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THE  
**Celebrated Letter**

OF  
**JOSEPH HUME, ESQ., M. P.**

TO  
**WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, Esq.**  
**MAYOR OF TORONTO,**

DECLARATORY OF A DESIGN TO

**“Free these Provinces from the baneful Domination  
of the Mother Country!”**

WITH THE COMMENTS OF THE PRESS OF UPPER CANADA ON  
THE PERNICIOUS AND TREASONABLE TENDENCY OF THAT LETTER,

AND THE

**SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS**

OF THE

**COMMON COUNCIL OF THIS CITY,**

*Which were the result of a Motion of that body to  
disavow all participation in the sentiments of  
Mr. Hume.*

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“My son, fear thou the Lord and the King; and meddle not with them that  
are given to change.—*Prov. xxiv. 21.*”

“For the Commandment is a lamp; and the law is light; and reproofs of  
instruction are the way of life!”—*Prov. vi. 23.*”

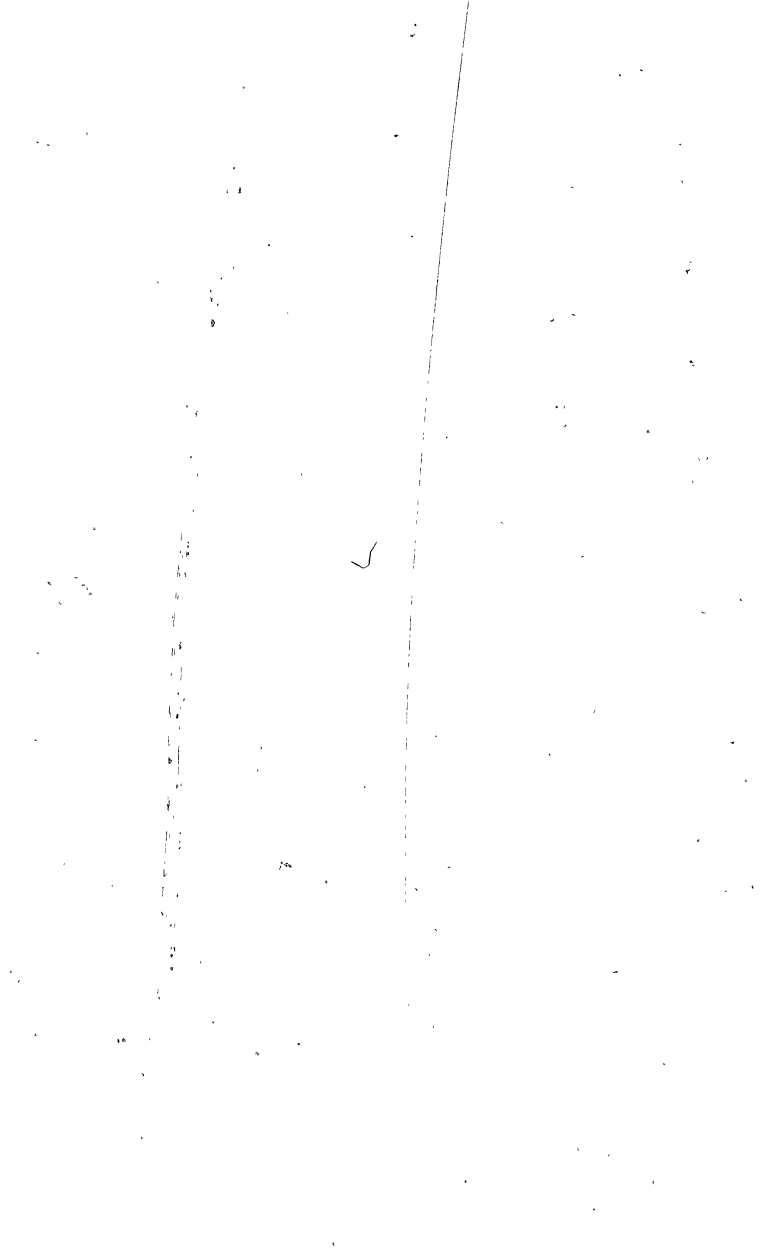
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**Toronto:**

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**1834.**

*Price One Shilling and Three-pence.*



## INTRODUCTION.

THIS little Pamphlet is introduced to the notice of the Public, not as a mere *catch-penny*, but with the intention of laying before the friends of Constitutional Reform—the supporters of the Institutions of Great Britain in this Province, the sentiments of two persons of some notoriety, on a subject of vital importance to the future happiness and prosperity of this Province. Until the publication of Mr. Hume's Letter in the *Advocate*, that part of the people commonly called Reformers, regarded Mr. Mackenzie as a persecuted and attached subject of England—seeking with untiring zeal and indefatigable industry to procure the redress of what they conceived to be existing grievances; and to have recharged him with any intention of attempting to undermine the institutions of his adopted country, with a view of planting a Republic on their ruins, would have subjected the accuser to the execration and the scorn of every Liberal or Reformer in the Province. Mr. Mackenzie has, however set this matter at rest; and as it is highly important that his friends and supporters should no longer remain in ignorance as to the objects of his pursuit, the compiler of the following pages, has deemed it proper to lay Mr. Hume's Letter before the public, with the comments made upon it by the Press of Upper Canada. That Press, which now issues about thirty weekly papers, has been almost unanimous in its condemnation and reprobation of the views and feelings of Mr. Hume; and when it is borne in mind that several of the leading Reform papers have most severely animadverted upon the conduct of that gentleman and of Mr. Mackenzie, it will not be doubted that the only interpretation which can be given to the letter of the former, is that given to it by the correspondent of the *Courier*, O. P. G., and that the only view which can be taken of the feelings and ulterior views of the latter is that taken by the sam-

writer. If the language of Mr. Hume were less unequivocal, different opinions might be entertained of the interpretation put upon it by Mr. Mackenzie, and his friends might at least hope that he saw in it nothing of a treasonable character; but when the public journalists, who had heretofore supported Mr. Mackenzie, give to the language of Mr. Hume the same interpretation as that given by those who have always opposed him; and when Mr. Mackenzie himself openly and boldly avows himself the admirer and supporter of the principles of his correspondent, all must regard him "as the long concealed, but now openly avowed enemy of British connection."

Mr. Hume, in addressing Mr. Mackenzie, had two objects in view—one to blacken the character of Mr. Ryerson, and, if possible, to destroy his influence amongst that loyal and respectable body of Christians, of which he is the highly intelligent and able supporter; and the other, to hasten that crisis which he has the ignorance and the impudence to suppose is fast approaching in the affairs of this Province; or in other words, to promote our emancipation from what he calls "the baneful domination of the Mother Country." Mr. Ryerson's admirable reply to Mr. Hume's unprincipled, false, and malevolent attack, has placed his character in its true light, or rather in its detestable darkness; and the articles which will be found in this little pamphlet, should they ever meet his eye, will afford him ample means of arriving at the conclusion, that his traitorous purposes have met with a reception in this Province, alike honourable to its inhabitants, and disgraceful to their vilifiers.

THE PUBLISHER,

Bryanston Square, 29th March, 1834.

**TO WM. L. MACKENZIE, ESQ.**

MY DEAR SIR:—

I lately received files of the *Vindicator* and *Reformer* Journals, and am pleased to observe that the Electors of the County of York continue firm and consistent in their support to you, and that you manifest the same determined spirit of opposition to abuse and misrule.

The government and the majority of the Assembly appear to have lost that little portion of common sense and of prudence which society in general now possess, and they sacrifice the greatest of principles in gratifying a paltry and mean revenge against you.

Your triumphant election on the 16th, and ejection from the Assembly on the 17th, must *hasten that crisis which is fast approaching in the affairs of the Canadas, and which will terminate in INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM from the BANEFUL DOMINATION OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY*, and the tyrannical conduct of a small and despicable faction in the Colony.

I regret to think that the proceedings of Mr. Stanley, which manifest as little knowledge of mankind as they prove his ignorance of the spirit and liberal feelings of the present generation, encourage your enemies to persevere in the course they have taken. But I confidently trust that the high minded people of Canada will not, in these days, be overawed or cheated of their rights and liberties by such men.—*Your cause is their cause—your defeat would be their subjugation.—Go on, therefore, I beseech you, and success—glorious success—must inevitably crown your joint efforts.*

Mr. Stanley must be taught that the follies and wickedness of Mr Pitt's Government in the commencement

of the French Revolution, cannot be repeated now, either at home or abroad, without results very different from what then took place. *The proceedings between 1772 and 1782 in America ought not be forgotten; and to the honor of the Americans, and for the interests of the civilized world let THEIR CONDUCT and the RESULT be ever IN VIEW.*

I have lately seen, with mingled feelings of pity and of contempt, the attacks made by Mr. Ryerson against my public and private conduct, and also against those who generally act with me. I candidly acknowledge that of all the renegades and apostates from public principle and private honor which during a long course of public life I have known, and with regret I say I have known many, I never knew a more worthless hypocrite, or so base a man, as Mr. Ryerson has proved himself to be.

I feel *pity* for him, for the sake of our common nature, to think that such human depravity should exist in an enlightened society, and I fear that the pangs of a guilty and self-condemning conscience must make his venal and corrupt breast a second Hell; and, 'ere long, render his existence truly miserable.

I feel utter *contempt* for any statement that Mr. Ryerson can make of my private or public conduct, altho' he has had every opportunity of private intimacy and of public observation to know the truth.

It is humiliating to the character of man; aye and particularly of a pretended religious man, when I recollect with what earnestness he sought and obtained my sincere and zealous assistance to forward the cause of civil and religious liberty which he then advocated—You who witnessed his expression of thanks and of gratitude to me in public and in private, verbally and in writing, for the aid I had given him—*You who heard his objections to any religious sect receiving any pecuniary assistance from the State, as subversive of religion and of moral independence,* must view with detestation the course which Mr. Ryerson has taken. When you recollect that I invariably treated him with kindness and



attention, as the representative of a good cause and of a distant people,—that my time amidst public business of importance, was always given with pleasure to attend to him and the objects of his mission: you will agree with me that the black and heartless ingratitude of such a man deserves to be received with pity and with ineffable contempt. When moreover, it is known to you that there is not one word of truth in Mr. Ryerson's Satanic effusions, I leave his pious and religious friends in Canada to unmask the hypocrite, and throw him, as he deserves to be, an outcast from every honest society.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the hope that I shall never again meet with so abandoned a character as Mr. Ryerson has proved himself to be; and trusting that the people of Canada, in vindication of truth and honor, will treat him as he deserves.

I remain, Your's sincerely,

JOSEPH HUME.

P. S. The people in Lower Canada are taking the means of forcing their affairs on the government, and will, I hope, succeed.

J. H.

To W. L. MACKENZIE, Esq. M. P. York, U. C.

(From the Courier of June 5th, 1834.)

**WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, ESQ.**

MAYOR OF TORONTO.

SIR,

When a man sits down to address an individual filling the exalted situation to which, by a series of "untoward events," you have been called; an individual who, like you, Sir, has so long sustained so conspicuous a character in your adopted country, and particularly when the subject of his letter is little calculated to flatter your pride, to support your cause, or to smooth your path to higher honours, all will agree with me that such a writer must be influenced by private animosity, personal vanity, or public good. With regard to the first, and perhaps the least worthy motive, you will not deem me under its direction when you read this epistle; and as I write under an anonymous signature, you will as certainly acquit me of being actuated by the second, as you will believe me to write solely under the guidance of the third. Dr. Johnson, in his "Lives of the British Poets," observes, that "there are certain authors whose writings are beneath the dignity of criticism;" and I have heard it more than once asserted, that there are certain "DEMAGOGUES" whose political tergiversations are so notoriously at variance with every principle of honour and honesty, that to make them the subject of even common conversation would be at once degrading and impolitic. Those sentiments might both be entitled to serious consideration, if mankind were for the most part freed from the shackles of ignorance and prejudice, which, fortunately for the brainless scribler, as for the brawling demagogue, yet fetter the mind of a large proportion of the human family. It therefore becomes as necessary at times, coolly to sit down and animadvert upon the conduct of the pretended patriot, however at variance with reason, religion and loyalty, that conduct may be; as it is to apply the lash of criticism to the productions of the illiterate, when the principles which they advocate (however feebly) may have a tendency to disturb the peace of society, or to undermine the institutions of long and well-established governments. The bite of the meanest reptile needs as much the healing hand of the physician as the wound of the well directed rifle—for it is unhappily the condition of man, that the health of the physical body, as well as that of the body politic, may at any moment be impaired by the concealed treachery of the most grovelling reptile "that licks the dust," or struts "in purple and fine linen." It is, however, wisely provided by an overruling Providence, that *noxious animals*

whose sting is most calculated to inflict permanent injury, or instantaneous death, either give some warning of their intended attack, or have their haunts made known, by the appearance in their immediate neighbourhood of certain antidotes to their poison.

You will, Sir, I have no doubt, be enabled to make some application of these remarks to your present condition, when I tell you they have arisen in my mind by the perusal of a letter in the Advocate of the 22d May, signed Joseph Hume, and approvingly noticed by you in that paper. If that letter were intended by its author for publication in this Province, and if you gave it to the public with the view of supporting the cause which you have espoused, however the friends of the Constitution may rejoice at becoming acquainted with your principles, and with those of Mr. Hume, the world will give him or you little credit for that prudence to which, he at least, had heretofore some claim. That the sentiments contained in that letter are in exact accordance with your own, is manifest, as well from the fact of your giving them publicity in the manner you have done, as from their coinciding exactly with your own language when engaged in your memorable contest with the Editor of the Guardian. In order to bring Mr. Ryerson into contempt, you said on that occasion, "The Father of the Editor of the Guardian lifted his sword against the throats of his own countrymen, struggling for freedom from Established Churches, Stamp Acts, Military Domination, Scotch Governors, and Irish Government; and his brother George figured on the frontiers in 1812, and got wounded and pensioned for fighting to preserve Crown and Clergy reserves, and all the other strongholds of corruption in the hands of the locusts who infest and disturb the Province." This language, Sir, highly complimentary as it was to Mr. Ryerson, and disgraceful as it was to you, might be forgotten, were it not for the appearance of Mr. Hume's letter in the columns of the Advocate.

But for that letter the people of this Province might long remain in ignorance of the real motives by which your conduct has been actuated. They might long regard you as a persecuted patriot, nobly and constitutionally contending for the redress of actual grievances, and you might for years to come remain in your lair, nursing your strength and nurturing your cubs, until a more convenient season should arrive for openly declaring yourself lord of the forest. You might have crawled through the Province, until the sun of prosperity, which has been gradually rising over your head for some time past, should have attained its meridian altitude, when warmed by its rays, and basking in its beams, you could more effectually infuse your hateful poison into the heart's blood of a deluded people. But your imprudence, or your vanity, has been the means of completely unmasking and placing you before the people of this country in all the naked deformity of an acknowledged traitor. Henceforth, you must be content to be regarded as the secret abettor of a

heartless conspiracy, as the mock heroic admirer of the institutions of a nation whose power and dominion over this Province, you have, it now appears, been so long and so sedulously engaged for ever to annihilate. Had you published Mr. Hume's letter without note or comment, some few of your most violent partizans might at least pretend that they could not identify you with the sentiments which that letter contains. But when you not only publish it but recommend it to others to be by them published, and promise the original to the Methodist Conference, few, I am sure, will have the hardihood to regard the sentiments it contains as other than those by which your own actions have been governed; and I should venture to say, that few of your most devoted followers, few of the most noisy advocates for reform, after reading the following extracts, will regard you or the author in any other light than as the long concealed, but now openly avowed abettor of *treason, rebellion and bloodshed*. His language is not to be misconstrued, nor is the exulting manner in which you trumpet it forth to the world to be misunderstood. He says—

“Your triumphant election on the 16th, and ejection from the Assembly on the 17th, must hasten that crisis which is fast approaching in the affairs of the Canadas, and which will terminate in independence and freedom from the baneful domination of the Mother Country, and the tyrannical conduct of a small and despicable faction in the Colony. But I confidently trust that the high minded people of Canada will not, in these days, be overawed or cheated of their rights and liberties by such men. *Your cause is their cause—your defeat would be their subjugation*. Go on, therefore, I beseech you, and success, glorious success, must inevitably crown your joint efforts.

“The proceedings between 1772 and 1782 in America ought not to be forgotten; and to the honour of the Americans, and for the interests of the civilized world, let their conduct and the result be ever in view.”

