short time after a sea struck the ship, and washed a boy overboard. The latter part of the day, three more of the crew died from cold, when the remaining nine took to the mizen top. Two or three days after, a townsman died by his side, then the second mate, then two others, leaving only five surviving on the wreck. In this deplorable situation these five individuals existed eleven days without shelter, exposed to the inclement season of the year, and without food, till latterly, in order to preserve their lives, they were under the disagreeable necessity of opening two of their dead companions, and subsisting on their remains, till they were taken from the wreck. Since their arrival at Liverpool Infirmary they have been kindly treated, and are doing well. Having been severely frost-bitten, the most of them, by their mangled limbs, are rendered objects of charity for life. A Frenchman is one of the number; he has lost both his hands and feet. The other survivors are less mangled, some of them losing one hand, and others their toes.—*Scotsman.*

Tythes.—At the breaking up of a school before the holidays, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, the master, according to his practice, put questions to the pupils, to discover, as he said, their quickness and acuteness. On asking them if they had ten turkeys laid before them, all of the same size, and if asked which of them they would take as a present for dinner, they remained for some time mute, until one of the youngest answered—'The fattest and finest to be sure.' 'Right,' said the master, 'thou art truly fit to be a parson!'

Number of Stars.—Of the stars in the British catalogue, there are many only visible through a telescope, *nor does the eye ever see more than a thousand at the same time in the clearest heaven*; yet the number is probably infinite. From the *first* to the *sixth* magnitude, inclusive, the total number of stars is 3,128.

Sunday Schools.—Of all the missionaries from Great Britain to heathen lands, it is estimated that *nineteen out of every twenty* had their first religious impressions at Sunday Schools; and, of the most devoted ministers in England, under 40 years of age, according to a late estimate, *more than two-thirds* became pious at these schools.—*Church Almanack.*

Politics and News.

From the Glasgow Courier, January 21.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

The third anniversary of the County of Durham Conservative Association was celebrated at Sunderland, on Tuesday week, by a grand dinner in the splendid Arcade Rooms, recently erected by a company of proprietors in that public-spirited borough. The room, which held about 220 persons, was completely filled.—The most Hon. the Marquis of Londonderry, President of the Society, who wore his Order as a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and appeared in excellent health and spirits, presided, and the Hon. H. T. Liddell was in the Vice Chair.

After the leading toasts of "The King,"—"The Queen, the most illustrious lady in the land,"—"The Princess Victoria, and Royal Family,"—"The Army,"—"The Navy,"—"Our glorious Constitution in Church and State,"—"The House of Lords," &c. had been drank with great enthusiasm and immense cheering,—

The Chairman said, in this great port, where the subject is so well understood, and all are deeply interested in it, the next toast, although a most important one, requires no prefatory remarks from me. I give you,—"The Shipping Interest of the Empire." Three times three, amidst loud calls for Mr. Spence.

