SIR CHARLES BAGOT'S POLICY.

ling appearance. Sir C. Bagot, the Governor-General, after declaring that "the desire," long entertained by him, "of uniting to the aid of and cordial co-operation with, his government, the population of French origin in Lower Canada, is unabated," has proceeded to offer the post of Attorney-General of Lower Canada, with a seat in the Executive Council, to Mr. Lafontaine, a noted democrat of that province, alleging as the sole ground of the appointment the French origin of that gentleman, and his influence with that class of the population. Acting on the same principles, the Governor-General has appointed Mr. Girouard, also a violent political partizan, to a lucrative office, and a seat in the Council. It is, we believe, as notorious as it is undeniable, that Mr. Lafontaine was actively engaged in the rebellion of 1837, and that Lord Seaton offered

Now, Sir C. Bagot, has, so far as hitherto appears, chosen two very infelicitous instances for exemplifying this doctrine about the abolition of caste. Do not exclude Frenchmen as such; -but, on the other hand, do not promote proscribed traitors, merely because they happen to be of French extraction. There is a very large and numerous class of people—very numerous, we believe, ever since the days of King James the First There is a very large and numerous class of people—very numerous, we believe, ever since the days of King James the First —who would, doubtless, think it very hard and unjust to exclude every Scotchman from stations of emolument in England. But it would have been thought (150 years since, whatever it might be now) rather an extraordinary way of obviating this injustice to have appointed certain fanatical and rebellious Covenanters, who had had a price put upon their beads, to posts of authority in England, merely in order to show a just impartiality towards Scotchmen. And in the same way it might be thought a very Irish way of doing "justice to Ireland," if Mr. Feargus O'Connor (who has lately earned some It might be thought a very Irish way of doing Justice to Ireland," if Mr. Feargus O'Connor (who has lately earned some such honourable distinction as Mr. Lafontaine) should be appointed English Attorney-General merely because he is an Irishman, and in order to prove the impartiality of Government. Yet Sir. C. Bagot, in the letter by which he offered the appointment of the letter by which he shad a price set

appointment to Mr. Lafontaine, a man who has had a price set upon his head, assigns no other reason for his conduct than his desire to conciliate the population of French extraction. Surely there were other persons of French extraction in the colony, persons of tried loyalty, ability, and wisdom, at any rate, persons who had not actually committed themselves as these men have done,—who might have formed fit cases for evidencing this just impartiality. The appointment of such men as La-fontaine and Girouard seems really as if no better men of French extraction could be found. It is a libel on the French popula-

We are now speaking, of course, only of what appears on the face of the appointments, and in the letter of the Governor-General. There is doubtless some further, and we hope sufficient reason for these appointments, which have not yet transpired, and which will perhaps put the matter in a different light. As it stands at present, most certainly it demands

(From the same of the 18th October.)

When, in the year 1774, the then recently conquered French
province of Lower Canada was by an act of the British Parlia.

What will be the probable effect of the intro

to rivet the UNION by the strong ties of laws, language and re- parliamentary majorities.

making it a secure possession of this country, will cause it to remain for ever a dangerous one. I have contemplated with some horror the nursery thus established for men reared up in irreconcilable aversion to our laws and constitution. When I was told by the noble Lord that they were insensible to the value of those laws and held them in contempt, wishing to be bound by laws of their own making; when I was told they had no regard for civil rights, I must confess that it operated with me in a contrary way, and I could not help thinking that it

Now, we are great advocates for conciliation, and great op-ponents of political distinctions founded simply on birth; but it certainly does appear to us that the right, nay, the only way, to unite to the government and mother country, a populatio to employ persons of foreign descent, those among them who ed, not for preserving or keeping up*these distinc-

Yet conciliation, and nothing less, has been the absurd pretext upon which Sir C. Bagot has actually promoted to high offices in Lower Canada two open and avowed advocates of separation,-two, we can scarcely credit it while we write it. two open and notorious traitors. Our policy is, by conciliating the French population through the loyal and well-affected among them, to make them one with us,—to make them Eng-Sir C. Bagot has promoted two men who openly proclaim not the French English, but the English French,-to make, in short, the colony theirs. A more absurd, a more scandalous, and a more suicidal step, so far as hitherto appears, has seldom, we think, been taken by a statesman who calls himself a Con-

same Governor-General in Upper Canada. In 1836, a Mr.
Robert Baldwin, then only known as a political "Reformer,"
was offered by the Whig Lieutenant-Governor, Sir F. Head, a seat in the Executive Council of Upper Canada. His "reforming" spirit was, however, too active for Sir F. Head's taste; and after sundry little dissensions between the councillor and the governor, the former took himself off to England, in company with one Charles Duncombe, for the laudable purpose of complaining of his superiors. He, however, took nothing by his motion, except a little "sympathy" from Mr. Joseph Hume; and returned to Canada in time to express his firm determination, on principle, to have nothing to do with any measures for suppressing the active insurrection then openly raging—nothing to do with any measures for protecting limb, life, or property. He "sympathized" with the rebels, as friend Joseph had already sympathized with him, and his friend and fellow-traveller the former case of Sir F. Head, Mr. Baldwin soon again became

but a predominant influence in the Executive of the colony, on as civil, should be respected. What he has promised he must the ground, real or alleged, of the large numbers of their tur-bulent and disaffected supporters—that view, we say, is one in which very few persons can be here found to "sympathize."— Men who call themselves Liberals may fancy that they are OPINIONS OF THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS IN ENGLAND ON (From the Times October 15.)

