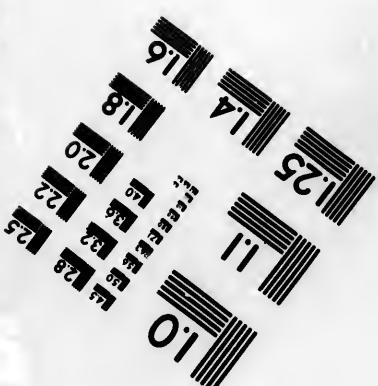
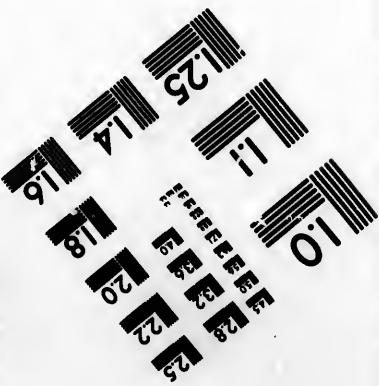
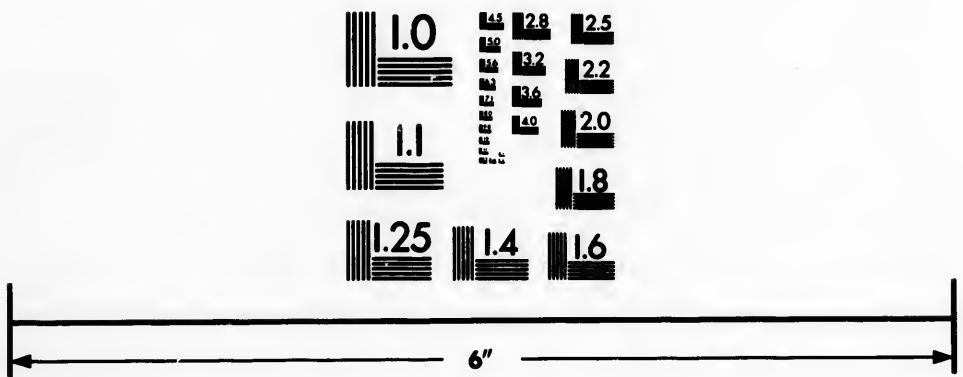


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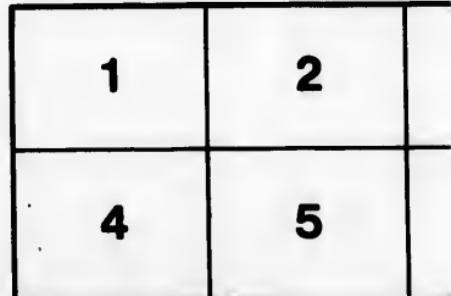
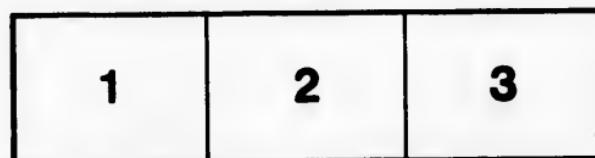
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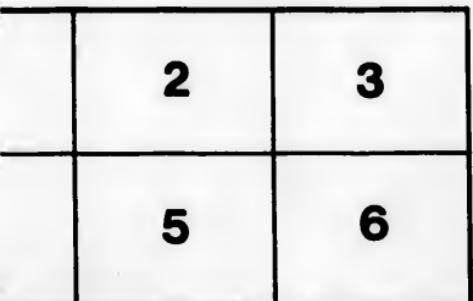
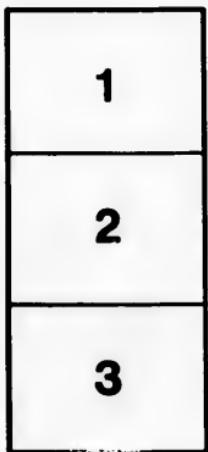
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THE REFORM ALLIANCE TO THEIR FATHER REFORMERS UPPER CANADA

We should ill discharge the duty, greatly 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 eventful Session has closed. Sir Francis Bond Head has, in his Speech from the Throne, appealed to your past one and prejudices with unfeigned and unandid 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 under 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 sympathy, in their faithful and well-directed labours in the defence of principles incidentally affecting ourselves, our posterity, and our country.

