..... U. C. Gazette 15 Western Mercury 15 LOVE NEVER SLEEPS.

Love never sleeps! The mother's eve Bends o'er her dying infant's bed; And as she marks the moments fly,
While death creeps on with noiseless treed, Faint and distress'd, she sits and weeps, With beating heart! Love never eleeps !

Yet, e'en that sad and fragile form Forgets the turnult of her breast; Despite the horrors of the storm. O'er burthen'd nature sinks to rest But o'er them both ANOTHER keeps His midnight watch-Love never sleeps !

Around-shove-the angel bands Stoop o'er the eare-worn sons of men ; With pitying eyes, and eager hands
They raise the soul to hope again; Free as the air, their pity sweeps
The storms of time! Love never eleeps!

And round-beneath-and over all. O'er men and angels, earth and heaven, A higher bends! The slightest call Is answer'd; and relief is given. In hours of woe, when sorrow steeps The heart in pain-HE never sleeps!

Oh! God of Love! our eyes to thee, Tir'd of the world's false radiance, turn ! And as we view thy purity We feel our hearts within us burn ; Convinc'd that in the lowest deeps Of human ill-Love never sleeps .

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Our London Papers are to the 3d of April, and Liverpool of the 4th.

The Royal Assent has been given to the North America Postage Bill.

In the Commons on the 14th March, Lord John Russell, in reply to a question from an hon. mem. ber, said that it was the intention of government to bring in a bill for the registration of voters un. der the reform act.

Parliament, on the 26th of March, adjourned to the 14th of April.

Death of Robert Burns' Widow .- In the Dum. fries Courier there is an interesting account of the death of the venerable relict of Robert Burns.

NEW YORK, MAY 10.

From the Albion. By the arrival of the United States and George Washington, from Liverpool, and the Ontario from London, we are in the receipt of papers to the 27th

The debate on the Russian and Turkish Treaty, is highly important, as it exhibits clearly the error ted by Lord Grey's Cabinet, in not giving the asked for protection to the Porte, against its rebellious satrap, the Pacha of Egypt. This refusal, and the unpardonable conduct of Lord Ponsonby in remaining tix months at Naples after being ordered to his post at Constantinople, left Turkey no alternative but to throw herself into the arms of Russia. Gladly did Russia seize the tempting offer, and she has at length seized the golden prize, for which she has so long sighed, and until England forgot her duty to herself and the world—sighed in vain. The price of the Russian succours paid by the Sultan, is the absolute supremacy of Muscovite rule at Constantinople for ever. If we want proof of this, it can be shewn in the treaty so often complained of, and which was made the subject of the debate to which we have just called attention. In that treaty the Porte engages to prevent all foreign ships, in case of war, from approaching Russia by way of the Dardanelles. Now, as both sides of the Bosphorus, and the whole of the Dardanelles, are exclusively Turkish territory, the compliance with this exaction is a surrender of Turkish independence,—it is a dictation that no former Sultan would have listened to for a moment. To enforce the provisions of the treaty Russia maintains at Sebestapol, on the Black Sea, a fleet and army sufficiently powerful to conquer Constantinople and all its fortresses, long before any assistance could reach the Levant from France or England. Russia, then, has secured her weak point, and the Dardanelles must hereafter be considered as her frontier barrier. Let the slightest war take place-let but a single shot be fired upon the Russian flag by any power in Europe, and we shall instantly see Calmuc garrisons in every castle of the Helespont. The discussion in the House of Commons was not brought on by conservative hostility, but by a member in the opposite ranks, Mr. Sheil; it is proper to state also that Colonel Evans and Colonel Davis both took the same view of the subject as Sir Robert Peel, and all agreed, that in this instance, England committed a fatal error .-We said from the first, that by this treaty the political equillibrium of Europe was destroyed, and no-

