

The British Colonist.

"NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT."

CITY OF TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1838.

NUMBER 40

T. OF CHANCERY.
C. KEELE, Esq.
and Equity Draftsman,
BUILDINGS, TORONTO.
Having practised in the
Courts at Westminster, offers his
profession as Chancery Agent, on

KE SMCOE.

BOAT NOTION.

THE

ER ROBINSON,

the HOLLAND LANDING
on the 15th of October for the NAR-
row and Thursday, and will
leave for the Holland Landing
on Tuesday and Friday, and at
BAR on Tuesday and Friday, and at
THORAH on Wednesday
(Weather permitting).
S. A. M. precisely will be the
arr from the Holland Landing.

WM. LAUGHTON,
Managing Owner,
Toronto and Holland Landing in
the Boat.
Sept. 28, 1838.

BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAMBOAT

GEORGE.

onto Kingston, every Tues-
day morning at 9 o'clock, and
back to Toronto, every Wednes-
day evening at 6 o'clock, touching
at Hope, Coburg, Welland,
the HARRIS only touches at
way down, on Saturday, the
arr from the head of the lake
on the arrival of the above Boat
1838.

CONVEYANCE
Lewiston, Kingston, Ni-
agara and Toronto.

THE

VICTORIA.

DICK, COMMANDER.

the remainder of the season, ply
between the above places, Sunday
and Niagara at least half past
8. The boat will return each day
from Niagara to Lewiston and
Lewiston to Toronto, touching
at these places at 2 o'clock, P.M.
on Mondays and on Tuesdays
in Toronto in time for the Wil-
son for Kingston and Prescott, and
onto for Niagara, will arrive
at the Rochester and Oswego

Lewiston, Railroad cars will
go, and on arrival at Kingston,
for the Falls, whence the passen-
gers next day by the steamer Bal-
con for Buffalo, or by the rail-
road.

tor is fitted up in elegant style
for the public, as a speedy and safe
all the accommodation that
desire, to whose comfort every at-
tention is paid.
1838. 25

AND HAMILTON.

THE STEAMBOAT

TANNIA.

COLLEUGH.

the present Season, ply regu-
larly day (Sunday excepted) be-
tween the following places:
8 o'clock, Monday,
2 o'clock, P.M., touching at
all, and Burlington Bay Canal
down.

passengers at the risk of the town-
and paid for.
at Bills of Lading will at all
property. Freight payable on
board.

requested to be on board in
at will leave the Wharf pre-
sented.
1838.

AND KINGSTON.

THE STEAMER

DORE BARRE.

notice; leave Toronto
Sunday night at 10 o'clock, call
at Coburg, Oswego and King-
ston.
The Boat, will arrive at Kingston
on Monday morning, and the head of the Long
Point, 1838.

to Upper Canada,

RIVER & RIDEAU CANAL

ER ST. LAWRENCE.

ers having purchased the

of the late Firm of

of CHANDLER, are now

transport Merchandise and

from all parts of Upper

patch, and on as reason-
able other Establishment.

AY & SANDERSON.

Montreal

of Messrs. H. & S. B.

JOHN & MURRAY.

of Scotland's Wharf.

Kingston & Brockville

ISH COLONIST

THURSDAY MORNING, AT

ER SMOE.

VOLUME I.

The Official Gazette of Oct. 25, contains
five Proclamations by Her Majesty, bearing
date 23d inst. The first we publish entire.



PROCLAMATION.

