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constitutes a declaration that their intention is hereafter to govern this Colony, not according to law, but by force; is violation of the social compact which tends to dissolve all ties and obligations between the subject and the Crown, and that after such a declaration, and the enunciation of principles destructive of all civibliberty, it ill bee comes the government, or its agents in this Province, to complain of the measures adopted by the people for their own protection, they themselves having been the first to violate all law, by committing an im-moral aggression on the fundamental rights of property, which justify all proceedings which may be adopted in self defence by those whose property is attacked.

Honor to our Patriotic Ladies .- We are highly gratified in being able to announce that the beauty and fashion of our city are about to exercise their powerful influence in encouraging the use of pan."-1b. nome made stuffs. To Madame Toussaint Peltier and Madame Lafontaine, belongs the honor of being the first in giving so praiseworthy an example. These patriotic ladies were noticed yesterday, en promenede, with roles of etoffe du pays, of an exquisite pattern and most fashionable mode, the appearance of which clicited the highest praise from all who saw them. These ladies wore at the same time bottines also of etuffe du pays, which certainly never looked so lovely as on their tapering, well shaped and beautiful feet.

When the ladies thus evince their determination to assist their brothers and husbands in the salvation of their country and in defence of their rights, the defeat of Russell, Gosford and Debarizch is more than probable. - Ib.

UPPER CANADA. From the Brockville Recorder, BROCKVILLE, Oct. 19.

BROCKVILLE, Oct. 19. Our Neighbor Gowan.—How Gowan gulls the Orangemen!—It is very evident that our peighbor winces seriously under the exposures which we occasionally make of his improper conduct in relation to the people of Upper Canada. He whines considerably in his last Canada. He whines considerably in his last, about abuse, &c. &c. All exposures which be cannot controvert are with him matters of abuse. It is evident however, that he per-ceives his iniquities although he may not cor-rect them. He has, however, after diverse tergiversations, come up to the striking point in relation to the one pound, and now positive-ly denies that he gets eny thing from the Orange Lodges. He no doubt supposes that we are uninformed on the matter. We will, however, for his satisfaction, give him a little of the proof which he so much covets. In a proof which he so much covets. In a of the proof which he so much covets. In a small Pamphlet which a friend has put into our fands entitled "Rules and Regulations of the Orange Institution, of British North Ame-rica; adopted by the Grand Lodge at its first meating held in the Court House Brockwille rica ; adopted by the Court House, Brockville, U. Canada, on Friday, the first day of January, 1850. The Right Worshupful Ogle R. Gow-an, of Eccott Fark, Eeg. Deputy Grand Mas-ter, in the Chair." Printed by Arthur Mc-Lean, Printer to the Grand Lodge ! Wo find the following :

7th. In order to establish a fund to defray ⁴⁴ 7th. In order to establish a fund to defray the various and necessary expenses of the Grand Lodge, the sum of one pound shall be ennually paid by each Lodge to the District Master, to be by him transmitted (through the County Treasurer) to the Grand Lodge; and the sum of five shillings annually, from every Grand Officer, and Member of Grand Com-

Disarming the Militia.—Letters from the Credit advise us, that on Friday last Captain Magrath called his company of militia men out, and ordered them to deliver up to him their arms and accountements.—About 40 stand of arms, of which they had hed posses-sion for several years, were thus taken from them. Of course their loyalty is doubted in time of war. We see the object of this from them, Of course their loyarty is doubten in time of war. We see the object of this movement. It is to disarm the faithful and peaceable yeomanry, for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the vile orange builties who figured at Churchville, and the like of them. Thus is the supremacy of the Church of England to be upheld.-Constitution. Hurrah for the Tories !- A large handbil

has been sent us of which the following is a copy—What can the matter be ?— ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB, of Dundurn, Eq. Queen's Counsel, &c., is a Slanderer and A COWARD.-WM. NOTMAN. Dundas, Oct.

