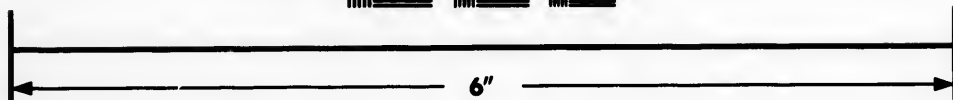
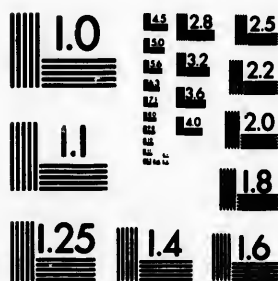


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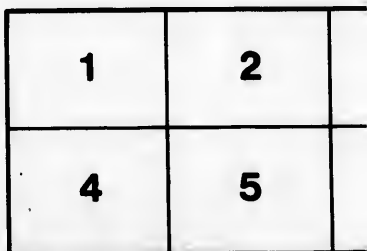
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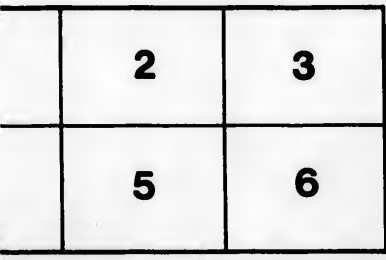
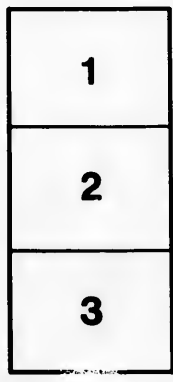
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THE REFORM ALLIANCE

TO THEIR BROTHER REFORMERS UPPER CANADA

We should ill discharge the duty, justly expected from us, if we omitted to address you, at a time when you most need and desire correct intelligence from the capital.

The late essential Session has closed. Sir Francis Head has, in his Speech from the Throne, appealed to your passions and prejudices with untrio and unguarded statements, against the majority of our honest representatives, to whom has been entrusted the guardianship of our civil and religious liberties. This appeal we now proceed to consider.

It becomes us, as honest constituents towards honest representatives, to appreciate their patriotic conduct, unless circumstances more trying and arduous than have ever before occurred in the history of this Province. Identified with the public welfare, sharing with us all the consequences of good or bad Government, and elected among ourselves, to act in our behalf at this critical juncture, we renew to them the solemn pledges of our support, in their faithful and well-directed labors in the defence of principles, inseparably affecting ourselves, our posterity, and our country.

It is true, that the House of Assembly, in the first Session of the present Parliament, in a volume of 570 pages, complained of our Grievances. This Grievances was taken into consideration by His Majesty's Government, in England, and Sir Francis Head declared that, "no sooner did the said Report reach His Majesty's Government than it was determined that the grievances it detailed, should immediately be effectually corrected," and he announces himself the person "selected to carry these reined all measures into effect." Why has not Sir Francis Head done his duty?—As he was selected to redress these grievances, why are they still unredressed?—It is not from want of time, for he has been a ready amongst us between three and four months, and, without at present noticing his acts of misgovernment, we find that, although according to his own account

we were **IMMEDIATELY** to be effectually redressed, yet he has been pleased to do nothing. He has not even made an propitious beginning. The people, by their representatives, have done all in their power by embodying in the Grievance Reports the sum total of their complaints, and it therefore became Sir Francis Head to realize his professions by applying a remedy. It would have been needless for the people to complain of their grievances, if they could have them redressed, and it is the attention of the Government to redress them. Sir Francis came in the

name of the Government that object. Has he measure of his has to attempt it. We hypocrisy for him to work which he came gun. He dismissed they desired to advise and as he would not with their advice, would work single-handed since formed a new even from that period himself, in earnest though rejected. **ACTUALLY** to remedy, or even, suggested a sullement or to the Province and ascend noise of cannon and was no remedy for it was only the worst mockery of Regal S

Compare his *open* in the former, he said for doing. "I have nothing to promise or selected immediately our wrongs had no less. What claim fidence, who refuse are occasion to avoid policy. We presume on the Throne to tell be intended to do to promise to people in truth, he failed to form any thing. He trust I shall not call assistance, which you the rising interests. Very well;—why he and as often as he pleases, he has no wise even whisper them for assistance reform, it!—Had he the Session, no Government receive if they determined it should immediately beg you, will, there them, and be assured vain for that assistance, and the rising require, then indeed immediately taken own hands and call