GEO. ARTHUR,
VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD,
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the
Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom These Presents shall come:

WHEREAS in cases arising out of the

late unhappy revolt, and in the course
of the administration of justice against persons
implicated therein, it has been our anxious de-
sire to extend our Royal mercy and forgive-
ness to our deluded and misguided Subjects,
to the utmost limits compatible with the pub-
lic peace, and the security of our loyal and
faithful people: And whereas, in furtherance
of our desire to extend our Royal clemency
as above declared, we have heretofore grant-
ed our pardon to numerous offenders who
have been convicted, and have also forbore
to prosecute others who had rendered them-
selves by their misconduct, liable to punish-
ment; and we being desirous still further to extend
our Royal clemency, and to make a final de-
claration of our will and pleasure with respect
to all such of our subjects as are, or have been,
in any way implicated in the said revolt,
we have this day issued our several Royal
Proclamations, in pursuance of an Act of
our Provincial Parliament of our said Province
of Upper Canada, passed in the first year
of our reign, entitled, "An Act for the more
speedy attainer of persons indicted for High
Treason, who have fled from this Province,
or who remain concealed therein to escape
from justice."—Calling upon and requiring
such of our Subjects as have been indicted for
the crime of High Treason, and who have
withdrawn themselves from the Province, for
the causes in the said Act mentioned, to
surrender themselves to justice, that their several
cases may undergo legal investigation and
final adjudication.

And we do now make known and declare to
all our subjects who have not been indicted for
any Treason, misprision of Treason, or Treason-
able offence, or who are not now in custody,
charged or liable to be charged with Treason,
misprision of Treason, or Treasonable offence,
or who being charged with either of the said
offences, have made their escape from any of
our Gaols, or other place of confinement that
they may return to their homes, and that no
prosecution for or on account of any offence
by them done or committed, and in any way
relating to or connected with the said revolt,
shall be instituted or continued, but that all
such prosecutions shall terminate, and be for-
ever void, hereby freely offering to all those
of our Subjects who may have been implicated
in the said revolt, (excepting as aforesaid)
our gracious amnesty, pardon and forbearance,
for and on account of such offences, (except-
ing as aforesaid) and our Royal assurance,
that, relying on their future loyalty and good
conduct, they shall be received under our
protection, absolved and released from all
punishment or prosecution, as herein above
declared.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these
Our Letters to be made patent, and the great
Seal of our said Province to be hereunto af-
fixed.—Witness Our trusty and well-beloved
Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. H. Lieut.
Governor of our said Province, and Major-
General Commanding our Forces therein,
at Toronto, this twenty-second day of Oc-
tober, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the
second year of Our reign.

GEO. ARTHUR.

By Command of His Excellency in Council.

C. A. HAGERMAN,

Attorney General,

R. A. TUCKER,

Secretary & Registrar.

The second Proclamation states that "by
an Act passed by our Provincial Parliament,
of our Province of Upper Canada, on the
Sixth day of March, in the First year of our
Reign, entitled 'An Act to provide for the
more speedy attainer of persons indicted for
High Treason, who have fled from this Pro-
vince, or remain concealed therein, to escape
from justice,' it is enacted and provided,
that from and after the passing of the said
Act, in case any Indictment shall be found by
a Grand Jury, at and before any Court of
competent jurisdiction in our said Province,
against any person or persons for High Treason,
misprision of Treason, or Treasonable
Practices, and when the Sheriff shall make
return to any Warrant or Capias that no such
person or persons are to be found in his District,
it shall and may be lawful for our Governor
of our said Province, by and with the advice
and consent of our Executive Council, imme-
diately upon the making of such return, to issue
a Proclamation, to be published at least

than six weeks in the Upper Canada Gazette,
calling upon and requiring the person or
persons against whom any such indictment or
indictments shall have been found, to surren-
der himself or themselves to the custody of
the Sheriff of the District, within which the
Court before whom such indictment or indict-
ments were found was held, by a day to be
within the said Proclamation named, such day
not to be less than three calendar months
from the first publication of such Proclamation
in the said Gazette; and if such person or
persons should not, by the day in such Pro-
clamation named, surrender themselves to the
custody of the Sheriff, and submit to justice,
then and in such case they and every of them,
by the laws of our said Province, ought to
suffer and forfeit." It then declares that any
of them, against whom such indictment or
indictments should be found as aforesaid, after
the day in such Proclamation named for the
surrender of them and every of them as aforesaid,
should stand and be adjudged attainted of
the crime expressed and set forth in such
indictment or indictments, and should suffer
and forfeit as persons attainted of such crime
by the laws of our said Province ought to
suffer and forfeit."

