

feeling of those whom it was the wish of the government to relieve, will readily correct any *delusion* which may have been excited."

Now the "gracious recommendation" of His Majesty respecting "civil rights," has been received with feelings of gratitude by the Assembly, and it is further impossible that the "object" could have been defeated by them, or by any other "quarter," in this colony, when no "quarter" or authority in the colony has the power either to confer on aliens the civil rights of subjects, or to prevent the Imperial Legislature from so doing at any time they please. Therefore the "*delusion*" is evidently on the side of His Excellency himself, and those who have taken part with him in this legislative mockery, and the reflection upon the majority of the Assembly, in the allusion that no "considerable number of the people of this province can have been *insensible to the kindness and protection*, which they have uniformly received from His Majesty's government," was uncalled for, unmerited, and disingenuous.

Immediately after the prorogation of the Parliament, the advisers of His Excellency, knowing that their own conduct, and the inconsistency of the Executive Government, were likely to bring down upon both the heavy censure of a free press, and the disapprobation of the country at large—and with a view of backing the representations on the alien question, about to be sent home by the Executive, encouraged His Excellency to make a tour into the new settlements, in the Newcastle, Midland, and other Districts, where they thought a few *loyal Addresses*, might be got up, before the real state of affairs became generally known.

With this view, His Excellency and suit, with all his advisers, lay and ecclesiastical, put out on their journey. In the back settlements, they succeeded pretty well, and by the aid of a few local office-holders and expectants, got up some of the most ignorant and inflammatory matter ever presented to the representative of majesty in the shape of Addresses—all carefully couched, however, so as to reflect upon the conduct of the House of Assembly, on the alien question, with the exception of that from Mr. Robinson's late settlers. The following extract, from the Address of sundry inhabitant of the Newcastle District, is a good sample both of the matter and style of these Addresses generally:—

"We have lately perceived, with feelings of honest indignation, an attempt base, malicious, and *unfounded*, of rendering the government of your Excellency an object hostile to the best interests of the Province, we embrace this occasion to publicly convey to your Excellency and the country an abhorrence *at the* foul attempt, and beg most respectfully to avow that our sentiments are truly different to those expressed by some of the representatives of the people. We are faithful to our King, honest to our government, &c."

In the Durham Address, in speaking, as it is generally understood, of the House they say:—"It is painful to advert to the *proceedings of a band of factious demagogues whose Acts perceptibly tend to disorganize society, to subvert legitimate authority, and to alienate men's minds from the constitutional government.*" All this inflammatory trash was most *graciously* answered by His Excellency, and officially gazetted.

In Kingston, however, they succeeded but poorly; for, although an Address was got up, the Herald positively asserts that in order to make up something like an ordinary number they had to procure the signatures of a set of apprentices and minors. The same paper asserts, that many persons signed the Address, without hearing it read, who are since mortified to find that it contained a censure upon the House of Assembly, whose conduct they heartily approved.

Thus in disgrace, discomfiture, and disappointment, has ended, so far, every attempt on the part of a set of ambitious, illiberal, and vindictive politicians—to deprive a brave, industrious, peaceable, and loyal people of the right of freemen—rights, to the enjoyment of which, they have been invited by the government—rights of which they proved themselves worthy in times of