ALLIANCE SOCIETY

THEIR REFORMERS IN CANADA

name of the Government, professing to effect that object. Has he done it?—Not one solitary measure of his has betrayed even a disposition to attempt it. We therefore deem it political hypocrisy for him to lament, that, the remedial work which he came to perform is not even begun. He dismissed his late Council because they desired to advise him on our public affairs; and as he would not let them assist him, even with their advice, why did he not do the remedial work single-handed?—And as he has since formed a new Council, why has he not even from that period up to the present, shewn himself, in earnest by doing something?—Although selected "*IMMEDIATELY AND EFFECTUALLY to remedy our grievances*" he has not even suggested a single measure either to Parliament or to the people!—Coming to this Province and ascending the Throne amidst the noise of cannon and the music of the Garrison, was he not ready for our admitted wrongs, it was only the waste of ammunition, and the mockery of Regal State.

Compare his opening with his closing Speech. In the former, he said little, and that little was forbidding, "I have," said he, "for myself *nothing to promise or profess*." The person selected "*immediately and effectually*" to redress our wrongs, had nothing to promise or profess. What claim had a man to public confidence, who refused on a most appropriate occasion to avow a liberal and redeeming policy. We presumed he exhibited himself upon the Throne to tell us what he was, and what he intended to do. Surely he had a great deal to promise to progress and to perform, but in truth, he failed to *promise to profess or to perform any thing*. He at the same time said "I trust I shall not call in vain upon you for that assistance, which your King expects and which the rising interests of your country require."

Very well;—why has he not called as loud and as often as he pleased upon the Assembly?—did he long not, by message or otherwise, even *whispered*, much less called upon them for ASSISTANCE in one single measure of reform, it?—Had he said in the beginning of the Session, "no sooner did His Majesty's Government receive the Grievance Report, than they determined the Grievances it detailed should immediately be effectually redressed. I beg you will, therefore immediately correct them, and be assured you will not call on me in vain for that assistance which your King expects and the rising interests of your country require," then indeed would the Assembly have immediately taken Sir Francis' word into their own hands and called upon him, for redressing

correction. This was done by the Assembly. You will recollect in Peter Pelly's memoirs

had they needed it. But possessed by an evil jealousy alike against the late Council and the Assembly, he heralded himself the person solely entrusted to carry remedial measures, immediately into full effect: and the House of Assembly as well as the Executive Council were to play a subordinate part, by assisting when he called upon them. Making himself the boss in the work, why has he not called for assistance?—Until he called, who could tell what assistance he wanted? Had he felt half the sympathy, he has effected with the people's wrongs, and CALLING had proved ineffectual, he would, as a faithful "boss" have bellowed, until he was heard and answered.

When, indeed, he dismissed the late Council, he whiningly said to the Assembly "I was preparing remedial measures, which I intended to lay before them (my Council) after a few moments' reflection." Very well;—he was preparing these long-coming remedial measures, in a disingenuous manner, unknown to the late Executive Council or to the Assembly; and a few moments were only needed for him to bring forth these embryo measures. This preparation was secretly in progress, (if he tells the truth) when he dismissed the late Council on the 12th of March, and therefore our Representatives, with great patience and forbearance, instead of limiting him to "a few moments" made no report, on the Constitutional question at issue, till the 15th of April following, in the hope, that he who only wanted "a few moments" would, in a few weeks, be ready to present them with some of the remedial measures, with which he professed to be entrusted, or call upon the Assembly for that assistance, "which the King expected and the rising interests of the country required." But there was during all that time no call made, no assistance sought for! He had been preparing remedial measures, and has none, even now, ready; he was too full of self-sufficiency and concealment to call for assistance from the House of Assembly or the late Executive Council, and, therefore he who was entrusted to carry certain "remedial measures immediately into full effect" has done nothing! has prepared nothing! has proposed nothing! has called for assistance in nothing!

