

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, April 22.

Mr. O'Connell having been called upon by the Speaker rose and opened the discussion of the question on the Repeal of the Union by a long and able speech.

Mr. Spring Rice replied on the 23d, in a speech occupying 12 columns of the *Times*, filled with calculations and statistical accounts, all going to show that the condition of Ireland has been greatly bettered since the union with England; and that she has increased in trade, wealth and manufactures during the same period to an immense degree. He concluded by offering as an amendment that the House address the King. The purport of the Address was—that the House should express its steady and firm determination to maintain the Union as a thing necessary to the safety and happiness of all classes of His Majesty's subjects, more particularly those of Ireland.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. Emerson Tennant, when the debate was adjourned.

On the 24th the debate was resumed, when Mr. Tennant made a speech which fills six columns of the *Times*, and concluded with reading the proposed Address, which is as follows:—

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, feel it our duty humbly to approach your Majesty's throne, to record in the most solemn manner our fixed determination to maintain unimpaired and undisturbed the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, which we consider to be essential to the strength and stability of the empire, to the continuance of the connexion between the two countries, and to the peace, security, and happiness of all classes of your Majesty's subjects.

"We feel this, our determination, to be as much justified by our view of the general interests of the State, as by conviction that to no other portion of your Majesty's subjects is the maintenance of the Legislative Union more important than to the inhabitants of Ireland themselves.

"We humbly represent to your Majesty, that the Imperial Parliament have taken the affairs of Ireland into their most serious consideration, and that various salutary laws have been enacted since the Union, for the advancement of the most important interests of Ireland, and of the empire at large.

"In expressing to your Majesty our resolution to maintain the Legislative Union inviolate, we humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we shall persevere in applying our best attention to the removal of all just causes of complaint and to the promotion of all well considered measures of improvement."

Mr. Tennant was replied to by Mr. Fergus O'Connor in a most emphatic speech. He answered a number of the statements made by the two preceding speakers, and declared that he was inseparably devoted to the cause of Repeal, and would so continue as long as he possessed life—no persecution, no law, no threat, should ever induce him to abandon it or the rights of his country.

Mr. O'Connor was followed by Mr. Lyttleton, the Secretary for Ireland, who in a long and eloquent speech supported the Union.

On the 25th the debate was resumed by Mr. Ruthven in favour of Repeal, who was followed by Mr. H. Grattan. Mr. Lambert then succeeded, and indulged in some severe remarks on Mr. O'Connell for his agitating propensities. Mr. Shiel answered this gentleman in a very eloquent address, which was received with loud cheers. Sir Robert Peel then occupied the House the remainder of the day. His speech was of course against Repeal, and was a very able one.

On the 28th the debate was again resumed, when Mr. D. Callaghan, Mr. Finn, O'Connor Don, Mr. Lefoy, Mr. R. Fergusson, Col. Torrens, and Dr. Baldwin spoke, and the House again adjourned.

On the 29th the debate was once more opened—Mr. Jephson, Lord Althorp, and many others spoke. Mr. O'Connell at last made his general reply, when this most arduous discussion was closed, and the vote taken. The result was as follows:—For Mr. Rice's amendment, 523; against it, 38; majority against Repeal, 485.

List of the minority who voted for Mr. O'Connell's motion:—Dr. Baldwin, P. Bellew, W. Blackney, W. J. Blake, Hon. P. Butler, W. Barron, D. Callaghan, N. Fitzsimon, W. Finn, P. Fitzgerald, J. Galway, H. Grattan, J. Kennedy, J. Lalor, A. H. Lynch, W. Macnamara, F. Mullins, Sir R. Nagle, D. O'Connell, Maurice O'Connell, M. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, C. O'Connell, O'Connor Don, A. C. O'Dwyer, C. O'Brien, R. Roe, D. Ronayne, W. Roche, E. Ruthven, E. S. Ruthven, R. Sullivan, J. H. Talbot, N. A. Vigors, C. A. Walker, Tellers—F. O'Connor, and R. L. Shiel.