But other evils will grow out of this fatal instrument. A coolness, it is asserted by a large portion of the press, has recently sprung up between England and France, which is ascribed to the Turkish question. France, it appears, has so stre. gthened herself by the occupation of Algiers and by the influence she has acquired in Egypt, where her officers command armies and navies, and fill seats at the Council, that she is comparatively regardless of the power of Russia at the Porte. She has consequently not properly backed England in her remonstances with the autocrat, but has left John Bull, as is usually his luck, to fight the battle alone. This circuinstance, coupled with the extraordinary intimacy that has suddenly arisen between Russia and France, and the high favor which Pozzo de Borgo now enjove at the Thuilleries, has alarmed Earl Grey.— We accordingly find that Lord Durham and Mr. Edward Ellice have been despatched to Paris, to ask for certain explanations. The strides to arbitrary power lately made by Louis Philippe—his unparallelled severity to the press—his absenting himself from the contact and sight of the people—the Liberals affirm are positive indications of approaching apostacy, and consequent abandonment of the Liberal creed. "It is immaterial to us," Pozzi di Borge is reported to have said, "whether Charles the Tenth, Henry the Fifth, or Louis Philippe reigns at Paris, provided disorganization be suppressed. -16 Louis Philippe will conform to our policy he will receive our support." So then it would appear that the King of the Barricades, finding that legitimacy was getting too strong for him, and feeling that his popularity with the Liberals had long since departed, has bowed to the autocrat of the north.

hing but war can restore it.

At least such is asserted by a large portion of the English Press. O. P. Q., who has so lately in one of his letters affirmed that France was approaching a restoration, new changes his ground, and intimates that Louis Philippe may hope to save himself from the restoration, by succumbing to the northern despote. As a prelimenary step to this, it is necessary to sever the intimate union with Earl Grey and the Whig Cabinet of England. O. P. Q. egins in these words :- " There is an end of the al. jance between France and England," and enforces hem in his peculiar and resolute manner.

The French Chamber of Deputies has refused to

vote the 25 millions of francs for the United States, the sum fixed by treaty as an indemnification for Napoleon's spoliations on American commerce, under the Berlin and Milan decrees. In conse quence of this refusal, the Duke of Broglio and other Ministers of the French Cabinet have resigned, a'though some affirm that they were glad of a pretext for leaving a cabinet which was supposed to be so fast receding from public liberty. Some of the new appointments do not appear to satisfy

the people—the list, however, is not complete. The law lately enacted in France against Associations, is also highly unpopular; but some measures appear to be necessary for this evil, both in France and England. The Act of Parliament has already been put in force in Great Britain, six men having been convicted at Dorchester, for administering unlawful oaths, and have been sentenced to transpor-

The Spanish contest continues. The civil war existing in that unhappy country is carried on as most civil wars are, with great fierceness and cruelty. The Spectator affirms that the cruelties practised by the Queen's troops on the Carlists have been revenged by the execution in cold blood of 196 of her party at Vittoria. The last accounts from Madrid state that Spain was about to send an army of 10,000 men into Portugal. These, a part of which was placed under the command of Rodil, had marched with a view of attacking Miguel in the rear of Santarem or turning his flank. Admiral Napier, has captured a town to the north of Lisbon, the possession of which will afford facilities for the fu-ture operations now in contemplation. Upon the whole, however, the state of affairs either in Spain or Portugal is not essentially changed?

Parliament has adjourned to the 14th of April. Previous to the adjournment, a petition was presented to both Houses of Parliament—in the Lords by Earl Grey, and in the Commons by Spring Ricefrom certain members of Cambridge University, praying that dissenters may be admitted to all the privileges of that institution. This petition was signed by 63 perso s, a moiety only of the members of the University, and therefore it was held, by the opponents of the petition, not to be the act of the University itself. The subject was debated on three different days in the Lower House, and the petition was suffered at length to lie upon the

In the case of the different boroughs threatened to be disfranchised for alledged corruption, Eacl Grey and some other ministers have declined to support the disfranchisement as a cabinet measure. This will probably save them all in the Peers but Stafford, which will be the scape goat. For this determation, Earl Grey has excited the wrath of his radical friends. From what we have been able to see in the case, it would appear, that all the boroughs charged have been more or less guilty, but as some of the voters were pure, it would seem un. just to punish them for the faults of others.