It is true, that the House of Assembly in the first Session of the present Parliament, in November 1837, complained of our Grievances. This complaint of Grievances was taken into consideration by His Majesty's Government, in England, and Sir Francis Head declares, that, "so sooner did His 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 remedial 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 already 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, "he were immediately to be effectually redressed," yet he has been placed hither, to do nothing! He has, not even made a propitious beginning. The people, popularly represented, have done all in their power by embodying in the Grievance Report the sum total of their complaints; and it has upon become 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 themselves. They complained, in order to attract the attention of the Government, who, instead of Sir Francis, came in the off. Levitatemque non to eloq. sed non quiescere, et non quod se pedit, sed nead eam

now turned, evidently, to the name of the Governor, that object. Has he measure of his hand to attempt it? We hypocritically for him to work which he came here. If he dismissed, they desired to advise, and as he would not with their advice, we did work single-handed, even from that period himself in earnest though selected. TUTTLY to remedy it even, suggested a Settlement or to the Province and ascendancy of Canada, and was so ready, for it was only the last mockery of Regal S.

Compare his open in the former session forbidding "any thing to promise or selected "immediately our wrongs had no less!... What a confidence, who refuse, are occasion to avow policy. We presume on the Throne to tell be intended to do to PROMISE to PARE 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 proclaims to the world, no wise, even when he presents them for adoption, reform it! — Had he the Session, in no government, requiring they determine, should immediately begin, you will those them, and be assured fair for that assistance, and the rising require, when indeed immediately taken, own hand, and say statement of 1837 to

be effectually redressed," yet he has been placed hither, to do nothing! He has, not even made a propitious beginning. The people, popularly represented, have done all in their power by embodying in the Grievance Report the sum total of their complaints; and it has upon become 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 themselves. They complained, in order to attract the attention of the Government, who, instead of Sir Francis, came in the off. Levitatemque non to eloq. sed non quiescere, et non quod se pedit, sed nead eam

ALLIANCE SOCIETY THEIR REFORMERS IN CANADA

Sir, in the judgment of the people, he has been very well fitted for his present office. He is a man of great energy and decision, and has a decided sense of justice and truth. He has also a strong and commanding presence, which is well calculated to impress his audience. He is a man of great tact and diplomacy, and is well able to manage difficult situations. He is a man of great personal魅力, and is well liked by all who know him. He is a man of great integrity and honor, and is well respected by all who know him. He is a man of great intelligence and knowledge, and is well informed about the affairs of the country. He is a man of great courage and determination, and is well suited for the important task of reforming the Canadian government.

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 monarch selected "immediately and effectually" to redress our wrongs, had nothing to promise or profess! What claim had a man of 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 propose and to perform, but, in truth, he failed to promise or to perform, and to form 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 long and as often as he pleased upon the Assembly?—to demand, not, by message or otherwise even whispered, much less called upon them for assistance in one single measure of reform, if!—Had he said in the beginning of the Session, "no sooner did His Majesty's Government receive the Grievance Report, than they determinedly, be effectually repressed. I beg you will therefore immediately correct them, and be assured you will not call on me again 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' work into their own hands, and called upon him for assistance.