8th, 1837. 1 Notman and Macnab are lawyers an know each other's characters well, McNab has not forgotten the time when Hagerman told him that "powder would not flash in his



"HARD TIMES" AND "REMEDIAL MEASURES." -It is universally acknowledged, that times were never so bad in this Province as at present. When that great statesman Sir Bond Head came to rule over us, he told us, that times were very wretched indeed, and they would be so, if Peter Perry and the Republicans were not "dead beaten"! The Province, he compared to a "girdled tree," but he forgot to tell us, who girdled it ! He said, "groups of mechanics were flying from it in every di-rection as from a land of pestilence and fain "" "Industry was checked"—" the hus-bandman's hopes destroyed," and "enigration driven from our shores." All those calamities -imaginary then, but now real-he laid to the charge of the "Republicans"!. He then told the simple folk, whose mouths gaped wide to swallow all he said, that if they would "embark their interests in the same boat with his character! "he would do more for them, than they could do for themselves." He would bring oceans of "women and money to their very doors."- The " redundant wealth of the mother country" would fertilize the land -and his character, the boat and ourselves

would soon be the wonder and envy of the civilized world! All this sounded well in the woods. Many of the people believed and his object was gained. He fixed himself in the topmost branch of the "tree of abuse"—from which he looks with a sneer on the "girdled tree." and declares it is not to be compared tree," and declares it is not to be compared with "the parish of Mary-le-bonne"!! He has "feathered his nest" to the tune of twenty thousand silver dollars a year -he has created new Judges and New Courts to help him on in the work of Reform !- he has encreased the salaries of his officials for the same reasonhe has degraded from office the best friends of the people; he has put a stop to the ordinary operations of the banks; he has missipplied the money voted to repair the roads; the credit of the merchant is impaired, and the credit of the Province prostrated. And with a mis-chievous foresight of the evils towards which

footing with idleness and profligacy, and liable Both are to be sen

themselves in the inclemency of the winter, of the troops and the tories. The third report worth noticing "at this juncture" is, that Sin Francis has spise employed in all directions to take notes of all the savings and doings of the "revolutionists!" "They call me their enemy," said Sir Francis, "and the truth is I really an." The people have taken you at your word Sin Francis, and they are accordingly preparing to defend themselves from the "enemy."

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THE LABORAL

A SPLENDID NOTION !!- We have bee informed, that Squires Hall and McKenzie informed, that Squiries Hall and MCKERLE, two of the Just-asses of London, and wise then of Gotham, were heard at a camp meet-ing the other day talking about 4 taking up the subscribers to the Liberal under the Sam-mary Punishment Act !! What punishment the Editor is to meet with, has not yet been be the determined on by the King of Hado. What punishment inally determined on by the King of Hanover or his allies.

*. * We recommend the letter-signed T. S. Brown to the attention of the reader. It may not be amiss to mention, by way of preface, that the Montreal Tories are using all the palariser they are possessed of, to influence the Irish in their behalf. The Tories are verily and indeed beginning to feel that the Canadians are in earnest; and they therefore, day after day, appeal to their Irish brethren to assist them when the "tug of war" begins. Mind reader, these Hanoverians always salute the Irish as brehren when danger approaches, but when danger has passed way, they taunt them as " aliens in religion, aliens in language and aliens in blood " Attend to that Irishme and anena in blood : Attend to that frishnesh. —and "remember your souls and liberty." The Tories trump up terrible tales about convent burnings and all the ills democracy "is heir to." Mr. Brown's letter sweeps the "is-heir to." Mr. Brown's letter sweeps the trash away. The Tornes call on you to maintain the established institutions of the country and "British connexion!" By "es-tublished institutions" they mean the insulting ascendancy of a monopolising faction, and by "British connexion," they mean tame and slavish submission to the Russell Resolutions which level the Constitution at a blow. Can there then be any men in Canada, "no matter what country gave them birth, that

natter what country gave them birth, that will submit to such a degrading system of slavery as Lord John Russell's resolutions, and the "Rifle Corps" of Montreal, would nevitably reduce them to. We hope there are not for the honor of human nature.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us." The Six "STEPS" taken to put down Re formers !