As an instance of the severity of measures against the French press, we may state that the editor of the Gazette de France, a Carlist paper, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and a fine equal to £1000, for libel!

FRANCE.

The Ministers have succeeded in carrying their law on the subject of associations nearly in the state in which they first proposed it-all the amend ments, at all calculated either to modify its oppressive character or even to limit its duration, having been rejected by large majorities. On the division, the numbers were, for the bill

246, against it, 154-majority, 92. The veteran La Fayette has delivered the follow.

ing written protest against the measure :-"The new and progressive attack on our July revolution, has been so completely manifested on both sides in the debates, that my forced absence from the Chamber is a subject of regret for myself alone; I could nevertheless have certified to the heirs of 98 and 1830, that, even under the ancient regime, such an interdiction, subject to the police of Sartones and Lenoir, would have excited astonishment and indignation even in the saloon of Versailles. I now confine myself to adding my personal protest to the numerous votes of my hon. col leagues against this anto-social consequence of a system the origin and tendency of which I pointed

out long ago. " Paris, 6th March 1834. " LA FAYETTE." (Signed)

PORTUGAL.

The latest intelligence that we have met with from this quarter is contained in a Lisbon date of the 10th of March.

Miguel issued a proclamation on the 9th, at San. tarem to his troops, in which he says, "that with with the assistance of God, he intends to force the positions of the rebels, and enter victoriously into Lisbon; but should God not assist him in driving the rebels before him, in that case it is his intention to evacuate Santarem, and proceed to Elvas."

Wednesdap Right's Mail.

Papers received by this night's mail :-May. Quebec Gazette 7 & 9 Kingston B. Whig 13 Montreal Settler 12 Spectator Gazette ...U. C. Herald .Vindicator 9 Dundas W. Post ... La Minerve 8 Cobourgh Star Toronto Patriot 16 Ham. West. Mercury 19

.....C.Correspondent 17 Grenville Gazette Miscellancous.

The King taken Prisoner .- In an early period of his present Majesty's naval career, during the Ame rican war, Prince William, then a midshipman, together with two other youngsters, landed on South Sea beach; and, having passed the lines, after warning given them by the sentinel, the latter, as in duty bound, took them all to the guard house, from whence they were marched before the Colonel of militia, then in command, who, after giving them a sharp lecture, sent them on board their res-

At the anniversary dinner of the Marine Society, last week, a note was handed to the chairman, enclosing a new sovereign of William IV., with the remark that the donation was from a gentleman in the room, who was protected and sent to sea as a Marine Society boy. The announcement was followed by a general burst of applause.

Mr. Beaumont, the wealthy M. P. for the county of Northumberland, is said to have gained an accession to his fortune of £20,000 a year, by the gradual advance in the price of pig lead. The late Mr. Adair has left £200,000 to Sir Thomas Baring, as well as to his brother, Mr. A.

At a meeting of the subscribers to Lloyd's on Wednesday, a vote of £20 was unanimously adopted to Henin, the French fisherman, who swam off to the Amphitrite, when that vessel was wrecked

on the coast of France. The late Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart., who died at Rome last month, was rather eccentric in his religious conduct, having been successively Methodist, Ca vinist, and Roman Catholic, in which latter faith he died. He was in his 84th year. The baronetcy, now inherited by the member for East

Cornwall, is the oldest in that country. The unprecedented mildness of the season has precipitated the productions both of the vegetable and animal kingdom. A nest of mountain larks, containing four young birds, fully fledged, have een brought to our office, which was found near Brinsworthy, in the parish of Fremington. The month of June is the usual period for their incuba-

tion .- North Devon Journal. Two curious entries have been made in the Customs Lists of Wednesday. The extreme mildness of the season has prevented the dealers in ice from obtaining their usual supplies, and two vessels some time since were chartered to proceed to Nor

way, to procure cargoes of this produce. The vessels have returned with full cargoes. One of them

has been entered as of the value £80. Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B. Governor-in-Chief in Nova Scotia, with Lady Campbell and family, will take their passage to Halifax, in the President, 52 Guns, Captain M'Kerlie.— Court Journal.

