quote the words of objectors.) he has and the West for political power." port of the Comptroller it appears that the amount of taxes paid by the East, exceeds 2. But then it is all these things are true. tion too small by 28,000-nor to demonstatement of facts is an argument against of the people on a firmer basis than the irth right of these 100,000 people!

plain and undenvable fact, that altho' of the Government. If they do pay 6,000 aged and promoted in one or more Univerdollars of taxes more than the West, they sities."

2. But then it is alleged that " if the ed to excite the fears and arouse the jeaconfine the poll tax to slaves have now a stops been taken towards the established perty generally follows population. Here is proof of it to any fair mind ! The slave owned by the 83 counties which contain not pay their expenses to the Government, not own one half the slaves. The 21 coun ties of the State which only pay their own. expenses in taxes, (as before shewn) do pwo

ded to reform the Constitution, so as to e-It is stated by Mr. -, in the debutes qualize taxes and to diminish the public exreferred to This is a struggle between penses, and yet many of the tax paying counties rolling-to-en-operator - Ir is unked "The West say they have right on their to reform it, so as to take the principal side, but here again we are at issue."- slave owning counties out of the power of those whose interest it is to impose "une on principle.". The speaker then correctly maintains, that property or taxes ought to be regarded in the apportunement of reentation, as well as population—when the mistaken belief that a change of the he proceeds thus: "The difference in Constitution will endanger their peculiar white population is upwards of 60,000 in rights. An honest search after truth must hvor of the West !" and from the Re. satisfy the mind of the most incredulous a

3. But then it is alleged, that our Conthe amount paid by the West, upwards of stitution is "the work of our fathers and 36.000"!!! I extract the words of only one we owe it too much veneration to justify of the debaters, but they contain the sub- us in altering it." This has turnished a stance of what all of them insusted upon; as theme for declamation, I believe, to every the great objection to a change of the Con- variety of Orator who was lifted his voice stitution. I do not stop to prove that the against Reform. But the freemen of this debater has made the difference in popula- State are not children, to be satisfied with mere speciousness. I have shown under strate, that he has put the difference in what circumstances our fathers established taxes too high! I take the calculations as the present Constitution, and with what all correct, for such I have no doubt they were acrity they availed themselves of the first intended to be. I admit the facts as stat- opportunity after peace to urge its amend tel to be true, and will now meet the issue ment and to vote for it. I remind you that was joined. Remember that the East that no one is seeking to destroy the funelects 108 members to the Assembly -the damental principles which our lathers es-West only 84, (excluding Borough mem tablished, but rather to make our State bers, of which the East elects a majority.) government conform to them, I need not The West therefore, with an admitted es- tell you how urgently, and yet how value cess of white population, equal to 60,000, this doctrine was pressed on our fathers. clocks 20 members less than the East; when they had set about reforming the and they who represent this minority, de- work of their fathers—that our fathers darthey pay 6,000 dollars more taxes! This if war to place their liberty and the rights of the question of guaranteeing a loan for land. But the emancipation of the West nt of facts is an argument against of the people on a firmer basis than that Greece, it is evident, that the French gov. India slaves as a measure of the minisa fair price for the right of equal represent might go on to prove that the American fation to 60,000 people? May gentlemen people to the other States are not less bound ments of Russia in the East. M. de Broin the councils of this State granely estiimate this right of the people at one shill been less sensible of the obligation than we ing a head! Nay, they put it at a less price, are, whilst no such vain pretext has been for let it not be forgotten that this is not a available to prevent them from changing cutertain little hope that the catastrophe they cannot as in the East Indies employ to the constitutions, which we reformed can be long delayed, and he mints that minority, but this majority are represen about the period of the Revolution. ted by 84-while this minority elects 108. might go further, and remind such devotees The white population of the State is 472, that to venerate the principles of our fath 000. That of the East being assumed ac. ers is to show them real homage. To recording to the argument, at 60,000 less spect the Rights of all alike, to do mustice Many the West, we shall make the white to all sections and to establish equalitypopulation of the East about 206,000; to bury party feuds, and to unite as one d since they elect 108 members, there family, would be more grateful offerings to fore each member represents about 1,900 the 'manes' of departed patriots, than this whites. Taking each of the Western disingenuous array of their honored names mombers to be also elected by 1,900 to propa cause which has no solid ground thites, then they have a surplus of more to sustain it. But if I must bring it to han 100,000 whites unrepresented? To that test, then let us see whether this feel or to seize upon its fragments. He would open to the whole nation. We regard n for this, the East 'tis said, con ling in memory of the men of other days, rather see its territory formed into separ. The measure of emancipation of the West 1,000 dellars more of the taxes. has cast a hallowed sanctity about other at states, like Greece, then becoming the Indian slaves, therefore as making a virby, this is but 6 deats a head for the subjects. It is written in this Constitution-this " Legacy of our fathers," \$41. But the extravagance and absordity of That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to looking out for a compensation. It the mustars, to be paid by the public, as We may by the bye, here observe that the plain and undernative fact, that aither the East do pay more than the Wast in the masters, to be paid by the public, as taxes, still the Eastern Counties of the may could them to instruct at loss prices; Brate do not pay their own expenses as part and all useful learning shall be duly encour-