Once more read these paragraphs, and ask yourself if such language is in accordance with the allegiance which you owe to your Sovereign. Cast your eyes over the words of the solemn oaths, which you have so repeatedly sworn, and ask yourself *this night*, when you bend the knee to your God, if without any cause, other than those which exist in this Province, you can, without the grossest perjury, the vilest perfidy, avow yourself in favour of the views of a miscreant, who hopes that the crisis is fast approaching when your petty struggle with the House of Assembly will terminate in freeing these Provinces from the *baneful domination of the Mother Country*. To whatever conclusion you should come, Sir, should you be at all influenced by my advice, I should like to know if Mr. Hume's sentiments and your's are the sentiments of the Reformers, the Liberals, or the Radicals of this Province. If they are, Sir, let them pursue the manly course you and Mr. Hume have adopted

—let the term loyalty and devotedness to England never more quiver on their lips while treason and rebellion lurk in their hearts. Let them openly and honestly avow their object; and if I know any thing of the Province, you and they will shortly ascertain that there is quite enough of British blood, even in this remote quarter of the globe, speedily to bring about results very different from those which were experienced in America from 1772 to 1782. But, Sir, although your influence has been great, and although the poison of your principles has spread far and wide, engendering discontent and disaffection in many a well affected and once peaceful bosom; yet do I fondly hope, and sincerely believe, that few, very few, even of your long abused and devoted followers, however faithfully they may have supported you through good and through evil report, will, after reading the paragraphs which I have quoted, acknowledge you as their leader, or subscribe to your traitorous principles. No, Sir, I mistake the people of the Province much, if the developement of your sentiments, as contained in Mr. Hume's letter, will not be the instrument of drawing a line of demarkation between you and them, a line at once broad and distinct, over which the utmost ingenuity, the greatest effort of your cunning, will never enable you to pass. If, Sir, I do not egregiously err, the die is cast—"the mandate has gone forth," and its language is the language of inspiration—"Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." No sophistry, no finesse, no subterfuge, no scheme, however cunningly devised, can ever more place you before the people of this country as the friend of constitutional reform; you must henceforth be looked upon as the secret and treacherous enemy of the institutions of England, as the avowed advocate of *republicanism*, the open and declared enemy of your king and country. You may keep in your mind's eye the proceedings in America between 1772 and 1782; you may look back to the achievements of a Washington; you may hope, ardently hope, to deliver these Colonies from the "baneful domination of the mother country;" but you can never again hope for the support, the confidence or the approbation of any man who is proud of British connection—of any man who prefers the mild and constitutional rule of WILLIAM THE IV, to the tyrannical and arbitrary government of ANDREW THE I. Do not think, Sir, that these are the sentiments of a violent political opponent who approves of the measures adopted towards you by the House of Assembly.—Do not flatter yourself that they are the sentiments of man who exults in your exposure, because he always believed you to be a rebel. These views, sir, are the views of a man who has ever denounced the course your adversaries have pursued towards you as unwise, unjust and unconstitutional.—they are the sentiments of a man, who, if he had the power to punish the persons who first rose you from poverty, ignominy and ruin, to comparative affluence and popular notoriety—would have sent the destroyers of your press to less favored regions;—they are the sentiments of one who had up to the publi-

cation of the letter to which he alludes regarded you as a man attached to the institutions of your country, and only agitating the public mind because by agitation alone you could expect to maintain your popularity, or to attain the objects of your ambition—*office and emolument.*

Never, sir, till the publication of Mr. Hume's epistle did the writer of this letter believe that in conjunction with that pound, shillings and pence philosopher, you were secretly plotting the overthrow of British principles in those Colonies, never till the publication of that letter, did he regard you as the secret enemy of the institutions of a country; for the maintenance and support of whose laws and liberties, myriads of your heroic countrymen have fought and bled,—never till then, Sir, did He know of the true motive by which your conduct has been actuated, and not till now, Sir, did He believe even assuming you to be, as you now too evidently are, a *rebel* and a *traitor*—that you would have the unblushing effrontery—the bold and daring temerity to publish a letter containing sentiments infinitely more treasonable than those which once doomed an EMMET to the scaffold. Knowing now, however, your real sentiments, by what means did you intend to consummate your treasonable purpose? Was it by slow and secret machinations, or by open and daring rebellion? If by the latter, did you not calculate upon appalling difficulties: upon obstacles to overcome which would require the genius and the courage of a Napoleon?—Or had you the vanity to think that the thousands who oppose your expulsion from the House of Assembly would rally around you whenever you might think proper to sound the conk shell of rebellion? If so, you will learn, ere long, that with all your industry, with all your intercourse and long acquaintance with the people of Upper Canada, you know not their real character. You will find, however indignant they may have felt at the treatment evinced towards their representative, they will to a man abandon you to the ignominy which awaits you, the instant they become acquainted with your traitorous purposes.

It is an old adage, "Give him rope enough, &c." You have a moderate quantity, and if the avowal of such sentiments as you have lately promulgated, do not afford you a few yards more, you may regard yourself as infinitely more fortunate than many better and bolder men.

"O. P. Q."

(From the *Christian Guardian* of the 4th June, 1834.)

## REPLY TO MR. HUME'S LETTER,

AND REMARKS ON THE CHARACTER AND TENDENCY OF HIS REPRESENTATIONS ON THE AFFAIRS OF CANADA—CHANGES—DUTIES.

I HAD intended, as I have for some time past, to abstain from any further explanations of my proceedings in England on the Clergy Reserve question, or to notice any further attacks on that score. But one has recently been made, so novel in its source and character, held up by its promoters as so decisive in accomplishing the object for which it has been put forth, and withal affording me an opportunity of throwing light upon some matters of importance to the Canadian public—that, in compliance with the suggestions of some judicious friends in Kingston and other places, (who first directed my attention to the attack referred to, whilst on my return from Lower Canada,) I am induced to give the whole subject, once for all, a grave and careful examination.

A letter from Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P., addressed to the 'Mayor of this City,' and copied from the *Advocate* into last week's *Guardian*, has doubtless attracted the attention of most of our readers. I am glad of its insertion for the reasons then assigned, especially accompanied as it was by the appropriate observations of my excellent friend the Rev. E. Evens. Coming as it does from what is deemed good authority by a considerable number of persons in this Province, I shall formally notice it, both as to the *false statements* which it contains, and the *revolutionary principles* it inculcates.

It has doubtless been observed that Mr. Hume's statements refer entirely to *private* interviews; which will impose upon me the unpleasant and mortifying necessity of stating the circumstances under which I became acquainted with him, and the extent and character of that acquaintance. The "Mayor of this City," who has published and added his testimony to the truth of this "interesting letter," (as he calls it) is fully acquainted with these circumstances, and must not therefore complain if my statements are not quite so gratifying to his vanity as the publishing of the letter was to his malevolence and republicanism.

As nearly as I can recollect, the circumstances are virtually these: Two or three days before Mr. Mackenzie left London for Canada, he called upon me, and kindly offered to be the bearer of any letters I might wish to send to Canada; at the same time requesting a personal favour, the particulars of which it is not material to mention. In this conversation I expressed to Mr. Mac-

kenzie my low opinion of Mr. Hume, and my astonishment at his conduct on the Colonial Slave question, and the Sabbath Observance Bill—for which Mr. M. attempted an apology. On the morning of Mr. Mackenzie's departure I gave him the parcel of letters, &c. for Canada, and in the conversation which ensued I mentioned the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Clergy Reserve Committee at York, U C., enclosing the petitions on that subject, to the care of Mr. Hume, requesting me to call upon him, and to do what I could in conjunction with him towards obtaining an equitable settlement of that question. Mr. Mackenzie offered to conduct me to Mr. Hume's residence. I accepted his offer. The interview with Mr. Hume lasted about fifteen minutes, which time was mostly occupied by Messrs. Hume and Mackenzie, as Mr. M. was just taking his final leave. Now this is *all* the "intimacy" (as it is called in Mr. Hume's letter) that ever Mr. Mackenzie witnessed between Mr. Hume and myself; this is what Mr. Hume calls my "earnestly seeking and obtaining his sincere and zealous assistance to forward the cause of civil and religious liberty;"—and says to the "Mayor of this city," (who endorses his statement) "*you witnessed his expression of thanks and gratitude to me in public and in private, verbally and in writing, for the aid I had given him.*" Now I will ask any reader of common sense, if the "Mayor of this City" must not have known when he published the above statement, that it was *utterly and totally* false; and I affirm, that up to this day I never wrote Mr. Hume so much as *one line*, nor ever felt or acknowledged myself under the slightest obligations to him, as the sequel will more fully show.

I learned from Mr. Hume, in the few minutes interview above mentioned, that the Clergy Reserve petition had not arrived. I called again a few days afterwards, when I was informed that it had been received, and that Mr. Hume had been referred to me for information on the subject. The account also of the portage (the ship charges having been paid at N. Y.) was presented, which I paid. In this interview, which was about fifteen minutes long, Mr. Hume proposed to present the petition to the King through Lord Goderich, instead of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Stanley, assigning as his reasons, his detestation of Mr. Stanley, Mr. S.'s treatment of Mr. Mackenzie, &c. and that we ought thus to express our abhorrence of it. To this course I strongly objected, stating that Lord Goderich had a few days before informed me that he had no connexion with Colonial affairs. I also insisted that Mr. Stanley had always expressed himself in accordance with the prayer of the petition on the question of a Church Establishment in Canada—that he was the only official organ of communication with the Government on Colonial affairs—that by the course proposed, we should of course insult Mr. Stanley, and arouse him to hostility against the objects of the petition, and the petitioners



themselves. Perceiving that I was inflexible, Mr. Hume consented to present the petition in the regular way, and agreed to write me a note, informing me of the time when Mr. Stanley would receive it.

In a few days I received a note from M. Hume, stating the day and hour when he would meet me at the Colonial Office, to present the petition. I met him at the time appointed, and when the petition was presented to the Colonial Secretary to be laid before the King, after stating that Mr. Ryerson was acquainted with all the circumstances connected with the petition, he proceeded to remark upon the general affairs of the Province, attributing the expulsions of Mr. Mackenzie to the Executive, stating the corruption of all descriptions of public officers and Magistrates, from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards—that the “ruling faction” in the Colony ought to be utterly put down—and reading extracts of letters which he said he had received from persons of respectability in Canada. While, in answer to some of Mr. Stanley’s inquiries, I was stating the circumstances and objects of the Clergy Reserve Petition, Mr. Hume apologised and departed; and here terminated my private intimacy with Mr. Hume, and his “invariable kindness and attention,” “amidst public business of importance, *always* given with pleasure,” together with my “expression of thanks and gratitude, in public and in private, verbally and in writing, for the aid he had given me,”—for so ungrateful was I (and I may add, so disgusted with his conduct and mode of proceeding, in addition to my previous unfavourable opinion of his principles and conduct on some great questions,) that I never afterwards called upon him, or had one word of correspondence with him. I proceeded to remark to Mr. Secretary Stanley, that the introduction on that occasion of the various political questions discussed in Upper Canada, had not taken place by any understanding on my part—that I anticipated the introduction of no other topic than what was immediately connected with the specified object of the interview—that, though I was ready to give any information relative to the state of affairs in Upper Canada that I possessed, if desired, I begged to be considered as not offering any opinion one way or the other, on the several topics which had been introduced; and that the Clergy Reserve question might not be identified with any of them, the prayer of the petition being supported to a great extent by all political parties, as I had shown a few days before, by references to the Journals of the House of Assembly. In answer to Mr. Stanley’s inquiry, “whether the proceeds of these Reserves could not be divided among the leading Christian denominations in the Province?” I replied, and turned to the Journals of the House of Assembly, in successive Sessions, to prove, that there was, if possible, a greater unanimity of opinion and feeling in Upper Canada against thus dividing the Reserves, than in giving them all to the Church of England; that of the two evils I believed the last was

the least; that the Methodist Ministers desired and would receive no part of the Reserves for their own support; that they desired nothing by way of individual support from the Government but "equal and impartial protection." This I stated more argumentatively at large in the four distinct communications which I afterwards drew up, and delivered into the Colonial Secretary, the evening before I took my final leave of London, and which I published in the Guardian of the 23d and 30th of last October, and the 6th of November. Indeed Mr. Hume himself, in this very letter of contumely, admits that he heard me state my "objections to any religious sect receiving any assistance from Government." Here then from the camp of my avowed enemies themselves there is a complete refutation of the calumnies which Mr. Mackenzie and his coadjutors have been propagating and reiterating against me for the last six months, that I have laboured, whilst in England, to promote the establishment of a "vindictive dominant priesthood."

So deeply was I impressed with the unsoundness of Mr. Hume's principles, and his utter unfitness to advocate efficiently any thing like constitutional reform in the Colony on any question, that I not only expressed my opinion to Mr. Mackenzie in London, (so strongly that one of the first questions proposed to me by Mr. Mackenzie, after my return to Canada, was, "Do you still entertain so unfavourable an opinion of Mr. Hume?" to which I answered in the affirmative,) but I at the same time expressed my sentiments in no less than three letters addressed to particular friends in this town.\*

\* From one of these letters, dated Hatton Garden, London, June 25, 1833, I give the following extract: "I received Mr. Richardson's letter on Saturday, mentioning the petitions to the care of Mr. Hume—not the person to present a petition to His Majesty on religious liberty in the Colonies, and especially after the part he has taken in opposing the bill for emancipating the slaves in the West Indies. It has incensed the religious part of the nation against him. He is connected with the West India interest by his wife—and his abandoning all his principles of liberty in such a heart-stirring question, destroys confidence in the disinterestedness of his general conduct, and his regard for the great interests of religion. I shall call upon him this morning."

Such was my opinion of Mr. Hume even before I advocated the Clergy Reserve Petition—such it was after I conversed with him personally, and witnessed his proceedings—such it is now—and such must every British subject now acknowledge to be correct, after reading Mr. Hume's revolutionary letter. I stated to Mr. Mackenzie, more than once, when he called upon me in London, that I could not associate myself with his political measures, any more than with those of his opponents—that it was as an *individual* I regarded him—that some of his measures I, as an individual approved of, though not his manner of advocating them—that on others, (and named the Bank, Legislative Council Reform, questions) I had not formed any opinion. But notwithstanding all my caution, I in fact, got into bad company, for which I have paid a pretty fair price, but I hope not too much for the advantages I trust I shall derive from the lesson it has taught me. And I cannot but regard it as a blessing and happiness to the Methodist connexion at large, that they also, by the admission of all parties, stand so completely distinct from Messrs. Hume and Mackenzie, as to be involved in no responsibility and disgrace by this premature announcement of their revolutionary purposes.

Did my "IMPRESSIONS" then express any *newly* formed opinion of Mr. Hume? If I had been, (before I went to England) mistaken as to Mr. Hume, supposing him to be a dissenter, when he was a sceptic; supposing him to be a reformer when he was a republican; supposing him to desire the removal of abuses in the Colony, when he aimed at its "INDEPENDENCE and freedom from the baneful domination of the MOTHER COUNTRY;" and if, under the influence of these favourable prepossessions, I had led any portion of the Canadian public astray in respect to his principles and conduct, so that they had indulged expectations from him which never would be realized, was I not bound by every principle of consistency, truth and honour, to confess my error? This I did in my "IMPRESSIONS." But what attack was there in those *Impressions* on Mr. Hume's *private* conduct? The following is *every word* in those impressions which relates to Mr. Hume: "The third political sect is called *Radicals*; apparently headed by Messrs. Hume and Attwood; the former of whom, though acute, indefatigable, persevering, popular on financial questions, and always to the point, and heard with respect and attention in the House of Commons, has no influence as a religious man; has never been known to promote any religious measure or object as such, and has opposed every measure for the better observance of the Sabbath, and even introduced a motion to defeat the bill for the abolition of Colonial slavery."

Now could I have justifiably said less, and in a more complimentary manner, under all the circumstances of the case? When I had heretofore been the means of creating an erroneous impression in the minds of a large portion of the Canadian public in respect to Mr. Hume, when I knew that he neither represented their character, or feelings, or wishes in London; that his policy was calculated, if not intended, to irritate the King's government, and urge it to unpopular acts towards the Colonies, rather than conciliate it and obtain concessions; when I saw Mr. Hume vote for the *erection* of a Church Establishment in India, (his interest in that case leading him to do so) with one Roman Catholic and two Episcopalian Bishops, with a salary of £1000 a year each, whilst he pretended to advocate the *abolition* of a Church Establishment in Canada; when I had read his speeches against the Sabbath and Slave questions; when this same Mr. Hume had, whilst professing a deep interest in the religious welfare of Canada, headed an infidel petition, presented and advocated it in the House of Commons, for the remission of the sentence against the notorious Richard Carlisle, who had been condemned by a jury of his country for blasphemy.—I now ask even a candid opponent, if I was not more blameable in not speaking more fully of Mr. Hume, than in saying as little as I did?