As he declared, however, he had nothing to promise or profess, actually did nothing when much was expected and needed, and would not condescend to call for assistance, it obviously became the duty of the people, thro' their representatives, to jog his memory, and a little quicken his understanding. For this purpose it was certainly excusable for the Assembly to disturb him in his dignified repose, faring sumptuously every day, with his \$20,000 a year; and as the grievances, to be immediately and effectually redressed, were the offspring of the past and identified with it, they were obliged to advert to that past, in ascertaining him with a certainty of the grievances requiring immediate correction. This was done by the Assembly, you will recollect, in Peter Perry's memora-

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ble address of the 5th day of February;
and the language of His Excellency in reply
was truly repulsive, evasive and insincere. In
his reply to that searching address of the Assem-
bly he wished to "correct cautiously yet effect-
ually all real grievances," and, as if his head was
ready to burst with much-a-do-about nothing,
he braved exemption from trouble about the oc-
currences of the past. Here we see the poison
of the Tories operating upon him. He, who was
commissioned according to his own words,—
"IMMEDIATELY to remedy our grievances" had
his mind changed to do it *cautiously*? And
what grievances did he even propose to correct
cautiously, indefinite, indeed, as that term is?
Observe, it was not what the Grievance Report
detailed, but only "real grievances!" Says Sir
Francis Head "no sooner did the Grievance
Report reach His Majesty's Government, than
it was determined the Grievances "it detailed
should immediately be effectually corrected,"
but when called upon by the Assembly, like a
straight-forward man, faithfully to do the duty
committed to him by the King, he shuffled, pre-
tending he could not look into the occurrences
of the past,—that instead of correcting the grie-
vances *immediately* he should do it *cautiously*,
and that instead of correcting the grievances
detailed in the Grievance Report, he would
correct only what he thought real grievances.
But he who evades correcting the grievances of
the past would be equally evasive about them
in the future, and the doing it cautiously might
be the business of years, while he was disputing
with the aid of the Tories, about their reality!
But allow him so far to frustrate the avowed
object of his mission, as not *immediately*, but
cautiously to correct only "real grievances,"
and we ask, what single grievance real or al-
leged has his *caution* allowed him to redress?
Up to this day, so *cautiously* has he proceeded,
that neither the Assembly nor the people know
even one of the remedial measures he is thus
holding in deceptive secrecy. Judging him by
his own words, he has come not to inquire into
the truth or number of our grievances, but he
was entrusted with the remedial measures them-
selves to carry them *immediately* into effect,—
He, therefore, depended upon no one. He had
the whole work to do. In his discourteous re-
ply to the address of the Citizens of Toronto,
he said, in a comic imitation of Cæsar's style
without Cæsar's spirit—"The grievances of this
Province must be redressed,—impartial justice
must be administered—the people have demand-
ed it,—the King has ordained it,—DELAY will
only increase impatience." Oh! that he could
say, "veni, vidi, vici" (I came, I saw, I con-
quered.) But altho' the people have demanded
it & the King ordained, Sir Francis has alone fail-
ed "to execute it." Not more in his closing than in
his opening speech, has he the candour to spe-
cify even one of his hidden "remedial mea-
sures" by name; title, or operation; nor has he
stated what assistance he called or wished for
from the people or their representatives. He
has been here, three or four months, professing

to be in travail about reform, and yet so barren as to bring forth nothing. Was this the way, to use his own political cant "to urge, & if possible to lead the H. of Assembly on towards reform?"

With a littleness of mind and poverty of christian spirit, disgraceful to his station however congenial to his nature, he next reproached the Assembly with occupying "new and questionable ground in entertaining the complaint of eight Indians of the Wyandot tribe." His Majesty thro' the Earl of Ripon stated "there was not any individual amongst his Canadian people, to whose petition he did not require that the most exact & respectful attention should be given." Wo'd the poor laws commissioner, when in Kent, have thought it "new and questionable ground" for him to entertain the complaint of eight Kentish paupers? His conduct towards his unfortunate countrymen in Kent was notoriously cruel and unjust, but would it become the people of this province, thro' their representatives, to imitate his example, in disdainfully rejecting the humble appeal of the humblest Indians? Is this complaint from Sir Francis the language of a christian? or of a Reformer? Is it not more the arbitrary and exclusive feeling of a tory? Does it not prove him a tory disguised as a Reformer?—a wolf in sheep's clothing? We hope and firmly believe, that our generous Representatives will ever have their doors and their hearts open to the complaints of their brethren, whether they are white, black or red, and prove themselves impregnable by the undigested aneur and inhuman scolds of so unworthy a representative of the King.