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 affected 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 disengaged 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 conceitment 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, fating tumultuously every day, with his \$20,000 a year; and as the grievances, to be immediately and effectively redressed, were the offspring of the past and identified with it, they were obliged to repeat to that past, in addressing him with a summary of the grievances requiring immediate correction. This was done by the Assembly, you will recollect, in Peter Perry's memoria-

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the 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 Assembly he wished to "correct cautiously yet effectually 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 occurrences 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, "he 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 straightforward man, faithfully to do the duty committed to him by the King, he shuffled, pretending he could not look into the occurrences of the past,—that instead of correcting the grievances 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 themselves to carry them immediately into effect.—He, therefore, depended upon no one! He had the whole work to do. In his discourteous reply to the address of the Citizens of Toronto, he said, in a comic imitation of Caesar's style without Caesar's spirit—"The grievances of this Province must be redressed, impartial justice must be administered—the people have demanded it,—the King has ordained it,—DELAY will only increase impatience." Oho! 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 failed to execute it! Not more in his closing than in his opening speech, has he the courage to specify 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 reforms, and yet so barren as to bring forth nothing. Was this the way to use his own political cast "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 reproaches 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." Who'd the poor law's 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 undignified sneers and inhuman scorns 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 turned 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, a 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 censorious as discreditable 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 preceding Councillor, and Solicitor General Hagerman!

He next, salutes adding third "Executive Council." the House of Assembly addressing, already in memory every day, with not beneath the pretense to pretend to the change in the condition of which grievance in the attempted to assure with which till urged by the Bill, when so far the country, introduced Measures. Distrust to the old Maryland and Virginia treacherous appearance which of past corruption.

We thought the Executive Council w^t faith; But we graciously decided Council to secrete much and dumb in breach of all and the country and arbitrary practices after the fashion three weeks, this item was secretly passed Sir Francis with the Executive portrait affairs of however, appeared since betrayed, secrecy said to h^t we saw a military temporary leave General, with him into the Leg^t for us, and into the upon our gallant Highland Stormont, defied expectations of his regiment, by heat, Lt. Col. the Courts of Re constructed, in members of the had such, and sign knew that corru where to lasten in weeks, it was but of the late Exec^t found themselves by his swearing of unparalleled period; committ^t going to the p self-exalted, they confidential, repre nionally prayed the oath they had up to our public and disreputable he could not allo

He next, falsely takes to himself the credit of adding three "sworn reformers to the Executive Council." But we heard nothing of it till the House of Assembly in Peter Perry's concluding address, already mentioned, jogged his reluctant memory, whilst faring 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 Robidoux, Merkland 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 this country, he pursued his own unadvised and arbitrary pleasure, now confirmed 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 intercourses 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, not full pay, with a temporary leave of absence appointed Adjutant General, with the avowed intention of putting him into the Legislative Council, to make laws for us, and into the Executive Council, to rule us 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 in the colony by his regiment, by translocating him, over him head, Lt. Col. Vanhooghoest; when we saw the Courts of Requests unfitly and unrightly constructed, in one instance, 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 when they found themselves duped by Sir Francis Hastings, by his swearing them to secrecy, and at an act of unparalleled stupidity, never, during that period, committing 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 definitive settlement those affairs, and that he could not allow them to fulfil the desire, without first being satisfied still more distinctly

to withdraw from them by the people and that no representation can be made to be allowed to disclaim the publick debt, or to release the nation from its obligations; the decision is left to the Assembly.

The Assembly would continue political freedom and discretion with regard to the management of our affairs, through the Provincial and Colonial assemblies. — either to fulfil his implied desire to have the Council, by allowing the Executive Council, to be the final authority to be consulted in the publick service. — or, in their minds, that they might be secure in the right of electing their members, or be blamed for meanness, which they were not ashamed to meet with. — What will you answer to Sir P. Head? His conduct in passing with the Council, and sending word to tell them to hold their election to the Provincial Government, by telling them in plain English, to retire from their principles, and leave the Council? No doubt, in pursuing this alternative, he had in view the Irish ; so that he might secure they adhered to their principles, and retain their former place among them, they offered them resignation. Written by F. Head. Head voluntarily accepted, instead of inviting them to continue in office, in the most substantial manner, discharge of their Executive functions.