A word or two now upon the *revolutionary* principles which Mr. Hume inculcates. Most of what need be said on this point has

been anticipated last week. It may, however, be proper to observe, in addition, that this part of Mr. Hume's letter fully confirms what I have been shamefully abused for saying, in my *Impressions*, that "Radicalism in England appeared to me to be another word for Republicanism, with the name of King instead of President." It also proves that what I said would be the *tendency* of certain measures, was even *designed* by the promoters of them, though then stoutly denied.

When the "Mayor of this City," denounced those who adhered to the British Government during the American Revolution, as "cut throats of their own countrymen," and supporters of "stamp acts, military domination," &c., and that those who defended the country against the American invasion in the late war, merely "fought to preserve Crown and Clergy Reserves, and all the other strong holds of corruption in the hands of the locusts who infest and disturb the Province,"—it was cavalierly replied, this is only one of the "Mayor's" imprudencies—he does not mean so. When this same "Mayor" again declared that it was "owing to our neighbourhood to the United States, and not to any principle of honesty in the British Government that the Canadas are not as basely tyrannized over as India or the Capé of Good Hope"—"that the local authorities have no means to protect themselves against an injured people"—"that the arbitrary proceedings of Sir John Colborne's government ARE such as would WARRANT the people to an open and ARMED RESISTANCE,"—notwithstanding these successive statements, avowals, and seditious appeals, the "Mayor's" supporters could not even yet believe their own eyes, and still reconciled it to their consciences and professions of attachment to the British Government to sustain and advocate him. When I published an article, a few months ago, headed "*Revolutionary Symptoms*," in which I drew a clear analogy in several important characteristics between the proceedings of the promoters of the American revolution and, the measures of the unnamed "Mayor of this city" and some of his coadjutors in the Province, the whole was pronounced visionary and hypocritical, by a certain description of loyalists, and the "Mayor's" loyalty was still declared pure and patriotic, though now he himself declares his intention to endeavour to accomplish, what I have been traduced for imputing to his measures. But now, as the cloak is thrown off—prematurely to be sure—there is no room for further excuse or reconciliation between an acknowledged intention to terminate British rule, or a renunciation of the "Mayor," his patron, and his revolutionary scheme. For now has the cool and calculating Hume, in a letter, written far from the scene of contemplated warfare, and evidently the result of frequent interchange of thought, and of perfect mutual understanding between him and the "Mayor of this city," proclaimed the "last approaching crisis in the affairs of the Canadas, which will terminate in INDEPENDENCE and

FREEDOM from the baneful domination of the MOTHER COUNTRY." And as if this prospect were not enough to stimulate to exertion sufficiently active and successful, and as if this song of prospective triumph might not be fully understood, and its sentiments felt, Mr. Hume adds—"Go on, therefore, I beseech you, and success, glorious success, must inevitably crown your joint efforts."—"The proceedings between 1772 and 1782 in America OUGHT NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN; and to the honour of the Americans, and the interest of the civilized world, let THEIR CONDUCT and the RESULT be EVER IN VIEW."

I say not but Mr. Hume and the "Mayor of this city" may be sincere, and really think they are acting patriotically in hastening this "crisis" of "INDEPENDENCE," but why has it all along been disclaimed? Why has the "Mayor" been heretofore declaring that he desired nothing but constitutional reform, and to strengthen the union between the Colony and the Parent State, and yet negotiating with Mr. Hume in devising the best means of hastening the SEPARATION? Was the "Mayor of this city" sent to London for this purpose? Have he and Mr. Hume truly represented their constituents in this project? Have they advanced the value, the honour, the interests of the Province, by labouring to create such an impression in England, and promote such an object in Canada? Or have they not misrepresented the sentiments and character, and abused the confidence of a large number of faithful British subjects? Have they not thus done more to disgrace them, less the value of property, prevent the investment of capital, deter the influx of wealthy emigrants, and retard the internal improvement of the Province, than all the objects of their envy and abuse?

One general remark, and I am done. In how different a sense is the term *Reformer* employed by the "Mayor" and some others, now, from what it was a few years ago; and how different are the measures pursued. Lately Earl Grey and Lord Chancellor Brougham were regarded as the leaders of Reformers in England, upon the reputation of long public lives; now they are denounced, and Mr. Hume, their sworn enemy, is held up as the "leader of the Reformers of Great Britain." Lately Dr. Rolph and others were regarded as leading Reformers in Canada; now is the Doctor most shamefully attacked by the Mayor himself in the very *Advocate*, which contains this patriotic letter of Mr. Hume's. Lately the people were taught to look affectionately and confidently to the parental care and attention of the Imperial Government for the security and promotion of their interests; now they are exhorted to have the *measures* and *result* of the American revolution *ever in view*. Lately the King's ministers were respected and honoured; now they are insulted and abused. Lately attachment and loyalty to the British Government was professed; now "*Independence* from its baneful domination" is recommended

as the motto and watchword of *Reformers*. On such an occasion how appropriate is the advice of the Inspired King of Israel: "My son, fear thou the Lord and the King; and meddle not with them that are given to change."

In the politics and contests of party, let the "potsherds strive with the potsherds of the earth;" but in so grave a question as whether a country shall remain a monarchy, or become a republic—whether it shall remain an appendage of Great Britain, or become an American State—every Christian and patriot has a duty to discharge. The thirteenth chapter of Romans comes home to his heart; and he finds a sure unerring guide in its precepts, at every hustings, and at every walk of civil life; and if a Wesley and a Fletcher wrote to *suppress* a revolution in America, never will I hesitate, with a zealous and devoted band of fellow-labourers, to aid zealously, though feebly, to *prevent* a revolution in Canada.—EDITOR.

(From the Courier of June 17th, 1834.)

## COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL,

Monday, June 9th, 1834.

### [MR. HUME'S LETTER.]

MR. GURNETT—On rising to submit to the Court the Resolution of which he had given notice on Saturday, said that he felt he was about to tread on delicate ground; and that he might perhaps subject himself to the reproach of being the first to depart from that line of conduct which he [Mr. G.] was the first to suggest to the Court—that of avoiding all party politics in their discussions. The Resolution which he was about to submit, however, although it was of a political character, involved no question of *party* politics, because it contained no proposition about which any difference of opinion had ever been entertained, or could ever be entertained, among politicians of any party who pretended to the character of British subjects. It contained simply the declaration of a principle to which every subject had either actually or impliedly, and which most of the members of that Court had actually sworn to maintain: it was a declaration of our attachment to our Sovereign, and to the institutions of that great and glorious Empire to which the inhabitants of this Colony had the honour to belong. To the expression of such sentiments he [Mr. G.] could not for a moment anticipate any hesitation on the part of the members of that Court, because there was not one member of that body, whatever might be the designation of his politics, whether Tory, Whig or Reformer, who had not repeatedly avowed and boasted of his loyalty and attachment to his Sovereign—least of all could he anticipate any opposition to such sentiments from the members of that Court who called themselves Reformers; who had, of late years, in their petitions, in their speeches, and in their conversations, set up a sort of exclusive claim to loyalty and attachment to what they called their “Reform King” and the “Glorious Whig Ministry.” (A laugh.)

[Here Mr. Gurnett read the preamble and Resolution to which he was about to call for the sanction of the Common Council.] and said, he assured himself that every member of that Court would give him credit for having, in the drawing up of the Resolution, carefully abstained from the introduction of every thing like party politics, or which was in any way calculated to elicit conflicting sentiments from the members of that Council. It was a mere disavowal of the doctrines contained in Mr. Hume's letter. He [Mr. G.] could anticipate but one objection to the Resolution, which was,

that the subject of it was not a proper one to be taken up by them as a corporate body. But he was prepared to shew that there was abundance of precedents in favour of such a step. The Corporation of the City of London, a majority of whom, like a majority of ourselves, had always been great "Reformers" and "lovers of liberty," had frequently stepped aside from their ordinary municipal duties, and taken up questions of general or national politics; and upon numerous occasions had addressed His Majesty thereon. The Corporation of the City of Dublin had frequently done the same, and so had the Corporations of most of the other large towns of the Empire, as he would shew to the Court from the work which he held in his hand. The first instance which he would read was from the *Annual Register* for 1782, when the Common Council of London went up to the King with an address, thanking His Majesty for having changed his ministry in "compliance with the wishes of the people." Again, in 1790, Nov. 24, when the Council of the same City went up with an address to the King congratulating him on the treaty of peace with Spain. In 1820, when there were great disturbances throughout England, the same "reforming" Corporation went up with an address to their Sovereign "to testify," to use the language of the address, "to the country at large, in this evil hour, their resolution to defend the Monarchy, as well as the other branches of the Constitution, against the attempts openly and industriously made by the instigators and abettors of sedition and infidelity." These cases Mr. Gurnett contended were strictly in point, and completely established the right of corporate bodies to take up questions such as that which he had that day brought under the consideration of the Council of the City of Toronto.

The present occasion, in his opinion, not only justified the Corporation of the capital of the Province in stepping forward to disavow the principles ascribed to the people of Canada by Mr. Hume, but imperatively demanded of them to do so, unless they would submit to the unavoidable inference (from their silence) of concurring in the sentiments and opinions contained in Mr. Hume's letter—an inference which would be as just as it would be inevitable, seeing that the letter in question was addressed to a very high functionary of this City. In this letter Mr. Hume advises the people of Canada to free themselves from what he calls "the baneful domination of the Mother Country,"—to establish their independence, and refers them to the example of the American Colonies between the years 1772 and 1782. (Hear, hear, from Dr. Morrison.) "Yes, Sir," said Mr. G. reading from Mr. Hume's letter, he tells us that "a crisis is fast approaching in the Canadas which will terminate in independence and freedom from the baneful domination of the Mother Country." And then he tells us, in a subsequent part of his letter, that "The proceedings between 1772 and 1782 in America ought not to be forgotten; and to the honour of the Americans, and for the interests of the civilized world, let their conduct and



*the result be ever in view.*" Sir, can any thing be more obvious—can the meaning of any language be more plain or obvious than that of Mr. Hume in this letter? He tells the people, the loyal and true-hearted British people of Upper Canada, that they are to free themselves from what *he* is pleased to call "the baneful domination of the Mother Country;" to establish their independence; and then calls upon them to imitate the example of the people of the United States in 1772 and 1782. So he first tells us what we are to do, and then how we are to do it—pointing to the American revolution as to a finger post which is to guide us in the paths of rebellion and independence. (Hear, hear, from Dr. Morrison.) He, (Mr. G.) could not believe that the people of Upper Canada were prepared to adopt such advice; he could not, would not believe, until he should see it with his own eyes, that the majority of that Council would belie the professions and protestations of their whole lives, by assenting to a doctrine so pernicious to the interests, as it must be repugnant to the best principles and feelings of every true Briton. One part of the members of that Council might be called Tories, and another might denominate themselves Reformers, but whatever might be the distinctions of party, or the differences of opinion upon questions of local politics, he could not yet bring himself to contemplate the possibility of there being any difference of opinion among them upon the vital question, of whether the people of this Province were to continue to adhere to the British form of Government, to the institutions of their fathers and the land of their fathers, or to set up for ourselves a democratic Republic, like that whose growth, and the commencement of whose decline, we have witnessed, and are now already witnessing on the other side of the Canadian frontier. For it was this question, and nothing less than this question, which was now to be decided in this Court, by the adoption or the rejection of the Resolution which he (Mr. G.) now held in his hand. (Hear, hear.) It might possibly be attempted by gentlemen of that Court—for some of them were very ingenious—to twist the letter of Mr. Hume from its natural position, and to distort the meaning of its more objectionable passages, in order to render them less repugnant to the principles and feelings of the Canadian people, and less at variance with truth; but the meaning was too plain and indisputable to admit of the success of any such attempt. No two opinions upon the matter can be entertained among men of common sense. Every body with whom he (Mr. G.) had conversed, and all the public newspapers, (save one) without regard to party, which he had read, had given to those objectionable passages their literal and obvious interpretation: and those persons, and the Editors of those papers, like true British subjects and honest men, had expressed the most unqualified condemnation of Mr. Hume's doctrines. Some of the persons with whom he had conversed had heretofore attached themselves to that class of politicians called Reformers; but who now declared that if the leaders of that party did not promptly disavow

the doctrines inculcated in Mr. Hume's letter, they would be Reformers no longer: the reform which they sought was British Reform, and not revolution and democracy! Such he (Mr. G.) still hoped would also be the declaration of the Gentlemen of that Court who called themselves Reformers. But if there really were any persons, either in that Council or out of it, who were prepared to adopt and defend the sentiments of Mr. Hume, their decision upon the question now before the Court would bring the matter to issue. Let them now avow themselves—let them now stand forth, and by rejecting this resolution, boldly avow that it was revolution, and not reform, which they have really been seeking; that all true Reformers may know their foes, and come forth from beneath the deceptive banner under which they had unwittingly arrayed themselves. He (Mr. G.) had no right to assume that there were in that Council any such wolves in sheep's clothing; nor would he believe that there were, as he said before, until it was exhibited by their rejection of the Resolution which he had submitted to them.

Let us, said Mr. G. enquire for a moment what are the advantages to be obtained from the proposed "freedom from the domination of the Mother Country?" Are we to set up an independent government for ourselves? or are we to transfer ourselves over to the United States? and, in either case, is it expected that the Canadas will improve their condition? It was not his (Mr. G.'s) intention to enter at length into an estimate of the comparative merits of the forms of Government—the British, of King, Lords and Commons; or the American Democratic Republic; but he might take this occasion to observe that some of the greatest men which that republic had ever produced, had questioned the superiority of their own institutions; and some of them had actually gone so far as to openly express their conviction of the superiority of the former. At a Cabinet dinner held at the American seat of Government, some years subsequent to their revolution, at which Jefferson, Madison, the elder Adams, Alexander Hamilton, and others, were present, Adams gave his opinion, as stated in a letter from Jefferson to La Fayette, that the British form of Government, divested of the corruptions which had environed it, was a better form of Government, and better calculated to afford permanent security to the liberties of the people than their own republic. But Hamilton (one of the most able and amiable men that America had produced) openly avowed that, with all its imperfections, the British Government was the best on earth; and contended that were an attempt made to divest the British form of Government of the corruptions complained of, by reform or otherwise, it would bring about an undue preponderance of the democratic branch of the Government, *which would ultimately degenerate into an ELECTIVE DESPOTISM*—such, Sir, (said Mr. G.) as we now witness in a neighbouring Republic.

But, Mr. Mayor, said Mr. G., I shall now do myself the honour of submitting to you, and to this worshipful Court of Common Coun-

oil, some testimonials of the great superiority of the British form of Government over that of these naughty Democratic Republicans, the Yankees, from a much higher authority than that either of Hamilton or the elder Adams—from an authority, Mr. Mayor, which must always have great weight in this Council, and to which every member of this Court will ever bow with all due deference and submission. The authority from which I shall now prove the vast superiority of a Government of King, Lords, and Commons, over that of an Elective Republic, is a paper of great celebrity, Sir, called the "*Colonial Advocate*!" (Loud cries of hear, hear, and shouts of laughter, in which the Mayor joined) I happened, Mr. Mayor, to be tumbling over an old file of papers this morning, when I accidentally put my hand upon a few numbers of this renowned publication, issued about seven years ago, in which I found so many and such powerful arguments in favour of the superiority of Monarchy and Aristocracy, over Republicanism and Democracy, and those arguments too sustained with so much greater ability, and more ardent zeal than I could presume to, that I at once determined, Sir, on availing myself of their powerful aid in support of my motion before you this day. For I felt, Sir, that although all the arguments which I might adduce should fail in convincing this Court, the testimony of such high authority as that of the Editor of the *Colonial Advocate*, would carry conviction to the mind of every member of this Court, and ensure their unanimous support of the Resolution now before you. (Continued laughter.)

The first extract which I shall make, Sir, and to which I am sure you will be quite delighted to listen, is from the *Colonial Advocate* dated 6th April, 1826—it is as follows:—

"The United States and we are now on good terms; long may it continue to be so; but I fear, I fear, that they only wait a favourable opportunity to effect their favourite object, which, as far as I can see by a most intimate investigation of their newspapers, reviews and Congressional speeches, is to *drive the British Government out of this Continent altogether*. Yes, and unless more prudent men are sent here, *they will do so*. I may be laughed at for saying that those very men who now grasp at the pacific ocean and its shores, may yet *confiscate the estates, and banish the persons* of some of those men whose measures are tending to alienate the hearts of the people of this country from the best and most virtuous and noble government on earth—that of Great Britain."\*

THE EDITOR OF THE ADVOCATE.