The Proclamation then declares that
John Rolph, William Lyon Mackenzie, Silas
Fletcher, Jacob Rymal, Richard Graham,
Jeremiah Graham, John Mantack, Joseph
Borden, Joshua Winn, David Gibson, London
Wurtz, James Marshall, Alvin Marr, Joseph
Clarison, Dudley Wilcox, Edmond Quirk,
Thomas Brown, Levi Parsons, Jesse Lloyd,
Aaron Munshaw, Henry Siles, Wm. Fle-
cher, Daniel Fletcher, David McCarty, Seth
McCarty, Nelson Graham, Alexander Mc-
Leod, Cornelius Willis, and Erasmus Clark,
against whom Indictments for High Treason
were found by a Grand Jury of the Home
District of this Province, and warrants in due
form of law were issued, commanding the
Sheriff of the Home District to take the above
named persons before the Justices of the
Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol deliv-
ery, to answer respectively to the said Indict-
ments; That the Sheriff made return to the
Justices that the above named persons were
not to be found within his district, and that
he could not have their bodies to answer to
the said Indictments.

This Proclamation concludes, by calling on
all and each of the above named persons to
surrender themselves "to the custody of our
Sheriff of the Home District of our said Pro-
vince, by the first day of February, next en-
suing the first publication of this Proclamation
in the said Upper Canada Gazette, and submit
to justice, hereby declaring and making
known to you and each of you, that in de-
fault of your so surrendering, you and each
of you shall suffer and forfeit, as persons at-
tainted of the crime of High Treason by the
laws of our said Province ought to suffer and
forfeit."

The third Proclamation is one in similar
terms with the second, but applying to dif-
ferent persons. It applies to the following per-
sons indicted for High Treason, by the Grand
Jury of the District of London, viz: "Chas.
Duncombe, James Davis, Eliakim Malcolm,
Peter Delong, Orasmus B. Clark, Lyman De-
vis, Henry Fisher, James Malcolm, Pelham
C. Teeple, Norris Humphrey, Jesse Paul-
ding, Joel P. Doan, Joshua G. Doan, John
Talbot, Samuel Ellison, (the younger) Abrah-
am Sutton, Moses Chapman Nickerson,
George Lawton, John Massere, Elisha Hall,
Solomon Hawes." Against these persons,
warrants were issued, and returns made by
the Sheriff of the London District, the same
as made by the Sheriff of the Home District
against the persons named in the second Pro-
clamation. This Proclamation, therefore,
calls upon the above named persons to sur-
render themselves to the Sheriff of the Lon-
don District, by the first day of February
next, otherwise that they shall suffer and for-
feit as persons attainted of the crime of High
Treason ought to suffer and forfeit by the
laws of the Province.

The fourth Proclamation is similar to the
second and third, but applies to "George
Alexander Clark, John Vanaman, Michael
Marcellus Mills, George Washington Case,
Joseph Fletcher, and Angus McKenzie,"
against whom Indictments for High Treason
were found by a Grand Jury of the Gore Dis-
trict, and warrants issued, and returns made
by the Sheriff of that District, similar to those
made by the Sheriff of the Home and Lon-
don Districts, as stated above. This Procla-
mation, therefore, calls upon the above named
persons to surrender themselves to the cus-
tody of the Sheriff of the Gore District, by the
first day of February next, otherwise that they
shall suffer and forfeit as persons attainted of
the crime of High Treason by the laws of
Upper Canada ought to suffer and forfeit.

The fifth Proclamation is similar to the
three last noticed, and applies to "Alonso
Merriman, Aaron Winchester, David Jan-
nings, Chester Jillet, and Thomas Lambert,"
against whom Indictments for High Treason
were found by a Grand Jury of the District of
Niagara, and in whose cases warrants were
issued, and returns made by the Sheriff of the
District of Niagara, the same as was made in

the other cases by the Sheriffs of the Home,
London, and Gore Districts. This Procla-
mation therefore calls upon the above named
persons to surrender themselves to the Sheriff
of the District of Niagara, by the first day of
February next, otherwise that they shall suffer
and forfeit as persons attainted of High
Treason by the laws of this Province ought
to suffer and forfeit.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office,
Toronto, 24th Oct. 1838.