Men who call themselves Liberals may tancy that they are exalting the cause, or glossing over the sin of rebellion, by claiming, on principles of representation, for those openly enclaiming, on principles of representation, for those openly enclaiming, on principles of carrying out their principles in the nation which begins by regarding all religious as alike runs an example of the soundness of th down; but no one who professes any sound political principles can fail to see through this identification of Whiggery with rebellion; or, while admitting that your peaceable and constitutional Whig is a worthy candidate for political power, to perceive that one engaged in open insurrection ought to be, ipso facto, banished from it, though he be supported by 10.000 constituents. But this is what Canadian politicians call "responsible government;" as if the Government of a colony were t responsible to the people of the mother country, as well as to the people of the province.

step of the supervisible on the prophe of the propose of the mother country, as well as the fining on the same primples, the Government of Canada have caused country, as well as the fining of the supervisible on the prophe of the provision of this simple they shall become hoggel. To steam weaks of the country as well as a state of the country as a state of the country as well as a state of the country as ment" in the colonies—that is, a government not responsible to England, but responsible to the local legislature. This is a new experiment, and it is a fearful one. An executive responsible only to a l. cal authority will of course chiefly consult local interests, or what are for the time thought to be local interests; and though to all right-tinking men the great interests of all parts of the British empire, must remain for ever the same, occasions will inevitably arise when local interests shall be thought renugnant to the general interests of the empre, and on shin, and so inconvenient to its cocurants.

The loyal people of Canada will probably learn to moderate their opinions, and to reconcile their minor differences, when they find that the effect of continued irritation and discord is to force upon the government the necessity of placing in the highest offices of the state persons lately proclaimed as enemies to the

others the blame of what displeases us; and we find the British party in Canada complaining bitterly of the conduct of the Governor in this affair. But what was Sir Charles Bagot to do? He was the standard of the standard We are all, it is true, well enough disposed to throw upo do? He was threatened with a vote of censure by the Canadian parliament; such a vote would be a renewal of the ten years parliamentary war carried on by Papineau against the British connection—a war which led to such melancholy consequences. The Governor then had no choice but to submit, as he has done, able to support him, does not appear to have done its duty—and it has no right to complain of the effect of its faults and follies, or of the self-seeking of some of its body—worse than either faults or follies. The Governor has been compelled to submit, and it is surely no ground of complaint against him that he has submitted graciously. It is humiliation enough to his Royal Mistress that he has been under the necessity to adopt into her service some of her lately-declared enemies, without

What will be the probable effect of the introduction into our province of Lower Canada was by an act of the British Parlia anent secured in the possession of French laws, customs and institutions, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, in opposing the measure, and advocating the extension of the privileges of the English laws and constitution to a province which, if it were to remain a portion of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, and the transfer of the principle of a "locally responsible government," it is now too late to inquire. The irrevocable concession has been made; and it only remains for prudent and good men to make the best of it. The British party—understanding by ATTORNEY GENERAL, AT THE UASTING.

(From the Belleville Intelligence Extra, November 8th, 1842.) nexion, become also, more or less, a British province—British in its population, British in its manners, and, unless tied down by the bill then in contemplation, British also in its politics ought therefore to be able to at least maintain their own positions.

At the moment we were going to press, on Saturday last, They we received the information that Edmund Murney Esq., had been dismissed from his office of Clerk of the Peace, for daring

(From the Journal des Débats, a Paris newspaper.)