John Spence, Esq., of Sunderland, having been loudly called upon, rose, and spoke nearly as follows:—My Lords and Gentlemen,—On behalf of my brother ship owners of the empire, and for myself, I beg to return you our most cordial thanks for the honour you have just done us. The shipping interest, I am sorry to say, is labouring under the same dark gloom which has hung over it for the last eleven years—(hear, hear)—I allude to the Reciprocity of Duties' Treaties. (Hear, hear.) In the spring of last year there was a dawn of hope from two quarters. One was in the notice of a motion of my honourable friend Mr. Young, the Member for Tynemouth, for abrogation of these treaties; but my honourable friend subsequently withdrew his motion, for reasons best known to himself. I can tell my honourable friend, however, that he disappointed the hopes and expectations of many a British shipowner, and none more so than myself. (Cheers.) The other expectation was in the appointment of the then Mr. Baring, now Lord Ashburton, and Lord Lowther, to the offices of President and Vice-President to the Board of Trade. The Noble Lord and honourable gentleman were, I need not say, eminently qualified to fulfil their duties with honour and credit to themselves, and to be of real benefit to this great commercial nation; but, by the dishonest coalition of recreant Whigs and Republicans, they were compelled to resign their situations, and the reasonable expectation of the British shipowner, founded on justice, was blasted. (Loud cheers.) It could hardly be imagined that in this enlightened day, when we hear so much of what is termed "the March of Intellect"—though, in my opinion, in many cases it marches too quick—(hear)—that treaties which eleven years' experience had proved to be pernicious, and that had brought disasters upon the British shipowner, without benefitting any other interest in the country, should remain in full force, when the Legislature has the power of abrogating these treaties, by giving one year's notice to that effect: and yet it is a melancholy fact that they still blot our Statute Book. These treaties, I am ready to prove, were made in ignorance of the Shipping Interest, and it is clear that the authors and abettors of them had but little foresight of commercial affairs. For I ask, what practical man could ever suppose that the British shipowner could compete with the foreign shipowner, the latter of whom can navigate his ship at one half the expense, and has his ship at one-third or one-half of the cost of a British ship? To compete with our foreign rivals is, under such circumstances utterly impossible, and it should have been foreseen, that where the demand for manufactured goods was large, and where labour was at least one-half less than in this country, manufactories would there be established; and that, in lieu of our forcing British manufactured goods upon them, our foreign rivals would, in process of time, force their goods into the British market. Such has already been partially the case; for it is a fact that patterns of goods manufactured at Berlin have been exhibited to merchants in London, equal in quality to our own, and cheaper in price. Had it been the policy of this country, after the last long war, to have continued indirect taxation until the national debt was paid off, or nearly so, then we could have competed with the mercantile world in arms against us.—(Cheers.)—But such was not the policy of this country, and, loaded with debt and taxation as we are, our foreign rivals have, as I have already proved, greatly the advantage over us, and if the free-trading theorists imagine they will make England the workshop of the world, they are utterly mistaken. (Hear, hear.) I am one of those who look forward with gloomy presages as to the commerce of this country. I cannot disguise from myself that, loaded with debt and taxation as this country is, whilst other nations, advancing in arts, are clear of both, what the effects will be, and that unless the greatest skill and judgment be displayed by the British Government, our commercial greatness will be transferred to other shores. Surely, then, under these circumstances, it is the sound policy of our Government to protect and foster our own gigantic Colonies. (Hear, hear.) They have no manufactories; but are content to supply us with the raw material, and, in exchange, we give them our manufactured goods. This is a real reciprocity of trade. Our Colonies should be fostered as a mother would foster her children. But is this the policy of the present Ministry? Surely not; as is proved by the conduct of the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Trade. That member of the Government moved, last session of Parliament, for, and obtained a Committee to enquire into the Timber Duties. The Committee consisted of 32 members; so constituted that the Right Hon. Gentleman could safely calculate on 20 votes in support of his measure.—Remonstrances were made by those who thought the shipowner and colonist should be honestly deal with, but these remonstrances had but little effect. Two more gentlemen were added to the Committee, and one taken from it, leaving a sweeping majority in favour of the Minister. (Hear, and Shame.) The Committee at length finished its labours, and came to the resolution of recommending to the House of Commons an alteration of the Timber Duties of 15s. per load, in favour of the Baltic merchants, and of course against our own Colonies. Now, I do affirm, that if these resolutions pass into a law, it will peralyze the British Shipping Interest, and almost destroy our valuable Colonies in North America, which are certainly not in the most tranquil state at the present moment. I am sure that the resolutions of the Committee are in contradiction to the evidence given. (Cheers.) In my own case it is so; and I am borne out in that fact, by what fell from one of the most talented Members of the House of Commons, Mr. P. M. Stewart, the Hon. Member for Lancaster, who, when petitions were presented by Mr. Robinson, the Hon. Member for Worcester, praying that no alteration might take place in the Timber Duties, desired Hon. Members would delay giving any opinions, or come to any conclusions, until they had read the evidence which he, Mr. Stewart, affirmed was not in accordance with the resolutions the Committee had come to. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Stewart was a member of the Committee, and not in any way connected with the Shipping or Colonial Interests, so far, at least, as I am aware. Then again, on the motion of Mr. Robinson, the evidence was ordered to be printed; but from that time to this, it has not issued from the press. (Shame!) For this evidence, numerous applications have been made by the Shipowners and Colonists; but in vain. The reason assigned for its not having been printed is, that Mr. Warburton has not yet completed his evidence. Whether this is designedly done or not I shall offer no opinion; but merely state its effect, which is this—that the opportunity of Hon. Members reading the evidence and coming to a just conclusion when at their quiet homes, is entirely lost. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Now, let it be remembered that Mr. Warburton was sometime ago extensively engaged in the Baltic Wood Trade; and, for aught I know to the contrary, is still so; and my opinion of a Committe of the House of Commons is, that it is similar to that of a jury. I will put the case plainly. Suppose in the Courts of Durham, that after the jury had heard evidence upon a cause at full length, they were to permit one of their own body to march into the witness box, and there be examined by his brother jurymen to rebut the evidence already tendered, you no doubt would think it was unprecedentedly strange; and perhaps you would think it was not just. (Cheers.) But to return to the Right Hon. Poulett Thompson. He will, I doubt not, bring a bill into the House of Commons on the first opening of the Session, for the alteration of the Duties on Timber, upon the recommendation of his own packed Committee, and get clear of the evidence as he best may. Now if this course be attempted—and adopted I believe it will be—it is easy to foresee the issue. A base faction in the House of Commons were the means of driving from his situation the most eminent statesman—as our worthy chairman has observed—the world has ever witnessed since the days of Mr. Pitt—a man most eminently qualified to fill the high station of Premier of the greatest commercial country in the world, possessing sound views and a clear and discerning judgment, and the zeal along with the practical knowledge that is required in the first minister of this great commercial empire. (Cheers.) When that base faction, to which I have alluded, could cause the resignation of such a man, can I doubt for one moment that the same party will hurry and carry through the House Mr. Poulett Thompson's measure of free trade, no matter how destructive to the Shipping and Colonial interests? But, there is yet one consolation. Before such a measure can pass into a law, it must pass through another ordeal—the House of Lords. (Loud cheers.) My Lords, an appeal will be made to that House, of which you are Members—an appeal founded on justice. (Cheers.) All that the British shipowners ask is justice—nothing but justice. I feel such an appeal will be responded to; and if, my Lords, we fail to prove that this measure does not prove most destructive to the Shipping and Colonial interests, and that it will not benefit the consumer of wood, then I say let us sink. (Hear, hear.) But if we prove this, then let us have justice, by a rejection of the measure. I feel that that Noble House will never let the Shipping and Colonial Interests be sacrificed to please the wild fancies of visionary theoretical free traders (loud cheers), who are in total ignorance of its effects. If ever there was a necessity for those that revere our most blessed Constitution to act in concert, now is that time; and I call upon them to come forward and protect it. If the House of lords be destroyed or brought into contempt, by the creation of new Peers, to give the Radical party a command over that house, then we are lost indeed. Let but the Conservatives throughout the country do their duty to support that branch of the Legislature, which has so nobly defended the rights of the People, and let the Peers of this Realm continue to act upon the same most honourable principles, and with the same unbending firmness, and we may laugh to scorn the futile attempts of the Republicans, who wish to destroy the hallowed fabric of our very liberties. (Cheers.) I feel that this part of the structure of our Constitution is as firmly based as the cliff that proudly stands in yonder ocean (pointing towards the sea) with the billows dashing against it, but which fall back foaming with impotant rage. (Loud cheers.) I now take leave to propose a toast, the slightest mention of which cannot fail to ensure its being drank in a bumper, and with all the enthusiasm it so well merits. I give the health of the Marquis Camden—(tremendous cheers)—I give the Most Noble of the Noble. I scarcely need remind you of the immense sums which the Noble Marquis has given up to the Exchequer of this country. (Cheers.) He also holds the honourable distinction of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and he is likewise Master of the Trinity House in London—a corporation in the prosperity and welfare of which we all feel deeply interested. All these situations the Noble Marquis fills with honour and credit to himself, and with real benefit to his country.—The health of the Noble Marquis was then drank with three times three, and much enthusiasm.