His EXCELLENCY the LIEUT. GOVERNOR
has been pleased to approve of the following
Regulations, as regards the Pay and Allow-
ances to be issued in future to the Militia,
when called out on actual service, and which
are promulgated for general information.

1. Pay.—The pay of Officers, Non-com-
missioned officers, trumpeters, buglers, drum-
mers and privates, of Cavalry and Infantry, is
to be the same as that established for the cor-
responding ranks of her Majesty's regular
troops.

2. Rations and Forage.—The officers and
men of cavalry and infantry will receive the
usual daily ration of provisions, and of
Forage for their horses as established for Her
Majesty's regular troops.

3. Allowance in lieu of Rations.—The
officers and men of cavalry and infantry, when
in positions to be unable to draw their rations
from the commissariat, will be allowed the
sum of 74d currency, per ration, in lieu there-
of; and is currency will be allowed to each
officer, non-commissioned officer, and private,
when similarly situated on the march.

4. Allowance in lieu of Forage and Sta-
bling.—Officers and men of cavalry, and
field officers and mounted officers of infantry,
will be allowed 1s. 9d. currency, for each 24
hours, when forage and stabling cannot be
provided; and under similar circumstances on
the march, they will receive 2d. currency.

5. Horse Allowance.—Non-commissioned
officers and men of cavalry, will receive the
sum of 2s. 6d. currency a day in considera-
tion of the use of their horse, and horse fur-
niture, which sum is also intended to cover
all expenses of shoeing, veterinary attendance
&c.; and no claim for compensation will be
admitted for injury or loss of life, unless aris-
ing from wounds received in action.

6. Lodging Allowance.—The officers of
cavalry and infantry are to be allowed the
lodging money of their several ranks, in the
same proportion as granted to officers of her
Majesty's Regular Forces; and every officer
on the march will be allowed the daily pro-
portion of the yearly allowance of lodging
money granted to his rank, while in private
quarters.

7. Command Money.—Every officer com-
manding either a corps of not less than two
hundred rank and file, or any number of com-
panies whose strength amounts to two hun-
dred, rank and file, will receive the command
money of 3s. 6d. currency a day, as granted
to officers commanding regiments and depots
in Her Majesty's regular service; but it is to
be understood, that not more than one officer
of a regiment can receive this allowance at a
time.

8. Repair of Arms.—In cases where
Arms have been damaged on actual service, or
by unavoidable accidents, the necessary ex-
pense for the repair of the same will be sanc-
tioned upon the observance of the following
rules:—

The Captain, or officer commanding the
troop or company, will issue a written order
to the Armourer, stating therein the name of
the man whose arms require repair, the nature
of the repair required, and the means by which
the arms became defective; which orders must
be transmitted, with the Armourer's account,
in triplicate, every quarter, for examination
and payment—the account being supported
by the certificate of the officer, that the repairs
directed by him have been duly performed;
and also by a certificate from two competent
and disinterested persons, that the prices
charged for such repairs are fair and reasona-
ble.

9. Stationery.—Officers commanding
corps of independent troops or companies, will
be reimbursed on transmitting accounts in tri-
plicate, showing in detail the articles of sta-
tionery purchased by them, together with the
bills and receipts of the tradesmen from whom
the articles were purchased; and they should
add their certificate to the account, to the
effect, that the articles were actually required
and used for the public service.

10. Postage.—The expense of postage
will be refunded to officers commanding corps
or independent troops or companies, upon
regular accounts being transmitted in tripli-
cate, the receipts of the postmasters being
annexed thereto, as vouchers, and the officers
having certified to the effect, that the postage
was necessarily incurred for letters on the
public service only.