It is rumoured that Lord Arthur Lennox will receive the appointment of Military Secretary to his brother-in-law, Lieut..General Sir Peregrine Maitland, who, it is expected, will shortly succeed Sir Hussey Vivian, as Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland. Lord Arthur has exchanged from half-pay to the 71st Highland Light Infantry, commanded by the Hon. Col. Grey, to qualify him for the post .- 1b.

The Marquess of Bredalbane died on the 1st of April; he will be succeeded by his son, Lord Orme lie, the liberal member for Perthehire, which will

leave a vacancy in that representation.
We understand that Sir Frederick Roe, Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, has been left a legacy of £100,000, by his uncle, the late Alexander Adair, On March 17th, the Hon. Earl of Kerry was mar-

ried to the Hon. Augusta Ponsonby, second daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Duncannon. Mount Vesuvius has recently been throwing forth a stream of lava in the direction of Torre de Greco, which has excited some degree of alarm. We understand that Madame Malibrand has been

prevailed upon to give fifty more representations at Naples, for which she is to receive 100,000 francs. On the 26th of March, Colonel Evans presented a petition for the relief of the Polish exiles. Lord Palmerston said that the Government had all possi-ble sympathy for the Poles but it could not propose any grant upon the subject.

St. James's Palace, March 17 .- His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to command, that the Hon. Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, shall be in future called his Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentle-

Whitehall, March 22 .- The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Scal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Righ Hon. Sir Thomas Denman, Knight, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotton, by the name, style, and title of Baron Denman, of Dovedale, in the county of Derby.

A numerous assemblage of persons collected at an early hour on Monday morning on the Mallow and Fermoy road, to witness a march of 10 miles in 120 minutes, by Captain John F. G. Campbell, of the 91st (Argyleshire) Regiment, accoutred in heavy marching order of a private soldier-viz. knapsack and kit, complete; great coat and mess tin, musket, bayonet, and sixty rounds of ball cartridge; total, 50lb. weight. Heavy bets were pending on the issue. The gallant Captain started at 8, A. M. and performed this arduous undertaking in the unparallelled short space of time of 1074 minutes, thus winning the match with the greatest ease, having 124 minutes to spare. We understand large sums have changed hands on the occasion. favourite is this officer with the men of his corps, that the pipe-major and chief part of the garrison met him with the exhilirating sound of the "Camp bells are coming." On arriving at the gaol, amidst overpowering acclamations, the men of his company rushed to divest him of his cumbrous trappings, and then conducted him in triumph to the barracks. Captain Campbell, after partaking of a sumptuous breakfast, was seen playing at a match of rackets an hour afterwards, which, notwithstanding his previous exertion, he won !- Cork Constitution.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St Lucia has become vacant Gen. Farquharson for many year commanded the 5th, or King's Own Berry ers, and obtained his rank of Major-General the 22d of July, 1830. Another victim to the unhealthiness of this Island was the late lamented Gen. Stuart, of Garth, who went out as Governor in 1830, and died a few weeks after his araival. The cause of this insalubrity is to be attributed entirely to the hitherto uncultivated state of the island. Owing to its unsettled condition, Major-General Mackie, who succeeded General Stuart, also fell a victim to the climate soon after his arrival.

Papers from Demerara, of the 4th, contain a proclamation from the Governor, announcing that a most daring and extensive robbery had been committed in the district of Berbice, the office of the Colonial Register having been entered, and money in specie and colonial paper to the amount of from 120,000 to 150,000 guilders abstracted from the iron chest. An embargo had, in consequence, been laid on the shipping in the river, and strict search was being made in every quarter to which suspicion was directed, but without success. As it appears a military guard was regularly stationed at night, in must have required a considerable degree of courage and dexterity to execute the robbery, unless with the participation of one or more of the guard. Sir J. C. Smith had offered a reward of 100 joes to any person or persons weo would give such information as would lead to the detection of the culprits; and in addition to the said reward, 200 joes were offered by some gentlemen of Berbice for a similar purpese.