The Chairman next proposed "The Duke of Wellington," which was drunk with four times four, three cheers more, "one cheer again."

The Vice-Chairman proposed the "Health of Sir Robert Peel." Drunk with enthusiastic cheers, which continued for several minutes.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Marquis of Londonderry for his able conduct in the Chair. The Noble Chairman returned thanks and then left the Hall, and in a few moments not a single individual remained.

From the same.

The Conservative body in Belfast, celebrated their third annual festival on Friday last, when more than 800 Gentlemen from all parts of the Island met to vindicate the cause of Protestantism, and of Constitutional Government, at which Mr. Emerson Tennent, M. P., presided, whose oration on the occasion is a beautiful specimen of sound political reasoning.—We are proud to perceive that the cause of the Constitution, in every part of the Empire, gains strength with every revolving day; and would the Conservatives of Scotland only emulate the zeal and energy of their brethren of England and Ireland, it is manifest that the shattered Administration, which is still permitted to oppress us with its dangerous crudities, would speedily crumble into dust, or melt into "air, thin air." Of this desirable result, we can entertain no doubt, when we witness such demonstrations as those of Belfast and of Durham, at which latter place the Marquis of Londonderry presided at a Conservative Dinner, on Tuesday the 12th instant. We have given an abstract of the proceedings at this meeting, and would especially call the attention of the mercantile interest to Mr. Spence's admirable exposition of the false principles by which our commercial policy has of late years been regulated.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR OF UPPER CANADA.

LORD GLENELG'S DESPATCH.

F. B. Head.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, the communication alluded to in his Speech to the two Houses of the Legislature, on the 27th instant.

The Lieutenant Governor was commanded by His Majesty, to communicate "the substance" of his instructions to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament; but considering it would be more satisfactory to them to receive the whole, he accordingly transmits it herewith.

Government House, Jan. 30, 1836.

(Copy) *Downing Street, Dec. 15, 1835.*

Sir,—I have the honour herewith to transmit to you, a Commission under his Majesty's Sign Manual, appointing you Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

You have been selected for this office at an era of more difficulty and importance than any which has hitherto occurred in the history of that part of his Majesty's Dominions. The expression of confidence in your discretion and ability which the choice itself implies, would only be weakened by any more formal assurance which I could convey to you.

In the following instructions I shall pre-suppose your knowledge of many occurrences, the correct understanding of which is essential to the discharge of the duties to which you are called, but which it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate. As however, a more exact acquaintance with Canadian affairs, is indispensable for your guidance in the administration of the Government of Upper Canada, I think it right to refer you to those sources of information on which you will be able most safely to rely. Amongst these the first place is due to the Journals of the Legislative Council, and of the House of General Assembly. The Appendices subjoined to the annual summary of the proceedings of the two Houses, contain a fund of information, on almost every topic connected with the statistics, and political interest of the Province; and to those Reports you will be able to resort with far greater confidence than to any other source of similar intelligence. The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, of the year 1828, with the evidence, oral and documentary, to which it refers, will also throw much light on the progress and the actual state of the questions agitated in the Upper Province. The correspondence of my predecessors and myself, with the officers who have successively administered the Provincial Government, will of course engage your careful attention.

In Upper Canada, as in all other countries, which enjoy the blessing of a free Constitution, and of a Legislature composed in part of the Representatives of the people, the discussion of public grievances, whether real or supposed, has always been conducted with an earnestness and freedom of enquiry, of which, even when occasionally carried to exaggeration, no reasonable complaint can be made. The Representatives of the Canadian people, if departing at times from the measured style and exact terms in which the investigation of [illegible] may perhaps be most successfully conducted, have yet, even in the agitation of questions the most deeply affecting the interests of their constituents, exhibited a studious respect for the person and authority of their Sovereign, and a zealous attachment for the principles of their balanced constitution. Until the last session of the Provincial Parliament, the remonstrances of the House were chiefly confined to insulated topics of complaint; discussions, indeed, occasionally arose, and discontent was occasionally manifested; but it may be affirmed that generally, there subsisted a spirit of amicable co-operation between the Executive Government and the Legislature.

The cession by his Majesty of the revenues raised under the statute 14 Geo. III, cap. 88, to the appropriation of the House of Assembly, was a gratuitous and unsolicited act, and was accepted by that body in a spirit of grateful cordiality.

I will not pause to recapitulate the events which immediately preceded if they did not produce, the interruption of this mutual good understanding. It is sufficient for my present object to observe, that the relations which had formerly subsisted between the Executive Government and the Representatives of the people, underwent an entire change, immediately after the elections which took place in the autumn of 1834. The supporters of the local government now for the first time found themselves in a constant minority on every question controverted between them and their political antagonists. A committee of grievances was appointed, by which a report was made, impugning the administration of affairs in every department of the public service, and calling for remedial measures of such magnitude and variety, as apparently to embrace every conceivable topic of complaint. Having adopted this report, and having directed its publication in an unusual form, the House transmitted through the Lieutenant Governor to the King, an address, in which some of the more considerable of the claims of the committee were urged in terms of no common emphasis. It will be your first duty, on the assumption of the Government, to convey to the House the answer which his Majesty has been advised to return to these representations.