We are indebted to that pink of papers, the London Gazette "extraordinary" for the fol lowing account of the Meeting held by the Tories of Middlesex, in London, on the 21st of October last. It was a meeting sure enough ! " Near" one hundred of the flower of enough ! "Near' one hundred of the flotter of the flotter of the gathered together ! Never before was the weakness of the party so man-ifest--and well might they cry out--"One such meeting more, and we are undone" !!! Mind the "great swelling words" of the Ga-zette. Afraid to venture on telling the num-ber, the says " a large concourse" of SOME of the word research and hundrants of the chievous foresight of the evile towards which we are hastening; he passed an act to intro-duce a system of poor laws, some of the man, and unjust that ever disgraced a statute book on the continent of America. By the fourth section it is declared that poverty and misfortune shall be placed upon the same fourth with idleness and profunct. and liable of the MOST RESPECTABLE inhabitants of the

so loosely and preposterously worded, that

"5th. Moved by William Robertson, Eq. and seconded by Mr. Edward Fitzgersld. "That the firmness, decision, and wisdom evinced by Sir Francis Bond Head, during his domination evinced by Sir Francis Bond Head, during his idministration, commencing as it did, at one of the most criscal periods, which our ranals exhibit, entitle His Excellency to our fullest confidence, and we "entertain no doubt that this Excellency will adopt such measures, as will best each or the public tranquility at this juncture.

iuncture. "6th. Moved by Cyrennus Hall, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Richard Hughes. "That the Secretary be requested most re-spectfully to lay before His Excellency the resolutions adorted this day. "JAMES HAMILTON, Chairman. "LOHN RANEIN See"

JOHN B. ASKIN, Sec." Such splenetic exhibitions of weakness and olly as the above, instead of drowning public opinion strengthen it. The people, says the Edinburgh Chronicle in an article on Lower Canada, those alone for whom Kings reign and Princes decree justice—the people are not to be frightened or caught with such tricks. to be frightened or caught with such tricks. You might as well stand in a mighty stream, and attempt to stem its course as to deceive or deter the people by the Resolutions of the Tories, the placemen and dependants. The people in opposition to such manoeuvres will

go on their course rejoicing, armed by the justice of their cause, and the sympathies of an enlightened world.

MORE THERATS. - The Tory Gazette talks of "our days being numbered," Very likely. And pray Mr. Gazette who numbered them? Are you one of the assassing spoken of by Tom Dalton the seer? Or are you only "an accessory before the fact?" Do now let the cat entirely out of the bag, no half expressed threats, if you please

Midland District Assizes .- The following criminals were convicted, and received their sentences. In passing sentence on Brass, the Judge, addressed him in a very affecting manner, which brought tears into the eyes of many persons present. Wm. Brass, Rape. Death, to be executed or

Friday, first December. Peter Boucher, horse stealing, Penitentiary, three years. Willan Moon, forgery, Penitentiary, 2 years,

las. Lawrence, larceny, do. do. John Harrison do. Cath'n. Sullivan, do. do. do. 1 ... do. do. 8 months common jail B. Byers,

"The gates of increy shall be all shut up, And the fleshed soldier,-rough and hard heart, In liberty of bloody hand, shall range With conscience wide as hell; mowing like

gines Your fresh fair virgins, and your flow'ring maide."

Shakespeare. Read the following from Sir Francis Head's pet paper, the Patriot. We make no com-ment, it requires none. All we will say is every paper that arrives, brings more and more nvincing proofs that there is a regular "flare

p" expected in Lower Canada, and dreaded in Upper Canada. Who would have thought resistance to the Russell atrocity, and Head's despotism would have ripened so quickly! But this is the age of great things. Here are the words of the l'atriot, they

sound plaguy warlike, but notwithstanding the floates of defiance, they are trembling with floates