He next complains, that the House of Assembly "brought forward a new set of grievances in the form of an address to the King on Trade and Commerce?" Is this the language of a reformer who wished to inquire after and improve our Commerce? Is not the complaint mean and pitiful? But we ask who brought this matter before the House of Assembly? Turn to the journal of last Session and you will find a petition from the Hon. Wm. Allan, his own selected Executive Councillor, urging the attention of the Assembly to that very matter on Trade and Commerce. This secret confidential adviser of Sir Francis first lured the House into the subject, and then, Sir Francis abuses them for troubling him with "a new set of grievances!" Had they rejected the petition of the Hon. Wm. Allan, a high tory, & legislative and Sir Francis Head's Executive Councillor, without investigation, and left untouched a proposition so all important to our Trade and Commerce, would not such a course have been censured, as discourteous to the honorable petitioner as well as to the Government of which he is a member, and negligent of the vital interests of the country? It is strange conduct in Sir Francis Head to condemn the House of Assembly for acting upon a commercial question, of which his Executive Councillor and secret adviser was the prime mover and agitator, aided, too, by Robert Sullivan, Esq., now presiding Councillor, and Solicitor General Hagerman!

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He next, false adding three "Executive Council." the House of Assembly address, already reluctant memory every day, with not beneath the to pretend to the change in the condition of which grievance in the attempted to assure" with which till urged by the But, when so upon the country, introduced Messrs. Dunnition to the old Markland and W treacherous apprehend. So we all felt that, with which would, though eriment which of past corruption. We thought the Executive Council with faith; But we gracefully deceived the Council to execute mute and dumb in breach of all and the country, and arbitrary plan after the fashion three weeks, this tem was secretly posed Sir Francis with the Executive important affairs of however, appears since betrayed, secrecy said to have saw a military temporary leave General, with him into the for us, and into vice upon our gallant Highland Stormont, defeat expectations of his regiment, by head Lt. Col. the Courts of Re constructed, in members of the need such and since knew that corruption where to fasten weeks, it was bro of the late Exec found themselves by his swearing of unparalleled period, committing conding to the self excited, they confidential representation prayed the oath they had upon not public and discretionary he could not allow

to barren way, to possible reform? worthy of in howe- proaches and ques- complaint His "there Canadian ure that ould be er, when tionable plaint of towards is noto- become epress- ainfully blest In- nels the ner? Is e feeling tory dis- cloth- our ge- ve their laints of black or e by the of so un- Assem- evance, n Trade of a re- mproved nt mean- his mat- Turn to ill find a own se- e atten- after, on condem- e House abuses of grie- ce of the tive and or, with- a propo- and Com- on cen- a petil- which he- il. Inter- duct in- e of As- uestion- t secret- ar; aid- residing man?

He next, falsely takes to himself the credit of adding three "avowed reformers to the Executive Council." But we heard nothing of it, till the House of Assembly in Peter Perry's remarkable address, already mentioned, jogged his reluctant memory, whilst saring sumptuously every day, with his 20,000 dollars a year. Is it not beneath the truth and dignity of a Governor to pretend to the country, that he originated a change in the Council, to the unsatisfactory condition of which (although a most prominent grievance in the Grievance Report), he never attempted to apply any of the "remedial measures" with which, he says, he was entrusted, till urged by the said address of the Assembly? But, when so urged, he did, in order to blind the country, introduce into the Executive Council Messrs. Dunn, Baldwin and Rolph, in addition to the old members—Messieurs Robinson, Markland and Wells. The people deceived by treacherous appearances, were satisfied and thankful. So were their representatives. We all felt, that, with such Councillors, Sir Francis would, though a stranger, pursue good government which could not yield the grievances of past corruption.