\* "The hardy sons of the North were never conquered by the South in any part of the world. The Tartars overcame the Chinese—the Goths and Vandals became masters of Rome—the Scandinavians subdued the Anglo-Saxons; and in more modern times, the Northern American States have obtained an ascendancy over their more voluptuous Southern brethren; and if ever the Yankees obtain the mastery over us, it will be because of *treason within*, and not owing to an enemy without our gates."

In these sentiments of the Editor of the Colonial Advocate, said Mr. G., we must all most heartily concur. He tells us, Mr. Mayor, first, that "Great Britain is the best, most virtuous, and most noble Government on earth;" and that "if ever the Yankees obtain the mastery" over this Colonial dependency of that "best, most virtuous and most noble Government," it will be "because of *treason within*, and not owing to an enemy without our gates!" I will give you another extract from the same high authority, Sir, dated April 19th, 1827, and is a commentary on the then troubled state of Europe. It is as follows:

[*Note by the Editor of the Colonial Advocate.*]

[The above picture is perhaps too true; and at such a time, and in such a Colony, it well becomes us to evince our warm and affectionate attachment to the lovely isle of our birth by a declaration of our sentiments on some important subjects deeply connected with the future prosperity of the Empire, in which, however humble our lot, we hope to close the 'few and weary days' which yet remain of our earthly career.]"

Here, Sir, said Mr. G., we have the patriotic Editor of the Advocate making, in most pathetic cadence, a solemn vow that he will "close the *few and weary days* which yet remain of his earthly career" under the wings of that great Empire, "*whose government* (he assures us) *is the best, most noble, and most virtuous on earth.*" With such high authority as this, Sir, for the character of the British Government, is there one member of this Court whose blood does not boil with indignation when Mr. Joseph Hume dares to talk to us about "the baneful domination of the Mother Country." (Much laughter.)

I shall now, Mr. Mayor, present you with a quotation from a still more celebrated production of the same author—it is from the far famed letters, Sir, of the Editor of the Colonial Advocate to the Earl of Dalhousie. (Hear, hear.) Here it is, Sir—

"TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

"THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

"MY LORD,

"There is a holy and heavenly principle of love towards his native country implanted in the mind of every good man, which, though it is not always perceptible even to himself, causes him to rejoice in the triumphs of his nation, and to grieve when misfortune or defeat overshadows his people."

\* \* \* \* \*

"And has a Briton less reason to desire the happiness of the empire? Shall that little island, the brightness of whose glories hath cast a radiance over the face of the habitable world, be forgotten in the dusky atmosphere of Washington, and the lewd luxuries of New Orleans? Never. The high national character of England must be

kept sacred, the heavenly flame must be fanned; until from Newfoundland's banks to the shores of the Pacific, the pride and the glory of the land shall be in the name of British freemen."

"At this moment the eyes of all America are turned upon this country. They think to profit by our intestine divisions, they laugh at our inconsistencies, and seem to await the day as fast approaching when these colonies shall vainly seek independence in a separation from their parent state, or humbly court new alliances, in the slave traders of the Carolinas, and their Presidential favorite, "the hero of New Orleans!"

"That our country is suffering under the effects of great and unprecedented commercial depression your lordship well knows; that the supreme government desires the happiness and prosperity of these provinces is equally apparent. And if at a moment like this when the finances of England are straitened, she extends the hand of liberality and kindness to her colonies, strengthens their means of defence, and expends her treasure on canals to encourage their trade and agriculture; it is no less a duty than a pleasure to me to offer humbly and respectfully to the representative of my king an honest opinion as to the means whereby they may be for ever attached to our laws and government."

Really sir, (said Mr. G.) these are as noble sentiments as ever were conceived in the bosom, or uttered by the lips of a patriotic Briton; the ideas and the language too sir, are really splendid; and coming as they do, Mr. Mayor, from the Editor of the Colonial Advocate, will inspire every member of this Council, I hope, with similar sentiments upon this occasion, [Hear hear]

But, sir, I will give you another quotation or two from the same famous letters:—

"A colonial peerage has been ridiculed, but my lord, Mr. Pitt saw its usefulness; and if merit either on the bench or in the army and navy has deserved a Scottish or Irish coronet, it surely would not be less prized by a Canadian or Nova Scotian. The people would submit to taxes imposed by themselves through their representatives, the aristocracy would add to the national dignity, and be a blessed exchange for legislative councillors, whose honors are consigned to the tomb with them who wear them."

Here, Mr. Mayor, we see the Aristocratic Editor of the Colonial Advocate recommending to the Earl of Dalhousie, *the creation of a batch of Canadian Peers!* [Great Laughter.] Envious people, sir, may perhaps insinuate that the worthy Editor might have been "casting about in his mind's eye" for a seat among the new nobility, and that he expected a Viscount's Coronet at least would have decorated his own brow in the new Canadian Peerage!—[a laugh.]

The "people" too, Mr. Mayor, the worthy Editor tells us, "would submit to be taxed in order to support such an aristocracy, because they " would add to the national dignity, and be a blessed

exchange for legislative councillors, whose honors are consigned to the tomb with those who wear them!"

Here, sir, we find the Legislative Councillors complained of; not on account of their politics; Oh no sir! but because, poor gentlemen, "their honors die with them"—because their titles are not hereditary! A grievous offence most truly to the aristocratic feelings of the Editor of the Colonial Advocate. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.]

I will favour you, Sir, with a few more quotations from these renowned productions.—

"When the Canadas received their present constitution, that great statesman, Mr. Fox, whom no man charged with ultra-royalism, 'laid it down as a principle never to be departed from, that every part of the British dominions ought to possess a government, in the constitution of which, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, were mutually blended and united; nor could any government be a fit one for British subjects to live under which did not contain its due weight of aristocracy, because THAT he considered to be the proper poise of the Constitution, the balance that equalized the powers of the two other branches, and gave stability and firmness to the whole.' To this doctrine Mr. Pitt most willingly subscribed, and joined with his great political rival in the manly and delicate compliment he had paid to the British Constitution."

Again.—

"Of what elements are our Houses of Assembly composed? It is true we find here and there a man of genius and independence, of talents and integrity; but are not the great mass of our Assembly men either distinguished for their servile adherence to a governor's favourite, or for their pertinacious and obstinate opposition to every measure proposed by the administration, of whatever nature? I ONCE vainly hoped that intelligent and independent British principles would find their way into the Assembly of Upper Canada, but experience has taught me that I formed a wrong estimate. Some representatives are sent here, not on account of their having one single qualification as legislators, but because they have suffered, or are thought to have sustained injury at the hands of Government. Others, I fear, are sent because they think we would be better off if united to New York State than to Lower Canada; indeed a very popular member stated, not long ago, in my hearing, that he thought so. My Lord, I am seriously afraid that if this circle of Parliaments for one people shall much longer continue, the member in question will not be solitary in his views. Many of these legislators are qualified to sign their names, but as to framing and carrying through a bill, on any subject whatever, the half of them wisely never attempted such a herculean task."

Again,—

"What your Lordship may think of this short paragraph I cannot tell; but to my Scotch feelings it was rather annoying to see our Canadian *miseres* becoming so conspicuous, and I took the

pains to look out a few evidences of the *blessings* of their republican system, in order to place them before your Lordship and the country, by way of contrast. I shall say nothing about Governor Troup and the 'troubles in Georgia,' nor of Governor Giles and the 'troubles in Virginia,' for your Lordship and all the world have heard enough of these troubles already; nor will I attempt to describe those 'signs of the times,' in their *Intelligencer*, which go to shew that 'a corrupt faction are exerting every nerve, and invoking every shade of slumbering grievance, to fright their present ruler from his stool of office,' and to make room thereon for the slayer of Ambrister."

Again,—

"Mr. Niles of Baltimore anticipates greater excitement, if not violence, at the next election of their Chief Magistrate, than has occurred on any former similar occasion since the formation of their government.

"And is this the government, and are these the people whose alliance and intimacy we ought to court instead of that of England? No, my Lord; their constitutional theory is defective, and their practice necessarily inconsistent. Their government wants *consolidation*, and let us take warning by their example."

Again,—

"It is the candid acknowledgment, even of those who are most strenuous in opposing your Lordship's administration, that your Lordship has deeply at heart the good of the country. On that head I have never heard two opinions."

Again,—

"That your Lordship may long live to preside over this portion of the Empire, and to sustain, in these republican and levelling times, the dignity of true nobility, is the ardent wish and hope of,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient,

"And most humble servant,

"W. L. MACKENZIE."

"York, April 23rd, 1827."

In all these extracts which I have read to you, Mr. Mayor, we find the same *high spirited Editor of the Advocate* lauding the British Government, more particularly the Aristocratic branch of it, to the skies; and condemning and holding up to ridicule and contempt the republican institutions of our neighbours. We find him complaining bitterly of the folly and stupidity of the people of Canada for sending uneducated and ignorant men to represent them in the Assembly; and we find him profuse in his expressions of esteem and approbation of the government of Lord Dalhousie, in whose behalf the worthy writer concludes his first epistle by offering up his fervent prayer that his "Lordship may long continue to preside over the Canadian people, and to sustain the true dignity of British Nobil-

*in these republican and levelling times!"* (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

It can hardly be necessary after this, Mr. Mayor, for me to adduce any further arguments in support of the principles of my Resolution, in condemnation of the foul and slanderous imputations of Mr. Hume against the British Government. There are a few passages, however, in the second letter of the same celebrated personage to Lord Dalhousie, which are so pertinent to my purpose, so just and admirable in their sentiments, that I must claim the further patience of yourself, Mr. Mayor, and the rest of the Council while I read them.

“ TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

“ THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

“ MY LORD,

\* \* \* \* \*

“ For it is generous in your Lordship not willingly to prostrate the whole of the servants of His Majesty at the feet of the Commons, at the mercy of their annual vote, contrary to the usage of England, where the civil list is voted for the life of the King; while the Canadian supplies, if allowed to pass in the way in which it is said they desire, will place the Royal authority and influence in Lower Canada entirely at the mercy of a majority in the Assembly for the time being, and so oblige the officers of Government to court popular favour for daily bread; would place the judges of the land in that slavish state of dependence on the populace which produced so much real evil in Massachusetts, and which, in the rich State of New York; has made cheap justice a bye-word, and the miserable pittance allowed the administrators of the laws a reproach.

“ So far your Lordship's administration is just and reasonable.”

\* \* \* \* \*

“ So far back as in Governor Burnett's time (son to the excellent historian of his own times) there were financial difficulties in Massachusetts. They would not allow the Governor any fixed salary, only what they pleased yearly; and when he tried to indemnify himself by imposing a duty on vessels leaving the harbour, he was complained of to the King; the controversy lasted till his death, when, as Sir Walter Scott informs us, the Assembly relented in their resentment, and erected a monument to his memory.”

\* \* \* \* \*

“ And so would the Assembly of Lower Canada to your Lordship were your Lordship, unfortunate for this country, called hence. But while the Constitution remains as it is, no end to financial controversy will ever be found—*it is impossible*. For if your Lordship were to concede the Crown duties, some other topic fruitful in discord would supply their place—perhaps the Post Office revenue, perhaps a thousand other matters to which importance enough would be given to cause dissension. Your Lordship may yet see



the day when the New England States and the great State of New York, will recede from their union with the South and the West, and being joined with these Colonies form an integral portion of the country of their fathers, Great Britain and Ireland."

\* \* \* \* \*

"These who chose to doubt the possibility of a cordial re-union between Britain and her New England Colonies, on the ground that the latter are wedded to republicanism will be pleased to look back into the volume of English history and they will find that Britain was nearly as long a republic under the protectorate of Cromwell, as New England has been a democracy under the United States, and that the people got so tired of republicanism that they have preferred a limited monarchy ever since."

\* \* \* \* \*

"With an aristocracy of more imperishable materials than at present exists, with a ruler less responsible, less liable to be changed at the caprice of the opposition for the time being, and with a house of representatives less trammelled by countervailing state laws, the U. S. might prosper:— But it is with me one of the strongest arguments which can be adduced against the abolition of the British primogeniture laws, that in those republics where they have been abolished and where more equalizing laws of inheritance obtain, a less independent and less valuable class of persons usurp the places of the country gentleman of education, manly principles and honorable family."

\* \* \* \* \*

"When I established this newspaper, in May, 1824, I sent the first number to your Lordship. In my earliest address to the public I avowed the principles by which I was actuated as a British born subject; and although I say it, and say it with regret, that I have been too often led into useless arguments upon the local and personal disputes of individuals upon the measures of the provincial government, and even upon still more trivial subjects, when I should have devoted my journal [as originally intended] to a consideration of the wealth, power and resources of my country, I can nevertheless truly declare, that I have ever desired the glory and prosperity of Britain. In 1824 I stated that I preferred British to American liberty, that I thought a limited monarchy compatible with freedom, that I disliked to hear us gibed in Congress as the distant dependencies of a distant monarchy, that I would never wish to see these Colonies united to the States, that I trusted to see British America thrive and prosper full as well as these States, and that I hoped the time would arrive when Canada would be pointed out as a model for other governments; I also avowed having sworn voluntary allegiance to my King and country."

\* \* \* \* \*

"In these principles and these opinions I remain to this day unchanged, and I trust I ever shall."

\* \* \* \* \*

"That your Lordship's administration may be a means, in the

hand of Providence of uniting these countries to Britain by an indissoluble tie, is the sincere and heart felt wish of,

" My Lord

" Your Lordship's

" Most obedient

" Humble servant.

" W. L. MACKENZIE.

" York, April 23rd. 1834."

Throughout the whole of these extracts, Mr. Mayor, the same high tone of British feeling is evinced. The same encomiums upon the British Government, and the same ridicule and contempt of the American. The people of the Northern States are declared by the Editor of the Advocate to be thoroughly tired of republicanism, and ready to return under the British flag, and unite with these Colonies; while the Canadian Houses of Assembly are severely rapped over the knuckles for presuming to talk about granting the supplies for the support of the Government by an annual vote. "*It is generous in your Lordship (says the Editor of the Advocate to Lord Dalhousie) not willingly to prostrate the whole of the servants of His Majesty at the feet of the Commons, at the mercy of their annual vote, contrary to the usage of England, where the civil list is voted for the life of the King—while the Canadian Supplies, if allowed to pass in the way in which it is desired, would place the Royal authority and influence in Canada entirely at the mercy of a majority in the Assembly for the time being, and so oblige the officers of Government to court popular favour for their daily bread; would place the Judges of the land in that slavish state of dependence on the populace which produced so much real evil in Massachusetts, and which, in the rich State of New York, has made cheap justice a bye word, and the miserable pittance allowed the administrators of the laws as a reproach.*" "So far (continues the Editor of the Advocate) *your Lordship's administration is just and reasonable.*"

All these extracts, Sir, tend to demonstrate incontestably, the superiority of the British Institutions over those of every other country, to afford the strongest arguments in favour of introducing and perpetuating the spirit and practice of those Institutions in this Colony.

Mr. Gurnett concluded, after apologizing to the Council for the time which he had occupied their attention, by expressing his confident anticipation that he should obtain an unanimous vote in favor of his Resolution—a Resolution which merely went to express an attachment to that Government and those Institutions, which had been so highly and so eloquently lauded by the "high authority" to which he had referred, and a decided disavowal and disapprobation of the sentiments of Mr. Hume's Letter. It was for the members of that Council now to stand forth and pronounce their decision,

and to say to the world whether they were, or were not, prepared to support such sentiments and such principles as were contained in Mr. Hume's Letter; if such a desire existed on the part of any persons in the Province, or in that Council, to render the country independent of the Mother Country, let them show themselves, let them openly and manfully say so, and for the purpose of giving the members of this Council an opportunity of doing so, he would move, seconded by Alderman Dennison, that—

“Whereas a certain document has lately appeared in several of the journals of the Province of Upper Canada, dated Bryanston Square, 29th March, 1834, signed “JOSEPH HUME,” and purporting to have been written by the Representative of the County of Middlesex, in the Imperial Parliament; in which document the writer expresses an opinion that “a crisis is fast approaching in the affairs of the Canadas, which will terminate in independence and freedom from the baneful domination of the Mother Country.”