" The prompt determination of His Exellency the Lieutenant Governor to confide the defence of the Province to the puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer constitutional force, its gallant Militia will, we are convinced, be hailed with joy by every loyal and true hearted subject o our gracious Queen. Confidence of this kind can never be misplaced; and sure we are that, if need should arise, thou sauds, are ready to turn out, as in days long suce past, but not forgotten, to delend, to the death, the honor of that flag Those who are disposed to which proudly flutters to the breeze ou the residence of Her Majesty's representative. Sir Francis Head used to idle words when, in a former crisis, e intimated his intention to place a firm reliance on the devotion and fidelity of the adult population of Upper Canada; and since the reckless faction of the Sister Province seem so infatuated, so lost to their sworn allegiance, as to give positive demonstrations of a wicked intention to turn traitors to their Sovereign, and involve that portion of the country in the borrors of civil war, we trust the enemies of good government will have their eyes pened to the fact, that an overwhelming majority of the loyal and the true are

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borne, our late esteemed Governor, is disputes, too," say the Commissioners, guite prepared, and disposed, with Sir "the Assembly, composed almost wholly quite prepared, and disposed, with Sir Francis Head, to say --" Let them come if they dare."

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More light on the subject .- If you want o know a little more of the working of the system, read the annexed Tariff. You will been made to appear as the supporters of perceive, that among the "prohibited articles are some which we could procure from the States, much cheaper than from the "Mother Country ;" viz. fish, oil and tea, The articles admitted "free" are such, generally, as we have to dispose of, or want least! viz. ashes, grain, beef, pork and lumber!!! And the articles we want most are charged with a tax of from 15 to 30 per cent !! viz. cotton and linen goods, glass, books and paper, and other goods, wares, and merchandize. Will the onest l'ories condescend to lay this subject honest Forles condescend to my time sources to heart. They can see here some of the blessings of Downing street law. Perhaps some of the gentry whose names figure at the head of the London resolutions, will say, all these things are the "misrepresentations of political incendiaries." May be so, gentlemen. But nevertheless, they are LAW. Is it por-sible then, with these things before their eyes. to make the people "believe they are misgovrned ?"

Tariff of duties imposed on Merchandize, &c. imported to this Province from the United States.

Prohibited, - Arms, ammunition, books such as are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom,) base coin, fish, dry or salted, train oil, blubber or skins of reatures living in the sea, tea. Admitted Free.--Ashes, bullion, beef,

read, biscuit, bacon, corn. cocoa nuts, cord wood, cabinet maker's wood, diamonds, drugs, dye woods, fruit, meat and tish (being fresh.) flour, flax, grain, un-ground, gums of all kinds, hay, horses, ams, hemp, live stock, lath wood, lumber, logs, masts. meal, pork, rice, resins, raw hi des. staves, shingles, tortoise shell, tow, tallow, timber; wood hoops, wood. Admitted at a duty of 7 1-2 per cent .-Alabaster, anchovies, argol, amber, al-monds, brimstone, botarge, currants, capers, coral, cork, dates, essences of bergamot, lemons, roses, citron, oranges, avender and rosemary, emery stone, fruit dry in sugar or wet in brandy. figs. honey, iron in bars, pig iron unwrought, incense of limnkincense, juniper berries, Lava or Malta stone, for boilding, marble, medals, nuts, oil of olives, or almonds, ostrich feathers, olives, pickles, pitch. paintings, pozzolona, pumice stone, punk, parmesan cheese, pearls, precious stones, raisins, sponge, sausages, turpentine, tar, vermicelli, whetstones, wine not in bottles. Admitted at a duty of 20 per cent .--Candy sugar, refined sugar, glass manu-factures, cotton do., tobacco do., soap. Admitted at a duly of 30 per cent. Books and papers, clocks and watches, silk manufactures, linen do., leather do. pusical instruments, wire, all sorts. Admitted at a duty of 15 per cent.-Goods, wares, and merchandize, not being enumerated or otherwise charged with uty.