gost the Treasury \$10,000 more than the Now, I ask, when the only University How then, can this objection be in the State was threatened with Hank regarded by candid men as a substantial ruptcy on account of delay in the receipt at The "mess of pottage" which is of their funds, did not the General Assemheld forth as the purchase money of the bly refuse to make them a loan—a well rights of a majority of the people, is not a secured loan, unless the Trustees of that wen paid to them. If our lathers had held lastitution would first consent to give up their rights as choop as some among us the College that had been reared by priwould seem to value them. England might vate bounty to their caprice ! I ask, if atvery easily have purchased up the allegi- ter a Logislature of our athers in 1789 had vested in a University all Eschents. their sons in a Legislature of 1800 did not representation is altered, the post tax on attempt to repeal the donation; and if the Slanes might be made oppressive." This Trustees of that Institution did not find it not been neged in every form that promis necessary to resort to the Courts for protection? Where was then this boasted venlouse of the slave owners of the State. I eration for our fathers? Can you youch confess that (before I had resolved to take for finding the brothren of the East united nothing upon trust in this investigation). I in opposing these attempts to do dishonor supposed that this objection had to our fathers? I am afraid not! This brough in it to awaken the vigilance of the "venerated character" has now existed slave owner, to provide against the possi-bility of such oppression. I still think it should be guarded against, but permit me establishment of Schools by the Legislamore than half a century, and I solemoty to tell you that the danger exists now, and ture, dec. with salaries, &c. paid by the proposal to reform the Constitution public, &c." Let no man's party call on is in truth a proposition to secure us against one to venerate with such blind homage its recurrence. I know it will startle many this work of my fathers' unless they can who read this assertion, but it is most true show that they have done obedience to that the counties whose interest it is to this command of the departed. Have any majority in the Assembly - Sut of the Con- of schools ! Not one until 1825. And stitution is altered in the manner that has though the 'Literary Fund' has increased been proposed, the principle stare holding to near one hundred thousand dellars, the lice of a motion for an address to the counties will elect this majority! The very body of men who profess to regulate King, praying for the observation of strict truth is, that slaves are property, and pro- themselves on the question of reform by a neutrality between the two contending dation. Here respect to the memory of our fathers. failed to invest that fund in order that it p-pulation of North Carolina is 246,000, might accumulate—because it was needed are forcibly impressed with a belief that an Ot these slaves 0.793,000! onex—are to pay their wages! This pretence, important change is about to take place therefore, is worse than idle. Shall men, on third of the white population, and pay free men too, be told in this century, that and more unpopular and the attacks of the men third of the taxes and elect a majority their rights are denied them and justice is Radical press more violent. The political of the Assembly. Yet the other 31 coun withheld because it was done by our fath. Unions at Birmingham, Newcastle and ties who pay two thirds of the taxes, and ers? You shall be oppressed forever, be nony other places are continually in ses contain two thirds of the white population, cause you have been oppressed for 20 sion, and pass the most violent resolutions, own also nearly two thirds of the slaves, years? I appeal to your candour to answ. A meeting has been held for the purpose viz. 153,000. The 43 counties which do wer, is this a reason or is it not pretext? of presenting some mark of public appro-Shall we despise the principles of our fa- bation to the Coroner's Jury who brought elect two thirds of the Assembly, and do therse and only venerate their errors? in a verdict of "justifiable homicide" Shall we perpetuate injustice even against the case of the police man at the Spa heir example, and yet profess to act. in fields meeting. The legality of the ver eneration to their memory ! " Acts ex diet had been brought in question by the teriora andicant interiora secreta /" I do Government before the Court of King's more than half of the slaves, viz. 127,000 teriora andicant interiora secreta /" I do Government before the Court of King's Now, what is there to protect these 21 not wish to exasperate excitements which Bench, which has quashed it as being counties from an "appressive tax" on already exist on this subject. But it should contrary to law. A suit for libel has counties from an "oppressive tax" on already exist on this subject. But it should contrary to law. A suit for libel has slaves? I answer with confidence, that never be offensive to hear the truth, and also been commenced by the Attorney there is no other perfect protection but when it is, we may be sure that there is General against "The True Sun" news.