and is detached from the tree by the slightest agitation. It is a great public duty, being converted into a crime, punishable furnished an unanswerable argument against gratifying them. Few political prophecies have ever received a more signal fulfilment than this. England found Lower Canada a French province; she did not simply or only leave it as she found it—she took the most sapient precautions to prevent and counteract the natural influence of time and intercourse in softening and destroying all points of difference. The result has been in accordance with what was foreseen; but the blunder cannot be remedied now. We have now to conciliate and unite the province to ourselves, not with the assistance, but in spite of her laws and customs. The task remains to be performed, but its difficulties are tenfold increased; and, if a mistake is likely to be prejudicial anywhere else, in Canada it will be a mistake is likely to be prejudicial anywhere else, in Canada it will be a mistake is likely to be a mistake is likely to be a mistake is likely to be remedied now. The task remains to be performed, but its difficulties are tenfold increased; and, if a mistake is likely to be prejudicial anywhere else, in Canada it will be a mistake is likely to be required from the tree by the slightest agitation. It is singular that the Metropolitian Government should have given the strong deventment. The Whig administration caused two measures to be voted by the British Parlia distinct the British Parlia distinct the strongest impulse to this movement. The Whig administration caused two measures to be voted by the British Parlia distinct the strongest impulse to this movement. The Whig administration caused two measures to be voted by the British Parlia distinct the strongest impulse to this movement. The Whig administration caused two measures to be voted by the British Parlia distinct the strongest impulse to this movement. The Whig administration caused two measures to be voted by the British Parlia distinct the strongest impulse to the Strongest County of the Strongest impulse to the Strongest County of the Strongest impulse to the Strongest County difficulties are tenfold increased; and, if a mistake is likely to be prejudicial anywhere else, in Canada it will be ruinous.

Now, we are great advocates for conciliation, and great one.

Outlied Canada. Mr. Attorney General Bald-obtains the majority of votes, and Mr. Attorney General Bald-obtains the majority of votes, and for this Mr. Murney, is deprived of his Canada prove sufficiently what we have stated. The Governor Canada prove sufficiently what we have stated. The Governor General, who had a Tory Cabinet, experienced such an opposition in the Assembly, that he was obliged to capitulate, and to place the Executive power at the discretion of the French party and the English Radicals. By a singular change of fortune, the men who at present compose the Executive Council of Canada, were almost all proscribed in the year 1837, as Rebels. M. LAFONTAINE, the acknowledged head of the French party, and M. GIROUARD, a notary, who is now a Member of the Executive Council, were proclaimed, and 500 British pounds sterling, were offered for their apprehension. For our part, we are most noted, not for preserving or keeping up*these distinctions, but for their willingness to wave them; not for their hostility to British connexion, but for their ardent friendship or devoted loyalty. No conciliation is effectual unless it is bestowed in a discriminating spirit on those amongst the class to be conciliated who are likely to appreciate and respond to it. To encourage those among the foreign population who are most noted, not for preserving or keeping up*these distinctions, but for their ardent friendship or devoted loyalty. No conciliation is effectual unless it is bestowed in a discriminating spirit on those amongst the class to be conciliated who are likely to appreciate and respond to it. To encourage those among the foreign population who are most disaffected and most anxious for separation is, in fact, no union, it is a widening of the breach: it is no conciliation. For it proaction of their new metropolitan.

> THE CATHEDRAL OF COLOGNE. (From the Britannia.)

We have so much respect for the principles of monarchy, that administration.

We now lay Mr. Murney's letter to his Excellency before We now lay Mr. Morney's letter to his Excellency before when we are compelled to canvass the acts of kings, it is with the greatest deference, and the fullest sense of difficulty. And, perhaps, if we were to select any foreign sovereign as a peculiar object of that deference, or a peculiar example of that difficulty, we should name the King of Prussia. The career of his Majeston, we should name the King of Prussia. The career of his Majeston, and the control of the care devisions have been so partirolic and instruction. in his own dominions has been so patriotic and justly popu-Of a piece with this appears to have been the conduct of this lar, his suggestion of the Bishopric of Jerusalem was so generous larme Governor-General in Upper Canada. In 1836, a Mr. visit to this country was so courteous, that the English nation were disposed to regard him in the fairest point of view. Yet candid men must feel a serious hesitation in applauding the conduct of this distinguished person, in perhaps the most public act

Cologne.

We there find a Protestant prince assisting, by his munifi"Excelle
"His cence, and still more by his rank, and most of all by his language and example, the completion of a vast and stately place for the performance of a worship which Protestants regard as a corruption of religious truth, a superstition directly opposed to cripture, and a system stained by the "blood of the Saints," and ruinous to the simplicity of that divine doctrine on which depend the immortal interests of mankind. We must acknowledge that it is wholly beyond our ability to discover any pallia-Duncombe joined in the "sympathy," and in the rebellion, and—was outlawed. Lord Sydenham, however, appointed this Mr. Baldwin Solicitor-General of Upper Canada; but, as in the former case of Sir F. Head, Mr. Baldwin soon again became
two hold, and was accordingly let go.

Now, can it be credited that this man, thus twice tried, and
twice found unmanageable, and that by two successive Gowerners of Whig appointment, should be the very person eeleeted by Sir C. Bagot, a man who professes, as we said before
leeted by Sir C. Bagot, a man who professes, as we said before
conciliation is a very good thing, and we should be glad to
promote it, but the encouragement of the most ardent dissentients, nay, literally of actual rebels, is a very singular way of
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earrying it eut. This is, in long since; the separation between them is determined by the conciliation, but it is its most opposite and perfect contradictory.