Having thus got rid of the Council, he took steps to form another under his own eye, and now has formed the Board of Trade, consisting of Mr. Balfour, Mr. B. G. Simonds, Mr. C. H. O'Connell, Mr. J. D. B. L. M. — and others. — With these, he has now got rid of the Board of Trade, and the colonies, of a new Government, in the mind of a Session, to make another speech from the Throne. Is this the complaint of a reformer? — Would not a reformer admire the sterling worth of an Assembly, proving themselves as successful in their principles, which are the privilege of the people, as in the mind of the majority of the Government, and similar purpose, and have shown, by trying to induce the representatives of the people, in their assemblies, and legislative bodies, to oppose every measure which Sir W. Maitland safely tested and resisted; and who, on the contrary, were the subject of appeals to England, for investigation in our Courts of Law? Let us suppose their representative, enjoy equal power, as they must be sustained, with equal success, in every respect, as Sir P. Head and Mr. Balfour, Sir Francis, could wish to be exerted on his arrival, at the expense of the general vigilance of the people's representatives, and the security of the rights of the people, and the welfare of the nation, and must be destined to complete publick ruin, and the loss of our independence. Such a man, as Sir P. Head, is fit on the spot, to be responsible for the publick having a diminished credit with foreign countries, which may make us dependent on other countries, and less independent, than all previous governments, and less so than any other.

much appearance of truth, that had not been allowed without observation, to begin the Session, under a new Speaker, because he was a new Governor, he intended to be his predecessor, to have a new election of Speaker to the Assembly, and, in this case, the prerogative of approving or disapproving their choice, and it was openly said, that, as the Speaker was the organ of the Assembly, for much official intercourse with the Governor, his person, not acting as a board by him, as not personally unacceptable, should hold that high office. This was a plan to support Mr. Speaker, or Bidwell, with some of General Pigot's men, who has been the Court lawyer, from the very beginning. But the vigilance of the Assembly was a damper to this plan in the, and rendered further stability to the privileged Parliament. But while making this plan, we see what reception Sir P. Head's bill received, most ungraciously, from the Assembly. He said to them, "I have for myself nothing to promise of protection." Then, fully sensible of his error, he recanted, and disengaged himself, from the people, even to the disownment of their vigilance respecting the privileges of the Assembly. Nevertheless, they, importunately and constantly, said to him, when he was on the throne, "We are a free and loyal subjects of the Commonwealth of Upper Canada, in a Provincial Parliament assembled, thank you, for your speech from the Throne."

We congratulate Your Excellency on your arrival amongst us, and on your assuming the government of this Province, and we have sincerely participated in the anxious solicitude and expectation of the people regarding your arrival, which they have been disposed to regard, nervous, and suspicious. The just and reasonable wishes of the people have already been, deliberately, and solemnly expressed in the power of this House, to the Speech delivered from the Throne at the opening of the present Session, and to the confidence, now very upon us, of loyal, constitutional, unbiased, and fearless assistance, exerted by our King, and required by the rising interests of our country, in the pursuit of those established principles of our peace, welfare, and good government. We shall be most happy to receive, and talk over those respectfully, and candidly, with our dear master, Sir Wm. M. Balfour, in the House of Assembly, on the 28th instant, January, 1830. — but notwithstanding our administration, we sincerely desire to remain in this assembly, — and, therefore, we do not call for assistance, nor accept of it, — but, if he would, — come for us, and make us, not have falsehood on his tongue, and devoid of dishonesty before us, — for the failure and infamy of us, — on the fulness of which, as we are even up to the time, does nothing prepared nothing proposed nothing, nor called for assistance, nor accepted of it, — with many thanks.

It is made a matter of complaint that the

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pupplies have been stopped. — The right of grain-
ting or withholding supplies is vested by law in
the representatives of the people; and surely
it would be a strange right, if the moment it
were under any circumstances, exercised, it be-
came wrong. The object of this right is to secure
a good and satisfactory administration of
the Government, by withholding the supplies
when the Government is faulty and unatisfac-
torily administered. It would be downright
despotism, if the people could be either frightened
or coerced into voting supplies to support
bad government. — The simple question therefore
is, for our consideration is, whether we have
such a right in all of our public affairs, thro'
the various public functionaries, as would justly
allow them to be paid out of the hard earnings
of the people, or justify the House of As-
sembly paying them?