I cannot proceed to explain the terms of that answer without the preliminary remark with a view to which the preceding statement has been chiefly made. Whatever may be the justness of the complaints now preferred, respecting the general principles on which the public affairs of the Province have been conducted, the Representatives of the people of Upper Canada, are at least not entitled to impute to the confidential advisers of the King, any disregard of their remonstrances. The greater part of the grievances detailed by the committee and the House, are now for the first time brought by them under His Majesty's notice. My predecessor, the Earl of Ripon, in his despatch of the 8th of November, 1832, to Sir John Colborne, was commanded by the King to state, that "there was no class of the Canadian people, nor any individual amongst them, to whose petitions His Majesty did not require that the most exact and respectful attention should be given." His Majesty has never ceased to be actuated by the spirit which dictated those instructions, and of course will not deny to the House of General Assembly, that careful investigation of the grounds of their complaints, which he graciously pledged himself to bestow on the representation of any individual petitioner. I feel myself, therefore, entitled on behalf of His Majesty's Government, to object to any resort on the part of the House, to that ulterior measure to which they allude, but which they will feel with me, is to be justified only by an extreme emergency.

I now proceed to the consideration of the various topics embraced in the seventh report of the Committee of Grievances, and in the addresses of the two Houses to His Majesty. And I shall advert to them in the order in which they are pursued in the report itself.

In the following pages, if any subject should appear to be passed over without due regard, you will understand that I have, at least been guilty of no intentional omission, but have, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, made it my endeavour to meet every question which the Committee and the House have thought it necessary and proper to raise.

1st. It is stated that "the almost unlimited extent of the patronage of the Crown, or rather of the Colonial Minister for the time being, and his advisers here, together with the abuse of that patronage, are the chief sources of Colonial discontent. Such (it is added,) is the patronage of the Colonial office, that the granting or withholding of supplies, is of no political importance, unless as an indication of the opinion of the country concerning the character of Government, which is conducted on a system that admits its officers to take and apply the funds of the Colonists without any Legislative vote whatever." The Committee then proceed to an enumeration of the various public offices, and the different departments and branches of the public service over which this patronage is said to extend; and by bringing the whole into one view, they suggest what must be the amount of the authority and influence accruing to the Executive Government from these sources.

The statement is substantially this—that the number of public offices in the Colony is too great; and that the patronage instead of being vested, as at present, in the Crown, and the local representative of the Crown, should be transferred to other hands.

In the long enumeration of places at the disposal of the Executive Government in Upper Canada, the Committee have not adverted to one consideration to which I think that great prominence might justly be assigned. It is perfectly true, as it is quite inevitable, that in Upper Canada, as in other new countries, the number of public employments is, and will be, far larger in proportion than in older and more densely peopled states. The general machinery of Government must be the same in a scanty as in a large and redundant population—corresponding departments of the public service, whether legislative, judicial or administrative, must exist in both. And in a new country, besides, there will be some establishments for which in the settled states of Europe, no counterpart can be found. Such, for example, are all which relate to the allocation, surveying, and granting of wild lands. Nor is it to be forgotten, that in the early stages of such a society, many duties devolve upon the Government, which, at a more advanced period, are undertaken by the better educated and wealthier classes, as an honourable occupation of their leisure time. Thus in the Canadas, although the mere text of the law would there as in England, authorise any man to prefer and prosecute an indictment in his Majesty's name, yet virtually and in substance, the prosecution of all offences is confided to the Government or its officers. These causes have inevitably tended to swell the amount of the patronage of the Provincial Government, without supposing any peculiar avidity on their part for the exercise of such power.

With respect to the patronage of the requisite officers, his Majesty's Government are not solicitous to retain more on their own hands, or in those of the Governor, than is necessary for the general welfare of the people, and the right conduct of public affairs. I confess myself however, unable to perceive to whom the choice amongst candidates for public employ-