Alietary.

when exhibited in our colonies, and which places the perfection he must think it. We make every allowance for his situation, of that form of civil polity in securing to the most turbulent for his desire to avoid the appearance of illiberality. We fully "ney General has offered. and the most disaffected opponents of all British influence, and, agree in the propriety, and even in the justice, of giving full evidence in the propriety, and even in the justice, of giving full evidence to his Rhenish subjects that their rights, religious as well "determination to appoint your successor."

CAPTAIN DREW'S PLAN FOR PREVENTING SHIPS FROM BECOMING HOGGED. (From the United Service Gazette.)

A most ingenious model has fallen under our obeservation, A most ingemous model has taken timer our observation, of which Captain Drew, the destroyer of the schooner Caroline, is the inventor, for strengthening ships of war, so as to make it all but impossible they shall become hogged. To steam vessels of the larger class, the adoption of this simple and comparatively

Later from England.

authority for announcing the important and highly gratifying fact, that our Most Gracious Sovereign is in that delicate and that the one office, as much comes, within to above Despatch as the other, and unwilling again, to so grave a charge, as contained in the physicians in ordinary to the Queen, has paid frequent visits to her Majesty, of late, at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, has not taken any expression for some time. Majesty has not taken any equestrian exercise for some time

DEATH OF THE LORD ADVOCATE. - The Right Hon, Sir

Canada.

"I should have thought it was our duty, by all gentle means, to root these prejudices from the minds of the Canadians; to attach them by degrees to the civil government of England; and to protect the British connection; and this tank, with union and firm do if they act with moderation and justice, with union and firm parliament, in opposition to Mr. Robert Baldwin, Attorney General for Canada West. We cannot say that we are surprised, because, the present and contemptible, however, pitiul. any act, however mean and contemptible, however pitiful, malignant, unworthy, un-English and unmanly, that we should It is impossible not to foresee that, at a future period not remote, not give them credit for. -But this dismissal from office, has terminate on the field of battle. This emancipation, now inevitable, will not be determined, we believe, by any foreign influence. It will vegetate, increase, and explode of itself, by the mere force of circumstances, like a fruit which ripens slowly, and is detached for the intimidation practiced, by the Government, it is almost impossible they can enjoy. The Conservatives, and the administration of the intimidation practiced, by the Government, it is almost impossible they can enjoy. The Conservatives, and the administration of the intimidation of the intimi

issue of our common country, inspires, can only at present be an interest of remembrance; but we cannot see, without sympathy, this energetic and persevering resistance of the manners, language, and religion of our ancient colonists, to the absorbing invade the sacred rights and precincts of the Elective franchise. How important is it then at the present moment that every man should see that his liberty is not only asserted but pro-tected, and how very important it therefore becomes for every man to set his face against the present corrupt and base

Belleville, 5th Nov., 1842. Excellency, in which he says :-

"I have the honour, by command of the Governor-General.

offers himself as a candidate for the representation of a body

to public officers, upon the tenure of office I find the following discontented party, which I laid before Sir Francis Head, our

"which do not devolve upon the holders of them duties, in the "right discharge of which, the character and policy of the "Government are directly involved. They are intended to "apply rather to the Heads of departments, than to persons serving as Clerks, or in similar capacities under them; neither "do they extend to offices in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The functionaries who will be chiefly, "though not exclusively, affected by them are the Colonial "Secretary, the Treasurer or Receiver General, the Surveyor "General, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Sheriff, or "Provost Marshall, and other officers who under different design-Provost Marshall, and other officers who under different desig- I gathered 20 hands, and avoiding Yonge Street, which was o

characters cannot gain for them or yourself the esteem of honest men, has created a strong feeling of indignation and disgust, in the minds of all loyal men. Your Excellency has wisely come to the conclusion, that my opposition to Mr.
Baldwin, "amounts to an open disapproval of the Policy of the existing administration."

a moment that the office, came within the Despatch of Lord chief honors and emoluments of the state, why should he, the John Russell; but not believing this, I did not feel justified cleverest and boldest of them all, and "possessed of administrain depriving Your Excellency's liberal minded Cabinet of the tive faculties of a high order," consume his days in a Republic

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, from Bristol, arrived at New York on Sunday the 6th inst. after a passage of a few hours over fifteen days, having encountered strong westerly

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's most obt. Servant, (Signed) EDMUND MURNEY.

To the Right Hon. Sr Charles Bagot G. C. B.

&c. &c. &c. &c. And Mr. Murney is right, in his conclusion. His office of Clerk of the Peace. But the office was needed by some hungry

judiciul and ministerial," expressly exempt, from the opera- Let us thank Sir Charles Bagot for the new lessons he has brought into this Province. Of old time it was thought the day of a faithful subject to stand up for his Sovereign's cause, according "to the well understood wishes of the people, as expressed by their Representatives," they are bound to declare, that their malice and hatred to a political opponent and not that their malice and hatred to a political opponent and not their declares of the Colonial Socretary, have led

grounds his charge upon the Despatch. (From the Toronto Patriot.)