"A right is thus provided, and needing
no Executive Council to advise or inform him
(says the Coburg Reformer) as Executive
will the Law, made in the Speech something
of its nature, will which he could not acquain-
t even for the past ten years. To stop the
Supplies, says his Excellency, In the history
of Upper Canada, is a precedent, never
before referred to. Now & to never of the em-
pire, the supplies have been twice stopped in
the first thirty years. In Upper Canada
whether it is in the history of that Province
that is better judgment, in the Appendix
than with the Grievances, Royal Vests, in the
history of Upper Canada, often narrated, we
find. An Act granted to His Majesty a sum
annually, in aid of the funds for defraying the
expenses of the administration of justice and
judicature, of the Civil Government of the
Province, contained by the Legislative Coun-
cil in 1820. Who stopped the supplies then?
The Legislative Council? In 1832? An Act
bearing a like title was taken away by the Leg-
islative Council, and who stopped the supplies
then? Who stopped the House of Assembly
have a better right to stop the supplies than
the Legislative Council; and from dear bought
experience it is known, respecting this measure
in Upper Canada, is a mere farce, and this
constitutional safeguard of the rights and privi-
leges of the people is broken down by un-
answerable power."

"WHAT DO WE MEAN BY WITHHOLDING
THE SUPPLIES?" — It is refusing to pay, out of
our taxes, a salary to various public functionaries,
such as Sheriff, Game Warden, Collector, the
Speaker of the House of Assembly, — the very
friend of bad government. — The "black" for a
law established Church endowed Recitories &
a State-paid Priesthood, and Attorney Gen-
JAMESON, at least specimens and incompetent,
the author of Osgoode, Gowan, Glen, Master
of Orange Lodges and Election Riots,
and to Sir J. B. Head himself, who thus touched
more sensitively into his pocket, than he
can be thro' the head of his heart. Is it difficult
to perceive complaints against the stoppage
of their pay, called the Supplies? — The stopping

of the Supplies can only affect these various
persons, & the official tribe of hypocrites
by whom they are surrounded and aided in over-
turning the past and present corrupt and treason-
ous policy, mismanagement of our affairs. The
total estimated income of the Province, under
the control of the Legislature, for 1830, finding
itself of a much larger sum, call'd the
territorial revenue, over which the Execu-
tive Government deny the constitutional control
of the House of Assembly, amounts to about
£79,000, out of which the Executive Govern-
ment ask, towards the payment of public debts
annually, about £9,000, the fees of officials
having been permanently provided for
by the original Executive Salary Bill passed
by the Tories to sell their country, while they
were in power, under Sir John Colborne. —
Therefore, besides the £9,000, there remained
£70,000 towards the payment of the interest
of the public debt and the public improvements
mentioned by the Parliament.

For the appropriation of this sum, several
various bills were passed by both branches
of the Legislature, such as the general Tax
bill, &c. may be seen on reference to the
list of bills published in a late number of the
Coburg & Advocate. It is sufficient
says the Brockville Recorder, to say, "because
the supplies were not voted that therefore the
money bills not connected with nor dependent
on the supplies should be rejected. There is
no more connection between them, than there
is between any other two bills passed by the Leg-
islature, during the same Session." You have
seen the Assembly voted the supplies, the P.
B. B. H. A. would not give the royal assent to
other bathe and separate money bills for public
improvement. With what unfeeling indiffer-
ence therefore does he say, "let him grieve of
the distress which Upper Canada now shortly
most bitterly endure from the stoppage of the
supplies"!!

