

to reproach, and therefore desirous of a fair character, and of standing well with the community. The caustic nature of my remarks has touched him deeply, and could I have accomplished my object otherwise, I would have spared his feelings, for I call God to witness that I am not his enemy, and envy neither his station nor emoluments. But he has been an egregious sinner against the revenue of the Country, and has brought us to a desperate pass; and if corruption I saw was to be stemmed, the deep folds and convolutions of his duplicity and manœuvring, needed to be shaken out, and spread before the public eye. This task I have performed, and I would fan hope that I am running no risk as respects the future estimate of my sagacity, in promising that Mr Archibald will not during the next parliament, and while he believes Joe Warner seated within hearing, attempt to obtain any extra votes to the extent of £539 13s. 4d for his own special benefit, nor make any movement for augmenting the salary either of Speaker or Attorney General. If a motion of this kind takes place at all, he is at the bottom of it; for he has only to express his displeasure and crush it; being clearly his duty as First Commoner, to exercise such self denial. He is seated there not to plunder to his own taste for luxury, but to guard the treasury from every species of spoliation. This is the high calling of a Patriot, by which he would achieve immortal honours, and be enshrined in the memory of a grateful people. I invoke him to this onward course; it is worthy of his ambition; and let him not retire from the stage of public life, another and a further proof of that discredit and disgraceful provincial adage "that there is in existence neither patriotism nor public virtue." Till both are acknowledged and fostered as the brightest ornaments of our Statesmen, our House of Assembly will continue as it has been a scene of the grossest corruption, self interest will be the Ruling Deity, and the contents of the Treasury will form a scramble for the acutest knaves to exercise their wits upon. I hold it as incumbent on a Representative of the people not to touch the funds placed under his management, to reject office while discharging that sacred trust, and to go back to his Constituents with clear and pure hands; and till this elevated tone of public morality harmonizes with the manners of society, this age will give to posterity no examples deserving of imitation.

But I now go further in my address to the Freshbolders of Colchester. As far as your local interests are concerned, Mr Archibald has been faithful to his trust, although this is no ground of recommendation in behalf of any Member, for treachery to local interests is a thing utterly unknown. I have never seen an instance of any man deliberately sacrificing the just and fair claims of his County or Township, and however culpable in other respects, the House is not stained with this iniquity. All seem to have the same zeal, but not the same diligence and ability to advocate the measures in which their constituents are interested. He has served you earnestly and faithfully on all occasions, when his voice could be raised advantageously in your behalf, and has given you no pretext for his dismissal on this score. You will not and cannot find a better Member for yourselves, although you could not have picked out another, in the whole district whose policy for the last ten years, could have been more fatal to the Province. Then you ask me, why choose him again? Because the new house will want a Speaker, and I know of none, taking all circumstances into consideration, that can fill the place with equal advantage to the public service, and I am disposed to bear with his faults, great and numerous as they are, for the sake of averting greater evils; and those I shall point out in a few words.

The first act of the House at its first session is to elect its Speaker, and if Archibald be rejected, there are not above three individuals at all qualified to succeed him. No new member, from his ignorance of the usage and forms of the house, can be a candidate; and therefore the choice must fall on some one of the leaders who have already struted their busy bear. Stewart, and Young and Unacke might all have their supporters; and against all of them can be urged several cogent objections.

Young has certainly the needful qualification to fill the chair, and is thoroughly conversant with the details of the public business; but he is not a lawyer, and has not that alertness in the use of his faculties, which the practice of the Bar is so admirably calculated to produce. In a set argument, or in a reply he is far from deficient, and arranges everything he says in logical order, and yet after all, he never carries on the Reform questions, a majority of the House. He reasons powerfully, and yet is always beaten; and has not the tact of forming a party.—I consider him therefore a good watch-dog, to sound the alarm of danger; and that his proper place is on the benches, to bark and snarl at the wiser and more worldly politicians, who are looking to the Treasury for the reward of their legislative labours. We shall

see by and by, whether a snug birth may not prove too strong a temptation, for his pretences to public virtue.

Stewart, I think, would be as dangerous a man to the country as any of the three last Speakers, whose un deeds and speculations have passed under our review. For years his eye has been fixed on the chair, and to gain it, he has joined all parties, and for his good will has acted as Fig to the Speaker. He is the mere index, the handle to point out the hour of the political clock, which is wound up and directed by his master—the chief Engineer; and he moves as regularly, and advances as steadily forward, not like a thing of life, actuated by will and volition, by the impulse of feelings and sentiments, but as if obeying the undeviating laws of Mechanical Philosophy. Nevertheless, like all sage, he has been kept in the back ground, and not suffered to touch as yet, the choicest morsels of the Civil List, and as the appetite, when subjected to long abstinence, waxed more and more clamorous, he is now suffering under the pangs of hunger, and is amazingly sharp-set. Were the chances of the General Election to cast down the present Speaker, who is well gorged with the fat bits of office, and raise the other up, what could any rational man expect, but that the influence of the chair would be put forth in all its strength, to pension off some incumbent, or create some new situation, for the especial exaltation of the Cumberland patriot. The Spanish Fable is to the purpose. A flock of Merinoes, which grazed on a slope of the Pyrenees, were occasionally attacked by a fat and greasy Bear of powerful muscle, and the terror of the neighbourhood. His depredations had become so provoking, that the shepherds had resolved to get rid of him. Let him alone, said the owner, lest we get in his place a lank and famished monster, that has been fed on short commons, and will turn out more ravenous and destructive.—The moral is of easy application.