We thought these appointments to the Executive Council were made in honor and good faith; But we were bitterly, cruelly and disgracefully deceived. For having sworn the Council to secrecy, as he alleges, he kept them mute and dumb from giving any advice, while, in breach of all good faith, both towards them and the country, he pursued his own unadvised and arbitrary pleasure, now confined to be after the fashion of his predecessors. During three weeks, this deceitful and fraudulent system was secretly carried on, while it was supposed Sir Francis was in faithful intercourse with the Executive Council, upon the most important affairs of the Province. Something, however, appeared to be wrong, which circumstances betrayed, notwithstanding the oath of secrecy said to have been imposed;—for, when we saw a military stranger, on full pay, with a temporary leave of absence appointed Surgeon General, with the avowed intention of putting him into the Legislative Council, to make laws for us, and into the Executive Council, to advise upon our public affairs; when we saw a gallant Highland officer, Lt. Col. McDonell; of Stormont, defeated in his just and honourable expectations of promotion to the colonelcy of his regiment, by translating him to a verubial heel, Lt. Col. Vankoughnet; when we saw the Courts of Requests unjustly and unparalelly constructed; in one instance, even with three members of the same family; when we witnessed such and similar acts of misgovernment, we knew that corruption existed somewhere, though where to fasten it we could not tell. After three weeks, it was brought to light, by the exertions of the late Executive Council, for whom they found themselves duped by Sir Francis Hood, by his swearing them to secrecy, and as an act of unparalleled duplicity, never, during that period, consulting them on public affairs, according to the public expectation he had himself excited, they addressed to him a secret and confidential representation, in which they unanimously prayed, that they might according to the oath they had taken, advise His Excellency upon our public affairs, previously to his final and discretionary selection thereof, and if he could not allow them to fulfil the duties, we

with the bell. He is duping the sufferers into a suit and unjust complaint against their representatives. A man who rejects measures beneficial to the country, not because he did not see and understand that they would be beneficial, but because it was considered desirable to punish the country, in order to work a base election, he by acting on such motives turns against the country the power with which he was vested for its benefit. He is unfit for the trust and ought to be stripped of it. He is a public enemy and should be disabled from perpetrating public mischief.

In order to prejudice the public against the House of Assembly, for the course they have taken, Sir Francis says;—"the effect of your decision will be severely felt by all the people in the public offices,—by the cessation of improvement in your roads,—by delay of communication to sufferers in the late war,—and by the check of emigration."

The supplies are stop'd in Lower Canada, but Lord Gosford did not hesitate to grant the contingencies, and give the Royal Assent to all the Bills, says one. Why has not Sir F. Head taken the same manly and magnanimous course? Merely to have the pitiful opportunity of falsely charging the consequences of this act of misgovernment against our representatives, although he was himself alone to blame—Because they will not grant him supplies to uphold the misgovernment of our affairs, he will spitefully refuse contingencies, cease improvements in our roads, delay the war loans, and check emigration. To all these measures like Lord Gosford, he might have given the Royal Assent, but he says, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; and losing the supplies he visits on the country, for which he affects to feel so much regard, all those inconveniences merely to create an opportunity of falsely imputing the consequences to men who would disdain to bend to his arbitrary will.

But we confide in the good sense and good feeling of the people to vindicate their faithful representatives against such chicanery; and that they will, like Freeman, even lightly regard the utmost which his abuse of the King's prerogative can bring against them, in an honorable struggle for the establishment of our Constitution upon its proper basis;—a Constitution which is not a mutilated one, but in the language of the illustrious Simeon, is the very image and transcript of that of Great Britain.

Our representatives have come to the solemn and reluctant conclusion, that the time has arrived when, after repeated and protracted complaints, we must conclude either to support the bad, unsatisfactory & irresponsible system which has hitherto been forced upon us, or openly and frankly refuse to sanction such a system from our taxes any longer. It is a sufficient answer to those who make the complaint, to say, administer the Government in such a manner as will make it both the interest and the duty of the people and their representatives to pay you liberally. But corrupt and condemned

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servants ever woefully callout when their wages are stoppt; and it is a kind of abuse which the public must expect and endure.

The Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, in answer to our complaints, made years ago, would not believe we were in earnest, while we opened our treasury to the very men whose services we condemned, and pointedly observed in his letter to Dr. W. W. Baldwin,—“The constitutional remedy is open to the people of addressing for the removal of the advisers of the Crown and *refusing supplies*.” But these supplies have been too readily granted heretofore to uphold an intolerable system, till our public debt has become burdensome; our public justice contaminated; £60,000 from Clergy Reserves paid into the military chest; our public lands wasted; and fifty-seven rectories established with rich endowments—with exclusive ecclesiastical privileges, and the germs of spiritual and ecclesiastical domination to the great scandal of good government and the corruption of the ministers of the Church of Christ. Ecclesiastical ascendancy is an abomination in the sight of God and man. And Sir F. Head is completing the work begun by Sir J. Colborne, by proceeding in the induction of church of England Ministers into the endowed Rectories. If therefore there ever was a time calling for the honest and fearless discharge of the duty of our Representatives, it is the present, which is pregnant with evils most alarming to our future Civil and Religious Liberties.

Follow Reformers, if you wish to be slaves, you must find others than your present representatives to fasten your chains. To support such a guilty system they can never lend themselves. They have neither a tongue to justify it, nor an arm to defend it. The late Executive Councillors did their duty. It would have been base had the Assembly shrunk from doing theirs. By doing so they have incurred the imputations of Sir F. B. Head in his closing Speech from the Throne and sacrificed all hope of grace or justice at his hands. Their only reward for their disinterested labours is your approbation and good will. Can Sir F. Head seduce you from your accustomed fidelity to your public servants, and win you by his hollow professions into the snare of his arbitrary and Ecclesiastical domination?

Sir Francis Head tells you that the Constitution is invaded by your representatives! Can it be an invasion of the Constitution for them to desire to see in the Executive Council men of known talents and integrity? or to desire that after selecting such men, he should, in an honorable and constitutional manner, consult them for his own information and for our common safety? But does he not himself violate our constitution by assuming, as a stranger, to govern us without the aid of the constituted authorities of the country, and having formed an *apparently efficient and acceptable Council* then deceive us by secretly rendering them *mute, dumb, and nugatory*, in order to maintain in himself a petty tyranny?

He tells us his responsibility and patronage are in danger of being taken from him! Some persons we know cry out before they are hurt: But can it take away his responsibility or patronage to receive good advice, before he finally judges and acts? This is a l that has been asked: and he sounds the note of alarm to seduce us from our confidence in our representatives. He apes the lapwing to draw us from the proper object of our first duty.

Look at his arbitrary patronage in the threatened military appointment of Captain Macaulay to the office of Surveyor-General; and the injustice to Lieutenant Colonel McDonnell, one of our representatives, and at the fifty-seven patrons for the fifty-seven rectories, and then suppose he not having in the distribution of his patronage the aid of an impartial and honest Council? Are our rights, as a jury to give a verdict, impaired by hearing the evidence, the Council and the judge? How then can his rights in responsibility and patronage be impaired by first hearing the advice of a Council?

He abuses the late Council for "surprising us on a sudden with their representation." Read Mr. Baldwin's letter and it will be seen it was not "sudden," but discussed in Council with himself ten days before. And surely to speak upon as the late six Councillors, three weeks of their, disingenuous concealment and nominal duty, were enough to call for explanation. If they really were a reformer could such a representation for promoting good Government come out of season, either too suddenly or too promptly?

We beg you to remember that the great constitutional question at issue has the sanction of men of all parties, who dare honestly to express their real opinions. On the 14th day of March, on which day there was a call of the House: it was moved by Mr. Perry, seconded by Dr. Charles Duncombe, that it be

Resolved—That this House consider the appointment of a responsible Executive Council to advise the Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government on the affairs of this Province, to be one of the most happy and wisest features in our Constitution, and essential in our form of government, and, as being, one of the strongest securities for a just and equitable administration of the government, and full enjoyment of our civil and religious rights and privileges.

YEAS.—Messrs. Aitken, Brown, Bruce, Caldwell, Oleson, Chisholm, Cook, Cornwall, Duncombe of Oxford, Duncombe of Norfolk, Durand, Duxley, Gibson, Hinchin, Hopkins, Jones, Lewis, Lount, McCrea, McDonnell of Glengarry, McDonnell of Stormont, McDonnell of Northumberland, McIntosh, McKay, Mackenzie, McLean, McKim, MacNab, Merritt, Morrison, Norton, Parks, Perry, Richardson, Robinson, Rubin, Ryatt, Ryan, Shaver, Shibley, Small, Smith, Solicitor-General, Stratton, Thorsen, Thom, Walsh, Watson, Wells, Wilkinson, Woodruff, Wilson, Yager—53.

NAYS.—Messrs. Boulton, Malloch—2.