“Be it therefore resolved by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Toronto, in Common Council assembled, that this Council feel themselves called upon, on their own behalf, and on the behalf of the Inhabitants of the City which they represent, as well, as they confidently hope they may do, in behalf of the people of Upper Canada at large, to disavow, in the most unqualified and decided manner, the sentiments expressed in the above quotation from Mr. Hume's Letter; and to declare, that whatever difference of opinion may exist among His Majesty's subjects in this Colony relative to political questions of a provincial or local nature, there is no portion of His Majesty's dominions, the inhabitants of which, —as they have uniformly avowed and declared— are more ardently attached to their Sovereign and the Institutions of their Mother Country than the people of Upper Canada, or who would more sincerely deprecate, or more firmly resist any and all attempts to sever the existing connexion between this Colony and the Empire to which it is related.”

MR. TURTON said he rose to express his opposition to the Resolution proposed— he could not see what could be effected by it. He would ask the Hon. Gentleman from St. George's Ward what was his object? and what he expected to obtain by his motion? Had that Council any thing to do with Mr. Hume's letter? Can any reason be shown why they should interfere with it? He thought not. Such matters, in his opinion, belonged to the House of Assembly; Mr. Gurnett must be out of order.

MR. MORRISON said, when he took his seat at that Board, he hardly expected it would become an arena for political discussions, but he recollected that it was charged against the Mayor, that he had attempted to give the Council a political cast. He was sorry that the hon. gentleman from St. George's Ward had taken upon himself to introduce this motion; yet, on the other hand, he was glad of it, for he looked upon the present time as a most eventful

period in our history. We had a Colony to the east of us almost in a state of revolt; a Colonial Minister representing us in this Province as perfectly satisfied with our condition, while a Committee of the House of Commons was investigating the whole of our affairs. Although he was happy the motion had been made, yet he must say it came with a bad grace from the hon. gentleman, and he could not refrain from inquiring why the question was brought forward just now, though that could be gathered from what fell from the hon. gentleman in the course of his remarks. The elections were coming on; it was known certain members of that Board were candidates, and it was expected the votes on this question would go before the public; he, for one, wished they might; he was not afraid to submit his vote before the public. Mr. Hume was the great topic of the discussion. It was little thought when he was the representative of the little close borough of Aberdeen, but afterwards called by his country to represent the wealthiest county in it, that he should ever be brought into discussion in the little puny Council of the City of Toronto. (Hear, hear) Mr. Hume was notoriously the persevering and indefatigable friend of the Canadas; (hear, hear) and we further know he is the greatest business man in the House of Commons; and what a famous thing it would be if the hon. gentleman from St. George's Ward could create dissatisfaction in the people of the Province, to induce them never to employ such a man again; and he (Mr. Morrison) hoped he should be able to prove that Mr. Hume was the honest, indefatigable friend of Canada. [Mr. Morrison here instanced his assistance on the Alien question, when an indecent attempt was made to disfranchise two-thirds of the people of the Province, and likewise about the question of the Clergy Reserves, &c.] Indeed, Mr. Hume was what he would call a patriot of the first water. (Hear, hear.) He did not go behind the door; he comes out openly; he states things in bold language, and the most candid view ought to be given to any thing which he said or did, as every thing he did was for the good of this country. He (Mr. Morrison) lately saw in the *Courier* an article from the *Vindicator*, in which was an account of Mr. Stanley having recently, in the House of Commons, tried to slip a motion through at 3 o'clock in the morning, the object of which was to suspend the Revenue Act of Lower Canada. Was Mr. Hume asleep? No. Mr. Stanley thought to take advantage of a sleepy house to carry his motion, but he found Mr. Hume wide awake and at his post, to prevent him carrying through such a base measure. The hon. gentleman who brought forward this Resolution, is well known to represent the Clique of this Colony—he is known to be the able, very able defender of Colonial misrule; and his speech, in support of his Resolution, was not a fair representation of Mr. Hume's language. It is said, Mr. Hume wished to dissolve the connection between this country and the Parent State. He (Mr. Morrison) denied it; he only wished freedom from its baneful domination. Baner

ful meant hurtful;\* and was it not hurtful that a small majority should deprive so many thousands of their rights? This is the domination which Mr. Hume speaks of; and he, for one, as an individual member of that Council, wished to be freed from it. (Hear, hear, and "we believe it.") And as to his reference to the American revolution, it was honest and just to hold up the policy of one government as a beacon to another. The American revolution was often referred to in the House of Commons in England, as a warning to ministers, and if good heed was not taken, as regards matters here, the same result would follow, in the independence of these Colonies as of them. He (Mr. Morrison) would now proceed to shew that the proceedings of Government were baneful, and instanced the expulsion of Mr. Mackenzie, which, if not baneful domination, he did not know what was. Again, the reinstatement to office of Messrs. Boulton and Hagerman. And is it not baneful for the people to have their constitutional rights violated by the House of Assembly and justified by the Home Government? Is any thing more calculated to sour the minds of the people? Have we any proof that the Government at home have discountenanced these proceedings? No! but proof to the contrary. If this was not baneful, he (Mr. Morrison) did not know what was. For himself, he was not ashamed to avow his belief of the baneful domination practised upon the people of the Province—their just complaints treated with scorn; and he hoped the time would come to be entirely rid of it. He trusted the proceedings of this evening's Council would go before His Majesty's Secretary of State. Mr. Morrison then proceeded to relate other instances of "*baneful domination*," adducing the cases of the Hon. Messrs. Baby and Powell in the Legislative Council—the "*persecution of Capt. Matthews*," &c. and was sure, Mr. Hume being well aware of all this misrule, knew enough to justify him in his statement respecting the baneful domination of the Government here and at home. He denied the fact of Mr. Hume's desiring separation from the Mother Country, but only from its baneful domination; and he trusted the time was coming when the Government of England would be identified with true British feeling. It is notoriously well known, that any thing brought forward by the representatives of the people, for their good, was invariably thwarted by the domineering influence of the Legislative Council, and good government kicked under the table. He had hoped some good would have arisen from the excellent despatch of Lord Goderich; but did not the baneful domination of a faction treat it with insult? He hoped the time was not distant when an honest Colonial Minister, 4000 miles distant, would allow us to legislate for ourselves.

Mr. Morrison then proceeded to read and animadvert upon an article which appeared in the *Courier* two years ago, on the subject

\* "*BANEFUL*,"—*Poisonous, destructive.*—Walker. — Ed1

of the discharge of the two Crown Officers; in which article, the writer talked of "casting about in his mind's eye for some new state of political existence," which showed, he said, that the Editor of the *Conrier*, when things did not go to please him, was as ready to hold out threats against the British Government as those of whom he now complained.

Dr. Morrison, seconded by Mr. Leslie, moves, in amendment, that all be expunged in the whole of the original Resolutions, after the word moves, and the following inserted:—That it be resolved, that forced and unfair constructions have been attempted to be put upon the letter of Joseph Hume, Esq., dated Bryanston Square, 29th March, 1834, by those who are hostile to the correction of the abuses in the administration of our provincial affairs.

"That the Electors of the County of York fully deserve the commendation bestowed upon them by the great Reformer, for the continued, firm, and constant support of their representative, upon his repeated unlawful expulsions from the Commons House of Assembly, whose rash and unconstitutional conduct betrays a want of common sense and prudence, being a sacrifice of the greatest public principles, and an invasion of the rights of the whole body of Electors in the country.

"That Mr. Hume justly regards such conduct on the part of the Legislature, countenanced, as it was, by the Crown officers, and other executive functionaries in the Assembly, and unredressed by the Royal prerogative, as evidence of baneful and tyrannical domination, in which conduct it is both painful and injurious to find the Provincial Officials systematically upheld by the Minister at home against the people.

"That Joseph Hume, Esq., in desiring their independence and freedom from all such misrule, has no where expressed a desire to withhold from the people of this Province that protection from the Mother Country, which he has for years generously laboured to secure for them, upon the principles of good government and enlightened policy; and that he has evinced the sincerity of his intentions by frequently repeated appeals to the Colonial Minister and the British House of Commons for the redress of existing grievances.

"That Mr. Hume's opinion of the Provincial Executive is justified by the solemn declaration of the people of this Province through their representative in a late Parliament, when they unanimously addressed the present Lieutenant-Governor in the following language—viz.: "We feel unabated solicitude about the administration of public justice, and entertain a settled conviction that the continuance about your Excellency of those advisers who, from the unhappy policy they have pursued, have deservedly lost the confidence of the country, is highly inexpedient, and calculated seriously to weaken the expectations of the people from the impartial and disinterested justice of His Majesty's Government."

"That Mr. Hume justly recognizes in the proceedings of Mr. Stanley, particularly his re-instatement into office of those who had

been dismissed from the Provincial Councils by his more liberal and enlightened predecessor, a disposition to encourage the enemies of reform in that ruinous policy which mischievously tends to weaken the confidence of the people in the justice and honour of the British Government.

“That the wise suggestions of Mr. Hume, drawn from the fatal policy of the Parent State, in unjustly attempting to tax the late American Colonies without their consent, and maintaining against them a system of misgovernment, in spite of their repeated and humble remonstrances, are calculated, as they are by him generously intended, to secure, for this Province, exemption from the continuance of singular grievances and misrule; while they admit the exceeding difficulty, if not impracticability, for any stranger, 4000 miles distant, to direct the affairs of this, or any other country, without being betrayed into fatal errors and misdoings. Yet it is due to the Earl of Ripon and Lord Howick, to recognize the justice and impartiality which distinguished their conduct before they were unhappily removed from the Colonial Department, and to declare the belief of this Council, that the people in no degree participate in the contempt which was poured upon the former nobleman by the public functionaries in a late Session of the Provincial Parliament, which contempt is apparently countenanced by the re-instatement into offices of two of those public officers, by his less wise, prudent, and conciliatory successor: and that Copies of this Resolution be transmitted to Mr. Stanley, Mr. Hume, Mr. Edice, Mr. O’Connell, and the Earl of Ripon.”

ALDERMAN CARPRAE said, We have, Mr. Mayor, certainly been wonderfully amused by the Alderman from St. Andrew’s Ward who has just sat down. Indeed he reminded me more of a person reading stories out of the Arabian Night’s Entertainments, than speaking to the subject before the Council. I would ask that gentleman what “baneful domination” was displayed by the Mother Country in dismissing Mr. Fothergill? None whatever. The Mother Country knew nothing of the matter. What had she to do with Chief Justice Powell and Mr. Baby getting what he calls “new light on the subject?” None in the world. Not in one single instance has that gentleman shown that the conduct of the Mother Country to us has justified what Mr. Hume has been pleased to call the “*baneful domination of the Mother Country.*” I trust in God, Sir, that the day is far distant when that *crisis* which Mr. Hume alludes to will take place. The Alderman from St. Andrew’s Ward had remarked upon the great service Mr. Hume had been to Canada. I will tell that gentleman that I look upon Mr. Hume’s great services for this country in a very different light from what he does. I consider Mr. Hume to be one of Canada’s greatest enemies. Has he not said, Sir, that Canada cost the Mother Country vast sums of money every year, and that it would be better for England to throw her off, or make it an appendage to the United States, than to have any thing

to do with it! Is this the great friend to Canada whom the Alderman for St. Andrew's Ward speaks so much about? If so, from such friends I would say, "Good Lord deliver us."

Mr. DENNISON said, the Doctor had preached them a long sermon from the text of 'baneful domination,' and had said a great deal about Mr. Mackenzie's expulsion from the Assembly. But what had that to do with the question? He, Mr. D. was opposed to the expulsion as much as any other person. He thought the letter of Mr. Hume was calculated to disturb the minds of the people of this country. They did not wish a separation from the mother country. And he thought Hume would not have dared to write such a letter to any other person in the province, than Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, this disturber of the peace of the country. He would not have dared to send such a letter to the Mayor of this city; for our good loyal Mayor would immediately transmit such a document to his Majesty's Attorney General or Colonial Minister. He hoped the original motion would be carried without opposition. This Hume he thought must be a very disloyal man, if his friend Mackenzie published the letter verbatim, which however he very much doubted, for he could not believe any Member of the British Parliament would be so foolish and so ignorant of the state of the country as to write such a letter to any man in Upper Canada.

After some further remarks from Mr. Gurnett, and the amendment being put, there appeared, for Dr. Morrison's amendment,—

Messrs. Jackes, Lesslie, Morrison, Tims, Turton, Doel, Wright, Bostwick, Cawthra, Harper, Arthurs, Drummond—12.

Against it—Messrs. Gurnett, Carfrae, Monro, Trotter, Dennison, Craig, Arnustrong—7.

Majority for the amendment—5.



We think it our duty to repeat briefly what we stated last week, namely, that a crisis has arrived in the politics both of Upper and Lower Canada, when it behoves all who wish, not only to remain British subjects, but not to join the Yankees—all, we say, who do not wish to raise the "star-spangled banner," and sing "Yankee Doodle Dandy," at the feet of Andrew Jackson's soldiery, and get their noses plucked too, like Old Hickory himself, for not doing the thing gracefully, and with a good voice—to adopt some broad and general measure throughout the two Provinces, to correct the misrepresentations of two extensive factions, one in each Province, now evidently coalesced for the same object, and to let the British Government know, that in no part of his Majesty's dominions has he subjects possessed of sounder hearts—stronger arms—or better dispositions, to support his Crown and dignity, than in the Canadas; men who never can consent to exchange their high-minded "Sailor King," with all his faults, for a "land lubber," like Andrew Jackson, who has had his nose pulled in public by one of his own sailors. If this be not done, His Majesty's Ministers, at the instance of Joseph Hume and the republican levellers of the Canadas, may take us all for ungrateful and refractory children of the Parent State, and under mistaken impressions, withdraw the fostering parental aid and protection these Colonies have hitherto received, and send us adrift to do the best we can for ourselves. Should this take place in a pet, and under such circumstance, the Home Government could not enter into a treaty offensive and defensive with Joseph L. Papineau and Wm. L. Mackenzie, and we would become truly "independent and free from the baneful domination of the mother country," no doubt. What then would become of us? Could the Canadas unprotected erect themselves into an independent free State or Republic? We deny it. A miserable, impoverished, despicable and despised outskirts of the United States we must become, and our commerce, our lands and other property, must fall in value 50 per cent. But the partizans of the faction say, "we do not want to join the Yankees, but wish to become a free and independent state; the Canadians whipt the Yankees in the late war, and can do it again." This is all flummery, and they know it. When they whipt them in the late war, they had British gunpowder, British steel and British shipping to help them, with which also the whole American coast was surrounded, and while the Canadians were fighting the battles of Queenston, &c. General Jackson and the Kentucky Riflemen had other business to mind at New Orleans, &c. But let us be "independent of the baneful domination of the mother country," and let the U. States be at peace with all the world, as they now are, and will be, until they quarrel with themselves, and sever the Union, and what would President Jackson have to do? Why just to pick a quarrel

of any kind with Mr. President Papineau at Quebec, Mr. Vice President Mackenzie at Toronto, and then, come up with the entire American forces, cross the lines at Queenston, march down to Quebec, without any thing like effectual resistance, and have possession of the Canadian Republic in about a month! We never wish to see this, and those who do not wish to join the Yankees at once, let them cling with filial affection to the Parent State, at least for half a century to come, and, by the aid of the Parent State, the Canadas can put domestic traitors to the bayonet, and set the Americans or any other power on earth at defiance.

Although the factions above alluded to have been accused of sedition and republicanism by other Provincial presses, we never could bring ourselves to say that they intended to go that length; but when they talk seriously about "independence from the baneful domination of the Mother country," and return thanks to Mr. Hume for the suggestion—a man who in the House of Commons proposed to send the Canadas adrift before,—we see no other view they can have but to turn traitors, and join the American flag as soon as possible! Yet when we say this, we profess ourselves radical reformers, and willing to go any reasonable length in correcting abuses, because we know extensive grievances have existed both in the Mother country and in these Colonies...but, when we see, at the same time, that the Government at home and here, are daily giving way to the solicitations of legal and constitutional reformers, and lending their aid to gradual and permanent reform, we cannot bring ourselves to support violent and unprincipled factions who attempt to wrest, by intimidation, from Government, a compliance with unreasonable demands—much less to associate with seditious or traitorous juntas.

[We regret being obliged to omit the insertion of a well written article which has appeared in the *Patriot* of this City. The Editor heartily joins in condemnation of Mr. Hume's silly letter.—ED.]

