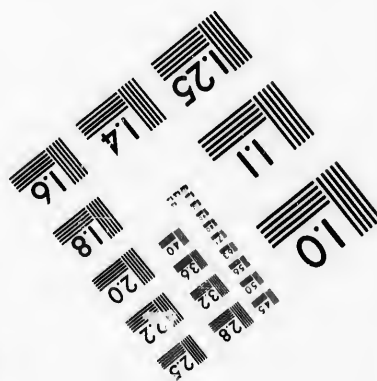
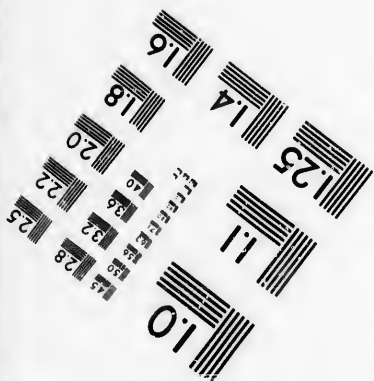
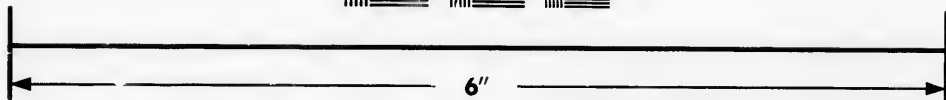
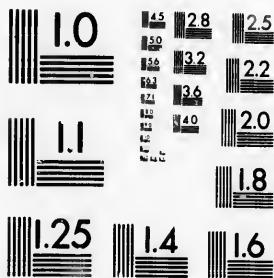


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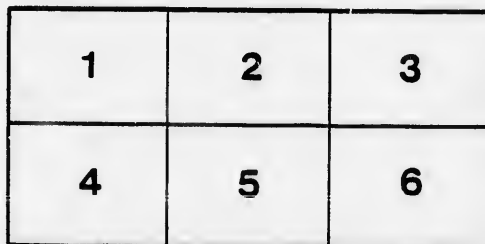
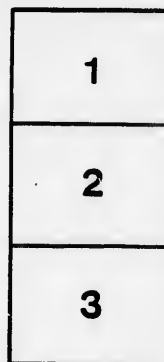
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# The Banished

MEDIATOR & APP

"Let Reformers of Upper Canada, with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the western hemisphere, under the Lion of England, shall be flourishing, glorious and free."

*To the Free & Independent Electors of the 3rd Riding of York:  
Markham, April, 24th, 1840.*

GENTLEMEN :

Having read, this day, the above words of your Parliamentary Representative, I enquired what good he had hitherto done ; and was told "*not the smallest.*" I then cogitated how the consummation so devoutly to be wished for might be attained, and became assured it had not a chance from any manifestation in the address of Mr. Small. May I therefore present myself to your kind consideration.

Mr. Small binds himself to the Right Hon. noble Earl of Durham, and to the Right Honorable C. P. Thompson. I pin myself to no man's coat tail,—neither peer nor pedlar.

Lord Durham's report was not written by Lord Durham, and apparently was not understood by his Lordship. I, myself extolled it in the strongest language, as a report. It was good as an entering wedge for enquiry, and nothing more. The scheme for uniting the Canadas is narrow, dark, doubtful and dangerous : the views of responsibility dim, and deceitful.

Before Lord Durham's report appeared, I wrote out and exhibited a scheme dividing British North America (VICTORIA) into two governments—CANADA and CABOTIA ; having a Grand Admiral &c. at Quebec ; and subdividing Canada into six Provinces—Erie, Ontario, St. Lawrence, &c. with London, Toronto, Kingston or Perth &c. as centres ; and Bytown (Ottawa) for the federal city.

Forty thousand squatters on the territory of the United States are allowed to legislate for themselves ; and, should four hundred thousand British subjects in Upper Canada be less liberally treated ? The people of Mississippi, Missouri and Michigan have lately framed excellent constitutions ; and may not we of this Province, with more experience, and better opportunities, frame one infinitely superior to all ?

Gentlemen ! in my humble opinion, a provincial government should, under Her Majesty, be wholly elective, but highly conservative. Suppose it to consist of a lower and upper House of Assembly, an Executive Council with a President ; and a Vice Queen with Maids of Honor. I WOULD SAY,—let no one vote for Assembly-men till 30 years of age ; and none be elected under 40.—"*At 30, man suspects himself a fool ; knows it at 40. and reforms his plan.*"

Let no one vote who has not passed over the asses bridge in mathematics, and none be elected who cannot demonstrate all the propositions in the first book of Euclid ; "*For how can he be of the Council whose talk is of bullocks, and who glorieth*

prison, after two acquittals on jury trial,—for no crime whatever.—Behold now the

Gentlemen!—I returned to the Peace maker, and to seek redress for the illiberal and harsh treatment of Government and injustice of Assemblymen, a pigs sty, has in return for friendly subjected me to cruel disappointment; and and infirm, to dreadful distress. This me, unwilling, into the political arena ; and bear it, that "he who opposes may bewa

Gentlemen!—Mr. Small is to meet you instead of waiting for the excitement and tion-day, shall, as soon as genial weather in the several Townships, and talk in the FARMER, on every point, which, at this concerns you, your families, and the nation a

Very sincerely yours  
ROBERT F.