By weight or measure. Salt, od cy. per bushel. Spirits, 1s. stg. per gallon. Sugar, 5s. stg. per cwt. Coffee, Cocoa,

All that men could do in opposition to such an overwhelming force of numbers, was done by the small but energetic ninority. No one can read the pr

application. The leading Irish members, we rejoice to add, nobly did their duty.

of French Canadians, have constantly figured as the asserters of popular rights nd as the advocates of liberal institutions whilst the Council in which the English interest prevails have, on the other hand, arbitrary power and of antiquated political doctrines; and to this alone we are per suaded the fact is to be attributed, that the majority of settlers from the States have hitherto sided with the French rather than the English party. The representatives of the County of Stanad and Missisquoi, have not been sent to Parliament to defend the feudal-system, to protect the French language, or to oppose a system of registration -they have been sent to lend their aid to the assertors of popular rights, and to oppose a government by which, in their opinion, set-÷. lers from the United States have been neglected or regarded with disfavor.' "And, in further condemnation of the Council, the Commissioners add-· · · Even during our own residence in the Province, we have seen the Council continue to act in the same spirit, and discard what we believe would have proved a most salutary measure in a manner which can hardly be taken otherwise thau to indicate at least a coldness towards the establishment of customs calculated to exercise the judgment, and to promote the general improvement of the people; we allude to a bill for enabling parishes and townships to elect local officers, and as-ess themselves for local purposes, which measure, though not absolutely rejected.

NO. 44.

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was suffered to fail in a way that showed to friendliness to the principle.' "We now come to the discussions in the House of Commons. On the 6th of March, Lord John Russell, taking the matter out of the hands of the Under Secretary for the Colonies, Sir George Grey, who throughout appears to have taken no very prominent part in the proceedings, brought forward ten resoluions, the objects of which were to make declarations against the reforms which the Canadians demand, and to warrant the seizure of the Colonial revenues in violaion of the Constitutional Act, and therewith to pay the public servants of the Colony, and thereby render them wholly irresponsible. It would be idle to waste our time with a discussion about legal rights, when Lord John's resolutions are wholly a measure of might. We cannot, however, avoid expressing our surprise, that Englishmen did not take alarm at the eighth resolution, which warranted the seizure of the money, and the consequent uullification of the popular branch of the Legislature. That resolution appears to us to involve principles which, if estended to the mother country, would be wholly subversive of the Constitution. We confess that it is a matter of surprise and regret, that of the liberal party only 60 members could be found to stand forth in defence, not simply of Canadian liberty, but of an important principle of universal

mittee. &c. which subscription must be paid on or before the first day of January, in every

Now, as it is well known that Ogle R. Gowan exercises unbounded sway over the misled individuals, who submit to his domination under the style of Orangeism, it is pretty clear that he has the fingering of whateve funds are raised, and these, if we may from this rule, are of no small amoun we may judge rounting rule, are of no small amount, if its requisitions be complied with. But, as Mr. Gowan eays he dont get the money, perhaps those men whom he has so long deluded, that he might benefit by their labors, will hereafter hold him at his word.

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From the (Cobourg) Glabe. New-Castle District. -- HEAD'S Poon LAW ! Grand Jury Room, 11th Oct.

Grand Jury Room, 11 to 12. The attention of the Grand Jury having been particularly called by his Honor, the Chairman of the Sessions, to the establish-ment of District Poor Houses, under the pro-visions of a late Provincial Statute, and having given the subject their most serious considera-tion, they beg leave to present,-That they collies are accumulating, the revenue daily decreasing; and the credit of the government not worth a straw. The Solicitor-General and the Receiver-General were both despatchtion, they beg leave to present, — I nat they view with deep concern the present attempt to fix upon this Province one of the greatest scourges which, in their opinion, could be in-flicted upon any country. The working of the Poor Law System in England, a country better adapted to such Establishments than any other in the world on account of its reed to England with bundles of Debentures, ut they could not raise one shilling. The headstrong measures of Head and the Hano any other in the world on account of its reverians, have annihilated the prospects of Up-per Canada; have generated universal discondundant population and consequent want of employment, has produced sufficient evidence in the minds of the Grand Jury, that their ent, and the opinion is every day spreading wider, and sinking deeper both here and "at home," that the people must depend on their own right arm for raising the country from its The third is a solution of the other all who are able and willing to labor can be profitably em-ployed, would be both unwise and impolitic; that instead of improving the present state of society, it would hold out inducements for the idle and dissolute to enter them, who may be What then shall be done in the interim? Use as few articles of foreign manufacture as possible. Make your own linen, your own more inclined to gain their livelihood, by vag-rancy, than by honest industry ;--that it would voolen cloth, your own sugar, your own iquors, and every thing else you can. By incouraring domestic manufactures you take be the means of exacting from the people of this country a perpetual and odious tax, which the first step to enrich yourselves, and elevate on, create heart-be The first step to enrich yourselves, and elevate your country, by the disuse of tax-paying articles you deprive your oppressors of the means of further oppression. Let the Cana-dian people be convinced—that they must "work out their own" *lamperal* as well as spiritual "salvation." It is madness as well as unscriptural to trust in princes or the depu-lies of prices. Inductor and sconcerv will do urnings would in our and discontent stent, and tend to alienate the feel