( From the British Whig. )

This letter Mr. Mackenzie has published without one single reprobatory observation, although it contains, among other equally violent, this very remarkable sentence :

“ Your triumphant election on the 16th, and ejection from the Assembly on the 17th, must hasten that crisis which is fast approaching in the affairs of the Canadas, and which will terminate in independence and freedom from the baneful domination of the Mother Country, and the tyrannical conduct of a small and despicable faction in the Colony !!!”

It has often been the misfortune for those who have laboured to emancipate the people of this Colony from Tory misrule, to be accused of disaffection to the Mother Country, and of a design to effect the substitution of a republican mode of Government for their present monarchical form. That no accusation is more generally false, we are thoroughly satisfied ; and yet, owing to the indiscreetness of certain writers, the enemies of political change have had too many opportunities afforded them to ground their assertions on something like proof. Here is a letter published by a leading Reformer, without one single remark in detestation of the doctrine it promulgates ; but, on the contrary, is recommended to be copied into every liberal paper in the Canadas. Does Mr. Mackenzie sincerely believe that the independence of this Province would be beneficial to its inhabitants ; or is he of opinion that the *domination* of the Mother Country is *baneful* ? If he answer in the negative, which we think he will, why in the name of common sense, did he afford his enemies so much occasion to brand him with disloyalty, as the publishing of Mr. Hume's letter without reproof will give them. He knows, from longer experience than we do, that the whole population of Upper Canada, whether Whig or Tory, native or imported, are as loyal a body of men as any in His Majesty's dominions, have no desire for independence ; and moreover are fully satisfied that the *domination* of the Mother Country, so far from being *baneful*, tends to their greatest advantage, both in a political and commercial point of view. Why then allow such a people to be slandered, by sending forth to the world their approbation of Mr. Hume's mischievous dogmas ? We speak advisedly when we say, that the Whigs of this Province have no ulterior designs in view than the suppression of a hateful faction, and the redress of their political grievances ; and that they eschew with heart and soul any separation from the Parent State, until the time shall come when such separation shall be attended with mutual advantages.

In explanation of Mr. Hume's conduct, it may be necessary to say, that ever since his entrance in the political world, he has been constantly advocating every species of retrenchment in the public

expenditure; and in his place in Parliament, has openly avowed the opinion, that Great Britain would be far better off if her North American Colonies were declared independent, and obliged to maintain themselves, instead of being a constant drain upon the resources of the country to the extent of two or three millions sterling per annum. For him therefore to advise the Colonies to become independent is nothing extraordinary, such doctrine being part of his political creed; but it does not follow, because a man, remarkable for strange opinions, chooses to maintain in England, where no mischief can follow, certain ideas relative to her Colonies, that the inhabitants of those Colonies are permitted, with due observance of their allegiance, to disseminate the same.

We might, with some propriety, make a few remarks upon the bitterness of that part of Mr. Hume's letter which relates to Mr. Ryerson, but we do not feel the vein. The Rev. gentleman has not behaved to us well enough to become his gratuitous defender did he need any one to stand up in his behalf. As he was the first to assail the private character, as well as the public opinions of Mr. Hume, he cannot now with justice complain of that gentleman's reply.

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*(From the Colourg Star.)*

There cannot be two opinions among men of common sense as to the object of Mr. Hume's letter. It was written with the studied and express purpose of exciting into violence, the discontented feelings of a certain party in this Province, and of accelerating that crisis in our affairs, which the writer, with others, ignorant of the loyalty of the Canadians, think will terminate in a declaration of 'Independence from the baneful domination of the Mother Country.' That Mr. Hume should desire to hasten such a climax is not at all singular. To us his conduct appears natural and in perfect accordance with his principles, and his oft avowed opinion, that the Canadian dependencies are a drain on the wealth and power of Great Britain, and that it is expedient that the latter should cast them off and leave them to their own unassisted and unexperienced management. Hence his studious depreciation of our value as a Colony, and his vigorous opposition to every grant of money which has been expended on this Province by the Imperial Government. But he knew that our Gracious Sovereign would never willingly cast away an offset which is an ornament and source of wealth to the United Empire. He knew the people of England to be proud of their Canadian countrymen, and that the parent government will do much to develop our resources and protect us from the insults and injuries of enemies which, unassisted, we should be utterly powerless to oppose. That separation, therefore, which it is his darling object

to accomplish, and which England would never willingly assist, he hoped to force by exciting our silly and headlong party passions, and by holding up to our view the example of the States at the time of the Revolution. But Mr. Hume is profoundly ignorant of the true sentiments of the inhabitants of Upper Canada; his ideas are drawn from the distorted and extravagant writings of our radical papers, and it may be from the remarks of Colonel Hamilton, who declared us to be republicans in politics, and anarchists in morals, and that the time was now fast approaching, when we should join the United States. We can confidently assert that there never was a Colony more warmly and affectionately attached to the Parent State than the Province of Upper Canada to Great Britain; and shrewd as he is in calculating, Mr. Hume has, in this instance, "reckoned without his host." His mistakes, however, will have one good effect; they will shew our honest reformers they have a wolf within their fold; that the cause of Canadian Reform and that of the Radicals of England are not in unison; and that they are, at present, in a false position—a fact which Mr. Ryerson's late REPLY will go far to shew. But not the Guardian alone, but every provincial paper, whether opposed to the present administration or not, has, with but one or two exceptions, regarded Mr. Hume's letter as that of a traitor to his country, and written with a treasonable intent. We leave it, therefore, to the Press of Upper Canada to give our testimony to the unquestionable loyalty, which (with the leprous and foul exception to which we have alluded) it has displayed on this occasion.

The excitement in Toronto, in defiance of the personal influence of the Mayor, has been so great, that in six hours, an Address to His Majesty, deprecating in indignant terms the sentiments and principles of Mr. Hume's letter, was signed by upwards of Twelve Hundred respectable inhabitants, and immediately despatched to England; and could sufficient time have been allowed for obtaining signatures, they would have been easily increased to double the number.

We see by the *Correspondent* there is a rumour in Toronto of the Government contemplating a prosecution of Mackenzie for the publication of the Letter. Such a measure would be singularly ill-advised; and moreover, would be so contrary to the well-known policy of His Excellency, that we do not scruple to pronounce the rumour altogether false. The *respectable* source too from which it comes entitles it to little regard.

( From the Hamilton Free Press )

There are two things proved by this document; first, that Mr. Hume's knowledge of the circumstances of this country is extremely defective, or derived from very misguided sources, when he could talk of "the baneful domination of the Mother Country" over this Colony, and hint, with apparent pleasure, at our "independence and freedom" from her domination. It is not the domination of the Mother Country that Reformers, Liberals, and Radicals, (as the Tories call us) complain of, it is only "the tyrannical conduct of a small and despicable faction in the Colony," that we complain of, or have reason to complain of. The domination of the Mother Country is as necessary to our present happiness and future greatness, as the mother's breast to an infant. Suppose the N. A. Colonies contained five millions instead of one, we should still be unable to maintain an honourable independence. By joining the United States, we should be under a more grievous domination than that of Great Britain; and a pretty set of fellows we should be in *selling up trade for ourselves!* The whole host of the "despicable faction in the Colony" would be as likely to rule in *Congress* as in *Council*. Left to ourselves, that is the very faction that would come into power; and their first object would be to wreak their vengeance on all such innocent souls as W. L. Mackenzie, Stephen Randal, and Vicar General O'Grady—Free Presses, Advocates, Liberals, and Correspondents, would have to *march Spanish.* No, no, Mr. Hume; any thing but *such* freedom and independence from "the baneful domination of the Mother Country."

The second thing proved by this document is, that Mr. Hume, who has hitherto been esteemed a most useful spoke in the wheel of Canadian reform, can no longer be of any service in the cause—a thing which we deeply regret; for it is a cause so belied by "the despicable faction" of the Tories, and prostituted by the extravagant ambition of the Ultra Liberals; that it can ill afford to spare such an advocate as Mr. Hume has hitherto been supposed to be. Any thing that Mr. Hume can do for us hereafter in the British House of Commons, will only reflect disgrace upon honest and true Reformers in this Colony. "The laughter of fools is like the crackling of thorns under a pot;" and the rejoicing of the Advocate and Correspondent over this letter, which openly avows separation and rebellion, must be a pain and grief to all true friends of the Colony. With what face can we hereafter apply to the British Ministry for redress of *real* grievances? They will point out Mr. Hume's letter, and say, "there—there are the real designs of your Canadian Reformers; the reform you want is freedom and independence from the *baneful* domination of the

Mother Country. These must be your real sentiments—the leading papers of your party, the Advocate and the Correspondent, received this language with approbation and delight.” Have we been so long in the dark? Is the accusation of the Tory faction true, “Reformers are aiming at rebellion?” We cannot yet believe it. We trust a majority of the Liberal Press will boldly and proudly disavow the schemes proposed by Mr Hume, and countenanced and applauded by the Advocate and Correspondent. The British Whig has lost no time in expressing his disapprobation of Mr. Hume’s sentiments in terms with which we perfectly coincide. We hope all the Liberal Presses in the Province will declare themselves upon this document, that we may know who are against us—who are REFORMERS, and who are SEPARATISTS. The Correspondent in vain attempts to shuffle and to lurch. He attempts to blind his readers (not himself, *he* is too near sighted,) with the notion that all this language of Mr. Hume’s is perfectly innocent—that “independence from the baneful domination of the Mother Country,” does not mean independence from the Mother Country—only from her *domination*. This is too flimsy to deceive. It would be more honourable to “go the whole hog” at once, and raise the banner of separation, emblazoned with the words “*Freedom and Independence from the Mother Country.*” We wait only to see how many *Liberals* will enlist under *that* banner, to be no longer a *Reformer*. If a majority of *Liberals* and *Reformers* enlist under that banner, we will retain our integrity and our principles, but abandon the names of *Reformer* and *Liberal* for ever. Our voice shall still be raised against the Strachans, Boultons, Robinsons, and M’Nabs, who fatten on corruption and strut before the faces of honest men, decked in the gaudy trappings of “wealth gotten by intrigue”—our voice shall still be raised against the unhallowed union of Church and State in this Province—against the partition of honours and offices among new comers and venal parasites; against that Parliament and every member of it who voted enormous salaries to the officers of Government that they might be supplied with the instruments of parade, luxury, and debauchery, to the corruption of morals, and the encouragement of that degrading ambition after wealth and its indulgencies, which *their* example is fast making the only road to honour, and the only pretension to virtue; but it shall be silent in the cause of separation from the Mother Country, until we are convinced that the evils we see in the Province are known and countenanced by the Mother Country. Till then we shall consider the words of Mr. Hume “a damned spot” in the history of Canadian Reform, and shall, with all true lovers of our country, cry “out with it.”

[From the Dundas Weekly Post]

It must be a source of genuine exultation to every true patriot, to witness the spirit of virtuous indignation manifested by all the respectable and talented portion of the press, at the barefaced treason of Joseph Hume and W. L. Mackenzie. We consider that the charges made by some writers of this Province, alledging that there were individuals cherishing these villanous and malignant principles, might be the turgid outpourings of disordered imaginations, or the shameless fictions of interested or hired defamers. That Mackenzie has all the agitating propensities of O'Connell, without a thousandth part of his talent, we were well aware; and we were heartily rejoiced to find that the empty-headed creature, heretofore lauded for wisdom and extolled for prudence, should have so unequivocally demonstrated the integrity of his folly, and the madness of his projects. Well indeed may the respectable talented editors of the whig press denounce the recent, and utterly disclaim any participation in his views. This was the creature, the bell weather of a party, who spent nearly £700 of the money of the people travelling to Europe like a second Don Quixotte in quest of adventures, and for the redress of grievances. Away with such politicians. Let the people look to them with an eye always full of suspicion: and on them as that portion of a faction found in every land; which strutting upon the stilts of insolence, would cajole the people at first, and trample them under feet at last. That he should have the daring audacity in a period of public tranquillity and general prosperity, to avow treasonable doctrines and recommend them for the adoption of a quiet, orderly and loyal people can scarcely be believed. That in the plenitude of his malice he should describe the lawful, constitutional and paternal government of the parent state, as a "baneful domination," is preposterous. Such a doctrine as this—a principle abominable and pestiferous—a principle so at war with virtue, with the civil immunities of a well ordered community and so utterly destructive of social tranquillity, ought indeed to be indignantly repudiated by every respectable member of society that was considered ranged under the banner of Mackenzie. We are quite convinced that the treasonable declamation of Greek pie Joseph, and his man Mackenzie, describing the connexion with Great Britain, as a "baneful domination," is a charge never brought against that country, but by ignorance, whose grossness commands our pity; or a wickedness so flagitious that it deserves our abhorrence and contempt.—With such champions of British supremacy, as this treasonable effusion has brought into the field, we are quite satisfied the result will prove consolatory and satisfactory in the highest degree. Differing, as we may do, in minor political



topics, we heartily thank those public spirited editors, and congratulate the province, that the treasonable projects of Greek pie Hume and "Mayor" Mackenzie, will find no countenance from the talented and influential portion of the press. Toronto's Mayor must learn.—

"Who sows the serpent's teeth, let him not hope to reap a joyous harvest."

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[From the Grenville Gazette.]

Having in a former number given an extract of a letter from Mr. Hume, which appeared in the 'Advocate' a few weeks since, and addressed to the Mayor of Toronto, denouncing Mr. E. Ryerson's conduct as disgraceful and hypocritical. We have as an act of justice, given in this day's Gazette the whole of Mr. R's. answer to it, leaving the public to judge for themselves as to the respective merits of either; for the present we shall suspend our opinion, until we see what the Advocate has to say on the subject. But if the dismemberment of these Colonies from Great Britain, revolution and bloodshed; be the object of either Mr. Hume, or Mr. Mackenzie, as a reformer we disclaim any participation in the matter. Nay, if occasion requires it, we will cheerfully wade to our knees in blood, to prevent so diabolical a measure. Our object, as a reformer, has always been, and will always continue to be, to seek a redress of grievances that may arise from the mal-administration of the laws and constitution, when and wherever it may appear necessary, not to sap but to support the constitution; not to cast off British supremacy but to maintain it, aiming to keep the administration, by a constitutional opposition, in its proper channel; watching every innovation on the rights of subjects with a watchful eye, determined to support the government in every useful and constitutional measure, and fully as determined to oppose it in every bad one. These are the only doctrines we ever advocated, and by them we are determined to stand or fall. It never entered into our mind, that the reformers of this Province ever entertained any other, nor do we believe they do, but we must confess, that Mr. Hume's letter, as it appeared in the Advocate, has given us a fit of the same staggers; that Mr. Gurnett, "cast about in his mind's eye, for another state of political existence" did two years since. For our part, we despise alike Whig and Tory, when they broach on principles subversive of British supremacy. We respect and admire only the friends of the constitution, the laws, religion and order.

(From the Sandwich Emigrant.)

We had not intended to insert the letter of Mr. Hume until the return of the Editor; but his absence, from unforeseen causes, has been protracted so much beyond our expectations, that, upon reflection, we deem it a duty we owe to our readers not to delay. We will not curtail it, for it exposes to the sight of all Canada—and we cannot imagine such an insane production was designed for the light; we believe that Mr. Mackenzie has herein betrayed a trust—it exposes to the sight of all Canada the dark and dangerous machinations of the rebel, the blood thirsty and wicked hopes of the civil anarchy. We entreat our readers to peruse it attentively, and to weigh well the deep and sinister purport of every line. We copy from the Colonial Advocate of the 22d of May this *Interesting Letter from Mr. Hume.*

[Here follows the Letter.]

Well, reader, what think you of this *Interesting Letter*? A letter unblushingly, and, in truth, sillily ushered into the world by the very being for whose silent rumination it was evidently written. We do conceive that its every page evinces a most sovereign contempt for the fatuous fool to whom it is addressed; yet a kind of conviction that the same fool might be employed and guided according to the wishes of the cold, calculating, and wily writer. It has palpably been almost wholly composed under the excited feelings of pique and resentment against Mr. Ryerson; and, to glut his paltry revenge against this individual, whom he chooses to fancy an ingrate to kindness shown in England, he would hurl the accursed firebrand of domestic hate and strife amongst a peaceful and a happy nation. What a man to preach his fear “*of the pangs of a guilty and self-condemning conscience must make his venal and corrupt heart a SECOND HELL*”—to chatter about the “*pretended religion*” of another. Had he any veneration for pure religion, or the slightest respect for the understanding of his Toronto confederate, would he have dared to pen him such a damnatory sentence against another? But he seems to experience a sort of apprehension of having perchance once given to Egerton Ryerson a confidence he now heartily repents of—of having perhaps unbosomed secrets which might hereafter endanger his quiet; therefore says he, “I feel”—ay, and he would have others feel—“utter contempt for any statements that Mr. Ryerson can make of MY PRIVATE or public conduct.” I faith, by harping so much on that chord to little Mac: the Preux Chevalier of Gingerbread Medals, and Lord Mayor’s gewgaws, it does appear to us, that poor Joe is fearful the great brown soap bubble of Discontent himself, that “Animal implume, bipes,” may blab.