But, "he was not instigated by a pernicious
and resentful temper to refuse the claim of
personal salaries by refusing the money bills for
public purposes, why does he not, while stand-
ing, borrow for the people, open the public treasury
closed from the capital and territories, and
vest, besides the £60,000 from the late sales
of clergy reserves, and that do, for the people,
what at the expense of honor, conduct and
truth, he declares was frustrated by the Assem-
bly?" — He is not to be justified in his action.

If the Assembly had let him in, in a fit of
passion, to defeat the money bills, they had
passed, why does he not remedy the evil, on all
the mistakes under him, before paid by the Can-
ada Company, or derived from the sale of
wild lands and Crown timber, or from their
offenses, and such-like sources? Could not
be better applied — the first is the most natural.
It is contended, and has ever been uniformly
practiced, without the consent of the Assembly,
but, as mentioned, did it not, as far as you
are sensible, nothing, so much as he is doing in the course

with the ball. He is duping the subjects into a foul and unjust complaint against their representatives. A man who rejects measures beneficial to the country, not because he did not understand them, but because it was considered desirable to injure the country, in order to work a base division, 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 Friends of Assembly, for the course they have taken, Sir Francis says:—"the effect of your resolution will be severely felt by all the people in their public offices,—by the cessation of improvements in your roads,—by delay of completion to garrison in the late war,—and by the check of emigration."

The supplies are stored 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, cause improvements in our roads, delay the war, losses 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 take 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 rivulated one, but in the language of the illustrious Sibree, 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 undemocratical & irresponsible system which has hitherto been forced upon us, or openly and frankly refuse to sanction such a system from us, however long. 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 govern themselves.

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servants ever wofully call out when their wages
are stopped; 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 constitu-
tional remedy is open to the people of addressing
for the removal of the advisers of the
Crown and refusing supplies." But these sup-
plies 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 Rec-
serves paid into the military chest; our public
lands wasted; and fifty-seven rectories, estab-
lished with rich endowments—with exclusive
ecclesiastical privileges, and the germs of spi-
ritual and ecclesiastical domination to the great
scandal of good government and the corruption
of the ministers of the Church of Christ! Ec-
clesiastical ascendancy is an abomination, in
the sight of God and man. And Sir F. Head
is completing the work begun by Sir J. Col-
borne, by proceeding in the induction of church
of England Ministers, into the endowed Rec-
tories. 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.

Fellow Reformers, if you wish to be slaves,
you must find others than your present repre-
sentatives to satisfy your claims. To support
such a guilty system they can never lead them-
selves. 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
censure 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 induce you from your accustomed fidelity
to your public servants, and win you by his
hollow professions into the range of his arbitrary
and Ecclesiastical domination?

Sir Francis Head tells you that the Constitu-
tion 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 com-
mon 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 impo-
tent, and nugatory, in order to maintain, in
himself a party 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 all 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 McDowell one of our representatives, and at the fifty-seven parsons for the fifty-seven rectories, and then say ought he not have, in the distribution of his patronage the soul of an impartial and honest Council! Are our rights, as a jury, to give a verdict, impaired by hearing the evidence of the Council and the judge? How then can his right in responsibility and patronage be impaired by first hearing the advice of a Council appointed by himself?

He abuses the late Council for "surprising him 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 off work, disengenuous concealment and malversation were enough to call for explanation if they really were a reformer could obtain representation for promoting good Government come out of season, either too suddenly or too precipitately?

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 Duncoume, that it be

"Resolved—That this House considers 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 wise 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."

Y.E.S.—Messrs. Atwyl, Brown, Bruce, Caldwell, Chester, Chisholm, Cook, Cornwall, Duncoume of Oxford, Duncoume of Norfolk, Durand, Dunlop, Gibbons, Gilchrist, Hopkins, Jones, Lewis, Lount, McCrea, McDowell of Glengarry, McDonnell of Stormont, McDonald of Northumberland, McIntosh, McIvey, Mackenzie, McLean, McMicking, MacNab, Merritt, Morrison, Norton, Parke, Perry, Richardson, Robbins, Roblin, Ryerson, Rydal, Shaver, Shibley, Small, Smith, Solicitor-General, Stratton, Thoburn, Them, Walsh, Walker, Wells, Williamson, Woolverton, Wilson, Yager—53.