We strongly recommend the perusal of the following letter from that staunch loyalist Mr. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, written as it is under a strong and indignant sense of the destructive policy which now threatens the peace and happiness ence, fit objects of the Royal favor.

the subterranean workings of the demon of Radicalism than Mr.

Montgomery, and few have more reason to expect the tribute to bound to adopt and adhere to.

To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR, - I am not fond of obtruding myself on the public notice, but the time is come when every man having the good of his country at heart, must bestir himself, or he need not look, I fear, to have any country here much longer to care about. In com non with thousands, I have been lately watching the course of public affairs with painful anxiety, and have had some difficulty to come to the conclusion, that a Governor from whom we expected the most, and who was most bound, by every tie, to upold the Monarchy, could be capable of running a mad career of democracy. But such is the truth, and good subjects should earn as quickly as possible that they have now none but themselves and a good cause to trust to, and that it is time to organise a systematic opposition to that downward course pursued by those now in power. If so, we may hope that the indignant sympathy of the mother country will soon be awakened for our situation, and a happy change take place. I have some means, Sir, of judging of the public feeling in that section of the country where I reside, and I can bear witness to the general depression of the loyalist, and the exultation of the other party, now callblackamoor white. Loyalty, Sir, was never so purchased; but a pitiable weakness is shown on the part of those who would Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter signed by Mr. Harrison, written by command of your Excellency, in which he says:—

Cause, perhaps few have personally sacrificed more for it. I am "I have the honour, by command of the Governor-General, to acquaint you that the course pursued by you at the late Election for the County of Hastings, has forced itself on his Excellency's most serious consideration.

'Excellency's most serious consideration.

'His Excellency conceives that when an officer occupying wish to live quietly and honestly. For those who have great strength and cunning, and wish for plenty of scope to use them, the Yankee Government may be best. It is said there is more "of Electors, the fact is sufficiently indicative, that such "offer is with the concurrence, and forms part of the policy of the Executive Government, and it appears to his Excelling the offer is with the concurrence, and forms part of the policy of the executive Government, and it appears to his Excelling to follow, that active opposition to the Election of such candidate, amounts to an open disapproval of the policy of the existing administration.

"Although nothing can be further from his Excellency's desire than to influence the votes of Electors of the limits of the such as the concurrence, and forms part of the policy of following the first share business stirring in the States. British capitalists have been foolish enough to find funds for their railroads and canals—but now that they have been cheated in such a wholesale manner, and republican honor is at a discount in foreign money markets.

[long may it remain so] there is a great staguation of business amongst them.

Thus said there is more foolish enough to find funds for their railroads and canals—but now that they have been cheated in such a wholesale manner, and republican honor is at a discount in foreign money markets.

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"desire than to influence the votes of Electors, or to limit their choice of Representatives, yet he feels that no Government can claim credit for sincerity of purpose, or expect the confidence of the people, if its own officers join in active But after all, the question between us and our papers are flocking here for employment, and our papers are flocking here for employment are flocking here for employment and flocking here for employment are flocking here for employment "which you have, however, not thought proper to adopt and his children in the British dominions who have a right to persons form or newspapers is a very low and unjust one.

"These remarks do not extend to judicial offices, nor are they He earnestly requested me to continue my watchfulness, and "meant to apply to places which are allogether ministerial, and which do not devolve upon the holders of them duties, in the nation from these are entrusted with the same or similar duties. To this list must also, be added, the members of the gallant Moodie's blood, I worked a circuitous course through "Council, especially in those Colonies in which the Legislative "and Executive are distinct bodies."

I have yet to learn that the office of Clerk of the Peace, corses within the meaning of this Despatch, or the character or policy of the Government, are directly involved in any of the Delive of the Government, are directly involved in any of the Delive of the Government, are directly involved in any of the Council, especially in those Colonies in which the Egallant Moodle's blood, I worked a creditious cooffse through Scarborough into this City. And not a few of pale face's greeted the first arrival of succours from the country. I hope I shall be pardoned for mentioning that almost the first face we met with looked neither pale nor frightened, it was that of one who with rifle on arm and cartridge box at his show der, was impart-

Nothing has occurred since the previous Election, to call forth a better feeling in this District, towards the administration of your Excellency; but, on the contrary, many high banded and arbitary measures of your Excellency's Government, together with the formation of a Cabinet of men, whose political the external of the transfer of the Executive did.

It is reported that the rebels are all to be pardoned, with the exception of one, and let loose amongst the honest and loyal population. This is like turning the wolves amongst the sheep. It is an act of much kindness and mercy to the wolves. Happy for us if, meeting and upbraiding us for the part we took in resisting their particle schemes. of sense and justice, is Mackenzie to be excluded from the Your Excellency may rest assured, that the resignation of general amnesty? Since talent only is now to be looked for in which you speak, would have been offered, if I had thought for pleasure of carrying out those tyrannical measures, which have characterised their proceedings.