This “*Interesting Letter*,” and *interesting*, at this moment, it surely is, is published to gratify the vanity and evil disposition of

the puny eximious Chief of Toronto—the *cl. devant* shop boy of Leslie & Sons! Alas! how is the mighty York fallen! This letter is indeed “*interesting*” to every one; for it unveils the ultimate and abhorrent purposes of the faction—their endeavours to fan up the odible flames of intestine violence and commotion. We do hope, and sincerely believe, that this “*interesting letter*” will clear away the film from before the eyes of the thoughtless and indifferent; that it will be the means of binding together, in one firm and determined phalanx, every living soul of our country, who would not barter away peace and prosperity for anarchy and civil war. On this occasion there should be no diversity of opinion; all animosities should be absorbed in zeal for this common, this great and holy cause. None should conceal their indignation and abhorrence for the base efforts of these hypocritical desperadoes to corrupt and inflame the passions of a happy community. Their discontented turbulence, their contracted and overwhelming selfishness, which cannot look beyond immediate gratification, which can feel no ardour of patriotism, nor be touched by any fire from Heaven, would deracinate institutions that have existed for a thousand years—would leave thrones, and dominions, and principalities, and powers, one undistinguished mass of degradation and ruin. We do think, that this “*interesting letter*” will resuscitate an expiring spirit through the land to crush the spurious, loathsome offspring of their heated expectations. Let them down on their knees and thank the Almighty Ruler of nations—ay, and let us also be grateful, let us ask ourselves, what we have done to merit the milder destiny? Let us reverence this bounty from on High, and cherish and protect it as we ought. Let them down on their knees in thanksgiving that they are not swayed like brave, but wretched Poland, whose heroes and nobles depart to the dreary regions of Siberia, into cheerless and interminate slavery; stripped of all their earthly wealth; their wives and little ones hurled from the lap of luxury to abject want and misery! Let them, and us, be grateful that we cannot suffer thus at the mere nod of a merciless Autocrat; that Heaven has so bewilled that we shall not be constrained to cower the knee at the approach of a couple of mutes, and to have the breath of life stayed in our throats by a bow string? We wonder whether our grievance-mongers would rejoice to exchange their sorrows and oppression—“*the baneful domination of the Mother Country*”—“*the follies and wickedness of our Government*”—for the tender knouts and cheerful mines of Russia, or the narcotic bow-strings of Turkey? Let them thank their God, such atrocious, damned scenes cannot be enacted here, that there is a voice powerful to rampart even THEM!

We enjoy, in the high perfection, all the blessings of the social union, equal laws, secure possessions, actions unrestrained, if they interfere not with another's rights. These blessings are ensured to us by the fabric of our Constitution, the stones of

which were cemented by the blood of our fathers. If we desire its continuance to shelter us, we must not slumber in listless apathy within; but, like the very ancestors who reared it, rally round it, with pious affection, when threatened with attack by such degraded, but astutious foes. This is the lofty consideration to which our thoughts ought in these times to be turned. The hour has arrived when none should be silent; there remains one duty for us all—one holy part to perform—that duty bids us stand forth—bids us declare our attachment and fidelity to institutions coeval with history, and to subact the degenerate soul of insurrection that would beat down our fields with the tramp of war, and sound the fearful blast of murder and desolation. We can hardly picture a man, framed with a disposition so monstrous, as to pen such a letter, after having witnessed, as he has, the teemful horrors of Gallie Revolutions. We have read in the fertile fictions of enchantment, of evil demons, to saturate a private malignancy, riding in safety above the storm, and directing the dreadful hurricane that spread death and devastation over the earth. We say, we have read of such frightful master spirits, but we never expected to see them embodied now in human shape. The writer of that letter reclines in confident security upon his couch, and would let loose the dogs of war upon our land.—*Acerrima proximorum odia.*

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*From the British American Journal, St. Catharines, July 1.*

MR. HUME'S LETTER.—There can be but one opinion in the minds of honest men, relative to the sentiments contained in this letter. *That they are seditious and revolutionary, is painfully evident;* besides the language in which it is couched, the brief reference to the important subjects treated of, and the peculiar manner of its appearance before the Canadian public, irresistibly forces the conclusion upon our mind, that it is the premature disclosure of a plan long premeditated, to separate the Canadas from the empire of Great Britain, and either annex them to the confederated union of the States, or establish separate independant republic governments; as far as the author or the publisher of the letter is concerned, it is immaterial which.

We are not among those who cast the lash of indiscriminate censure, or deal in vituperative eulogies, in regard either to his private or religious character; it concerns us not whether he be a Christian dog, or a Moslemite—sceptical, or orthodox; but his political principles, as far as they affect or influence those or the people of Upper Canada, are quite a different thing, and may be

freely commented upon, and imbibed and cherished, or exposed and held up to the execration of an indignant people.

In common, we believe, with the great body of Reformers in this Province, we have heretofore looked upon Mr. Hume as the staunch friend and supporter of measures calculated to secure the enjoyment of civil and religious freedom, and the sincere and disinterested advocate of colonial Constitutional Reform; and so deep was the impression upon our mind, that it was with feelings of indignation that we read the imputations that were cast upon his public character in the Christian Guardian subsequent to Mr. Ryerson's return from England; and however painful to our feelings it may be, we candidly admit their truth, and sincerely regret that we were driven by the force of circumstances, into an editorial conflict conspicuous for personal invective and recrimination, and productive of no beneficial result—but "truth is mighty, and will prevail;" and Mr. Hume himself has affixed the seal of affirmation, by his own signature, to the allegations of the Christian Guardian.

But the great question is yet unasked, and unanswered, in regard to the singular contents of this most singular document. Here it is. How came Mr. Hume to suppose that the people of the two Canadas, the Upper Province in particular, were in an actual state of revolt, and "fast approaching a crisis which would terminate in their independence and freedom from the baneful domination of the mother country?" Who is capable of solving this question? Answer: William Lyon Mackenzie, and his notorious committee.

The revolutionary part of this letter bears the only internal and sufficiently conclusive evidence, that the subject of it was perfectly familiar to the mind of the writer, and equally so to the person to whom it was addressed. If there is a man in England so ignorant of the loyalty and devotedness of the people of Upper Canada, to the "domination of the mother country," as to hazard the extravagant conjecture, without good presumptive evidence of the fact, that they were even wishing for "independence," that man is not Joseph Hume! he would never have put his reputation upon so doubtful an issue, or dared to divulge such revolutionary and republican sentiments, and have them published in Upper Canada, had he not been morally certain, in his own mind, that they would be read by a people who had made some progress in effecting their freedom from the "baneful domination of the mother country." Would Mr. Hume exhibit such symptoms of insanity as to shout to a peaceable and quiet people, who are no more dreaming of revolution and bloodshed than they are of a Mohammedan paradise, "Go on, I beseech you, and success—GLORIOUS success, must inevitably crown your joint efforts," and gain you your liberty? Would he have encouraged such people to continued resistance and perseverance, by calling to their recollection, "the ought not to

be forgotten proceedings in America, between '72 and '82," and an incentive to more active and powerful exertions, point to the conduct of the Americans through that sanguinary period, and to have "the result ever kept in view?" No such thing; Mr. Hume is not the man to indulge in such idle rhapsodies. The contents of that letter was based upon information, and accompanied by such evidence, as to entitle it to his implicit confidence and belief.

Now the question recurs again, with all its force: From whom did he get his information; and who furnished him with such evidence as to create a belief in his mind, and that to a moral certainty, that the Canadas were "in the midst of a revolution," and "fast approaching a crisis" that would give them freedom and independence? Are not all eyes directed to Mr. Mackenzie? If they are not, ours are. We were long since prepared for just such a disclosure, but not from the same source; and however tardy we may have been in not denouncing the revolutionary contents of Mr. Hume's letter, yet we shall claim the merit of being the first Reformer who dared to raise the standard of opposition to Mackenzie-ism, and that too, in his second strong hold in the province—and dearly we paid too, for our temerity, as more than forty of our subscribers threw up the British American Journal on account of our monstrous *toryism*, in refusing to play "second fiddle to the schemes of a man whose measures" we knew were driving the people headlong and blindfold into rebellion.

It is due to ourselves and *some others*, as well as to the cause we have espoused, to enter into a brief vindication of our line of conduct as a public writer, and as such, we plead to the jurisdiction of the high court of public opinion, and shall cheerfully abide its impartial decision, but not unheard. In assuming the responsibilities of an Editor, we never pledged ourselves, or even intimated to any person or persons whatever, that we would support Mr. Mackenzie, or any other man; neither have we, any farther than they have comported with our ideas of Constitutional Reform. We entered the arena of politics upon the broad principles of liberalism, determined to maintain and defend the rights of the people against the encroachments of an ultra tory faction; but never with the most remote idea of inculcating republican principles, or sowing the seeds of disaffection in the minds of his Majesty's colonial subjects.

In the prosecution of our Editorial labours, we identified ourselves with the general cause of the people, and studiously avoided all party interests or associations whatever; we selected and stood upon our own ground, and were neither directly nor indirectly engaged in promoting the agitating schemes of Mr. Mackenzie, or any other partizan politician in the province; and although we might, and probably did, entertain sentiments in common with each other, and with Reformers generally, in regard to the evils of the colonial system, yet we were quite dissimilar in our views as it respected the remedy.

And here, too, we shall not disguise the fact—that ever since the

publication of Mr. Mackenzie's celebrated "letters to the Earl of Dalhousie," we have never had the least confidence whatever in his political honesty; more especially when we do know, that he left no means untried that his fertile mind could invent, or his friend Fothergill devise, to obtain the situation of Government Printer at York! What if he had succeeded? Why, then we should not have been put to the trouble of writing this article, or incurring the loss of forty subscribers for daring to be an independent Editor; and this plain declaration may cost us forty more. We can spare them, and *four times forty* besides, if they choose to discontinue because we will not be the *advocate* of revolution, and freedom from the "baneful domination of the mother country."

If Mr. Mackenzie, or any other man, has counted on our assistance to bring about a separation from the parent state, they may be sure they have reckoned sadly without their host; and if they have not understood our principles before, we will undeceive them now, if we possess the use of language sufficient for the purpose. Know then, that we are the implacable enemies of revolution-ism, tory-ism, and Mackenzie-ism! and we trust to the undoubted loyalty and patriotism of the country to sustain us, and an independent press, in the course we have adopted, and assist us in putting the seal of reprobation upon principles so dangerous to the happiness and prosperity of our common country.

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[From the Upper Canada Herald.]

MR. GOURLEY has sent the Editor of that paper a copy of a letter, dated 3rd June, 1834, which he wrote to Mr. Hume immediately on seeing his production in the Advocate. After condemning the language used against Mr. Ryerson, Mr. Gourley says, in reference to the treasonable part of the letter,—

"Is it becoming in you, acquainted only with partial details of party politics, to fling out venom against British rule—however blameable, at a distance of 4000 miles?—to flatter "*the high-minded people of Canada*"—or to speak of "*the baneful domination of the Mother Country, and the tyrannical conduct of a small despicable faction in the Colony?*" No, Mr. Hume! Your letter is shameful; your industry, your orderly habits and your economy may be commended; but your fault-finding, your feeling, and your philosophy, are, to use your own words, despicable."

(From the British Whig of July 1.)

We have seen Mr. Mackenzie, backed by thirteen of his dependants, all of them professing liberality of opinion, act like so many petty tyrants in the City Council, and we tremble to think what the consequence would be, were their powers of mischief increased by their introduction to the House of Assembly. Let our readers peruse the extract from the *Quebec Gazette*, and say, whether they wish Kingston to be governed by a band of such petty Aristocrats. The municipal laws that have been passed in Toronto, would have disgraced the days of Draco. We have seen the birth of justice defiled by two most iniquitous sentences: we have seen women placed in the stocks; we have seen petitions against the return of Tory Aldermen immediately attended to, while those against the sitting Radical members of the Council are postponed *sine die*. And to clap the climax, we have seen the Council, at the bidding of a crafty priest, approve of the publication of a letter fraught with sedition. These things have we seen, and these things have proven to us, how hollow are the professions of those men, who coaxed their fellow citizens to elect them to office. Of Mr. Hume's letter it is our intention to say a word or two.

When Mr. Gurnett introduced his resolution in the City Council, condemning the publication of that epistle Dr. Morrison, by a train of ingenious sophistry, (for which he stood indebted to Dr. O'Grady) successfully resisted it, by putting an entirely different construction upon Mr. Hume's words, than that intended by the sturdy old Reformer. For that construction Mr. Hume will hardly thank his zealous partizan. Ever since his entrance into the Imperial Parliament, he has always advocated the necessity of emancipating the North American Colonies from the Mother Country, on the score of their expense. Whenever the Colonial Minister has come forward to ask a grant for any purpose, useful or otherwise, Mr. Hume has been the first to get up and say, "Make the Colonies independent, and let them provide for themselves." This, as a representative of the people of England, he had an undoubted right to say and do, if he thought proper. Now, having boldly advanced this doctrine at home and in the heart of the Empire, is it not the height of folly to suppose that he should shrink from expressing himself to the same purpose in the very place where his political wishes are to be carried into effect. What may be advantageous to Mr. Hume's constituents, and what may be advantageous to the people of Canada are two very different things. The inhabitants of Middlesex may complain with justice of the burden of maintaining a distant colony, but the people of that colony would be worse than suicides to deprive themselves of the advantages they receive by their connexion with the Parent State. The attempt therefore to prove that Mr. Hume meant freedom from the *domination* of the Colonial Office, instead of the Mother Country, is an absurdity which nothing but its extreme difficulty to prove, could have called forth the jesuitical talents of the



gentleman from whom the idea originally emanated. Mr. Hume did not say what he said; and if he had confined himself to expressing himself in Great Britain, or even to writing confidentially to his Canada friends, we should consider him justified. It was the publishing of his opinions in Upper Canada that constitutes the crime. For this offence Mr. Mackenzie is alone accountable. He knew that among the Reformers of Canada, Mr. Hume's name and advice carried with them a certain degree of weight, and he should have been cautious, lest he should destroy that weight by the publication of advice in which the great majority of Reformers might not concur. What reparation could he have afforded the country, had the Reformers, stimulated by his publication, risen in rebellion? That they did not do so, they have to thank their own loyalty, and not Mr. Mackenzie.

The consequences of this injudicious publication are lamentable in the extreme. Two months ago, had the elections been called, hardly five members of the Tory caste would have been returned. Every body spoke of a Whig House of Assembly as a matter of absolute certainty. In the counties of which we have some local knowledge, not one single Tory would have been returned. What is the prospect now? You shall see. In Prince Edward, Mr. Asa Werden's friends are gaining head, and speak of his election as secure. In Hastings, Lawyer Sanson not only considers his election safe, but counts upon taking in a friend along with him. We hope he may be mistaken. In Lennox and Addington, where but a few weeks ago Mr. Cartwright's friends were so dispirited as hardly to show their heads, it is asserted he is gaining ground amazingly. Were not the Reformers of these counties as intelligent as they are uncompromising, we might dread the result; as it is, we have no fear; they know that Messrs. Bidwell and Perry are too independent and too constitutional to be led by the nose by Mr. Mackenzie, and that circumstance alone makes their return certain. In Frontenac the case is different. Owing to sundry causes, the freeholders of this county are by no means so generally well informed as their neighbours, and advantage has been taken of this circumstance to instil doubts into their minds, as to the loyalty of the present popular candidates. The cry raised by one or two Tory emissaries is, that Messrs. Shibley and Campbell are Mackenzieites, and the consequence is, that another county meeting has been called to reconsider their merits. And by whom has the requisition been signed? Mostly by Reformers, although the secret object of the gettogether of the meeting is to bring forward Messrs. Drummond and Geo. McKenzie; at least a note signed James Russell (one of the present requisitionists) in the last *Chronicle* would lead us so to believe. This however may end in a bottle of smoke. The present nominees have but to declare their detestation of Mr. Mackenzie's conduct, and all will be well.