11. Billings.—Inn-keepers, and other per-
sons on whom troops may be regularly bil-
led, or in whose houses they may be lodged
on the march, will be allowed the sum of 5d.
in winter, and 2d. currency in summer, per
man, for each person so billeted or lodged in
their houses; which sum is intended to cover
fuel and light, and the use of cooking uten-
sils.

12. Teaming.—In cases of absolute ne-
cessity, when Her Majesty's service would
materially suffer by the want of transport
officers in command, in the absence of an of-
ficer of the commissariat department, may be
permitted to engage, or to press teams, through
the medium of a magistrate; and in such cases,
the owners will be allowed the following
rates of remuneration, which are to cover all
expenses of stabling, feeding, &c.—
For a driver, waggon and four horses, 25s.
currency per day.
For a driver, waggon, and two horses, 15s.
currency per day.
For a driver, waggon or cart, and one horse,
7s. 6d. currency per day.

The pay, allowances, &c. of the Artillery
will be in accordance with the principles laid
down for observance of the cavalry and in-
fantry.

By Command.
RICHARD BULLOCK,
Adjutant General's Office,
Toronto, 24th October, 1838.

His EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant Governor
has received certain information that by nume-
rous unprincipled and rapacious inhabitants of
the neighboring friendly States, with a view to
force upon this Province the domination of
the said conspirators, and to visit the loyal
inhabitants of this Province with lawless war
plunder and devastation.

The Lieutenant Governor, in anticipation
of an inadequate exhibition of force, and ac-
tivity on the part of the Government of the United
States, who continue to declare a most
friendly disposition towards Great Britain, has
forborne to call upon the loyal inhabitants of
Upper Canada, to prepare to defend in arms
their institutions, their families, and their
homes; but the Lieutenant Governor now
conceives that the time is come when it
will be unjust to Her Majesty's loyal people,
to risk the consequence of a failure on the
part of the most friendly foreign government
to preserve peaceable relations to-
wards these Colonies, and therefore for the
purpose of preventing the apprehensions
which might naturally arise amongst a peacea-
ble population in the vicinity of a rapacious
enemy, the Lieutenant Governor is induced to
call out once more a portion of the gallant
Militia of Upper Canada, as a Volunteer Force
in the full confidence and certainty, that the
wicked and lawless designs of the public ene-
my will be met by a corresponding exhibition
of the loyal and gallant feeling which has al-
ways distinguished Upper Canada, when en-
gaged in regular war, as well as when threat-
ened with aggression from Pirates and Bri-
gands.

The Lieutenant Governor will therefore
forthwith issue orders to some distinguished
Officers, to call out a portion of the Militia of
the Province.

The Lieutenant Governor assures the loyal
inhabitants of the Province, that he is in full
possession of the designs of the enemy, who
have nominally amongst them many who have
not forgotten their allegiance to Her Majesty,
or their duty to their Canadian brethren, and
only appear in the ranks of the Brigands at
present, to save themselves from insult and
violence.

By Command of His Excellency }
SIR GEORGE ARTHUR,
Adjutant General's Office,
Toronto, Oct. 3d, 1838.

The temporary security and tranquillity of
Her Majesty's province of Upper Canada being
threatened, the Lieut. Governor is pleased to
direct in addition to the sedentary militia of
the province, the formation of four battalions
of incorporated militia, each battalion consist-
ing of—
One Lieut. Colonel, one Major, eight Cap-
tains, eight Lieutenants, eight Ensigns, one
Paymaster, one Adjutant, with rank of Cap-
tain, one Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon,
one Quartermaster, one Sergeant-major, one
Quartermaster-sergeant, one Paymaster-
sergeant, one Drummer-major, as Sergeant,
one Armourer-sergeant, one Hospital-ser-
geant, eight Colour-sergeants, twenty-four
Sergeants, thirty-two Corporals, sixteen
Drummers or Buglers, six hundred and eight
Privates.

The terms under which the said force are
to be engaged, are declared as follows:—
1st. Terms of engagement to extend from
the period of enlistment, to the end of April,
1840. The service to be confined to the lo-
cals laid down in the late act of the provin-
cial parliament, known as the 1st Victoria,
chap. 8.

