

leir Stores, *St. An-*  
*g* merchandize.  
 iam, from *Neweast-*  
 Canvass from No.1  
 ivass,  
 ach patent Cordage,  
 9 to 12 thread,  
 iches,  
 rtine,  
 y  
 Stockholm do, e  
 17 mill gear &c.  
 6 and 32lb kegs,  
 lbs each,

WEEKLY ALMANAC.						
1896.	SUN	MOON			HIGH	
APRIL	days	hours	days	hours	water	high
Fr 27	4 24	7 32		9 16	48	0
Sat 28	4 21	7 36		2 37	9	2
Sun 29	4 23	7 37		3 11	9	0
Mon 30	4 22	7 34		3 29	10	0
Tue 31	4 22	7 38		3 59	11	15
Wed 1	4 21	7 33	9 34			
Th 2	4 21	7 33	10 33			1

Moon's Position.

Full - 1st. 5h 25m. New - 15th 6h 24m. 1st  
Last Q - 28th 11 22 1/2. Full Q - 23rd 10 6m 1/2

Mean Equatorial - Watch time, 2 minutes.

Volume 3. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836. Number 28

ROYAL MAIL.

St. John, *departs*—Monday and Friday  
at 1 P. M.  
*arrives*—Tuesday and Saturday  
12 A. M.

St. Vincent, *departs*—Tuesday and Thursday  
at 6 A. M.  
*arrives*—Wednesday and Friday  
at 5 P. M.

U. STATES, *departs*—Monday and Friday  
at 10 A. M.  
*arrives*—Monday and Wednesday  
at 2 P. M.

Geo. Fred. Campbell,  
Post Master.

Toronto, 36th April, 1836.  
This day at four o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded, in State, from the Government House to the Chamber of the Honourable the Legislative Council, where being arrived, and seated on the Throne the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance. The Members present being come up accordingly His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Session of the Legislature with the following  
SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: and—  
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Before I release you from the Legislative duties which you have been respectively engaged in, I consider it necessary to recapitulate the principal events of this Session.

You are perfectly aware, that, on 25th May, 1834, the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, unanimously complained of what they termed their "Grievances," and that at the end of your last Session, these complaints have been referred to a "Committee of Grievances" were, by the Assembly ordered to be printed in pamphlet form." In pursuance of this order, a volume containing 570 pages, was, as I said, and received by His Majesty's Government, constituting the sum total of the complaints of the people of this Province.

Whether the mere order for printing this Report of the Committee, could be legally considered as assenting to it with their opinion. I have no desire to discuss; because the Governor did the said Report reach His Majesty's Government that it was determined that the Grievances it detailed should immediately be effectually corrected; and accordingly instructions were drawn out by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which each subject of complaint was separately considered, and a remedy ordered for its correction; and I have only to refer to those instructions to prove the general nature of His Majesty's Government and language concerning this Report, and the liberality with which He was graciously pleased to direct that important office should be administered that the subjects in this Province

"His Majesty's Government determined that I should be selected to carry these remedial measures into effect. I wanted upon the Colonial Secretary of State, (to whom, as well as to almost every other Member of the Government, I was a total stranger,) and respectfully begged leave to decline, the duty, truly urging as my reason, that having dedicated my whole mind to a humble but important service, in which I was intensely engaged it was more congenial to my disposition to remain among the poverty-stricken and starving classes of my own Country, than to be appointed to the station of Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. His Majesty's Government having been pleased to repeat their request, I felt it impossible to refuse, and accordingly I accepted the Instructions which had been framed; and having had the honour of an interview with His Majesty, during which, in an impressive manner which I can never forget, He imposed upon me His Royal Commands to do strict justice to His Subject in the Province, I left England with a firm determination to carry the remedial measures with which I was entrusted, into full effect.

I arrived at this capital on the 24th of January last, and on the 27th I delivered a Speech in which I informed you, I would submit in a Message the answer which His Majesty had been pleased to give to the several Addresses and Representations which proceeded from the two branches of the Legislature during the last Session. I added that as regarded myself, I had nothing either to promise or profess, but that I trusted I should not call in vain upon you for that assistance which your King expected, and which the rising interests of your Country required.

In view officially coming before the Legislature of this Country from our Gracious Sovereign, with a full measure of Reform, I had expected that my appearance would have been hailed and welcomed by both Houses of the Legislature, more especially by that from which had proceeded the Grievance Report, and I must own a I never and I was, seriously to argue for a moment that I was in any way unwelcome to either House.

Having made myself acquainted with the outline of Public Feeling in this Province, by conversing calmly with the men of most ability of all Parties, I communicated the result in Lord Glenelg, in Despatches dated the 5th of February, of which the following are extracts:

"Under these circumstances I consider  
" that the great danger I have to avoid is the  
" slightest attempt to combine any party —  
" that the only course for me to adopt is, to  
" not fearlessly and unflinchingly and straight-  
" forwardly, for the maintenance of the principle  
" to throw myself on the good sense and good  
" feeling of the people, and abide a result."

which I firmly believe will eventually be triumphant."

"Whatever may be the result, I shall steadily and straightly proceed in the course of policy I have adopted; I shall neither avoid, nor rest upon, any party; but, after attentively listening to all opinions, I will, to the best of my judgment, do what I think honest and right, firmly believing that the stability of the Throne, the interests of this Province, and the confidence of the People, can now only be secured by such a course."

To the Speakers of both Houses, as well as to many intelligent individuals with whom I conversed, I declared my sincere determination to do justice to the people of this country. It was however, with deep regret, I observed that the House of Assembly had not yet been able to obtain the assistance I expected in carrying the instructions of His Majesty's Government into effect for I received various Addresses requesting papers and information which I feared might excite troublesome and hygienic discussion.

On the 5th of February I received an address of the nature, to which, in a complimentary tone as possible, I replied at considerable length; and being now determined to urge, as far as possible, to lead the House of Assembly on towards Reform, I concluded my reply in the following words:

The Lieutenant Governor this opportunity of appealing to the liberality and good sense of the House of Assembly for consideration, that as a stranger to this Province, totally unconnected with the political differences which have existed in the mother country, he has lately arrived here actuated by your most gracious Sovereign with instructions, the undisguised object of which is finally to maintain the happy constitution of this country inviolate, but to correct, if cautiously, any errors that may vitiate all real grievances." "The House of Assembly is deeply interested in the importance and magnitude of the task he has to perform, and he is confident that in reflection he is of opinion, that the Lieutenant Governor of this Province had better look steadily forward to its future prosperity and improvement;—that he had better attract to Upper Canada the superabundant Capital and population of the Mother Country by encouraging internal peace and tranquillity than he observed occupying himself solely in reconsidering the occurrences of the past."

"The Lieutenant Governor does not assent that the latter occupation is totally useless, but he maintains that the former is by far the more useful, and that to attend to both is impossible."

This appeal did not produce the effect I had anticipated; but I received another Address from the House of Assembly in behalf of eight Indians of the Wyandott Tribe; and I had scarcely entered this new and questionable ground, when a counter petition was forwarded by eleven members of the same Tribe, in which they spontaneously declared, "we have the fullest confidence in the justice and fatherly protection of our beloved Sovereign and his Representative the Lieutenant Governor."

Another new set of Grievances was now brought forward by the House of Assembly in the form of an Address to the King on Trade and Commerce, which I immediately forwarded to His Majesty's Government although the principal complaints in the Grievance Report still remained unnoticed and unaddressed.

During these discussions I purposely refrained from having much communication with the old supporters of the Government; because I was desirous to strew those who termed themselves Reformers, that I continued as I had arrived, unbiassed and unprejudiced; and desiring to give them all a further proof that I would go any reasonable length to give fair power to their party. I called three gentlemen to the Executive Council.

all of whom were exiles from their native land. With the assistance of these gentlemen—with His Majesty's instructions before us—and with my own determination to do justice to the inhabitants of this country, I certainly conceived that the triumph of the Reform cause had been solicited, was now about to be established, and that the grievances under which the people of this Province were suffering from labour, would consequently be considered and redressed. But no other arrangements these gentlemen, instead of forming me into Reform, before they were a bringing in my service, officially combined together, in an unprecedented endeavour to assume the responsibility I owed to the people of Upper Canada as well as to our Sovereign, and they concluded a formal Document, which they addressed to me on this subject, by a request that if I deemed such a course not wise or inadvisable, they, who had been sworn before me to a secrecy, might be allowed to address the people, and I must own, that the instant this demand reached me, I was startled; and felt it quite impossible to assent to their introduction of new principles, which to my judgment appeared calculated to shake the fabric of the Constitution, and lead to Revolution instead of Reform.

ever so much disposed to surrender to the  
 satisfaction of Lieutenant Governor and to  
 obey subversively to their advice;—had I felt  
 so willing obediently to dismiss from  
 office whomsoever they should condemn, upon  
 to heap patronage and preferment upon  
 whomsoever they might recommend; had I  
 felt it advisable to place the Crown Land  
 at their disposal, and to refer the petitions  
 and personal applications of the inhabitants  
 of the several Counties to their disposal,  
 I should have been no more authorized  
 In fact, I was no more able to divest myself  
 of responsibility, than a criminal has power  
 to divert from himself upon another the sen-  
 tence of the law; and though under the  
 pretence of adhering to what is called "the  
 image and transference" of the British  
 Constitution in this Province, it was declared  
 that the Executive Council might be regarded as  
 the *Cabinet*, I had no more power to invest  
 with arbitrary attributes of a *Cabinet* mini-  
 stry power to create myself King of the Pro-  
 vince, than I had power to convert the Leg-  
 islative Council into an Hereditary Nobility,  
 or than I had power to decree that the  
*Colony* of British Empire should be de-  
 clared

From total inability, therefore, as well as from other reasons, I explained to Mr. Goupil, in courteous language, that I could not accede to their views; and it being evidently unnecessary for the public Service that we should separate, I felt it was for them rather than for me to retire. I received their expressions with regret; and that I entertained no vindictive feeling, while proved by the fact, that I immediately wrote to Lord Glenelg, begging his Lordship most earnestly to omit dismission from their offices any of these individuals on account of the embarrassment they had caused to me.

On the day the Council left me, I appointed in their stead four gentlemen of high character, entitled by their integrity and abilities to implicit confidence; and with their assistance once again determined to carry promptly into effect those remedial measures of His Majesty's Government which had been solicited by the Grievance Report.

However, a new and unexpected embarrassment was now offered to me by the House of Assembly, who, to my astonishment, not only requested to be informed of the reasons why my Executive Council had resigned, but who, I have learned, actually suspended all business until my reply was presented.

Little did I then dream that I should be

authorized by His Majesty in case of death or resignation; to name, pro tempore, the individuals he might think proper to appoint to his Council, I might constitutionally say, perhaps ought to have declined to submit to either branch of the Legislature my reasons for exercising his prerogative, but actually I have done so, and I am now more convinced, to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly, I transmitted to them the correspondence they desired, with a conciliatory message which ended as follows:—

"With these sentiments, I transmit to the House of Assembly the documents they have requested, feeling confident, that I can give them up as a proper ground for the presentation of a bill to vary them by law, and to ensure that I am equally determined to maintain the rights and prerogative of the Crown, one of the most prominent of which is, that which I have just assumed, of naming those Councillors in whom I consistently be-

For their acts I deliberately declare myself to be responsible, but they are not responsible for mine, and cannot be, because being sworn to silence, they are deprived by this fact, and by the constitution, of all right to defend themselves."

The House of Assembly referred the whole subject to a Committee, which, contrary to customary form, made its existence known to me, by applying directly to me, instead of through the House, for other documents and information, which I immediately forwarded without objecting to the irregularity of the application; and the House, to my great surprise, prematurely passed its sentence upon the subject in an address, in which it declared to me its "deep regret that I had consented to accept the tender of resignation of the

The following extract from my reply to the unexpected decision, will sufficiently explain the amiable desire I am rejoicing to afford all reasonable satisfaction.

"The whole correspondence I forward to the friends of Assembly, with an earnest desire that, regardless of my opinion, the question may be fairly discussed."

"If the standard I hold, I deem one branch of three, of the Legislature, and I claim for myself freedom of thought as fully as I wish that the other two branches should retain the same privilege."

"I should see myself in the wrong, if I will not acknowledge my error; but, I should feel it my duty to maintain my opinion, the House must know that there exists a constitutional tribunal, competent to award its decision; and to that tribunal I am ever ready most respectfully to bow."

"To appeal to the people is unconstitutional and as well as unwise—to appeal to their

"Having thus thrown myself upon the integrity of the House of Assembly, I might reasonably have expected that a favorable consideration would have been placed upon my words and acts, and that the disposition which it was my duty to afford the most ample information and to set us free as far as I could admit, the expectations and desires of the Assembly would have been duly appreciated; the events, however, which soon after transpired, and the addresses which were presented to me in this city, and from other places in the vicinity, conveyed some of the rawest information that efforts were being made under the pretence of "the Constitution being in danger," to mislead the public mind and to induce a belief that, as Lieutenant Governor, had designed an opinion in favor of an arbitrary and irresponsible Government, and had shown an entire disregard of the sentiments and feelings of the people in his attitude towards government."

These are the substance of the charges against him, the instigator of this country would expect to find no more serious than those that embittered our Massachusetts fathers.

Administration. Several petitions, purporting to be addressed to the House of Assembly and apparently forwarded by Members of that House to individuals in the country with a view to obtain signatures, having been returned to the Government Office, I had ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the fact that there existed an intention to embarrass the Government, by withholding the Supplies, and that even the terms had been prescribed to the people of the Province in which they were expected to address their Representatives for that purpose.

Now, it will scarcely be credited that while I was thus assailed—while placards declared that the *Constitution* was in danger, merely because I had maintained, that the Lieutenant Governor, and not his Executive Council, was responsible for his conduct—there existed in the Grievances report the following explanation of the relative duties of the Lieutenant Governor and of his Executive Council:—

"It appears" say the Grievance Committee, "that it is the duty of Lieutenant Governor to take the opinion of the Executive Council only in such cases as he shall be required to do so by his instructions from the Imperial Government, and in such other cases as he may think fit. It appears by the following transactions that the Lieutenant Governors only communicate to the Council so much of the private despatches they receive from the Colonial Office as they may think fit, unless in cases where they are otherwise

**Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:**  
Having at your request transmitted to you the correspondence which passed between my late Executive Council and myself, and having rummaged you that there existed "a Constitutional Tribunal competent to answer its decision, and that to that tribunal I was ever ready most respectfully to bow," it is with surprise I learn that you have deemed it necessary to ston the Staples.

The effect of your deliberate decision will be severely felt by all people in the public Offices—by the cessation of improvement in your roads—by the delay of compensation to soldiers in the late War—and by the check of Emigration.

In the complaints you have made to His Majesty against me, (in which you declare that my "ear is credulous"—my "mind poisoned"—my "feelings bitter"—that I am a "despotic," "tyrannical," "unjust," "derogatory"—that my conduct has been "derogatory to the honor of the King," and demoralizing to the community, and that I have treated the people of this Province as being "little better than a country of Rogues and Fools") you have availed yourselves of a high Legislative Privilege, entrusted to you by your

contribute to the exercise of which I have consequently no constitutional objection to urge, but for the honor of this Province in which I, though unworthy, have the command, I am personally interested as its inhabitant. I cannot but regret that while I was seeking from all afflictions the most loyal addresses, you, in your Legislative capacity should have characterized His Majesty's Government, which has so lately aided toward Upper Canada so nobly and disinterestedly by the expression of "Dorchester Street Law." *—The Montreal Gazette.*

Having now concluded an outline of the principal events which have occurred during the present Session, I confess that I feel disappointed in having totally failed in the beneficent object of my mission.