(From the Courier of June 18th)

## CITY ADDRESS.

We noticed in our Saturday's paper that an Address to His Excellency was in circulation through the City that day, expressive of the opinion of its inhabitants, relative to Mr. Hume's letter. In less than six hours, upwards of twelve hundred signatures were affixed to that Address—a number which would have been greatly increased had more time been given; but it being considered desirable to transmit the Address to England by the very first packet, it was presented to His Excellency at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, by a deputation of about fifty inhabitants of the City.

For the Address itself, which has been transmitted to Mr. Stanley, we refer our readers to the *Courier* of Saturday, the 14th instant. In addition to which, the following Address from the deputation was read to His Excellency by Mr. Alderman Dennison:—

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;**

As the organ of the deputation appointed to wait on Your Excellency to present this Address of their fellow-citizens of Toronto, I am requested to avail myself of the occasion to observe to Your Excellency, that a majority of the Common Council of this City, having lately passed and sent to England certain Resolutions approving of the sentiments expressed in a certain letter of Mr. Hume, which sentiments are repugnant to the feelings, and incompatible with the allegiance which they owe to their excellent and revered Sovereign, the Citizens of Toronto felt themselves called upon thus promptly and decidedly to disclaim any participation in the said proceedings of the Corporation.

Your Excellency will be able to estimate the nature and universality of the sentiments expressed in this Address among our fellow-townsmen, when I inform Your Excellency, that the whole of the signatures, with the respective designations and places of abode of the subscribers—and amounting in number to upwards of twelve hundred—were affixed to the Address within the short space of six hours on Saturday; and that number would undoubtedly have been greatly increased, could a little longer time have been given for that purpose.

The following is a copy of the Address:—

**TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.,**  
*Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and Major-General*  
*Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.*

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:**

WE, the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Toronto, feel ourselves called upon to take the earliest opportunity to express to Your Excellency, and through Your Excellency to our Most Gra-

ious Sovereign, his Ministers, the Imperial Parliament, and the whole British Nation, our most unqualified disapprobation of the sentiments contained in a Letter which has lately made its appearance in several of the Provincial Newspapers, dated *Bryanston Square, 29th March, 1834*, signed "JOSEPH HUME," and purporting to have been written by one of the Representatives of the County of Middlesex, in the Imperial Parliament: in which Letter the writer expresses an opinion, among others equally erroneous, that "*a crisis is fast approaching in the affairs of the Canadas which will terminate in the independence and freedom from the baneful DOMINATION of the Mother Country.*"

We beg, Sir, on our own account—and we are confidently assured that we may do so on behalf of nearly the whole people of Upper Canada, to disavow, in the most unqualified and decided manner, the sentiments expressed in the aforesaid Letter; and to declare, that whatever difference of opinion may exist among His Majesty's subjects in this Colony, relative to political questions of a provincial or local nature, there is no portion of His Majesty's dominions, the inhabitants of which, *as they have uniformly avowed and declared*, are more ardently attached to their Sovereign, and the Institutions of their Mother Country, than the people of Upper Canada, or who would more sincerely deprecate, or more firmly resist, any and all attempts to sever the existing connexion between this Colony and the Empire to which it is related.

The undersigned respectfully solicit Your Excellency to take the earliest practicable opportunity to transmit this Address to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*City of Toronto, June 14th, 1834.*

To the Address of the Citizens, His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN:

I shall not fail to transmit your Address to His Majesty's Government; and I assure you, that this expression of the ardent attachment of the Inhabitants of Toronto to their Sovereign, and to the Mother Country, will be received by His Majesty with the greatest satisfaction.

*Government House, 16th June, 1834.*

[From the Courier of July 3]

We should think that the "small and despicable faction" [ ] who jumped so prematurely at Mr. Hume's proposition for shaking off the "baneful domination of the Mother Country," and who thus so incautiously disclosed their plot before it was ripe for explosion, must feel excessively "sheepish," now they see nearly the whole population of Upper Canada standing forth and openly disclaiming all "part or lot" in their "baneful" business. The "small and despicable faction" have, in truth, "run their heads into a hornet's nest," with a vengeance. Among the other numerous demonstrations which are daily being made of the same nature and tendency, we have the following Address of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, which was presented on Monday last by a deputation, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Richardson, Stinson, and John Ryerson. It is an exceedingly spirited and well written paper:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.  
*Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and  
Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein,  
&c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

WE, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, assembled in Conference, take the liberty to address Your Excellency, and present our grateful acknowledgments for Your Excellency's condescension and kind co-operation with the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, in promoting the religious and moral improvement of the Indians and destitute settlers in the Province.

In the new relation that we sustain to the English Wesleyan Methodist Conference, by the late Union between the two connexions, our means and facilities for preaching the Gospel among the aboriginal tribes and remote settlements of this Province, will be greatly increased; and in the accomplishment of this great and good work, we confidently anticipate the continuance of Your Excellency's confidence and approbation.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to express our firm and devoted attachment to the Crown of Great Britain. We disclaim with strong feelings of indignation the recent avowal of Revolutionary principles and purposes; and we confidently assure Your Excellency, that whatever difference of opinion may exist amongst the members of our congregations on political questions, they possess an unwavering attachment to the enlightened and parental Government of Great Britain, and cherish an ardent desire and firm determination to strengthen, and perpetuate the connexion which happily exists be-

tween this Colony and the Mother Country, and which is so essential to the preservation of our Colonial liberties and interests.

We beg to express our most cordial wishes for the health and happiness of Your Excellency and family; and we earnestly implore the Supreme Dispenser of events, to direct Your Excellency in the adoption of such measures, and such an administration of the duties of your high and important trust, as will prove alike honourable and gratifying to Your Excellency, and beneficial to the general and best interests of this happy and flourishing Province.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference.

EDMUND GRINDROD, *President.*

JAMES RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

Kingston, June 20th, 1834.

### HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:—

The expression of the sentiments of the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, cannot but be equally gratifying to His Majesty's Government, and to the Province at large.

I thank you for the address; and I trust that the measures, which you are pursuing, in conjunction with the Parent Society at home, will greatly promote the interests of Religion in this country.

Government House, 30th June, 1834.

RESOLUTION, adopted *nem. con.* by the Conference, and ordered to be published in the next number of the Christian Guardian.

(COPY.)

*Resolved*,—That this Conference views with feelings of disgust, and cannot but express its unqualified reprobation of the letter from Joseph Hume Esq. M. P., addressed to and lately published by William L. Mackerzie, Esq., and of the slanderous attack therein made upon the character of our beloved brother the Rev. Egerton Ryerson,—in whose integrity and honourable principles we are happy to express our unshaken confidence.

We also avail ourselves of this occasion to disclaim in terms of strong indignation the revolutionary principles and purposes contained in said letter. We are attached from affection and duty to the Crown of Great Britain, believing it is the duty of all Christians to be subject to the powers that be; for we are commanded by the Word of God to respect and obey civil Governments: we should therefore not only "fear God but honour the King"

From the Courier of July 8, 1834.

Of the whole 30 Newspapers in the Province, only three have openly sanctioned Mr. Hume's proposition to rebel against the British Government; and they are—

*The Canadian Correspondent, Advocate and Reformer!*

The papers which have hitherto, to a greater or lesser extent, advocated the cause of Reform, but which have now openly and determinedly condemned the sentiments of Mr. Hume's letter, are the following, viz.—

*The Hamilton Free Press, British Whig.* (Kingston;) *British American Journal,* (St. Catharines;) *Niagara Reporter, Christian Guardian, and Grenville Gazette,* (Prescott.)

The other Provincial Journals which have most decidedly condemned Mr. Hume's letter, are the following—

*Sandwich Emigrant,*  
*St. Thomas' Journal,*  
*London True Patriot,*  
*Western Mercury,*  
*Dundas Post,*  
*Niagara Gleaner,*  
*Canadian Wesleyan,*  
*Canadian Freeman,*

*Patriot,*  
*Port Hope Warbler,*  
*Cobourg Star,*  
*Belleville "Standard,"*  
*Hallowell Free Press,*  
*Kingston Chronicle,*  
*Kingston Herald,*  
*Cornwall Observer, and*

*The Courier of Upper Canada.*

Thus we have 23 of the Upper Canadian Papers, decidedly condemning Mr. Hume and his revolutionary doctrines and three only supporting them !!!— But there are three more yet to dispose of, and these three are the most contemptible of the whole; these three, (to use an Americanism) are "astride of the fence,"—they are the

*Brockville Recorder—Kingston Spectator, and St. Thomas' Liberal!*

These three at the outset evinced a disposition (undoubtedly their real disposition) to sanction and adopt Mr. Hume's revolutionary recommendation, and made one step in advance towards doing so; but finding public opinion so strongly evinced against them, they halted in their career, and now stand between the two parties,

"Too timid to advance, and  
"Destitute of courage to retreat."

Leaving these three papers altogether out of the question, as being, whichever way they may at length chance to go—alike useless to their friends, and harmless to their enemies. We think the opinion of the people of Upper Canada, speaking as they always must do, through the Press of the Country, is strongly enough demonstrated to be as 23 to 3, against the Revolutionary sentiments attempted to be inculcated in Mr. Hume's letter.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

A few general remarks, in conclusion, may not be out of place. From the preceding pages may be learned the nearly unanimous understanding and interpretation of Mr. Hume's Letter by the Upper Canada Press. The public Press is divided as to men and measures on almost every other point; but on this point it speaks but with one voice, and with the exception of *three* discordant vehicles of sedition and rebellion, rallies round the standard of British authority, and says, with one heart and one determination, "Away with Revolutionists and Separationists, and stronger than ever be the union between Canada and the Mother Country!" In this sentiment the Press appears to be only the echo of the united feelings and wishes of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, which shows, that whatever may be the matters of discussion and opposition between the different political parties on public questions, they are as a whole equally loyal to their King and country, and will unite to put down any republican demagogue who dares insult and disgrace the Province by denouncing British rule as "baneful domination," and holding up the example of American revolutionists for imitation to the inhabitants of Canada.

From Mr Hume's letter and Mr. Mackenzie's cordial recommendation of it, the Canadian public will now fully understand what these politicians have meant by "the people obtaining their rights," by the "Colony managing its own affairs," &c.; namely, the same as the "RESULT" of the American revolution, which the people of Upper Canada are exhorted "ever to keep in view." Both Mackenzie and the presses which have supported him, have advocated many good and useful measures; but they have done so with a view to improve the Province as a dependency of the British Government, but he has done so to throw off that Government as a "baneful domination." This is the true line of distinction, Messrs. Hume and Mackenzie themselves being witnesses. In the one point of view, such measures may be wise and useful; in the other point of view, they are revolutionary and execrable. It is only those who are resolved to pursue such measures in the latter point of view (whatever may be their professions to the contrary) that can any longer support Hume and Mackenzie. It is very probable that Mackenzie has written to Hume, and will, in a month or two publish another letter from him, disclaiming any intention or wish to revolutionize these Provinces. But this will be a vain subterfuge, when they find they cannot accomplish their original purposes. They will of course think that "half a loaf is better than no bread." But the intentions and disposition of the wolf must be judged of when he thinks he has his prey in his power, and not when he is caught in a trap. Several months since, Mackenzie told the people there was "not one principle of honesty in the British Government," that they were "warranted in open and armed resistance." Finding that such declarations were premature, and excited alarm instead

of approval, he told the people, in one of his subsequent *Advocates*, that he did not mean revolution, he only meant constitutional reform. So he and Mr. Hume may hereafter say. But their own words, which are as plain and explicit as any article in the Declaration of American Independence, will be a perpetual and infallible witness against them. The public ought to have been admonished of this when Mr. Mackenzie, a few months ago, dropped the word *Colonial* from the title of his paper, assigning as a reason, that he could no longer advocate *Colonial* reform; that is, if his supporters would have understood his *full* meaning, he could not advocate what he called the rights of the people or reform, as a *colony* of Great Britain, but only as a country seeking "*independence and freedom from the baneful domination of the Mother Country.*" All the attempts to evade the obvious meaning of Hume's letter, and the legitimate and natural construction put upon it by the Press and intelligent public of Upper Canada, are mere equivocations about the word *baneful*. Hume's recommendation of the *example and result* of the American Revolution is passed over as silently as possible. This admits of no equivocation, and determines beyond doubt or dispute the meaning and design of the whole letter.

The question now to be decided is, what disposal will the Electors of the Toronto Riding, or the Electors of any other Riding or County, or City, which Mr. Mackenzie may presume to insult by offering himself a Candidate for their suffrages, make of him? With every elector of any such County or Riding, the simple question is, whether the **EXAMPLE AND RESULT** of the American Revolution in this Province is his object or not? Mr. Mackenzie has declared this to be *his* object, which he keeps "**EVER IN VIEW!**" A few months will show whether there is a **REVOLUTIONARY** County or Riding in Upper Canada or not. Do the Electors of any single County suppose they can bring about a Revolution? If not, are they prepared to identify and blacken the name of their County with **REVOLUTION**, and that too in the estimation of Reformers as well as **anti-Reformers** throughout the Province, and in the estimation of the **British Government and nation**? Is any Elector disposed thus to **signalize his county**? Has any man the heart thus to disgrace his innocent family by giving such a vote? Has any parent the soul thus to murder his own reputation, and by a single act inflict upon his family a leprous curse which will cleave to them from generation to generation, and may be brought up to their reproach and injury when he has gone to his long home? Would any parent wish to bequeath to his children such a legacy? Humanity shudders at the thought.

Besides what advantage can any County expect to derive in return for this eternal disgrace and public and family curse? What has Mackenzie done for any county? He has chartered to them—he has agitated them—he has written to them—he has promised them much—he has got a good deal of their money—he has made



a pleasant voyage across the Atlantic—he has vexed and insulted the British Government; but what has he brought to pass? Were not more good measures accomplished and greater progress made in the cause of Reform before he became a member of the House of Assembly than since? Was there not a large majority of even constitutional reformers in the first House of Assembly to which he was elected, and in the one preceding it? In the first House of Assembly which was elected after he became a Member, was there not a majority on the other side? And is not the cause of true reform in a far worse state now than it was six, or four, or two years ago?

Again,—look over the preceding pages; and read the extracts from the Advocate, and Letters to Lord Dalhousie, a late Governor of L. Canada, a few years ago;—see him denounce the very Government and Republicanism that he now holds up to admiration;—see him denounce the *Elective* Legislative Serates that he now talks about creating;—see him applaud an administration of Government far more decided and determined than that which he now says “warrants the people to an armed resistance;—see him praise to the skies a Government that he now says never had “one principle of honesty,” and calls a “baneful domination.” Was there ever such a political changeling?

The reason for all this will, however, appear obvious, when the reader recollects that *politics* are Mr. Mackenzie's *Trade*, which he has accumulated considerable property in following. He once tried one side,—(like a merchant trying one kind of business)—that did not do. He then tried the other side; that has answered better. A few years ago he was as poor as Job's turkey. He has diligently followed up his *political* trade,—as a lawyer or a quack does his,—and made people believe they were wronged, and induced them to employ him, and read his Papers and Almanacs to get their wrongs righted;—he has persuaded them that they were politically sick and if they would employ him as their Thomsonian physician, and buy his nostrums, they would surely get well. In his trade he has done pretty well; he has got “well off,” whilst many a farmer and mechanic whom he has persuaded to buy his services, and dance attendance at his meetings, to increase his sales and profits, has become poor, and many a Government Clerk and Officer, whom he has abused, can scarcely support his family. It is therefore Mr. Mackenzie's *trade* to defame, agitate and disturb, just as much as it is that of a hungry lawyer who will use any means to increase his business in Court, even if it be by encouraging assaults and batteries! This is the heart and life of Mackenzie's patriotism. The people of York County are no better off now than when they first elected Mackenzie; but he is several thousand dollars better off.

And now what good could he do, even if he were disposed, and were elected to the House of Assembly? No true Reformer will have any thing to do with him. Messrs. Bidwell and Perry

said that they will have no more to do with him, than they would with a fool, a madman, or a knave; that if they are elected to Parliament, they are determined to cast him off at once; that they opposed his expulsions upon principle, and not on his account, but on the account of the electors and the elective franchise; but he has taken advantage of this, and disgraced them and the principles they advocated. These things the Publisher has the best authority for stating; and he defies Mackenzie to produce a declaration from either of the above gentlemen to the contrary. Will any parent ruin the character and best interests of himself and family by voting for such a man? A man abandoned by constitutional reformers—a confessed republican, and avowed revolutionist. Nay, the veriest Tory in Canada is preferable to a man who has the American revolution and its results “*ever in view.*”

**THE PUBLISHER.**

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G. P. Bull, Printer, Market-House, Toronto.