N.A.Y.—Messrs. Boulton, Malloch—2.

Yet this responsible system of Government, with the aid of a good Executive Council to ad-

vise the Lieute contended for, a But so corrupt that he actually expugnates meas Council refused principles," to For when the was, afterward principle was attempted to be gentlemen, wa

N.A.Y.—Messrs. Dunlop, Lewis, McDonell, Nor Macneil, Millson, Ryerson, & Walsh, William

They must be

In addition to my embracing upon your reflection of the late tally signed by Wells, Dunn, be ashamed of above gentlemen from Messrs. B. have been entire support; but in due, when evanitionaries in the deliberately sub a question so imp we have the ab the House of A late Executive all of them ligh sertion, when in order to join d individual a strander to invest H carrying on the already brought difficulties.

The anti-rev B. Heath in his dress of the A cisterne and varance with the British

Sir P. K. Han

"The God Provinces taken, nor has mised to take, a pravite discour mised or contine Sodio. I co a late combination o the two Inter company, but not used to help of no imitate I com forced roundly to worse than the dis

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vise the Lieutenant-Governor, is all that was contended for, and what Sir Francis denied us. But as corrupt and despotic is his Government, that he actually made the office-holders and exponents meekly do, what the late Executive Council refused; viz.: "to retire from their principles," to give their offices and resign them. For when the arbitrary pleasure of Sir Francis was, afterwards, made known, the very same principle was, with humiliating turgivertion, attempted to be voted down by the following gentlemen, viz.—

NAY—Messrs. Boulton, Brown, Caldwell, Dendup, Lewis, McCrae, McDonell, Glangarry, McDonell, Northumberland, McKay, Molson, Macneil, Milloch, Merritt, Richardson, Robins, Ryker, Sol. General, Tannay, Thomas, Walsh, Wilkinson.

They must be Poxes indeed!

In addition to the above vote
by embracing 51 out of 63; we
upon your reflection like me, that
the resolution of the late Executive Council
is signed by Messrs. F. B.,
Wells, Dunn, Baldwin,
be ashamed of the
above gentlemen
from Messrs. B.
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the House of Assembly,
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all of them light in the spir-
sition, when corruptly fac-
in order to join a single individual, and in
dividual a stranger like Sir F. B., in order
to invest him with the arbitrary power of
carrying on the same corrupt system
already brought us into our present unhappy dif-
ficulties.

The anti-reform spirit which animates Sir F. B. Head is betrayed in his answer to the address of the Assembly respecting Orange Societies and Proclamations, a spirit utterly at variance with the command 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 secret societies such as
Societies. I consider
these combinations as
of the most interests of
society. But still, they
need, to set of violence or
intimidation. I consider that a
secret remedy might prove
worse than the disease."

We would wish to be as moderate as possible in
use in our language, but falsehood, in any public
functionary, high or low, cannot be forgiv-
ed 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.

and to our representations. They addressed him for, "Copy of any bond or agreement between Your Excellency and any of your present Executive Council, or between any two or more of the said Council, by which it is stipulated in what manner the Government shall be administered, or who shall administer the Government of this Province, in case of the above named occurrences?" To this address he was most graciously pleased to answer:—"Gentlemen I have entered into no bond or agreement of any sort with my present Ex. Council, and I do not possess, nor does there exist in council any document of such a nature between two or more of said Council"—But this was so untrue that Messrs. Sullivan and Augustus Baldwin, in their evidence before a select committee of the Assembly, reluctantly convicted of falsehood by confessing, that there was a letter written by Sir F. B. Head, in the Council Chamber, from Mr. Sullivan to Colonel Allen, agreeing to resign his seat in the Council in case of the death, or absence, of the Lieutenant Governor from the Province, so that the administration should devolve on Colonel Allen.