MARKHAM COLLEGE

The people of Upper Canada will that there is now open in the healthy vi SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION OF MEMBERS and, it is hoped, that no candidate will the hustings, at next election, who h Markham College.

Fees per Quarter two Dollars ; and diploma ;—students providing themselves of Euclid, compasses and Square.

The SENATUS ACADEMICUS being in position which whip'd the great schoolmaster sense of his duties : and, which, in fact bringing about reform in the Imperial Insurance that apt scholars, who can already master Cocker's Arithmetic, may be qualified all, but certain inhabitants of Niagara D bred ignorance and inveterate habits, w of instruction and castigation.

N. B.—Every erudite Editor is expected advertisement ; and do his utmost, of *Alma Mater.*

To the Freeholders of the 3rd

GENTLEMEN :—

My first address was circulated month ago. It was composed with special once to express much in few words, and

# ished Briton,

74730

## OR & APPELLANT.

quittals on jury trial,—finally to be banished ever.—Behold now the results!

I returned to the Province merely as a to seek redress for unexampled wrong; but harsh treatment of Governors, aided by the justice of Assemblymen, not fit to legislate for a return for friendly and valuable services. cruel disappointment; and exposed me, aged and headful distress. This treatment has driven me to the political arena; and, here, I will yet who opposes may beware of me."

r. Small is to meet you at the hustings; but I, for the excitement and violence of an election soon as genial weather permits, meet you in townships, and talk in the plain language of a lay point, which, at this critical juncture, concerns families, and the nation at large.

Very sincerely yours,

**ROBERT F. GOURLAY.**

### MARKHAM COLLEGE.

of Upper Canada will be pleased to know, open in the healthy village of Markham, a **STRUCTION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT**; that no candidate will be allowed to mount at next election, who has not graduated at

quarter two Dollars; and one dollar for the students providing themselves with the first Book of Squares and Square.

ACADEMICUS being in possession of the instrument, and the great schoolmaster himself into a proper form in the Imperial Parliament,—gives assistance to scholars, who can already read, write, and Arithmetic, may be qualified in one month;—the inhabitants of Niagara District, who, from in-and inveterate habits, will require two months of chastigation.

My erudite Editor is expected to repeat this and do his utmost, otherwise, in behalf of

*holders of the 3rd Riding of York:*  
June 4, 1810.

My first address was circulated among you and was composed with special consideration; and much in few words, induce reflection on most

to the performance of such service? In short, is it not notorious that, wretched as are the doings of Governors and their elect, the doings of the people's Representatives in Assembly are still more wretched? Talk of responsibility indeed!—talk of being "flourishing, glorious, and free" while this matter is unattended to!! Is it not wholly hopeless?

As the **FIRST BOOK OF EUCLID** cannot be printed in Toronto, because of the Diagrams, I have written to a Typesetter in New York for an estimate of a stereotype edition: and think it may be afforded at one shilling per copy. To read and understand this is the first and most essential move toward reform: and I shall dare to say that, if this is generally read and understood, the intellect of the Province will be in a fair way of amends: nay, it will be brightened up beyond all conception in a few months: so much so, it is hoped, that no practising lawyer will be returned as a member of Assembly.

I therefore now earnestly solicit subscriptions towards procuring this most needful manual; and shall send out papers for subscription; which, as soon as filled up, will be sufficient indication that I am not spending time and money in vain. Be it clearly understood, that I have no little interest to serve in this business—a committee appointed at Markham, which, on that classical ground, is called **THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS**, will manage and be responsible for every thing,—I myself, not touching a farthing, neither first nor last. At first, we require nothing but names; and when money is called for, it will pass through the Receiver General into the hands of the Treasurer; both of whom have been regularly elected.

The idea of introducing part of Euclid's Elements into every School—sufficient to elucidate the process of right reasoning, was first conceived by me many years ago, but never till now spoken of: and I repeat, most earnestly, my wish that it may be realized.

Young men naturally enough feel dissatisfied with my proposal to exclude from voting all under thirty years of age; but, I meant not to exclude those already enjoying the right; and, in the same way, I would not exclude from the Upper House (henceforth to be elected by the people,) legislative councillors who have been appointed for life. Hitherto they have been a drag; and, it would be well they should remain so, that the new machine of government, at going off, may not run too fast down hill.