I leg further to assure your Excellency, that my resignation which hangs over Mackenzie's head, of robbing the mail; so

I dare say the blessings of Responsible Government are be-ginning already to be felt in most places; but I, on account of who published that despatch, for the purpose of aiding the passage of that measure, would have carried it out to the very letter if by the Despatch, he was authorised to have deprived the terrific by the Despatch, he was authorised to have deprived the terrific by the Despatch of the two parts of the township of Markham. letter if by the Despatch, he was authorised to have deprived me of my office of Clerk of the Peace.

I beg also to announce to your Excellency, that I hold the Majorty of the First Regiment Hastings Militia; believing that the one office, as much comes, within the meaning of the above Despatch as the other, and unwilling to subject myself again, to so grave a charge, as contained in Mr. Harrison's letter, written by Command of your Excellency. I her to tenletter, written by Command of your Excellency, I beg to ten- to insult and persecution, and was told that none of my family above all others, should dare to set his foot there. I went to help him at his harvest, and found myself quite in an enemy's country. My life was menaced for the part I took in apprehending Matthews, who was hanged; every night we heard the clicking of fire-arms; and they practised the cruel and cowardly spite of hacking the manes and tails of all my horses, and cutting off the ear of one of them.

I hope, Sir, I shall not be taxed with unkindness towards my Major of the First Regiment of Hastings Militia, is as much included, within the meaning of the Despatch, as the office of consequences of political discord, that the dearest ties of kindred are broken; and my politics are not only those of my judgment and heart, but the same in which I was educated and where it the Baldwin train, who has been warmed into existence by the friendship and countenance, of Mr. Murney and his (From the Belleville Intelligencer Extra, November 8th, 1842.)

At the moment we were going to press, on Saturday last, we received the information that Edmund Murney Esq., had been dismissed from his office of Clerk of the Peace, for daring to offer himself as a Candidate, to represent a constituency in Parliament of Upper Canada, and its publication at the very nick of time. Was evidently intended to have, as it certainly would confer on him a property in England, Cubara Radicalism. would conter on him a property in England, (where Kadicalism did, this effect. Yet Mr. Murney did oppose the measure, and his lord-hip did not dismiss him from his office.

There is yet another point which will plainly shew, that the Office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the should rejoice beyond measure; as I should if he alone were permitted to return here by a strong and loyal Administration, for he is at least a sincere, straight the plainly shew, that the should rejoice beyond measure; as I should rejoice beyond measure; ded within the meaning of the Despatch.

In all the Bills that have passed providing for Members vacating seats, the office of Clerk of the Peace, has been studiously omitted, because it was concluded, that the office was both

> their duty to the intentions of the Colonial Secretary, have led nay more, that we may without blame give the benefit of our them to act in this arbitary manner. There is no room to good wishes to those arrayed against it, nay even that to counsel creep out of the matter, for Mr. Harrison's letter distinctly and advise, and aid, and abet an unnatural rebellion accompanied with murder and rapine is a small offence, or rather no of fence at all, but indeed honourable and praiseworthy conduct entitling men to receive the highest honors and rewards of the Sovereign. Happy the destiny of traitors in this age and country!-If you succeed, your end is accomplished, if you fail, the notoriety you have gained will sooner or later point you out to governors of the Bagot stamp as men of talent and of influ-

Your obedient Servant, ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY. Yonge Street, 7th Nov., 1842.

NEWSPAPER PERSECUTION. (From the Montreal Courier.)

We hear a good deal at the present moment of newspaper persecution. The Government advertisements have been with-drawn from the Toronto Patriot, and it seems to be generally understood that the penalty of opposing the Ministry will be a non-participation in whatever profits and emoluments the men

non-participation in whatever profits and emoluments the men in office may have to bestow. The reasoning in this matter is very simple.—"If you do not like our measures, you must be content to go without our patronage. If your principles do not allow you to act with us, neither does our interest permit that we should support you." On these grounds, the Toronto Patriot is deprived of the Government advertisements, and on the same graphids all other invariants who appears to Minimum and the same graphids all other invariants who appears to Minimum and the same graphids all other invariants who appears to Minimum and the same graphids all other invariants who appears to Minimum and the same graphids all other invariants who appears to Minimum and the same graphids all other invariants who appears to Minimum and the same graphids all other invariants. the same grounds all other journalists who oppose the Ministry may expect to be treated in the same manner.