STATE OF CRIME IN LONDON.—The official criminal returns for 1833 have been printed, from which it appears that the whole number of charges brought before the Magistrates of London by the New Police, during the last year, amounted to 69,959, showing a decrease compared with the previous year, of 7,584 offences. The analysis of the returns show, however, that a very large proportion of the charges are of a very serious character. Out of the whole number it appears that no less than 27,000 have been dismissed by the magistrates as unsupported by proper evidence. The largest items in the catalogue of the offences appear to be,

Drunken charges brought before the magistrates,	18,393
Ditto discharged by the superintendent,	11,487
Disorderly characters,	5,721
Prostitutes,	3,427
Assaults,	5,721

Larcenies,	7,388
Suspicious characters,	3,201
Vagrants,	6,757

Out of the large number of 29,890 drunken charges, no less than 12,000 appear to have been females.

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE IN HAND-LOOM WEAVING.—About a fortnight or three weeks ago, a weaver named Pickles, in the employ of a respectable calico manufacturer, a Barnoldswick, near Colne, determined, for a feat, to ascertain how many pieces of 9-8 10's he could weave on a dandy-loom in the course of a week. On the Monday morning he accordingly commenced his task; and on the Wednesday night, he had finished 30 cuts. On the Saturday night he had completed 30 cuts, each 24 yards long and about 31 inches wide, and would have accomplished 32, but that his last warp was a broken one, and he was a good deal delayed in consequence. He worked, including meal times, 17 hours a day; and it is calculated, that in the course of his performance his shuttle travelled nearly 800 miles. The length of warp he actually wove, was 4331 miles. Of course this is an extent of labour that neither could nor ought to be constantly gone through by an individual; but we understand the weaver in question never weaves fewer than 16 cuts per week, and that his wife, who is an industrious clever woman, besides looking after the affairs of her family, and keeping her house very tidy, weaves eight cuts per week. Another weaver in the employ of the same manufacturer, a lad who does not weigh 80 pounds, wove 20 of these cuts during the same; and we are told, that with proper application and industry, any weaver of ordinary skill can have no difficulty in getting through 15 or 16 cuts. It may be proper to mention, that the pieces are not woven two at a time in breadth. Of course, there is no dressing of the warps, nor any winding, pin-cops, as they are called, being used. The weaver's earnings are consequently clear, and the price paid is one shilling per cut, making his net earnings 30s. In addition to this, Pickles, we understand, received a gratuity of 7s. 6.

A complete satisfactory return has been drawn up, under the superintendence of the Treasury, and has been printed by order of the House of Commons, of the state of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, for the year ending 31st January last, compared with a similar return for the previous year. Some well meaning people have of late been alarmed at the growing disproportion between the official and declared value of our exports, and have conceived that we were actually ruining ourselves by giving ourselves cheap bargains. But it is not necessary to puzzle themselves with disquisitions on this subject on looking at these official tables. They will in them find declared value confronted with declared value and they will perceive that our exports even by this criterion, have increased within the last year, nearly £4,000,000 sterling, having been in the year ending January 5, 1833, only £31,751,792, and in the year ending January last £35,521,558. The ship owners have been assuring us for several years past, that they are on the brink of ruin from our reciprocity treaties, and even lately invited their countrymen to witness with what injustice they were to be pulled over the precipice. These tables tell a different tale. This ruined interest has actually added 235 ships with a tonnage of 63,000 to its amount of lost capital; within the last year, the number of British ships entered inwards in the year ending Jan. 5, 1833, being 10,752, and in the year ending Jan. last, 10,790; and the amount of tonnage for the corresponding periods being 1,936,846 and 1,999,930.

The official return of the exportation of the precious metals from the Port of London, for the 28th ult. to the 31st inst. inclusive, gives 8,000 ounces of silver coin to the British North American Colonies, and 316,408 ounces to New York. The whole supply of the United States since the commencement of the late crisis is estimated at 6,000,000 ounces of silver, or £1,500,000 sterling. Whether more will be required or not, and if so to what extent, is a question of some moment to our capitalists, on which much difference of opinion exists. There are good judges on the subject, however, who can express their conviction, that nearly as much has been required. To those directly engaged in the transmission of specie and other forms of remittance to meet the difficulty in the United States, the business has been, of course, a very profitable one.