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vice the Lieutenant-Governor, is all that was contended for, and what Sir Francis denies us. But so corrupt and despotic is his Government, that he actually made the office-holders and expungers meanly do, what the late Executive Council refused, viz: to retire from their principles, to save their offices and hopes! For when the arbitrary pleasure of Sir Francis was, afterwards, made known, the very same principle was with humiliating tergiversation attempted to be voted down by the following gentlemen, viz:—

- NAYs—Messrs. Boulton, Brown, Caldwell, Dunslop, Lewis, McGrath, McDonnell, Glasgow, McDonell, Northumberland, McKay, Molloy, Macneil, Milloch, Merritt, Richardson, Robinson, Ryherd, Col. General, Munn, Thom, Wabli, Wilkinson.

They must be Tories indeed!

In addition to the above vote, the Assembly embracing 51 out of 63, was upon your reflection the fact, the ratification of the late Executive Council, actually signed by Messrs. P. Wells, Dunn, Baldwin, &c. be ashamed of the above gentlemen, from Messrs. B. have been entitled support; but it is a disgrace, when even the signatories in the Council deliberately subscribed a question so important as we have the above the House of Assembly, late Executive Council; all of them light in the assertion, when corruptly in order to join a single individual a stranger like Sir F. B. in order to invest him with the arbitrary power of carrying on the same corrupt system which has already brought us into our present unhappy difficulties.

The anti-reform spirit which animates Sir F. B. Head is betrayed in his answer to the address of the Assembly respecting the Orange Societies and resolutions, a spirit utterly at variance with the conduct of His Majesty and the British Parliament.

Sir F. B. Head says—
"The Government of this Province has neither taken, nor has it determined to take, any steps to prevent or discourage the formation of combinations of French Subjects. I consider all such combinations as hostile to the best interests of the country, but still they proceed to acts of violence or insurrection I consider that a force, if rightly employed, is worse than the disease."

The King and Parliament are praying that I would be pleased to discourage orange lodges and other secret societies. It is my firm determination to discourage all such secret societies in my dominions; and I rely on the loyalty of my Loyal Subjects to support me in this determination.

We would wish to be as moderate as possible in our language, but falsehood in any public functionary, high or low, cannot be forgiven by us on this occasion, in any milder name, without irreverence to the sanctity of truth. The first falsehood was uttered by Sir F. B.

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disgraceful to the character of a gentleman; a violation of the principles of honor and calum- nated to tarnish the royal name and dignity. While making the above false quotation Sir Francis held before him (not in the appendix of evidence) but in his report itself, authenticated by the several signatures of the Commissioners page 41, the following declaration of their views: "Although the members of the Executive Council seem from their own account to tender no benefit to the country, receiving however a salary from it, yet a very different duty is im- posed upon them by the 34th Gen. 3rd chap. 31, called the constitutional act, from which it ap- pears they are appointed expressly to advise His Excellency upon the affairs of the Province. This they never do satisfactorily. It is not surprising that such a man entrusted with the administration of this Government should descend to make an appeal in his Speech from the Throne, at the prorogation for the people minded Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman, and U. E. Loyalist by name, to the exclusion of CANADIANS!! Is such a man fit to govern the Canadian people!! He bet- trayed the only belief, that all the U. E. Loy- alists had the blood of their friends and kindred to prevent the United States from acquiring their independence, they will now even in their old age, stain our country with our blood to prevent our retaining what Governor Simcoe has bestowed to them as the reward of their suffer- ing loyalty. Ho the very image and transcript of the British Constitution, but what Sir Francis has told the industrious class- es of Toronto; it would be vain for us to de- sire and strive to possess, and to them- selves to exert the inhabitants of this prov- ince, without any copying like Sir F. Bone- hold, to flatter the national feelings of the Eng- lish, Irish, or Scotch, as much, but addressing ourselves to the patriotism of all, now is the country of Canadians, wherever be the inhabi- tants, whether in the valleys of the ocean, the mountains of Vermont, the Valley of the Mississippi, or the woods of Canada, we say, Be true to yourselves - to your children, to your children's children - and in a word, to our com- mon country! Let every attempt to divide us, every attempt to excite national antipathies, in order to weaken us, that chains may be made easier riveted on us for ever, be spurned with, might and main.

At the coming Election, North America
 expect every man to do his duty.

T. D. MORRISON, M. P. Mayor
President

JOHN McINTOSH, M. P.
Vice-President

W. H. ARSONS, M. P.
Secretary

Nov 19, 1836.



