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"The harmony which subsists between the Governor in Chief, the H. of A. [meaning house of Assembly] and the Colonial Secretary, Lord Viscount Goderich, must be pleasing and gratifying to every true friend of Representative Government, for it is evidently the consequence of a just and honorable course of procedure, in these high parties, towards the people of Lower Canada. We are glad to perceive by Lord Goderich's despatch, in answer to the Assembly's petition sent home last Spring by Mr. Viger, that all the Judges are to be dismissed from the Executive and Legislative Council; that the revenues of the Jesuits' estates are to be applied by the Province to educate the Canadians; that the power of regulating trade is to be exercised in future with great attention to the interests of the Colony; that provincial bills for giving corporate powers and making local regulations will be sanctioned; that the right of the Colonists to regulate their internal affairs is fully admitted; that offices of trust and profit are to be more equally distributed in future; that officers who have lost the confidence of the country are to be dismissed, if the complaints made against them are proved; that all the proper influence of government is to be given to the satisfaction of the colony; and that any colonial law increasing the responsibility and accountability of public officers will be sanctioned by England:—In the Assembly we see noble and patriotic efforts made to increase the happiness of the people, enlighten their understandings, and watch diligently over their rights and privileges; and on the part of the Governor in Chief there does really appear to be a willingness to act with the house of Assembly and faithfully to assist them in securing for the country the inestimable advantage of good laws and free institutions.

"The contrast between their Executive and ours, betwixt the materiel of our Assembly and their's, and between the use they make of an invaluable constitution and our abuse of it, is any thing but satisfactory to the friends of freedom and social order in Upper Canada. Our representative body has degenerated into a sycophantic office for registering the decrees of as mean and mercenary an Executive as ever was given as a punishment for the sins of any part of north America, in the nineteenth century. We boast of our superior intelligence, of our love of liberty: but where are the fruits? has not the subservience of our Legislature to a worthless Executive, become a bye-word and a reproach throughout the Colonies? Are we not now, even during the present week, about to give to the municipal officers of the government, as a banking monopoly, a power over the people, which, added to their already overgrown influence, must render their sway nearly as arbitrary and despotic as the iron rule of the Czar of Muscovy? Last winter the majority of our Assembly, with our Speaker at their head, felt inclined to make contemptuous comparisons between the French inhabitants of the sister Colony and the enlightened constituents who had returned them, the said majority. In our estimation, and judging of the tree by its fruit, the lower Canadians are by far the most deserving population of the constitution they enjoy, for they show themselves aware of its value, while judging of the people, merely by the representatives they return, it might be reasonably inferred that the constituents of the McLears, Vankoughnetts, Jarvices, Robinsons, Burwells, Willsons, Boultons, MacNabs, MacMartins, Frasers, Chisholms, Crookes, Elliotts, Browns, Joneses, Maçons, Samsons & Hagermen had emigrated from Grand Tartary, Russia or Algiers, the week proceeding the last general election; for although in the turgid veins of their members there may be British blood, there certainly is not the appearance of much British feeling," are gross scandalous and malicious libels, intended and calculated to bring this house and the government of this Province into contempt, and to excite groundless suspicion and distrust in the minds of the inhabitants of this Province, as to the proceedings and motives of their representatives; and is therefore a breach of the privileges of this house, and William Lyon Mackenzie, Esq, a member of this house having avowed himself the author of the said articles, be now called upon for his defence.

On which debates ensued.

Mr. John Willson, seconded by Mr. Attorney General, moves that the further debates on the privilege question, now under consideration, be deferred until to-morrow.

On which the House divided, and the yeas and nays were taken as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Attorney General, Berezy, Boulton, Burwell, Chisholm, Crooks, Elliot, Fraser A. Fraser R. Jarvis, Jones, Lewis, McM Martin, Maçon, Mount, Samson, Shade, Solicitor General, Thomson, Warren, Wenden, Willson J. and Wilson W.—23.

Nays—Messrs. Beardsley, Bidwell, Buell, Campbell, Clark, Cook, Howard, Ketchum, Lyons, McCall, McDonald A. Mackenzie, Perry, Randal, Roblin, Shaver and White.—17.

The question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of six.

*Wednesday, 7th December, 1831.*

Agreeably to the order of the day, the debate on the question, on breach of privilege, was called, the motion of Mr. Willson, of Wentworth, of yesterday, with Mr. Samson's amendment, was then read, whereupon the debate was resumed.

In amendment to Mr. Samson's amendment, Mr. Bidwell, seconded by Mr. Perry, moves that the amendment be amended, by expunging all the words in said amendment after the word "that," commencing with the words "an article," and the following inserted, "a committee of privilege be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Attorney General, Berezy, Beardsley, Duncombe and Ketchum, with power to send for persons and papers, and to enquire and report to this House whether any libels have been published during the present session of the Legislature, in any newspapers printed in this province."

Mr. Berezy, seconded by Mr. Thomson, moves that the debate on the question of privilege, be postponed until to-morrow, and that it be the first item on the order of the day.

Which was carried.

*Thursday 8th December, 1831.*

Agreeably to the order of the day, the debate on the question of privilege, adjourned from yesterday, was called.

Mr. Bidwell's amendment, to Mr. Samson's amendment of the preceding day, to the above question, was read.

On a question of order being raised on the said amendment, it was decided to be out of order. The debate was resumed.