A gentleman who was proceeding from Durham towards Sunderland, alone in his gig, one day last week, overtook in the dusk of the evening, a person on foot, having the appearance of a respectable female; who politely asked him the favour of a ride; which the gentleman readily granted. Soon after the vacant seat became occupied, the gentleman turned his head round to speak to his supposed female companion, when he observed a whisker on the cheek. Surprised and somewhat alarmed at this discovery, he purposely dropped a glove on the road; and immediately drew up, requesting the stranger to be so good as to alight and pick it up, as his horse would not stand to enable him to do so. This scheme had the desired effect; the person alighted, and the gentleman instantly drove off at a rapid pace, leaving his companion at a distance in the rear. On afterwards examining a riddle which had been left in the gig, the gentleman was horrified to find that it contained a brace of loaded pistols.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—Henry Quick, a lad of sixteen, was charged on Thursday, at the Hutton Garden Office, with stabbing Mr. Weston, manager in Day and Martin's blacking warehouse. It appeared that the prisoner, who was a manager in the warehouse, had a private grudge against Mr. Weston, and on Thursday morning struck at his side with a dagger, which he had bought three weeks before. Mr. Weston wanted the blow from the side and received it in the arm. He had called for assistance, and one of the clerks came to whom the prisoner grudge bore a long time, and now he had got it. In the lad's pocket some pieces of paper were found, in which directions were given in the form of a will, relative to the payment of some small sums, such as 2d and 3d, and the collection of others—a sort of settlement of his worldly affairs.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—March, reversing his ancient characteristic, came in like a lamb and has gone out like a lion. We have had a peek of his dust, and the agriculture of our country, is *ransomed*—at least, thus far; for the weather, during several past weeks, had been most propitious to every operation of agriculture; and notwithstanding the manifold distresses of the farmers, the utmost possible industry appears to have been exerted to get in the various crops of the season; and this, we

regret to say, with no very sanguine hopes of future indemnity. Indeed the wheats, Rye, the Grasses, the Winter Barley, and the winter crops generally, are in a state of advance, which in some seasons we have scarcely noticed on May-day. The late dry weather must have had a very salutary effect in checking the inordinate growth of the wheats, which on rich soils have exhibited a somewhat alarming appearance of pride and rankness, indicating the prospect of a larger crop of straw than of corn. This has induced many farmers to resort to the ancient practice of feeding off wheats with sheep, and in some parts even with cattle.—*Liverpool paper.*

INTERESTING TO THE WORLD AT LARGE.

From the Tasmanian of Hobart Town, dated October 11, 1833.

Most of our readers will recollect that about 13 months since, Capt. Briscoe of the brig Tula, brought his vessel to this port for repairs.

"The discovery of the land towards the South Pole, made by Captain Briscoe, in the brig Tula, accompanied by the cutter Lively, both vessels belonging to Messrs. Enderby, extensive owners of ships in the whale fishing, has communicated to the Royal Geographical Society.

"It is supposed that this land forms part of a vast Continent, extending from about longitude 47°—31° east, to longitude 69°—29° west, or from the longitude of the Madagascar round the whole of the Southern or South Pacific Ocean, as far as the longitude of Cape Horn.

On the 28th February, 1832, Capt. Briscoe discovered land, and during the following month remained in the vicinity. The stormy Petros was the only bird seen, and no fish. It has been named Enderby's Land longitude 47, 31 E. latitude 66—30 S. An extent of about 300 miles was seen. The range of mountains E. S. E.

"On the 4th of the same month, land was seen to the S. E. longitude 69—29, latitude 67—15. It was found to be an island near to the head land, of what may be hereafter called the Southern Continent.

"This island has been named Adelaide Island, in the honor of her Majesty. Mountains were seen to the South, at a great distance inland, supposed about 90 miles. Capt. Briscoe landed in a spacious Bay on the main land, and took possession in the name of his Majesty William IV. The appearance was one of utter desolation, there being no vestige whatever of animals or vegetable life. In future, this part of the continent, if such it prove, will be known as Graham's Land."

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—DEATH OF MR. LANDER.—We regret to learn that Intelligence has been received of the death of the enterprising African traveller Richard Lander; he was fired upon and severely wounded by the natives of the Nunn River where he had gone for the purpose of trade early in the month of January, and he died at Fernando Po, on the 2 February. Mr. Lander was buried by Capt. Fuge on the day he died.

The sum of £14,870 has been granted to defray the expense of our Ecclesiastical establishment in the North American Provinces.

£20,000 was voted to defray the expense of the establishment in the Indian Department in Upper and Lower Canada.

£28,000 were voted on account of the expense of the Rideau Canal from March of the present year, till March 1835.

A letter from Dublin of April 29th, represents various parts of Ireland as in a disturbed state.—According to the Limerick Herald, there had been a serious riot near Drummelloher, between the military and the people, in which 20 of the latter were killed.

Changes of some importance in the English Courts have recently taken place. Mr. Baron Williams has been removed from the Exchequer to the King's Bench, and Baron Vaughan to the Court of Common Pleas. Their places in the Exchequer are supplied by Judges James Parkes and Alderson.

Sir Colin Campbell has sailed for his Government of Nova Scotia, worth £7000 a year. They tried to make him accept it with only £5000, but he would not consent, and so they gave him the old rate. The hon. Captain Norton, brother to Lord Granley, son-in-law to the General, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary, to the new Governor.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued an order altering the Pursers' "allowances" from an eighth to a tenth, to commence immediately. To counterbalance this, however, the half pay of the Pursers is to be increased from 2s. 4s. and 5s. to 5s. 6s. and 7s. The titular name is also to be changed to that of "Accountant."

The British ship Canopus (74) was under orders at Devonport, to take 12,000 stand of arms to Corunna.

The Strathfeldsay, chartered by the Emigration Committee, was to sail from Gravesend on the 1st, with 290 young women! of good character, for Hobart Town, New South Wales, in search of husbands.

A correspondent of the London Standard, at Berne, Switzerland, states that all the Foreign Ministers were about leaving that place, except the English and French, and that the German Diet had resolved on driving the Polish refugees from Switzerland, and that the Swiss were resolved, cost what it may, not to submit to the orders of the German princes.

According to accounts from Vienna to April 20th, the news respecting the late riots in Lyons and the disturbances in Paris had been deemed of sufficient importance by the Members of the German Congress, to induce them to protract their sittings indefinitely.

Madrid papers to the 23d of April, including an extraordinary Supplement to the Gazette of that date had been received in London. The intelligence in the latter is highly important. Don Carlos had been very actively pursued by the Spanish troops in Portugal. On their arrival, on the 13th, before Almeida, the Pretender, who had taken refuge in that fortress, fled, and on the 18th, the place declared for Donna Maria.

The Miguelites had again attacked St. Ubes, but were repulsed with considerable loss. It is evident from the tenor of the several letters and communications received, that the cause of Don Miguel is in a wretched and almost abandoned state, and that of Don Pedro prosperous, both in the north and south of Portugal.

The Duke of Terceira had succeeded in driving General Cardozo from Amarante, and taking possession of Regoa. Cardozo was retreating to Almeida, not knowing of the declaration of the authorities there in favour of the constitutional cause.

Don Pedro has issued a decree reducing the duties on all foreign goods imported into Portugal, to 15 per cent. for all nations, notwithstanding the treaty of 1810 with England. This has excited much surprise in the latter country.

Belgium, regarding him as a deserter from the King of Holland.

Intelligence has been received from Portugal to the 23d ult. The cause of the Pedroites was still gaining ground in the North. Since our last the Duke of Terceira has taken Amarante, Regoa, and it is presumed, Lamego on the other side of the Tagus.

The Duke of Wellington has engaged one of the principal hotels at Oxford (the Star) for a week in June, for the enormous sum of £1,000. His Grace's installation is fixed for the 10th of that month. The Members for the University have also taken apartments for the same occasion.

The sixth adjourned debate on the Repeal of the Union took place on the 29th of April, when Mr. O'Connell's motion was negatived by a majority of 485. Only 37 voted with him. Mr. Thomas Spring Rice moved a series of resolutions and an address to the Throne, which was carried. A conference with the house of Peers was requested; to which their Lordships assented and agreed to the address, which was presented to the King on the 1st of May, and His Majesty's most gracious answer communicated to Parliament.

THE VIRTUES OF SUGAR.—Sir John Pringle asserts that plague has never been known to visit any country where sugar composes a material part of the diet of the inhabitants. Cullen, Rush, Fothergill, and many other eminent physicians, think malignant fevers lessened in their virulence by the use of sugar. Well-attested maritime facts prove it to be a most powerful anti-scorbutic. It is a perfect antidote to the poison of veridigria. In China and in India it is the main article of diet for the inhabitants. In Choolin China the King's body guards are obliged to eat, every day, a certain quantity of sugar in order to preserve their complexion and good looks; and the wildest horses, buffaloes, &c. are tamed by the use of sugar. It is quite a mistaken idea to suppose that sugar injures the teeth; no persons have whiter teeth than the negroes, particularly during crop time; and it is equally absurd to suppose that the use of sugar produces worms in children. *Verdigris* arises from an insufficiency of salt and biters in the food of infants; provided those tonics be given, the more sugar given to a child the greater will be his health and strength.

KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Orders are said to have been sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth, to have preparations made for the intended Royal visit to Ireland, by equipping suitable vessels for the excursion. Some doubt that the King will visit Dublin at all. Cork, it seems, is the object; and thence a coasting excursion along the western coast, and round by the north-west, and so into the Irish channel. If such be the case, it is supposed that his Majesty will hold his court at Rostellan—which has an accidental attraction, about to many of intrinsic value, being, as I understand, not far from the residence of Lord Shannon, one of his Majesty's prime favorites, a nobleman of great weight at home, and universally esteemed wherever known.—*Cork Herald.*

THE DUCHESS OF KENT AND THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.—We have the pleasure of announcing, on the authority of a gentleman who arrived yesterday from London, and who, during his sojourn at the other side, had the best means of obtaining correct information on the subject, that it is positively the intention of her Royal Highness and the princess Victoria to honour this country with their presence in the approaching summer. They are to come direct to Cove, after which they will visit this city, whence they will proceed to Killarney. Their visit will probably be an early one, as, in order to pay it, some other excursions have been postponed till their return to England.—*Cork Constitution.*

The devastation, in the recent riots at Brussels, embraced a great number of valuable paintings, manuscripts, vases, the loss of which is irreparable, in the mansion of Baron de Vinck, which was demolished, there was a statue by Canova, worth 53,000 francs, four vases of porphyry estimated at 25,000, precious manuscripts, &c. The House was magnificently furnished in every respect.

LOWER CANADA.

MONTREAL, MAY 22.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the firm, manly and dignified reply of His Excellency the Governor in Chief to the deputation that waited upon him with the loyal Address from this City and vicinity.—At the late period at which it has been put into our hands, and from the space it occupies, we are under the necessity of postponing any remarks to our next.

The petition to His Majesty was yesterday presented to His Excellency, at the Government House, SOREL, by a deputation, consisting of Mr. Quessel, Mr. Masson, Mr. Grant, Mr. Phillips and Thom. Mr. Grant addressed His Excellency on the part of the deputation, in the following terms. His Lordship's answer is subjoined.

MY LORD.—We have been deputed, on the part of a large portion of the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, to present to your Lordship their petition to His Majesty in opposition to the spirit and tendency of the ninety-two Resolutions adopted by a majority of the House of Assembly, and respectfully to request that you will be pleased to cause the same to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

We beg to assure your Excellency, from our own knowledge with respect to the town, and the declarations of respectable individuals in the country, and from other testimonials, that the signatures affixed to this petition are those of persons of respectability, and almost without exception, of mature age—in corroboration of which we beg leave to refer your Excellency to one sheet containing upwards of four hundred signatures of French Canadians, certified by a Public Notary to be those of so many landholders in the parish of St. Martin alone.

Those whom we have the honour to represent have throughout disclaimed the subterfuges and artifices by which the opposite party are swelling the signatures to their petition in approbation of the ninety-two Resolutions, by subscribing the names of infants; and of adults, misled into the belief that they were merely signing a declaration of their satisfaction with their present condition.

We feel assured that your Excellency will be gratified to learn that so large a portion of the community have, in so many sections of the country, re-echoed the sentiments of your Excellency in regard to the Resolutions in question.

We beg that your Excellency will be pleased to accept the assurances of our profound respect and consideration.

The Court of Prussia has declined to receive General Goblet as Ambassador from Belgium, regarding him as a deserter from the King of Holland.

GENTLEMEN.—The numbers, but more especially the respectability of the individuals who are subscribers to the Address to the King, which you have placed in my hands, invest it with a character of importance, which affords me an opportunity of departing in some degree from the brief form of answer usual on similar occasions, in making a few observations upon topics of much local interest at the present moment, and I am the more desirous of availing myself of this opportunity of doing so, because of the restraints imposed upon the head of the Executive Government by his official situation, which, by circumscribing the occasions wherein he can make known his own views of the affairs of the Province, expose his public acts to daily misrepresentation.

In the first place I will say a few words regarding the complaints which have been so frequently urged upon the consideration of His Majesty's Government, of the partial and unjust distribution (as it is alleged) of the honours and employments at the disposal of the Crown, in favour of one particular class of His Majesty's subjects in the Province. I am persuaded that the ground of these complaints, and mode by which its removal is sought for, (admitting for a moment its existence) have not been duly considered.