2d. The non-commissioned officers and
privates, will each receive a bounty of Ten
Dollars, on their engagement; and a further
gratuity of fourteen days' pay, at the expira-
tion of the period of service, to defray their
expenses home.

3d. The pay and allowances to be the
same as those of the regular army.

4. Government will furnish to each non-
commissioned Officer, Drummer (or Bugler),
and Private, without charge, the following
articles:—
One jacket, one pair of half boots, one pair
cloth trousers, one cap, one stock, one great
coat, one knapsack, one canteen, one Haver-
sack.

The four latter articles to be returned at
the expiration of the period of service.

5. Rations in the usual proportion as dis-
tributed in the Line, will be allowed to the
families of the men: not exceeding, however,
the rate of six women, and their children, for
every hundred non-commissioned officers, bu-
glers and privates.

6. The sick are to be admitted into the
nearest military hospitals, and are to have the
same hospital stoppages, for their treatment,
made from their pay, as is done in case of
soldiers of the line.

7. The Lieut. Governor is pleased to di-
rect, that the four battalions, as before de-
scribed, be numbered from one to four, by
battalions, with the designation of "Incor-
porated Militia of Upper Canada," and to make
the following appointments:—
First Battalion of Incorporated Militia
—Colonel Sir A. McNab, to be Lieutenant
Colonel.

Second Battalion of Incorporated Militia
—Colonel K. Cameron, to be Lieut. Colonel.
Third Battalion of Incorporated Militia
—Colonel William Kingsmill, to be Lieut.
Colonel.

Fourth Battalion of Incorporated Militia
Colonel Joseph Hill, to be Lieut. Colonel.

8. The foregoing Officers will severally re-
pair to the following stations, for the pur-
pose of forming the respective Regiments of
the commands, viz:—
Colonel Sir A. McNab, to Hamilton.
Colonel K. Cameron, to London.
Colonel William Kingsmill, to Niagara.
Colonel Joseph Hill, to Toronto.

In addition to the above, His Excellency is
pleased to sanction the formation of a Militia
Troop of Cavalry at Toronto, consisting of—
One Captain—(Major) Magrath, one Lieut.
(Lieut. Magrath), one Cornet—(Cornet
Heath), one Troop Sergeant-major, three
Sergeants, three Corporals, one Trumpeter,
and fifty Privates.

This troop to be raised upon the same
terms as above-mentioned, with this excep-
tion, viz: each man to receive a cloak and
velvet, in lieu of a greatcoat and knapsack.
By Command.
RICHARD BULLOCK,
Adjutant General's Office,
Toronto, 24th October, 1838.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—In prosecution of my design, as set
forth in a former letter, I shall endeavour
in this to adduce historical evidence that our in-
terpretation of the 4th article of the Treaty
of Union, between England and Scotland, is
correct, and that our claim to perfect equality
of rights, civil and religious, with our breth-
ren of the sister kingdom and church, is borne
out by an attentive consideration of all the
facts and circumstances of the case.

Dr. Robertson, in the opening of his History
of Scotland, has stated that "the famous
controversy concerning the independence of
Scotland—before the Union of the King-
doms—a question of much importance. If
the one crown had been considered not as
imperial and independent, but as feudatory to
the other, a Treaty of Union could not have
been concluded on equal terms; and every
advantage which the dependant kingdom pro-
cured must have been deemed the concession
of a Sovereign to his vassal. Accordingly,
while a treaty of Union was negotiating, this
controversy was agitated with all the heat
which national animosities inspire. What
was then a subject of serious concern, the
union of the two kingdoms hath rendered
matter of mere curiosity."