The idea of a Vice Queen, &c. sprung from an institution which happily subsisted in Europe till the French Revolution. People assembled annually, as soon as nature was dressed in fresh attire, and elected the **QUEEN OF MAY**—the most amiable of the fair. Her, they crowned with flowers,—seated on a throne appropriate; and to her they paid homage as God's noblest work on earth.

May not the people of Upper Canada assemble, and thus elevate half a dozen **MAIDS OF MAY** in each Township?—May not these congregate in each District to elect **MAIDS**

and inveterate habits will require two months of chastigation. Hitherto they have been a

portunities, frame one infinitely superior to all?

Gentlemen! in my humble opinion, a provincial government should, under Her Majesty, be wholly elective, but highly conservative. Suppose it to consist of a lower and upper House of Assembly, an Executive Council with a President; and a Vice Queen with Maids of Honor. I WOULD SAY,—let no one vote for Assembly-men till 30 years of age; and none be elected under 40.—“At 30, man suspects himself a fool; knows it at 40. and reforms his plan.”

Let no one vote who has not passed over the asses bridge in mathematics, and none be elected who cannot demonstrate all the propositions in the first book of Euclid; “For how can he be of the Council whose talk is of bullocks, and who glorieth in the goad.”—Whose ideas are not elevated above “his merchandize and his farm.”—Or, “who darkeneth counsel with words without knowledge.”

Let neither Priest nor Lawyer have place in the Legislature: perhaps Doctors and Butchers should be excluded: certainly, any man so callous, passionate, and daring, as to put prisoners to death.

Let voters for the Lower and Upper House of Assembly be classed as they stand low or high on the Assessment roll:—thus determining the limits of a natural Democracy and Aristocracy; and let not those who vote for one House, vote for the other.

Let one half of each House be elected annually; and members be installed two years. Let Assemblymen, in joint ballot, elect so many Executive Councillors each year, to continue in office a definite period; and, let Executive Councillors elect their President.

AND, MAY IT PLEASE HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY to empower the Ladies of Legislators to elect, annually, a Vice Queen, *viva voce*: while their daughters, in like manner, elect half a dozen maids of honor. Let Her Excellency the Vice Queen, and Maids of honor, cross the Atlantic every summer on a visit to the Queen, escorted by as many gentlemen elected by the Ladies from among members of Assembly: whom, it may please Her Majesty, to create Knights of Erie, Ontario, St. Lawrence, &c. Thus, would love be the only bond of Union between Britain and her Colonies:—thus, might a refined and amiable chivalry be nurtured, and grow up in the Western world.

Gentlemen!—I crossed the Atlantic, from England, twenty three years ago;—introduced myself to the Resident Landowners of Upper Canada, as a BRITISH FARMER; and, in six months, my name was in the mouth of every one from end to end of the Province. Had my plans, then broached, been executed, Upper Canada would now have counted three millions of inhabitants; but, in dread of me, an Act of Parliament was passed subversive of liberty; and, then, I was thrust into

bred ignorance and inveterate habits, with  
of instruction and castigation.

N. B.—Every erudite Editor is expected to  
advertisement; and do his utmost, to  
*Alma Mater*.

To the Freeholders of the 3rd R

GENTLEMEN:—

My first address was circula  
month ago. It was composed with speci  
once to express much in few words, includ  
important subjects, and to maintain good l

Travelling through the four Townsh  
back, and then on foot: conversing with a  
on logs & in log-houses; in taverns and pri  
ing onward, and sitting still, I have had th  
of hearing reports, and listening to remark

It has been reported in Markham tha  
vernment; and, in Pickering, Mr. Peter  
me as a traitor; while others equally libe  
All this is so amusing, instructive and in  
discuss it in a separate number.

Some have startled at the ass's bridge  
to the School for instruction of Members o  
have asked, who is Euclid? and not a fe  
Vice Queen, with her Maids of Honor, wi  
the Province in ruinous expense.

Ghosts being most easily routed, face  
lecture in the College, which not only qu  
the highest respect for Euclid. He flour  
280 years before Christ, was the most r  
sophers, systematized reasoning, and the  
work for the grandest achievements of  
convinced the audience that his FIRST BO  
ed by any ordinary boy 15 years of age i  
any clear headed Farmer, at bye-hours, b  
I asserted and shall assert, that were this  
derstood, a new era would commence; an  
proceed the most blessed results to the l  
ferred to the fact that every tradesman  
fore he could succeed in business:—that  
doctors, required Diplomas:—that lawye  
every sect underwent examinations and p  
of ability; and asked, why Members of  
with the most vital concerns, and requiri  
cations, rightly to perform their duty, shou  
before they went to work?—why persons  
vice should not first be made to show som

**FREEHOLDERS** are requested to meet for the dis  
Royal Hotel, Hockridge's, Scarboro', 2 o'clock, *Saturday*  
hour, *Monday 15th*—Thomson's Tavern, Pickering, do. *Wed*  
*Whitby, do. Saturday 20th*, where Mr. Gourlay will attend,  
question put in a gentlemanly manner:—his object being the public good,—clear of all p

inveterate habits, will require two months' castigation.