ings of the people from a Government capable of imposing so great an evil. As it is much easier to avert than to remove As it is much easier to avert than to remove an evil, the Grand Jury entertain a hope that a measure fraught with so much mischief as the one proposed,—a measure that the he one proposed,—a measure that has wrung to many thousands from the pockets of the inties of princes. Industry and economy will do much for Canada—patriotism and a little time will do the rest ! Let those truths be impressso many so many thousands from the pockets of the in-dustrious of England to support the lazy and worthless,--will be acted upon with great caution here. Could they for a moment, how-ever, see the necessity of such Institutions in this Province, they would feel themselves called upon to enter their solemn protest against the present Act, which empowers any two Mariatrates or Learnerton to save at their wo Magistrates or Inspectors to seize, at thei own caprice or prejudice, and without Judge or Jury, deprive the subject of his liberty, in-carcerate him in a loathsome dungeon, or to carcerate him in a loathsome dungcon, or to be worked, starved, or flogged at the will of hus solemnly to protest against the ent of Houses of Industry, under the provisions of Houses of Industry, under the provisions of this Act, yet they would wish to be understood as not opposed to the erec-tion of an asylum for the aged, the orphan or the lunatic.

W. S. CONGER, FOREMAN.

he same put hment. hlue make any thing of them, particularly No. 4, by CAPTAIN John Cummins (?) and Nichoto the same workhouse, and there subject to to the same workhouse, and there subject to the same employment, the same mode of living and the same correction. And any two poli-tical partisans invested with the commission of the Peace, may consign any one, who may happen to be obnoxious in their sight to the walls of a poor-house to be worked, starved, fettered, and whipped, at the will of five irrelas Gaffney, ESQUIRE (1) Captains and Esquires spring up now-a-days so spontane-ously in Canada, all round about the tree of abuse that we cannot keep the run of them they are " thick as locusts in the land of Nile.' We shall, however, detain the anxious reade We shall, however, detain the anxious reader no longer from the effectual steps taken to put sponsible persons, called "Inspectors." This is the great "Remedial measure;" the "doing more fore us than we could do for ourselves, the "doing down meetings! be sad may read the resolves as though they were the last dying speech of the London Pories.—"They resolve and re-resolve and with a vengeance. Let us see what else he has done for us. Has the Reserve question been settied; the rectories cancelled; and the price of wild land reduced? What becomes lie the same."

"At about half past twelve o'clock, a large of the newspaper postnge; the surplus letter postage, and the casual and territorial reve-nue? Where is the "Great Western Rail concourse of some of the most respectable in-habitants of the County, among whom were a number of Magistrates, had assembled in the Court house Square, when the Sheriff explain-ol, the in the court explain-"the redundant wealth ;" the "bread Court house Square, when the Sheriff explain-d, that in pursuance of a requisition a Idressand butter ;" the "women and money ;" and the "tide of emigration ?" all vanished like the baseless fabric of a vision. The number of emigrants landed this year at Quebec is ed to him by many respectable individuals : he had shought it proper to give the notice which had convened the present meeting. It was then resolved that the Sheriff should take less by about six thousand than last year. And where are they? Gone to the "flourish-ing" republic. In fact emigration to Canada is now out of the question—commercial diffihe Chair, and John B. Askin, Esq. requested act as Secretary. "The following resolutions were severally

out and carried without a dissenting voice. "1st. Moved by James Givins, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Henry Paine.