masion of my inshitity to do en. Unformation of my inshitity to do en. East" and "the West," and therefore I should be religiously cautious to say no may proceed directly to consider of these but what is strictly and exactly true, objections without stopping to define the give the Government into the hands of excites this party opposition. Plint and tempt to stifle the public voice by high an extent of the People—but many of steel are apt to produce fire, when they a majority of the People—but many of the produce fire, when they handed measures, or else to give way still are brought into contact by edges. I am further to the Radical party. Either sorry that I have been obliged to allude to course is pregnant with the most serious taxes of the State than the West." (I on to withhold their consent. It is deman quitted by fair men from the imputation of a wrong motive, if they will but remember that I could not answer objections based and was still pending at the latest London on party grounds, without taking the dates. Some triffing alteration had been course I have pursued; and I could not remade in the plan of Ministers, but the im deem my pledge to investigate this subject, mediate and unqualified emancipation of and yet pass these objections by in silence. the negroes was still its principal feature. SENEX.

We copy the following foreign news from the New York Courier & Enquirer: illuminations and the firing of the tower " The dates from London are of the 31st

FOREIGN

May, and from Liverpool of the 1st June. A preliminary treaty has been entered into by Holland for the settlement of the will be emancipated without qualification long protracted Belgian question. The King of Holland however, concedes noth ing, unless it be the free navigation of the Scheldt and Meuse; the other points in to quit these islands does not admit of a dispute are, it would seem, to be settled doubt. On the important consequences of under the supervision of Austria and Prusthis measure, to our own country we shall The repeal of the hostile measures adopted by England towards Dutch commerce will assuredly afford great relief to Holland, and we presume, be the signal for some valuable Dutch ships and cargoes which have taken refuge in our ports, to re- lanthropy" are by no means the sole or

turn to their own country. That a treaty of peace has been concluded between the Grand Seignior and the Pasha of Egypt is now placed beyond a doubt, but a Russian force is still at Con- for ameliorating the condition of mankind, particularly in France. From a speech lent institutions, autobering smong their of the Duke de Broglie, the French Murernment suspects the present designs, and ters is one of expediency, of loss and feels indignant at the recent encroachmemberment of the Ottoman Empire will hie, -and in the event of an extensive En take place immediately, but he seems to ropean war, perhaps not at all-because neighboring states (meaning, of course, Russia and Austria) could easily profit by the dissolution of the Turkish power, while states at a distance would find it more difficult to obtain an equivalent increase of the Landers, and in the greatly extended led with the Yankees; and the more he cased or who had more to contend with In such eircumstances, according to him the policy of France should be to prop up the crumbling colossus as long as possible; and, if it-must fall in our times, to let it renewal of their charter; and thus a most down as gently as possible, without per mitting foreign hands to partition its ruins. however, such conquests should be attempted or accomplished, the French Minister duclares that France will not " be slow in

in this debate on the Greek Question, M. Bignon who was the leading speaker in opposition to the Ministers, denied that the faith of France was engaged to a financial arrangement merely because the Royal signature was attached to a political treaty, and therefore insisted on the absolute right of the Chamber to refuse its assent to such financial arrangement, if it should conceive it to be unjust or impolitic. This principle may be brought to bear on the treaty by which the French Government agreed to pay us an indemnity for spoilations on our commerce. The appropriation necessurv to enable them to comply with their obligations to this country, has no doubt been ere this asked of the Chamber of Deputies and the question of making it, been fully discussed.