We detest persecution in all shapes, but more especially the persecution of opinions. A Government morally convinced of ts strength would never have recourse to such unworthy means, and it exhibits a terrible want of manliness and independence of mind in the head of the Government, when he of the loyalist, and the exultation of the other party, now calling themselves government men, but who have always shown the greatest hatred to the name of England. Can it be supposed that they have changed all their opinions and as it were their very nature, since our Conservative Governor has taken some of their leaders into power? If so, it is possible to wash the blackamoor white. Loyalty, Sir, was never so purchased; but weaker party, and there never was a contest yet in which the State was engaged with a private individual, that the latter did not come off best. In the case of the Toronto Patriot, we venture to predict that so far from the proprietor being a loser by the withdrawal of the Government advertisements, he will might not otherwise be inclined to support the paper or approve of the conduct of the Editor, will feel themselves bound now to afford it their support; and they will do so, not from any desire to encourage factious opposition, but because they believe the the fullest, there would soon be an end to the usefulness of the Press, and to the free circulation of men's opinions. It is true that there is no journalist who is not daily made to

experience the danger of pursuing a fair and impartial course. It is not Government alone that persecutes the press; but every merchant who subscribes his 6 dollars a year to a newspaper claims the right of influencing the opinious of the Editor. It matters not that for ninety-nine times out of a hundred the journal and the reader jog on amicably together; let there be a shade's difference on the hundredth point, and the indignant wrath of the liberal subscriber is let loose, He will no longer

look to a share in this country as their own, when the distress do not believe that any journalist with a spark of honesty in his We cannot, however, suppose that these appointments will be approved by the Government at home, nor can we think that the approved by the Government at home, nor can we think that the principle on which they proceed is likely permanently to influence the Colonial Administration under the present Ministry. That peculiar point of view in which Messrs. Roebuck and Hume delight to regard the working of representative government at home, nor can we think that the provinciple on which they proceed is likely permanently to influence this carry by persecution of this kind; whilst all who lay claim possession without the necessity of swearing to fight against his carry by persecution of this kind; whilst all who lay claim on the composition of this kind; whilst all who lay claim on the control of the control of this kind; whilst all who lay claim on the control of the control of this kind; whilst all who lay claim on the control of the control of this kind; whilst all who lay claim on the control of the c "His Excellency therefore understands your proceeding in arising at home from over-population shall incline them to take commost don would allow himself to be driven from the path of

In referring to the Despatch of Lord John Russell, as a guide | considerable amount of information respecting the doings of the | STATE OF THE POLL WHEN THE BEAUHARNOIS ELECTION Dundee, English ... Godmanchester, English 188 321 101 St. Martin St. Timothy 1688 Majority for Wakefield 737

It will be observed that Mr. Wakefield's majority is entirely made up of the votes of the three Parishes of St. Martine, St. Clement, and St. Timothy, where the population is exclusively French Canadian. — Montreal Courier.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS. — The Government, anxions

to keep alive its organ, the Mineree, gets the advertisements of the Board of Works published in that journal in French and English. We presume that the readers of the French papers can read advertisements published in French.—Montreal Herald.

CAPT. DREW.—It is stated in some of the English papers that Captain Drew has been appointed to the command of

corvette Wasp, now making ready for sea at Chatham. The re-employment of the gallant sailor will give general satisfaction in Canada. - Montreal Messenger.
TORONTO. - On Saturday last the sale of Town Lots on the

Garrison Reserve (about S acres altogether) took place, and we were pleased to observe, that in spite of the removal of the Seat of Government, and the state of the Province, the sales realised between two and three thousand pounds.

FIRE COMPANY.—At a meeting of No. 2 Fire Company on Monday Evening last, it was resolved that this Company do

pass a vote of thanks to James F. Smith, & Co., for their kind consideration in furnishing refreshment to the Firemen after the close of their unpleasant duties, on the evening of Thursday, the 10th inst. By order of the Company, Calvin Davis, Seek-Firemans' Hall, Nov. 14th, 1842.

D. STANLEY,

TAILOR AND DRAPER, TURTON'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET; TORONTO.

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has re-commenced business as above, where he trusts, by strict attention and punctuality, to merit a continuation of that partonage so liberally belowed on him when in business here before in this

D. S. also begs to say, that he has received his GOODS for the present season, (selected by himself in London) consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beavers, Cassim-res, Doeskins, and a choice selection of rich Thibet Shawl, Satin, and Velvet VESTINGS, of the best quality, which he will make to order, in the most fashion-

MISS CARNALL, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 4, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

WOULD beg to solicit an early call from the Ladies of Toronto, to inspect a handsome assortment of BABY-LINEN she has just received, direct from London, consisting of Infant's Clouks, Mantillas, Hoods, Worked Robes, Caps, &c.; also, Children's Embroidered Dresses, with a number of Millinery Articles, which Miss C. is satisfied will merit the attention of the Ladies.

November, 1842. 280-4

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS, KING STREET, TORONTO,

HAVE just completed their Fall Importations, and respectfully invite the attention of Bankers, Merchants; Forwarders, and others, to their large and varied stock of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Bill Books, and every description of Account Book; Letter Paper, Foolscap, Pott, and all sizes of Writing Paper, plain and ruled, and both of the best and of the cheapest qualities; Scaling Wax, Wafers, Office Tape and Ribbon, Quills, Pencils, Envelopes, Drawing Paper and Pencils. Bristol Boards, Color. Boxes, Tinted Papers, Embossed Drawing Cards, Gold and Silver Paper, and every variety of Fancy Stationery. if Fancy Stationery.

Their stock of Printed Books is also very extensive and in great

ariety.

Book and Job Printing neatly executed, and on the most reasonble terms; Bookbinding in all its branches, CopperPlate Engraving
and Printing, &c. &c.

Toronto, November 17, 1842.

THE WEST CANADA ALMANACK, FOR 1843.

In the Press and will be published early in December, the West Canada Almanack, containing lists of the Government and other Public Offices, and a great variety of information, corrected to the H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS. THE new edition of the Psalm and Hymn Book, published under the sanction of the Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop

A CLASSICAL MASTER WANTED. TN a Parish near Montreal, it is purposed to establish a Classical School. A certain amount per annum, will be guaranteed to the

TUTOR WANTED

In a private family in this City, competent to instruct in the higher branches of Classics and Mathematics—a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in Orders would be preferred. Apply to the Editor of The Church, if by letter post paid. Teronto, 20t October, 1842.

AS GOVERNESS. LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of meeting with the above situation. She is capable of instructing her pupils in neglish, French, and Music. Address, post paid, to A. B., care of essrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. 278-41

MUSIC AND SINGING. A LADY who is fully competent to give instructions in all the branches of Music, Singing, and thorough bass, is desirous to Description of the publishment of the respectable school, and can give the most unexceptionable references. Application to be made to the publishers of *The Church*.

A CARD

MR. HAWKINS begs to inform the Subscribers to his Engraved Plan of the Military and Naval operations before Quiebec, and Death of Wolfe, that he has returned to Toronto with an additional supply of the above splendid Engraving, and is prepared to furnish Subscribers in this City and vicinity with their copies:

This work is an elegant Memorial of one of the products achievements of the British arms—under the special patronage of HER Most Gractors Maissry, has been honoured with most distinguished approbation and apport in the mother country and in Canada.

Engraved on Steel 32 Indies by 96

Engraved on Steel, 33 Inches by 26.

Price to Subscribers, Proof Impression, \$71.

North American Hotel, Toronto, 18th October, 1842. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. BEG to inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally that they have been receiving extensive additions to their stock, which render their assortment of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. SHELF HARDWARE.

BRANDIES, WINES, AND GROCERIES, very complete and general, well worthy the attention of intending Toronto, 3rd October, 1842.

BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BULDING Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the kiver Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soft is excellent, and the price extremely low. extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel Corrage, with 20 acres of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

MARRIED.

In London, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. B. Cronyn, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Joseph Patterson, Esq. of Howard, C. W., to Miss Elizabeth Matthews, late of Manchester, England.

At Aylmer, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. Johnston, Mr. Thos. Smith, of Vasikleeck Hill, to Miss Klock, of the former place.

At Quebec, on the 22nd ultimo, by the Rev. R. B. Burrage, Mr. Richard Aikins, to Miss Hannab Young, third daughter of Mr. R. Young, of St. Augustin.

At Peterborough, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Hartley Dunsford, Esq., second son of the Rev. J. Dunsford, of Verulam, to Catherine Many, daughter of Commander Rubinge, R. N. At Broome, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. C. C. Cotton, Rector of Dunham, Charles E. Cotton, Esq. M.D., to Miss Jane Victoria Stuart. At Port Samia, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. Coleman, E. Goodel, of Derroit. Michigan, to Mary A., only daughter of the late Alexander Copland, formerly of London, England.

At Compton, Canada East, by the Rev. C. P. Reid, on the 29th ult., Thomas Coke Alcorn, Esq. M.D., to Martha Ann, third daughter of Mr. Stophen Bartlett of that place.

DIED.

On the 6th lnst., of inflammation of the lungs, Mary Alma, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale.

At Kiugston, Joseph Cutches, a coloured man, well known in Kingston, at the advanced age of 79. He was born in the State of New York, then a British Colony, and came to Canada about 1782, in the family of the late Hon. Richard Cartwright, and continued in the service of that gentleman or his sons ever since, a period of 60 years. He remembered Kingston since 1784; he used to say that at that time, with the exception of the old French Fort and a few wooden houses, this place presented nothing to view but pine woods and girdled stumps—what a change he lived to witness!

"of the victoria District, publicly to mark his opinion on the "question, which your opposition to the Election of the Attoring and the Country of the Progress of disagrange of the Country of the Single of the Single of the Country of the Single of th