Apper Canada.

MAGISTERIAL .- From the township of Rainham we hear occasionally of some strange cases which occur in that neighbourhood. Among them an extraordinary case occurred on the 19th April last, which deserves consideration. It appears that a farmer, named George Brillinger, is the owner of a mule, which the assessor, while performing his duty refused to place on the roll, as not coming under the denomination of horses, upon which the statute imposes a tax; and conssidered it beyond his duty to place on the assessment roll, any property not enumerated in that Act. The Magistrates, however, in that neighbourhood, think differently, and having heard of this default on the part of the unsuspecting farme, instituted an investigation and although the facts are proved in his favor, and and the assessor himself proves his refusal to place the mule on the list as a horse, when it is no horse the Magistrates, A. Evans, Esq. and - Field, Esq., declared the MULE to be a Horse and not an Ass, and fined the defendant Eight Dollars-besides Three Dollars for costs!!!

One question we will put to these Magistratessuppose Brillinger had been indicted for stealing a horse, and the evidence proved a mule, could he be convicted upon an indictment in that form? and why is it necessary, in Acts of Parliament to specify, (as is generally the case in Assessment acts) horses, &c. and other beasts of burden ?- Niagara

From the Hallowell Free Press-The Port Hope Warder informs us, that at a meeting of the petitioers of the Port Hope and Rice Lake Canal Bill, 1600 shares at £12 10s. 0d each, were taken up .-From so favourable a commencement, we are led to hope that the work will be prosecuted with spirit, and that the Canal when completed, will fully answer all the purposes for which it is intended. The numerous emigrants who annually proceed to the back settlements in the Newcastle District, will be re-animated, and go on their way rejoicing, when they find that a water communication is formed, or in progress, which leads almost from their own doors

From the Canadian Emigrant.-At Detroit, on Wednesday the 7th inst., were married by the Rev. Fred. Ruse, Bishop of Detroit, Francis A. Brackenbridge, Esq., M, D., formerly of Brockville, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Catherine Anne, only daughter of the Hon. John M'Donnell, President of the Legislative Council in the Territory of Michigan. Most of the distinguished individuals of the city were present on the occasion; and also many British ladies and gentlemen. We have seldom seen so much beauty and fashion assembled as on the 7th of May. The bride and groom were at tended by their respective friends, Wm. Baby, Esq., son of the late Hon. James Baby, of the city of Toronto, and Miss G. Whistler, daughter of Major Whistler, U. S. Army.

Trick of a Painter.—A capital story is told of Basici, an Italian artist. He had painted the portrait of a young sprig of nobility, without any pre-vious agreement as to price; and after it was finished, his customer, upon learning his terms, took himself away, and neither returned nor sent for the portrait. Whereupon the knight of the easel painted a grate over the portrait, and wrote beneath it, "Imprisonment for debt." An uncle of the young man paid for the painting, to liberate his nephew's face from imprisonment

When to leave off drinking.-When you feel particularly desirous of having another glass, leave off,
—you have had enough. When you look at a distant object, and appear to see two, leave off, you have had too much. When you knock over your glass, spill your wine upon the table, or are unable to recollect the words of a song you have been in the habit of singing for the last half dozen years, leave the company, you are getting troublesome. When you nod in the chair, fall over the hearth rug, or lurch on your neighbour's shoulders, go home, you

AN ACT

To extend the limits assigned to the respective Gaols in this Province, and to afford to Plaintiffs the means in some cases of more effectually compelling the payment of debts due to them by defendants in Exe-

WHEREAS, it is expedient to extend the limits of the several gaols throughout this province : be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of said province," and by the authority of the same, that the limits to the respective district gaols, sisuated in any town in this province, shall be co-extensive with the limits of the towns in which such gaols respectively may be situated, any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that the limits to those district gaols which are not situate in any town, shall and may be extended by the magistrates of the district in Quarter sessions, to the distance of half a mile on each side of the several gaols so

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that such extension of gaol limits hereby established or authorised to be made, shall not in any manner affect or make void any of the securities already given for the enjoyment of the present gaol limits, but the same shall continue in force and extend to the said newly assigned limits.