The majorities of the French Ministers in the Chamber are becoming much smal-

ler, than they have latterly been. No decisive step has yet been taken Oporto. The accounts from thence speak with confidence of a forward movement of the forces of Don Pedro being about to take place, and it would seem to be high time. Strong reinforcements are on their way to join him both from France and England. This has called up the Duke al Wellington in the House of Lords, who enquired of Ministers whether they were aware that armed ships with troops on board, had left England under the mand of a Captain of the Navy, for the purpose of aiding Don Pedro; and not receiving a satisfactory reply, he gave no-

It we turn our attention to England, w there. The ministers are becoming more that which is offered us in a Reform of the some error to be corrected in our conduct. paper, chiefly on the ground that, that Constitution, viz: 1st. By an article of When I speak of the Legislature and of the paper had recommended the people not the amended Constitution, to prohibit me parties in it, I am to be understood to speak to pay the taxes, and had endeavored to

The debate on the West Indian question has commenced in the House of Commons, It is strange to see these colonies, the ac quisition of which cost Eugland so dear, and the conquest of one of which from an enemy during the last war, was attended with rejoicings throught the Empire, with guns, now sacrificed to mistaken ideas of philanthropy.

That the negroes of the West Indies and in a very few years at longest; and that all the white inhabitants will be forced not at the present time hazard any remarks. We only wish to state a certain fact and one often admitted to us by intelligent Englishmen that "mistaken ideas of phi even the principal motive for emancipating the West Indian Slaves .- Perhaps no nation is in advance of England in schemes stantinople, and excites great uneasiness, as is evinced by her many active benevo gain. They cannot retain them except at the expence of immease treasure & loss of native troops, and all the European soldiers might be required at home.-For trade and enterprise of every kind, a far richer field is opened in Africa by the discoveries of possessions of the English in the East. The monopoly of the East India Company will be greatly curtailed on the lucrative field will be in some degree tue of a kind of necessity, in pretending to do that from motives of hymanity, which is contemplated to be done chiefly for reasons of State policy and commercial speculation. Editor of W. Carolinian.

MAJOR DOWNING-Again

[We are happy to learn that the announcement of the supposed death by drowning, which appeared in this paper a lew days ago, was a mistake, and that the distinguished individual, Major Downing. is sound and well down east. We have strong hope of hearing frequently from him, touching his and the President's tour. N. Y. Daily Ado.

Boston, 25th June, 1833.

Mr. Eprron,-I have seen in your pa. per a "Crowner's Inquest," saying I was drowned at the Bridge of Castle Garden and picked up down in York bay-this is a tarnel lie, and I wish you to say sodid not so much as get my feet wet when the bridge fell, though it was a close shave, I tell you. I was riding right along side of the Gtneral, if any thing a little ahead on him. But this aint the only thumper, I've heard about that scrape. I have heard it said that Mr. Van Buren had saw'd the string pieces under the bridge. any body may guess for what; but that can't be so-for he was right behind the Gineral when the bridge, tell, and, all the folks was floundering in the mud and water. I thought he was gone too, for he was right in the thickest on 'em., I and the Gineral clapt in the spurs, and we went quick enough through the crowd on beliattery; & the first thing I saw was Mr. Van Buren, hanging on the tail of the Gu eral's horse, and streaming out behind as straight as old Deacon Willoby's cue. when he is a feetle too fate to meetin. Some of the folks said it looked a little like the "Flying Dutchman"-and some said something about " Tom O'Shanter " but never mind, we snaked him out of that scrape as slick as a whistle. I don't be lieve any one was drown'd-but some did mess, they west in there like frogs-and such an eternal mixing Colonels and kinds are as interesting and enterts And when we got up to the tavern where some what instructive. we put up over night, I and the Gineral It were very much to be wished that had a real laugh to see all our folks com- discourse did not turn so often upon the ing in one arter another. Gov. Cass had characters and affairs of others. Few bandanna tied round his head -what says men are, so to speak, neutral enough to I Governor, are you hart? "not as I trust themselves with talking of their knows on says he; but I lost my wig," neighbours, freely and unreservedly.—sure enough, came to take off the handler. There is often, an almost unconscious ri cher, his wig was gone. Well says I, valship amongst people of one kind and Governor, you've got the whole Indian another in respect to wit, beauty, learning tribes in your department, and it is a hard case if you can't get a scalp to suit you— and the Gineral snorted out right at this— ously of others, even when there is no make some remark: upon the walidity of second the case if you can't get a scalp to suit you— and the Gineral snorted out right at this— ously of others, even when there is no make some remark: upon the validity of second to the case if you can't get a scalp to suit you— and the Gineral snorted out right at this— ously of others, even when there is no make some remark: upon the validity of second to a convention, of reform, who are opposed to a convention, and that all such will readily unite upon the mode suggested by the Committee, if

divisions, and I cannot refuse to meet it grown and I cannot refuse to meet it grown ground without a taxis adjusted of the principal slave occasing counties will be transpartly beats all natur; it will cost more than 50 decline it.