"That while this meeting recognizes the right of Her Majesty's Loyal subjects to assemble together for the purpose of concerting legitimate means for the redress of any grievinces that may exist, we cannot view, but with the strongest reprobation the attempts now making to agitate the Public mind. now making to agitate the Public mind. "2nd. Moved by Wilham King Cornish, Esq. and seconded by John Stuart, Esq. "That in our opinion armed meetings of the people, assembled for the avowed purpose of

being addressed by demagogues, and passing resolutions on ubstract principles of govern-ment, instead of petitioning the legislature (the only legitimate end of popular meetings,) are contrary to the spirit of the British Con-stitution, and in their tendency, deeply dan-gerous to the tranquillity and well being of the Province, and against Her Majesty's peace, in as much as by the misrepresentation of political incendiaries, their deluded follow ers are led to believe themselves misgoverned, and the seeds of disaffection and rebellion widely disseminated. " 31. Moved by Lawrence Lawrason, Esq.

seconded by Captain Thomas H. Ball.

"That this meeting have learned with deep concern, that on several occasions a number of persons from the Township of Yarmouth ed upon what Sir Francis calls your " home! understandings." Remember we do not ad-vise you to copy after the Tories and smuggle all the tea you make use of.- No-no-never and its neighborhood, have lately attended public meetings, unlawfully armed with loaded fire arms and other dangerous weapons, for do any such naughty trick .- Drink just such and such alone, as Lord Glenelg ordains you shall drink!!! Buying tea openly honestly from brother Jonathan, and ferthe avowed purpose of carrying their measures the avoved purpose of carrying their measures at such meetings by force, and preventing a free expression of public opinion. "4th, Moved by Captain John Cummin and seconded by Nicholas Gaffrey, sen. E-q "That it is the continue of this meeting this

rying it across the water is a great sin in the eyes of the great tribunal in *Downing* street. Therefore be cautious. "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if this organized and armed body who follow the satellites of Mackenzie from meeting to Flying Reports are not always lying Reports. —There is a rumor now aflont, that the celebrated Robert Gourley, who has been living in Ohio for some time, has engaged the services of ten thousand volunteers to aid the the satellites of Mackenzie from meeting to meeting be not suppressed by Her Majesty's Government, either the people of this District and the Province generally, must submit to the arrogant and insolent, assumption of its nome, by a mob for purposes held in scorn and arrotation for the perposes held in scorn and pper Canadians whenever they are prepare strike for "the Queen and" LIBERTY. exectation by the vast majority, or bloodshe

eady, in the first moment of danger, to rally round the Executive, and crush the wicked though feeble aspirations of the treasonable and disaffected. That there any special necessity for an assembly Mititia forces we do not believe but, in the event of the whole of the regular troops being sent below, it might be

advisable, as has been suggested by a highly respectable individual, to call some of the flank companies and officer them with the old soldiers of the late war accustomed to military service. Such a force would be highly efficient for garrion duty; and being formed of the elite of our Provincial buttalions, would serve is an admirable body guard to the Execu tive, as well as a most effective corps to keep in check any hostile movement which our restless demagogues may be so abundantly foolish as to attempt against the peace and harmony of society. We repeat that we give them credit for more thod in their madness, more wit in their anger. than to leave their safe and profitable trade of agitation, the war of words, for one of a more terrific character, since they must know, though their wretched and ignorant dupes may not that the sword of law and justice, like that of Damocles, is suspended over their heads by a single hair, and the first step taken in overt acts of treason to the State/ will cause it to descend with fearful effect upon them. Meantime let the loyal and acceful he assured that the Executive wide slambers nor sleeps, but is wide wake, nay correctly informed of the most minute and secret intentions of the Revolutionary party. Precautionary measures of the most effective kind have been taken to protect the Government and in-habitants of the country generally, from all danger; and the gallant Sir John Col-

Molasses, 3s. stg. per cwt. Wine in bottles, 7d. per gallon, and orther, 7 1 2d. cy. ad valorem, and fur-her, 1s. stg. for each dozen bottles.

