tion. But, we regret to state, that these cheering prospects have been dissipated, and an unwonted degree of melancholy disappointment spread over the minds of the people, by the unfortunate misunderstanding which has arisen between your Excellency and your late advisers, upon the subject of Reng halped had been for ever set at rest, in as far as Canada was concerned.

Perunt as respectfully to express our belief that your Excellency has been deceived and misled as to the rine state of feeling in the country with regard to the conduct of your late Executive Council; and that this misapprebension in your Excellency and had been for every and the produced by the misrepresentation of a small but active party in the community. The savine your excellency that, at whatever time the poeple of the District of Brock may be appealed to on these important matters, they will emphatically corroborate the assertions we now make. In the absence from your Excellency of advisers in whom the country have confidence, we have thus feeling the conductive of the country of the country of the country of the country of the prosperity of the country, and the true dignity of the tempers, of which it is our happiness to form a part.

In conclusion, we fervently pray that your Excellency in which it is our happiness to form a part.

part.

In conclusion, we fervently pray that your Excellency may be guided by an over-ruling providence to pursue such a policy as will redound to your own fame, and secure the approbation of our most gracious Sovereign, and the deep and lasting gratitude of her Canadian subjects.

(Signed)

And 10 others.

Chairman.

I receive, gentlemen, with great gratification, the seurrance conveyed in your address of your devoted attachment to the person and Government of our most gracious Soversign, and of your anxious desire to maintain inviolate the connection existing between this Colony and the Parent State; a connection, as you justly observe, based upon mutual interests, affection and confidence. I thank you also for the courteous language in which you describe the statisfaction with which you learned, what I had been selected as successor to your late Governor General; the ever-to-be lamented Sir Charles Bagot.

You inform me that cheering prospects have been dissipated, and medanalody disappointment spread over the minds of the people, by the unfortunate misunderstanding which has arisen between me and my late advisers, upon the subject of Responsible Government; a question which you fondly hoped had been set at reat, in as far as Canada was concerned.

ly hoped had been set at rest, in as far as Canada was concerned.

And it might have been set at rest, if my late advisers had not recklessly resolved that an extreme view of it, never before contemplated, should be agitated throughout the Province without regard to the consequences. There was no misunderstanding between them and me. Their pretentions were perfectly clear. They required that I should be a tool in their hands. To this, I could not, and never can agree. They have not receded from their pretentions. I cannot desert my day. There is therefore an insuperable bar between them and me. 4 cannot believe that, with the sentiment expressed in your address, you would uphold their pretentions. I cannot dester my climent expressed in your address, you would uphold their pretentions. Your devoted attachment to her Majesty's Government, must necessarily prevent your desiring to see it reduced to a mility.

You state your belief that I have been deceived and misled, as to the true state of feeling in the country, with regard to the conduct of the late Executive Council, and that this misapprehension in my mind has been produced by the misrepresentation of a small, but active party in the community. I am set aware that I have been deceived

and misled, as to the tree state of beening in the country, with regard to the conduct of the late Executive Council, and that this misapprehension in my mind has been produced by the misappresentation of a small, but active party in the community. I am sot aware that I have been deceived or miseled in that matter, or that any misrepresentation causing a misapprehension in my mind on that subject, has been attempted by any party. It is manifest that the feeling is not unanimous in favour of the late Executive Council; else I should not have a single indicating an opposite sentiment on the poth of the subscribers. Which way the majority of the cleetors may incline can only be shawn at a general election, which I hope will not be necessary before the time appointed by law; and then I hope the good sense of the people will perceive that there is no just ground for obstructing Her Majesty's Government, and that injeasily, Reponsible Government is not at stake. The only question at issue is, whether Responsible Government shall be a subservient tool in the hands of a party, which is the Responsible Government of those gentlemen who wenture tool in the hands of a party, which is the Responsible Government of the Responsible Government of the secutive tool in the hands of a party, which is the Responsible Government of the secutive tool in the hands of a party, which is the Responsible Government of these gentlemen who wenture tool in the hands of a party, which is the Responsible Government of those gentlemen who can be seen in full operation throughout my administration. No one seeks to disturb it, but those who would render its working impracticable by an aministration. No one seeks to disturb it, but those who would render its working impracticable by an aministration. No one seeks to disturb it, but those who would render its working impracticable by an aministration. No one seeks to disturb it, but those who would render its working impracticable by an aministration. No one seeks to disturb it, but those who wou

the country has confidence. I have advisers who have my entire confidence, and who merit and I believe possess that of the country; and will I trust, continue to receive it in union with others who remain to be appointed.

As you have the goodness to breathe a fervent prayer that I may be guided by an over-ruling providence to pursue such a policy as may secure the approbation of our most gracious Navereign, it will no doubt be graitfying to you to learn that Her Majerty has graciously approved my conduct in the instance to which your address refers; and if I have also be good fortune to realize the remainder of your abstrations, and secure the satisfaction of my Canadian follow subjects. I shall enjoy the greatest happiness that I can look to in this mortal life.— But whatever may be my fate in that respect, my conscience shall never have to reproach me for any want of devotion to their welfare, or any disregard of their Liberties and Rights.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-NEW YORK.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—NEW YORK.

Before Judgo Inglis.

The People of the State of New York vs. Peter Duffy.—This action was tried once before in this Court, when it was decided in favour of the plaintiff, earried to the Supreme Court, where the decision[was affirmed, and thence to the Court of Errors, which reversed both decisions, and the case comes back. It is to recover a penalty of \$500 on the bond of defendant given by him as surery for Dennis Daly, who was arrested in 1837, on a complaint of refusing to maintain his wife. It appears that Daly and his family came from Ireland to this continent in or before 1829, and settled in Granville, Nova Scotia. He owned a vessel. In 1834, he came to New York, and married a young lady named Elizabeth Duffy, who resided with her brother-in-law, Dr. Waoster, and were married a his house. In 1837, the woman he had left in Nova Scotia camedo New York, and applied to him for assistance, which was refused, and she made affidavit before Justice Hopson that she was the wife of Daly, and that he had deserted her and her seven children. On this he was compelled to give bond, which was subsequently forfeited by his refusing to maintain her. She went back to the children at Nova Scotia.

It was proved that Daly and the complainant came from Ireland and settled at Granville, and

Nown Scotia.

It was proved that Daly and the complainant came from Ireland and settled at Granville, and that it was fully supposed they were man and wife; has the third part of the transfer of the set of the

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