If it be desirable that a rule should be established for distributing the honours and employments at the disposal of the Crown, a mongst the King's subjects in the Province of different origin, according to their relative numbers, it becomes a matter for consideration in what manner this object is to be accomplished. Is it proposed to separate and divide into classes, the inhabitants of English, French, Scotch, Irish and American birth or origin, and in like manner to parcel out into shares proportioned to their respective numbers, all those honours and employments, assigning to each class its due proportion?—or is it proposed that successively as employments in the various departments of the Administration become disposable, they shall be conferred on individuals of the several classes in rotation, thereby establishing a species of lottery of the favours and distinctions of Government?

In giving effect to the principle of distribution above mentioned, the necessary calculation for ascertaining the number in each class must undergo frequent revisions, with reference to the constant changes going forward in the component parts of the population of the Province, from the effects of immigration and other circumstances. These, and other details, would inevitably give rise to further complaints and jealousies; but what is more than all to be deprecated, the principle above mentioned directly tends to keep alive and perpetuate those very distinctions of national origin which have been complained of, and of which the traces cannot, for the tranquility and prosperity of the Province, be too speedily or too effectually obliterated.

It is not in the light in which I have placed this subject that I understand the liberal intentions of His Majesty's Government; but rather that the most rigid impartiality shall be observed in distributing the honours and employments at the disposal of the Crown, and that without reference to national origin; he who shall be considered the best qualified for employment or the most deserving of honours shall be the individual preferred.

This, as I understand it, is the principle upon which it is intended that His Majesty's Representative in the Province should govern his proceedings,—a departure from it in favor of any particular class can alone constitute a just ground of complaint; and if inflexibly and steadily acted upon, no such ground of complaint can reasonably be urged in any part.

In connexion with what has just been observed in regard to national origin, I cannot forbear taking notice in this place, of the practice of a certain party in the Province of reciting the name of Canadian to the descendants of individuals of any, no matter what foreign nation, established here; whilst the name of foreigners appears to be by them exclusively reserved for His Majesty's subjects, born in the United Kingdom, and their descendants.

To be addressed as a foreigner, whilst treading the soil of a British Colony, must indeed sound strangely in the ears of an Englishman. In this Province perhaps, the misapplication of the term may be ascribed in most instances to the circumstance of the majority of the actual inhabitants being of a different origin; but wherever it shall clearly and manifestly appear to be the result of prejudice and political hostility, those who so make use of the term should be emphatically told, that in every quarter of the globe where the British flag waves over his head, an Englishman is always at home.

Unfortunately for the true interests of this Province the efforts of the party to which I have alluded, have been but too successful in imposing upon the good faith of a large portion of the population. I feel assured, however, that a full exposure of their artifices is at hand, and that a light is rapidly breaking in upon the minds of those who have been so deceived, which will enable them to distinguish between their friends and their enemies; they will then discover amongst other things the extent to which their confidence has been abused; and that whilst encouragement to interfere in the internal affairs of the Province, incompatible with the allegiance due to His Majesty by his Canadian subjects, has been held out in their name to a neighbouring foreign nation, where that encouragement has been regarded only with mingled scorn and derision, representations have been conveyed to the Mother Country eminently calculated to create doubt in the minds of those who are unacquainted with the true character of the Canadians, of their loyalty and good sense.

It is for them, the Canadians, of every class and origin, to protect their character as British subjects by means within their own reach, against the imputations to which it has been exposed in foreign nations and at the seat of the British Empire, by those who pretend to be the organs of their sentiments. For myself, I think it necessary here to observe, that I have attentively watched the handling course pursued by the party to which I have just alluded; I could entertain no doubt as to its object; but confidently relying upon the tried loyalty of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, I abstained from making any attempt to arrest its progress in the firm conviction, derived from the knowledge I had acquired of that party, that if left to themselves, their own acts would sooner or later sink them to their true level of insignificance, from which a combination of fortuitous circumstances had raised them for a time, and to which they are now rapidly descending.

In giving effect to my own views on this subject, I have had many difficulties to encounter. My public character and conduct have been assailed on all sides, and with every variety of insult that language can convey—from vulgar, low-bred impertinence, to the grossest and most virulent invective; but hitherto without having produced the slightest deviation from the course I prescribed to myself at the commencement of my administration of the Gov-

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