My erudite Editor is expected to repeat this and do his utmost, otherwise, in behalf of

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*Address of the 3rd Riding of York:*  
June 4, 1810.

My first address was circulated among you as composed with special consideration; at such in few words, induce reflection on most, and to maintain good humour.

Through the four Townships,—first on horse-foot: conversing with all ranks and parties, houses; in taverns and private dwellings; moving still, I have had the best opportunities and listening to remarks.

Reported in Markham that I am a Spy of General Pickering, Mr. Peter Perry has traduced while others equally *liberal*, say I am crazy. Being, instructive and important that I shall state number.

Startled at the ass's bridge; some are puzzled as to instruction of Members of Parliament; some ask Euclid? and not a few complain that the other Maids of Honor, will assuredly involve enormous expense.

Most easily routed, face to face, I delivered a lecture, which not only quieted alarm, but won credit for Euclid. He flourished at Alexandria. Christ, was the most meritorious of philo-

sofized reasoning, and thereby laid a ground-work of the noblest achievements of human intellect. I perceive that his *FIRST BOOK* could be mastered by a boy 15 years of age in a month; and by a Farmer, at bye-hours, before next election.

I will assert, that were this *BOOK* generally unlearned, would commence; and from thence would flow blessed results to the human family. I repeat that every tradesman was apprenticed before he succeeded in business:—that doctors—even horse-Doctors:—that lawyers and preachers of the law went examinations and procured testimonials. I asked, why Members of Parliament charged the public with concerns, and requiring the highest qualification to perform their duty, should not be scrutinized to work?—why persons paid for public service should be made to show some proof of ability as

who have been appointed for life. Hitherto they have been a drag; and, it would be well they should remain so, that the new machine of government, at going off, may not run too fast down hill.

The idea of a Vice Queen, &c. sprung from an institution which happily subsisted in Europe till the French Revolution. People assembled annually, as soon as nature was dressed in fresh attire, and elected the *QUEEN OF MAY*—the most amiable of the fair. Her, they crowned with flowers,—seated on a throne appropriate; and to her they paid homage as God's noblest work on earth.

May not the people of Upper Canada assemble, and thus elevate half a dozen *MAIDS OF MAY* in each Township?—May not these congregate in each District to elect *MAIDS OF HONOR*; from among whom might be elected half a dozen to proceed with the Vice Queen to England? With mere good-will, how easily could this be accomplished,—not costing a single shilling from taxation! How easily—how joyously—how profitably could the young women of the Province vie with each other in furnishing out adornments for their elect:—court dresses for Her Excellency the Vice Queen and suite! Nay, they might send home, to Her Majesty, offerings of taste and elegance; who, in turn, would be bountiful,—bestowing presents from England's choicest assortments!!—Can there be any one so dull, as not to comprehend how all this would contribute to bind together Britain and her Colonies?

To close this subject, let me say that *CABOTIA* (including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edwards Island, &c., and so called in honor of John Cabot, the discoverer of North America) should send home a Vice Queen, and four maids of honor; while the Indian nations, in Canada and Cabotia, send home a Vice Queen, and two maids of honor.

In a Petition which I had presented to the House of Commons, 1822, and which may be seen printed in the Journals, there was a proposal that each Province should send home two members to speak, but not to vote, in the Imperial Parliament. This duty could be performed by the Gentlemen elected by the Ladies to escort them; and a most important end might be served without a shilling's cost to the public.

Burke spoke of "*the cheap defence of nations*". By my scheme, the whole empire might be most surely united, and most cheaply upheld.

I will here pause, to give time for further reflection; and have only now to express my thanks for the very great kindness experienced, perambulating the delightful section of the country you inhabit. Indeed my health requires that exercise, which, under God, I trust, may promote the advancement of truth and goodness.

Yours very sincerely,

ROBERT F. GOURLAY.

Meet for the discussion of the above mentioned subjects at the Court House, Saturday 13th June.—Hunter's Tavern, Markham same evening, do. Wednesday 17th—The Court House, East Windsor, where Mr. G. will attend, and frankly reply with his best ability to every objection, clear of all party considerations, and above all little selfish views:



