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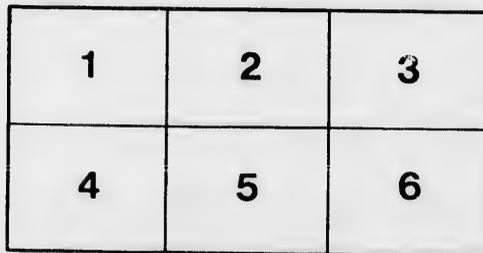
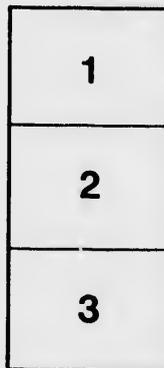
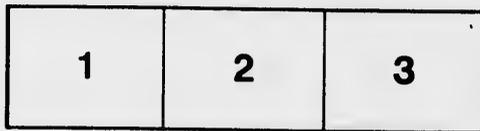
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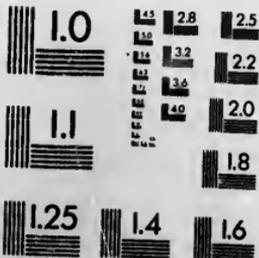
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Speech of JOHN WILLSON, Esq., of Wentworth, delivered in the House of Assembly, on Monday Evening, the 1st of March, 1830, on Mr. FOTHERGILL's motion for sending Three Commissioners to England to procure a "Redress of Grievances."—[From the Courier, March 13, 1830.]

After Mr. Bidwell had delivered himself of some of his Democratic spleen against the British Government, &c.

Mr. WILLSON, of Wentworth, rose and said—When, Sir, we hear orations so numerous, against such a serious and unpunished levelling agent as the Government of our Country, it becomes necessary for us to bestow the most dispassionate and attentive consideration to the subject; lest, under the influence of those prejudices, and of that hostile and insidious spirit which is so much to be regretted, we be misled by those who are incident to popular passions, and thus lower our influence with the people, and lessen our weight—if we do not render ourselves altogether ridiculous—but the eyes of that Government to which we are about to make our appeal.

Now, said Mr. Willson, after listening to the flowing numbers and the glowing eloquence of the Hon. Member, (Mr. Fothergill) in his speech, I am, Sir, and his long list of grievances, it is my duty to say that he could not yet bring his mind to acquiesce in all the positions laid down by the Hon. Member's committee. In those which were those which are now in the first place, he tells us that we are "overturning the whole of that Executive influence which is exercised over the Legislative Council." What Executive influence, (said Mr. W.) what object can Executive exercise over the Council, or what object can that Council, or what object can that which we have ourselves—the common good of the colony.

The Hon. Gent. next tells us, that when there is a higher Legislature over a lesser one, the liberty of the latter "is seeming, not real." This proposition, (said Mr. W.) requires some elucidation. When we have seen, in our own country, that Greece and Egypt, and Sweden and Palestine, and Britain, were subjugated by the Romans, and brought under the conquering power, their liberties with regard to the exercise of their own Government were not, and are not, as I am informed, real. But will that Hon. Gent. or any other Gent. tell me that the people of the British Colonies, and this Colony in particular, have no "real liberty," because the Imperial Legislature is paramount to our own? Or will he tell me that the people of the United States have no "real liberty" because they have a higher Legislature over their several subordinate State Legislatures? Do not the people of these States, on the contrary, look upon the Imperial Legislature as the great guardian of their liberties, and call it the great guardian of the whole? And yet do they not at the same time imagine that their liberties "are real," and "not seeming?"

The Hon. Gent. next complains that many of our "bills are thrown out by the Legislative Council" which circumstance he (Mr. W.) truly believes, and which could be one of the greatest blessings which could be conferred on the country, if it were not for the bills which went through the House of Assembly to be self-contradictory, their opposers, and their opponents, to be so much as to vote in open rebellion against them. He, therefore, thought it an evidence of the wisdom of the Legislative Council, to pick out those bills, and to throw those which had any tendency good or mischievous under their table. As to the bill which the Hon. Gent. read from Mr. Fox's Speech, (said Mr. W.) could any one say, the members of that body were appointed for life now, and therefore were quite so independent as if they were elected for life, and he is inclined to think they were rather more so.

The Hon. Member for Durham next shows up what he calls the "judiciary" grievance; but he, (Mr. W.) would like to know what alteration was wanted now in that quarter? Was not the Bench now occupied by three Gentlemen of the first professional distinction, of superior talents, and of unimpeded integrity, who were all in the prime of life, and, therefore, not likely soon to be added to the list of pensioned and retired Judges? (said Mr. W.) we have the "Post-Office" grievance, which the Hon. Member for Durham contends, ought to be placed under the countenance of the Provincial Legislature; and so far he (Mr. W.) coincided with him; but when the Hon. Member asserted that the profits of that establishment, which were annually sent to England, amounted to £10,000, he (Mr. W.) did not agree with that Gent. for it was a matter of doubt, whether the amount deducted from the total sum collected, there were in reality any profits at all to send to England. And those who are so anxious to procure any serious exhaust; and when they shall have so learned to attend to it; an idea, which he (Mr. W.) conceived to be altogether chimerical, because W. returned to be accompanied by a communication from the Government, would answer every purpose. The next grievance on the list, (said Mr. W.)

W.) are the "Militia lands," and the "settlement of the fortunate man in his own District. He proposes that the noble gentry should be paid out of the Public Treasury in the sum of £20,000, or Two Thousand Dollars a piece, or Twenty Thousand Dollars for the whole batch of Ambassadors, have ever been rejected. And with respect to the latter, he (Mr. W.) thought that to do as the Hon. Member's suggestion might have real open more remote settlements, and he (Mr. W.) thought that the Hon. Member's suggestion was not a grievance of all, but he would call a "Scotch Humberg," as the Hon. Member said that if there were any "humberg" at all in it, it was a "humberg" of the country, and not to the country, who they had bought our wild lands, and now hold them up as a good round price, and there certainly could be no "humberg" in that our Land Speculators, who wish to sell their own wild lands— (said Mr. W.) then, said Mr. W.) as the Hon. Member said, "and their ready cash among us, and as that happens to be a commodity which we are somewhat in want of, he could not see that there could be a great deal of "humberg" about that.

The "Crown and Clergy Reserve" grievance was the next item in the Hon. Member's list; but he (Mr. W.) thought that as the wild lands were sold to the Hon. Gent. who had already been engaged as likely to be attended to now as if a deputy-governor were sent to England about it. Next, (said Mr. W.) we come to a grievance, which is backed up by all the eloquence of the Hon. Speaker—such as the Hon. Gent. Durhan, of his own tongue, who made use of on the very same subject, a Senate or two ago—that Gent. Durhan said, that the Revenue which they may now claim to control, for they are clearly that the Assembly, whatever they may wish to do, they cannot do, unless they have the consent of the Government, and that they are to be attended to now as if a deputy-governor were sent to England about it.

The next grievance is the Government selling lands in the Ottawa District, on the ungranted interest and acknowledged right of the Crown, or suppose Government, to claim, and own the right of sale of all their territories? Did Gent. Durhan ever do otherwise, than to claim all the lands discovered or undiscovered? And is not the general Government of the United States do the same? Do they not own and sell all the western lands? And is it not their duty then to sell all the lands in the United States, or doing as they please, in any way, or on any terms, in the way of the country's improvement? Then he Hon. the Speaker brings, and tells us, that the Hon. Member is to be attended to now as if a deputy-governor were sent to England about it.

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