By the new system of representation, the party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowance is to be tend more to excite popular feeling a party spirit. Much allowa

me every living critur was there. I never Some of whom we have confidently hope see such a crowd in all creation; and it that they were Christians, are so carein has been just so all the while up to this in their words, that no faith is to be to

I've got the rumatiz now all over me-I haint had my hat on for nearly three weeks." As soon as we go out, I take one side and the gineral t'other, and once in a while we change sides, and bowing right and left - nitude of Baxter's labours as a writer I like that better than shakin hands, for I The age in which he lived was an age of can stand it now,—and with one swing bow voluminous authorship, and Baxter as over 5000 folks at once, and we cant shake beyond comparison the most voluminous

Mr. Van Buren gets among pretty that called his practical or spiritual writings he has got his handsfull tell you. They form no correct estimate of the extent of don't harra quite as they do down South, his works. These form twenty two vol. but kinder like to talk over things, you umes octavo, in the present edition; and know, and we've got plaguy little time for vet they are but a small portion of what he that .- " Majur," says Mr. Van Buren, one wrote. The number of his books har day, "I wish you would do all the talkin been variously estimated; as some of the with these folks—you have a nack that volumes which he published contain disway"—well says I, I don't know but I tinct treatises, they have sometimes been have—but says I, Mr. Van Buren, I guess counted as one, and sometimes reckoned you can talk as glib as most folks." So four or five. The best method of forming se can : for I do raly believe, if Mr. Van a correct opinion of Baxter's labour from Buren was to set up a factory, he would the press, is by comparing them with some turn out cloth that would suit any kind of of the brethren, who wrote a great deal. living cretur, and no one could tell whe- The works of British Hall amount to ten ther it was made of cotton or flax, hemp volumes octavo; Lightfoot's extend to or wool-twilled or plain strip'd or check thirteen; Jeremy Taylor's to fifteen; Dr. er'd—but a little of all on'em—I sever see Goodwin's would make about twenty; Dr. such a curious cretur as he is he likes Owen's extend to twenty eight; Richard every body; and he is just like every Baxter's, if printed in a uniform edition body;—and yet, in all the droves of folks could not be comprised in less than extry I've seen since I left Washington, I never volumes, making more than from thirty eaw any body like Mr. Van Buren. Enos to forty thousand closely printed octave Lyman got a painter to try and get a like | pages ! lent institutions, numbering among their ness of Mr. Van Buren, for his sign board. On this mass of writing he was employ-patrons the most distinguished men of the to the Tavern, on the road to Trenton, ed from the year 1649, when his first work Well now says I just put up your brushes, appeared, till near the time of his death, heat lightning in dog days.

> just about as much like Mr. Van Buren as him to produce all his works with ease.a salt cod fish looks like a pocket hand. But it must be recollected, that writing

> and I shan't be able to write another word; ments in the public business of his times. till arter we have been to Downingville- formed his chief employment for many I'm going on ahead to lend, sergeant Joel (years, so that he speaks of writing but as a a hand to get things to rights there, and if kind of recreation from more severe du you don't hear of cracking work down ties. Nor is this all; his state of health there, that will make 'em all stare, I'm must be taken into consideration, in every sees on 'em, the better he likes 'em. "No the frame of his body, probably never es nullification here, Major," says he,-no, isted in the same circumstances. He was says I, general-Mr. Calboun would stand a constant martyr to sickness and pain.

stump'd tail bull in fly time. So no more at present from your ohe dient servant, J. DOWNING, Major,

PROM THE PRE-BYTERIAN. THOUGHTS ON THE GOVERN. MENT OF THE TONGUE.