4. And whereas, it is expedient to afford to plaintiffs more effectual means of compelling underdants to a just application of their effects, in satisfaction of their dobts, than are now provided by law: be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whenever the plaintiff in any acion shall have reason to believe that the defendant, being a debtor in execution, and admitted to the limits before or after the passing of this Act, hath the means at his disposal or within his control of satisfying the debt for which he is in execution, or a considerable portion thereof, it shall be competent to him to apply the court of King's Bench in term, or to a judge thereof in vacaion, or to the district court or judge thereof in like manner, when such execution shall have issued from a district court, shewing his grounds for such belief upon affidavit, and if upon the return of any summons or rule to shew cause that may thereupon issue, which summons or rule shall be served personally upon the debtor, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge, that the debtor has the means at his disposal or within his control of satisfying the debt, or a considerable portion thereof, or that he had such means at the time of the service upon him of any notice by the plaintiff of an intended application under this Act, it shall be competent to such court or Judge, upon a view of the facts disclosed, and upon a consideration of any other matters which such court or judge thereof may require to have stated upon affidavit in relation to such application, either by way of answers by either party to such interrogatories as the other party may desire, or the court may direct, to be filed, or otherwise to make an order or rule upon the sheriff, directing him to apprehend the defendant, and keep him in custody within the walls of the gaol of his district, and such defendant shall, when commited, remain imprisoned in execution, in the same manner as if he had not before obtained the benefit of the limits.

5. Provided always, nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall nevertheless, be competent to the defendant, after he shall be imprisoned in close custody under this Act, to apply to the court from which the execution issued, or to a judge thereof in vacation, for a rule or summons upon the plaintiff, to shew cause why he should not be allowed the benefit of the limits, upon giving the security required by law; which application shall be supported by affidavit, shewing that such defendant has made or tender just and reasonable satisfaction to the plaintiff in repect to the grounds upon which he was taken from the limits and committed to custody; and that the court, or judge, on the return of such rule or order served on the plaintiff, or his attorney, or otherwise as under the circumstances such court or judge shall direct, or shall deem sufficient, may make a rule or order, allowing to the defendant the benefit of the limits, upon his giving the security required by law, if it shall appear reasonable and just so to do, under all the circum stances of the case.

6. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that upon the occasion of such an application as last herein mentioned, the court or judge may require information upon affidavit, or by way of answers to imterrogatories, in the same manner

sa herein directed, in respect to any applica tion to be made for depriving a defendant of the benefit of the limits: and provided also, that after such second admission, or any future. admission of a defendant to the limits under the authority of this Act, similar proceedings may be adopted by reason of any new facts discovered for again depriving the defendant of the benefit of the limits, or for again admitting him to the limits, as the case may require.

7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that when a defendant in exe. cution, and upon the limits, shall refuse or neglect upon demand made by the plaintiff or his attorney, either verbally or in writing, to deliver to him within such time as shall appear reasonable under the circumstances to the court or judge to whom application shall be made under this Act, an account or schedule in writing under the hand of such defendant, and verified by his oath, of all his real and personal estate, debts and effects of every description, such refusal or neglect if not accounted for to the satisfaction of the court or judge, may in their or his discretion be taken as sufficient ground for making a rule or order as in this Act mentioned, for committing such defendant to close custody within the gaol as

KALENDAR NOTE, fo	r May, 1	834.
Month & Day, Holydays, &	c. Trise	Sun ssett
May 1 Thursday,		1 7
a regulion Sunday	1	58 8
o I hursuay, Ascersion Da	" 1	53 8
11 Sunday, after Ascension	1	50 8
10 Friday	1	44 8
10 Whit-Sunday.		42 8
20 1 wesaay, Columbus died	1506 4	40 8
23 Irinity Sunday	1	35 8
30 Saturday,	4	31 8
PHASES OF THE MO	DON.	н. м.
8 New Moon, p. m.		_
15 First Quarter, p. m.		3 37
22 Full Moon, p. m.		9 51
30 Last Quarter a. m.		6 12 5 57

THE TRUE PATRIOT.