With respect to Unacke innumerable difficulties lie in the way of his promotion. He has not a Member in the House that adheres to him on personal grounds, or has any respect for his opinions, and the show of strength which sometimes accompanies his resolutions arises from his being considered as expressing the wishes and views of the Council and the public functionaries. He is not the leader of the Aristocratic party, and is so blindly devoted to that cause that he has hitherto supported the grossest abuses of the Civil List, and has resisted retrenchment with the whole force of his little ability. He is besides hot, precipitate and discourteous in debate, and has more personal enemies in the House than any other man in it. His advancement to the Chair, would be the signal for new offices, increased salaries, and the wholesale robbery of the people.

Before all the three, I give my decided preference to Mr Archibald, and I think it fit for the interest of the province that Colchester return him for its Member, and that he again be raised to the Chair. I have weighed and balanced the advantages and objections on all quarters, and I am satisfied that the powers of the House are more safely deposited in his hands than in any other's at this moment; although the time is not far distant when reform principles will assume an uncontrollable ascendancy, and dictate the choice of a future speaker. Let us make the best of our wretched condition, and continue him for another Parliament; for I am confident, on my knowledge of human nature and of the man, that tremblingly alive as he is to censure, he will not dare not lend his countenance, under the scrutinizing eye of an awakened public, to any job, with a view of aggrandizing further, either himself or his profession. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH WARNER.

November 10, 1836.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### LATEST NEWS.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 10.

This morning the packet ship Westminster, Capt. Moore, arrived from London, via Portsmouth. Capt. Moore left the latter port on the 17th of October, and we are indebted to that gentleman for files of London papers to the 15th of October, and Portsmouth of the 17th, both inclusive. We have also received from our correspondents, files of London papers.

The London Courier in noticing the revenue for the quarter, says—"The revenue generally has considerably increased, the customs in particular, show a very large increase as compared with the corresponding quarter

of last year, arising from the duty on tea. Considerable apprehensions are beginning to be felt in Ireland for the state of the crops—very gloomy accounts have been received from the north and north west—the western coast, the islands and highlands of Scotland, are in a very precarious state.

The London Advertiser, of Oct. 15 says—There is a decided improvement in the public securities of yesterday, money being much more abundant on the stock exchange than in the city generally—the differences arising out of the speculation entered into during the last account were paid up to day, and we have not heard of any parties being deficient; consols for account have risen from 87 3/4 to 88 1/4. Rumours have been set afloat about an additional pressure on the Bank for bullion, but more has been made of the subject than it merited.

VERY LATE FROM SPAIN—Capt. Brown, of barque Ganges, arrived at Boston, from Malaga, October 10, informs Messrs Topliff, that 6000 men of the Carlist army were within one day's march of Malaga when he sailed, and great consternation pervaded all ranks in that city. The shipping in harbor was crowded with men, women, and children, for protection. As the progress of the Carlists had been marked by every excess, and as they wreaked their vengeance more particularly upon those places which had proclaimed the constitution or were in favour of it, the inhabitants of Malaga had every reason to fear the worst consequences should the Carlists enter the city. Every preparation was making to defend the place. About 5000 militia were enrolled, but had no leaders in whom they had confidence consequently great alarm existed and business was at a stand.

A desperate attack had been made by the Carlists on San Sebastian—they were, however beaten off by General Evans, with considerable loss. Subsequently to the action, the Carlists sent a flag of truce to General Evans, which he accepted for the space of three days. Col. Kirby of the Legion was desperately wounded and not expected to survive. The loss of the Carlists is estimated at 1100 killed and wounded, and that of the Queen's troops at 300. The Carlists are complete masters of the country round St. Sebastian. The French squadron sailed for Portugal on the 11th, with instructions to employ force in contravention of all plots, and especially to prevent the disembarkation of Don Miguel, or the landing of any arms for his service. The emancipation of the Jews has been proclaimed in the electorate of Hesse—henceforth they will enjoy the same privileges as the other inhabitants of the country—Austria appears inclined to grant the same privileges to the Jews of Bohemia. The peers of Portugal have presented a solemn protest to the Queen against the revolutionary movements at Lisbon.

Nothing farther has taken place in the affair between France and Switzerland. France is anxious to close it amicably, but all the Swiss Councils except Geneva have agreed to resolutions couched in a belligerent spirit. Meantime the blockade is enforced with the utmost rigor. The French papers say that Prince Ponignac and his companions are to be removed from Ham to private houses, where they will still be kept in confinement, but in more comfortable and pleasant circumstances than at present. The prince had consented to petition the King for mercy, but his fellows would not agree and he would not separate himself from them. Their refusal grows out of their determination not to recognise the royalty of Louis Philippe.

The royalists were actively moving against the Carlists in every quarter where Carlists