Few persons have failed to remark how such of evil is caused in society by the neglect of the Scriptural commands on the subject of caution in the use of the tongue. The tongue is, indeed, "a world of imquity" when under the influence of the various passions which agitate the human breast, it sends forth those streams of evil, of which it may be the source. And yet, with all these deplorable consequences full in view, scarcely one in a thousand appears to have adopted any settled principles on the subject of conversation, or to have any adequate views of the conscquences of neglecting them.

The following are some thoughts on this

subject from Bishop Butler. There are persons in the world who do not at all speak from having any thing to say, as every sentence shows, but only from tions to the mode by which it was to be artheir inclination to be talking. conversation is a mere exercise of the tongue : no other faculty has any share in it. It is indeed a very unhappy way these people are in : they in a manner cut themselves off from all advantages of conversation, except that of being entertained by their own talk-their business in coming into company not being to get information, but to display themselves; or rather to exert their faculty and talk without design. If it were needed to say any thing far-

ther, to teach them a lesson of sileuceone might put such in mind, how insignificant they render themselves by this exces-

sive talkativeness.

The occasions of silence are obvious namely-when a man has nothing to say, or nothing but is better unsaid; better in regard to himself, to others, to the subject in discussion, or to conversation already

Conversation on different subjects is no perhaps criminal, unless carried to too great extent; still, while it is not exactly necessary that a man should attempt to be get a mortal ducking. I never see such a weighty and important in every sentence he utters, yet since useful subjects of some Captains, and Niggars, and Governors, as any others, a wise man when desiring Sailors and all, it made no odds which to unbend his mind from business, wil went first, or what end was uppermost, choose that the conversation turn upon

and then come Gov. Massey; and he had formed malice or ill design. While there mendments made in this mode;—and

It is astonishing, to what an extent even tell you what he did in York; it seems to themselves to swerve from the truth It is astonishing, to what an extent ever posed in their statements

BAXTER'S INDUSTRY.

Every one must be struck with the map of half that number before breakfast. of all his contemporaries. Those who Mr. Van Buren gets along pretty well have been acquainted only with what an

you may just us well try to paint a flash of in 1691, a period of forty-four years. Had he been chiefly engaged in writing, this But he tried it, and the sign board looks space was amply sufficient to have enabled was but a small portion of his occupation, We start to-morrow morning down East, His labours as a minister, and his engage. eased, or who had more to contend within no more chance down East, here, than a that how he found it practicable to write with the composure which he general did, is one of the greatest mysteries in he history. Phot energy of his united making perior to any discouragement; for though flesh, it never wave way to its desire case, or succumbed under the pressure instance of what may be done by princi

Communication.

ple, energy, and perseverance, in the ma

untoward and discouraging circumstances

FOR THE WESTERN, CAROLINIAN.

A large majority of the people of the State are satisfied, that our Constitution if unequal in its operations; and that a propor regard, for the principles of political justice, and the interest of the whole comnunity, requires "a Reform."-Such being the fact, it seems strange that in a republican community, the well of the majority has so long been unattended to, and failed to accomplish the end proposed : this failure has originated not from a want of uganimity as to the end, but from object rived at.

The mode, to which the attention of our Legislature has been directed, was a " Con vention"-to this many objections were urged. By reference to the debates, it will be seen, that the opponents of "Reform" were enabled to prevail, not by denial of existing evils; but by exciting apprehensions as to the danger of calling Convention, and by ringing through all its changes the old saying "it is better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of."

This apprehension of imaginary danger -a prejudice for old institutions, wh forms in politics what is physicks is called vis inertia, by which, a body at rest remains at rest until put in motion, a very natural desire on the part of the smit counties to hold on to power, regardless of right—and the difficulty of agreeing on the basis of representation, upon which a con-vention should be formed; (for it was urged, that as counties now from the basis of reacceptation, each county must be equal ly represented in convention; were caused which have combined to defeat the will of a majority and to continue the existence of evils, and a state of political inequality, too glacing for hardilmood itself to deny.

At the last session of the Legislature, oint Committee reported a mode of effect ing amendments, not obnoxious to any of the objections urged against a convention and hailed by our intelligent community as the means of accomplishing the long wished for "Reform" without exciting apprehensions even in the most timid-

Believing that there are many in faror of reform, who are opposed to a convention quality of white and black post taxes.—2d. of them not individually, but as a body of bring the House of Commons into con his pastaloous rapped from his waistband fore, it is so hard to enter on the subject the second place as to its expediency.