A second falsehood is found in his attempt to criminalize the late Executive Council, by untruthfully representing that the letter he addressed to Mr. Robert Baldwin respecting the unoffered terms on which he received him and the others into the Council, was part of the negotiation with them, and intended to apply to them, the terms on which he would receive them. This is known to be untrue by Messrs. Diaz, Baldwin, and Bolton and the evidence convicting him of this misstatement is recorded in the Report of the Select Committee of the Assembly; and this case is darkened by the fact that he has availed himself of dates known to him in his erroneous, in order to give an appearance of truth to his misrepresentation.

A third falsehood was uttered, even from the Throne at the prorogation, when he said, "it will scarcely be credited that while I was thus assailed, there existed in the Grievance Report the following exculpation of the relative duties of the Lieutenant Governor and of his Executive Council." It appears, say, the Grievance Committee, that it is the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to take the opinion of the Executive Council only in such cases as he shall be required to do so by the instructions of the Imperial Government and in such other cases as he may think fit.

Now it will scarcely be credited, that the above passage is not to be found in the Report signed by the Grievance Committee; and appears only in the Appendix page 315, in the documentary evidence marked No. 93 [A] containing statements copied by W. L. McLean Esq. from the records of the Executive Council, in the Colonial Office. Such a manifest disregard of truth, in making wilful misstatements, and a false application of them against a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, is

difficult to conceive, and of course it is difficult to conceive how it can be accounted for.

1836. Reform society

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reverent. This
Sir, Diana, Bald-
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which is further
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then he said, "it
while I was thus
Grievance Report
relative during
of his Executive
Grievance Com-
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Mass., and the
age, 1713, in the
Vol. 02 p. 4) con-
W. L. McKen-
the Executive
such a minister
will inflict a
them against a
of Assembly, is
not in the right

disgraced to the character of a gentleman; a violation of the principles of honor, and calculated to tarnish the royal name and dignity. While making the above fatal quotation His Francis had before him (not in the appendix of evidence) but in the report itself, as he recited by the several signators of the Committee, page 247, the following declaration of their views in regard to all such claims:

"Although the members of the Executive Council seem from their own account to render no service to the country, receiving however no salary from it, yet a very different duty is imposed upon them by the Gov. Gen. 3d chapt. 31, called 'Unconstitutional act,' from which it appears they are appointed expressly to advise His Excellency upon the affairs of the Province. Thus they never do men satisfactorily. It is natural that such a man entrusted with the administration of our Government should descend to make an appeal, in his Speech from the Throne, at the prorogation, to the public mind, of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and U. E. Loyalist by name, to the exclusion of CANADIANS! Is such a man, full of self-sufficiency, vindictiveness, & nationality, fit to govern the Canadian people? He has betrayed the dying belief, that, as the U. S. have alienated 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 bloody to prevent our retaining what Governor St. George has promised to them as the reward of their suffering loyalty, with every image and transcript of the British Constitution; but what after? Sir Denys has told them, in desolating cities of Ontario, it would be vain for us to desire, and intrusive to possess, nothing to hem in the inhabitants of this province, without hypocritically, like Sir Fabius' Head, to flatter the patriotic feelings of the English, Irish, or Scotch, as much as addressing ourselves to the patriotism of all, now in the country or Canadians, wherever be their birthplace—whether in the isles of the ocean, in 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—in a word, to our common country! Let every attempt to disunite us, every attempt to excite rancor or antipathies, in order to weaken us, that epithet may be more easily riveted on us for ever, be spurned with malignant disdain!"

To the coming Election, North America expects every man to do his duty.

T. D. MORRISON, M. B. R. Mayor of
Montreal, President
JOHN McINNIS, M. P. Past President
J. H. McLELLAN, Vice-President
T. H. McDERMOTT, Honorary Secretary
GEORGE PARSONS, W. G. BREWSTER, General
T. D. MORRISON, May 19, 1838.