This accurate and impartial historian then
goes on to demonstrate what is now univer-
sally admitted, that Scotland, from the earliest
period was an independent kingdom, as much
as England herself. That this perfect equal-
ity was admitted as the basis of the Treaty,
by the whole tenor of its articles and provi-
sions. The two kingdoms were thereby merged
into one, and it affords the most decisive
evidence of the entire absence of any claim of
superiority, on the part of England, that she
as well as Scotland, consents to renounce her
ancient name, and Britain and Britons is now
the only warranted designation of the united
kingdoms, and their incorporated population.
And however usual it may have become, it is
neither accurate nor constitutional, to include
both under the name of England, or to employ
the word English adjectively or substantively
as comprehensive of both nations. But, in
order to dispel any shadow of doubt, which
might be apt to arise, from the consideration
of the vast superiority in wealth, population,
policy and power, which this sister kingdom
possessed, at the period of the Union, in a
greater degree than at any former epoch of
British history, I beg to invite the attention
of your readers to the following statement of
facts.

Yes, Sir, Scotland was like a lion's den,
there was more pent up to be found in
it—though it might be entered while the
lion slumbered and slept, it was no place to
tarry within, when he awoke himself in the
night of his wrath and of his strength.
—James MacGillivray, a few more easy un-
derstanding he will tell your correspondents, to
take together in a union of perpetual peace.

Prior to the union, the legitimate Sovereign
had been expelled from the possession
of a throne, to which his title, from ancient
hereditary right, was indisputable. He had
taken refuge in France, the mighty rival of
England, and the old and faithful ally of Scot-
land, and had invoked and obtained the pow-
erful support of her great monarch. Louis
XIV. whose name, in that age, like that of
Bonaparte, in ours, was the terror of all Eu-
rope. England, almost immediately after the
glorious revolution of 1688, about nine years
prior to the union, had been engaged in a
doubtful and protracted struggle to maintain
the balance of power in Europe, which termi-
nated not until six or seven years after the
union, a struggle surpassed in magnitude and
importance only by that which the three im-
perial kingdoms waged, a whole century after
wards against the colossal power of the Louis
ambitious nation, under a greater than Louis
Quintorze. To say nothing of Ireland, which
was almost wholly devoted to the Pretender
he had many friends and partisans among the
English nobility; yes, and even in the English
court and cabinet. For the great Marlboro-
ugh—his, who was the very arm of his coun-
try, by which France, the avowed patron of
the exiled family, was humbled, was not faithful
to his professions of devotion to the Protest-
ant Throne and Church of Britain, but, as
has been clearly proved, intrigued with the
Pretender, and was held fast, by no other
surer bond of attachment, to the great cap-
tain of which, in his twofold capacity of warrior
and statesman, he was the head and strength,
than the very sword and precarious one of
ambition, avarice and self-aggrandizement.

The same is true of the celebrated St. John
Lord Bellingbrooke, whose intrigues for the
restoration of the Pretender to the throne of
his fathers, were only defeated by the sudden
death of Queen Anne and the energy and de-
cision of the great Duke of Argyle—a Scots-
man and Presbyterian. In fine, the whole
Catholic population of Britain and Ireland, the
Episcopalian Nonjurers of Scotland, besides
the Protestant Jacobites, considerable in num-
ber and influence, were all attached to the
ancient legitimate line, with what enthu-
siastic devotion may be inferred from the Jaco-
bite songs of Scotland, forming one of the
most exquisite portions of our national lyrics,
and distinguished by the most glowing and
impassioned strains of poetic fervour. Was it
wonderful in these circumstances of Britain,
Ireland and Europe, that England should seek
nay, court a union with Scotland? Was it
wonderful that in these circumstances, Sir,
the union of the kingdoms should have been
regarded by England's wisest statesmen as not
only desirable, but as in fact indispensable to
the security of the Protestant church in both
nations, and to the security of the Protestant
cause throughout Europe, of which England
had been at all times held to be the bulwark?
Was it wonderful, Sir, that with the near
prospect of another deviation from the direct
line of succession, upon the death of the re-
igning sovereign, Queen Anne, with the pros-
pect of having to contend against the combined
strength of France, Ireland, perhaps of Scot-
land too, with enemies many and powerful in
her own bosom, and treachery in her own
court and cabinet, she should have eagerly
laid hold of the only expedient that could

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