I had made up my mind to stand against the enemies of Reform, but I have unexpectedly been disconcerted by its professed friends. No liberal mind can deny that I have been

unpleasantly embarrassed,—no one can deny that I have been unjustly accused,—no one denying that I have erred: an anxiety to remedy all real grievances—that I have protected the Constitution of the Province—and that by refusing to surrender at discretion the patronage of the Crown to irresponsible individuals I have conferred a service on the back woodsman, and on every noble-minded Englishman, Scotchman, and U. E. Loyalist who, I well know, prefer British freedom and the British Sovereign to the family domination of an irresponsible Cabinet.

It now only remains for me frankly and explicitly to declare the course of policy I shall continue to adopt, as long as I may remain the Lieutenant Governor of this Province which is as follows:—

I will continue to hold in my own hands the reins of power for the benefit of the people, the power and prerogative of the Crown, as imparted to this Lieutenant Governor of this Province by the King's instructions. I will continue to hold in my own hands the reins of power on all subjects on which, either by the Constitutional Act, or by the King's instructions I am ordered so to do as well upon all other matters in which I require their assistance. I will continue to hold myself responsible to all authorities in this country, as well as to all private individuals, for whatever acts I commit, either by advice of my Council or otherwise, and I will continue to endeavor to afford to all people every reasonable satisfaction in my power. I will use my utmost endeavors to explain to the people of this Province, that they want only wisdom and population to become one of the wealthiest and noblest people on the globe—that union is strength, and that party spirit produces weakness.

...that they should, consequently, be regarded as a people, and as a religious community, and consider as their enemies only those who insidiously promote either that which is the cause of their ruin, or that widely scattered as they are over the surface of this extensive country, they should collect with pride, the brilliant history of "the old country," from which theyspring, and like their ancestors, they should firmly support the British Standard, which will afford them freedom and disinterested protection; that by thus tranquilizing the province, the abundant wealth of the Mother Country will irrigate their land, and that her population will convert the wilderness that surround them into green fields—that an infusion of wealth would establish markets in all directions, that the soil would be cultivated in agriculture and commerce; that a plan of practical education should be provided for the rising generation, as also the blessings of the Christian Religion, which inundates "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace good will towards men."

Taking every opportunity of offering these recommendations to the inhabitants of the Province, I shall in no way attempt to enforce them; on the contrary, I shall plainly promulgate that, if the Yeomanry and Farmers of Upper Canada are not yet sufficiently tired of agitation—if they do not yet clearly see what a curse it has been to them, it will be out of my power to assist them,—that if they insist on turning away the redundant wealth as well as the labourers of the Mother Country to the United States, I shall be unable to prevent them;—in short, that if they actually would rather remain as they are than become wealthy, as they might be, I shall not be anxious to enrich them much, poorer fruitless

(On the other side, whenever they shall be disposed to join heart and hand with me, in loyally promoting the peace and prosperity of the Province, they shall find me faithfully devoted to their service. In the mean while I will carefully guard the Constitution of the Country, and they may firmly rely that I will put down promptly, as I have already done, the slightest attempt to invade

With inward pleasure, I have received evidence of the invincible reaction that is hourly taking place in the public mind, and for the sake of the Province, rather than for my own, I hail the manly British feeling which in every direction, I see as it were rising out of the ground, determined to shield me from insult, and to cheer and accompany me in my progress towards reform.

I have detained you longer than is customary, but the unprecedented events of this session have made it necessary so to do.

Rail Road to unite London, Paris, and Brussels.—Dr. Bowing M. P., with M. C. Thomas and Capt. Pingle, R. E., have gone to Paris, as a deputation, for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the French government in a plan for uniting by a grand rail road the three capitals of France, England and Belgium. It is understood the governments of all these countries look up in the project with the most kindly eye, and are desirous of lending it their cordial support. When accomplished, the journey to London will be performed in three hours and a half from Paris, in eleven hours and a half from Brussels, and from Paris to Brussels in about seven hours.—*Morning Chronicle.*

[illegible]

Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available

Original issues in Poor C  
Best c