CP A very able article on Ganadian affairs as appeared in the July number of the Dublin Review from the pen of O'Connell. We cannot find space for the entire of it, we give however a few extracts, which will b read with interest proportionate to the influential station which the writer occupies in he Empire.

The article may perhaps produce a salutary effect on the ministry. The door of concilation, though closing fast, is not yet shut ; but one thing seems certain, if conciliatory meas res be not quickly adopted, Canada will be ost to England for ever. So thinks O'Connell. So thinks almost every man, who

thinks seriously on the subject. From the Dublin Review, by O'Connell "The Canada Question.—We have alluded to the admissions of the Commisioners in favor of the case of the ssembly and people of Canada. The speak of the necessity of reform--the even admit the propriety of making the Council elective at some future day--they admit the defective character of the

present Council, and that it has no performed the high duties entrusted to i with justice and impartiality, "but still they cannot advise the experiment (of the elective principle.) now." But ions.

most important admission, and that which tells the most completely in favor of the views of the popular party, is where the Commissioners shew that the disputes ave nothing to do with the question origin, as had been often alleged, bu have reference solely to 'popular right. "The general statement of the Canadian official party was, that the quarrel was one in which the French majoity was arranged on one side, and the British opulation, unfortunately a minority, on the other-the former numbering, according to the statement of the arty, 450,000, and the latter 150,000. Now, it so happens that several of British' constituencies return members who agree with the views of the majority ; and on accurate calculation of the respective numbers of the opposite varties of Council. And on the Governor rests the he Assembly and population represented, ultimate responsibility of accepting or makes the minority to consist of only nine or ten members out of ninety, and under 50,000 people out of the above 150,000. though the members of origin other than French (chiefly British) in the Assembly, number 24 or 25. Thus, if the question of elective institutions were decided by the votes of those of British origin alone, it would be carried in the affirmative. " This popular view of the character of the dispute, the Commissioners confirm-

" In the course of these protracted

ings without perceiving how completely the talen, and especially reasoning, was on the side of the friends of good government. Considering the numbers, never perhaps was a question better fought in that House; and we have no pesitation in saying, that, as a political party, the Radicals acquired consistency and strength by the debate. After two nights work in March, the debate was postponed, for the printing of the evidence delivered before a committee of the House in 1834. This pushed the question past the Easter adjournment, and the debate was not again renewed till the 14th of April. On that night, Mr. Roebuck ame down to the House with a proposal, which appears to us calculated to allay all discontent in the Colony. by establishing such a system of government as would leave the Canadians nothing to desire. and to perpetuate the Golonial connexion by the generation of contentment and satisfaction in the Colony. We shall now endeavor to explain this plan in an abridged form, suited rather to our limited space than to the subject itself, which ertainly deserves to be treated at greater Mr. Roebuck's proposal comength. prised the following heads -

" I. To abolish the present Legislative Council, which had been condemned at all hands, by the Coloni-ts themselves, by the Commissioners, by the speakers in debate, and by Lord John's own resolu-

"2. To erect an Executive Council, removeable by the Governor, of twelve persons, of whom the Attorney and Solicitor Generals should be two.

" The functions of this body we must describe in the language of Mr. Roebuck. " The functions of this Council, as respects legislation. I can best describe by following a measure through its several stages. First, a bill is brought in and passed by the Assembly. It is then sent to the Governor in Council. may be amended, it is then forwarded at once to the Governor for his assent or veto; but, if amended it is sent back to the Assembly. They either adopt or reject the amendment; and in either case the bill is now to be sent at once to the Governor, and not to the Governor in rejecting the measure. I must here guard myself against misconception. It must be carefully borne in mind, that no power of rejecting any measure is given to the Governor in Council. That body can only amend, it cannot reject. This is a matter of vital importance, so important that if such a Council should be created, and the power of rejection given to it, no satisfaction could be

to the people, who are now discontented ; he grand object of my plan is to concen-