LONDON DISTRICT ADVERTISER.

" Mobilitate viget, viresque acquiret eundo."

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1834.

We would beg to direct the attention of the Freeholders of this County to the address to them from their representative, Colonel Burwell, soliciting the representation of the County, for the FIFTH time. Although we consider it as almost unnecessary on his part, thus early to announce publicly his intention of again offering himself for the representation; still as we are aware that some of the designing republicans, who dread his influence and his integrity, are strenuously exerting themselves against him, without the least regard to truth, or even to decency, we are pleased at this expression of his sentiments. We advocate Colonel Burwell's roturn from principle, satisfied that the County could not select an individual better, perhaps not as well fitted for that important trust; if, however, it should be made appear to us that in this opinion we were induced by friendship or otherwise to judge erroneously, we would freely and readily acknowledge our error. Now that Colonel Burwell appears avowedly as a candidate, and we profess our intention of supporting him in our columns, we feel it a duty which we owe to the public, as well as to ourselves, to state the grounds which induce us to do so; they are these, that we have taken, and at much pains, a review of his parliamentary conduct-that we have found it to be upright, honorable, and consistent—that in the various measures discussed in Parliament calculated to advance the prosperity of this section of the country, he has been persevering and zealous in his exertions for their attainment; and in measures of more general utility, he has in the conduct he pursued, proved himself to be a reflecting and impartial senator, keeping one great object in view-the advantage and prosperity of the Province; such is our view of his conduct, and under that view of it wo freely give him our support. We do not mean to say that Colonel BURWELL is infallible ;--that he has never erred ;that his views or sentiments were never erroneous : or that we give a most implicit approval to every vote of his while in Parliament. Far from it ; but we do think, that whether right or wrong, he acted conscientiously, never losing sight of the general interests of the Province, and the particular interests of the County of Middlesex ;-never yielding to the clamour of a faction, or allowing his private feelings to influence his conduct or his vote ;-that if in error, he erred in judgment and not by design; and that his votes have been as generally beneficial to his constituents' interests, and as much in accordance with their wishes and their feelings as the votes of any other member of the senate, and influenced by the strictest principles of political integrity. Having thus assigned our motives for supporting him, we shall now only add, as a matter of justice to his political, for we believe he has few, if any, personal opponents, that our columns are freely open to them to pourtray, if they can, his demerits as a statesman; and we pledge ourselves, that if we cannot refute their positions and representations, we will become converts to their opinions, determined only to support Colonel Burwell, or any other man, so long as, and no longer than he may appear to us to deserve it.

THE TALBOT ANNIVERSARY.

On Wednesday last the TALBOT Anniversary took place at the Mansion-house Tavern, the particulars of which we would have been glad to have received from the St. Thomas Liberal of yesterday, which, from being printed on the spot, will, no doubt, contain a very interesting and detailed account of the assemblage which generally embraces the most respectable portion of both sexes, not only from that neighbourhood, but from most parts of the district; as, however, we will not receive that paper until after we go to press, we must afford such a limited account as our private sources of information afford to us. In the large dining-room of the tavern, a table was laid in the form of an m, capable of affordation to 114 pers little after four o'clock, was occupied by a most respectable assemblage. The President, Mr. CRYSLER, presided, having the Episcopal Clergyman of St. Thomas on his right, and the Hen. Colonel Talbot on his left hand. Colonel Bunwall, M. P. P., as Vice President, occupied the foot of the centre ta-ble; Mr. GIVEN and Mr. HENRY RAPELJE, as Stewards, occupied each the bettom of an end table .--The dinner was in quality and quantity of the best