official duty to look after British interests: all the public servants must reject them when they come in opposition to what the majority of the Assembly consider the interests of the Province. The colony in such a case, stands ne, -independent in every thing but the name, -and a nation in every thing but the power of sustaining itself. And it is not difficult to see how soon that power would be put to the trial; when England, wearied with Provincial restlessness, with the struggles of faction in a country where she had no longer the power to allay discontent, or to check its causes, would feel it a duty to her own subjects to leave the colonists to their fate, either to become a new accession to the American Union; or, what would be far worse, liable to its influence, or exposed to insult and injury at its hands, without the political weight which a connection with the councils of that country

The advocates, in England, of self-government in the Colonies, are consistent; they complain of military expenditure, they deny the necessity of any protecting force at the expense of the Empire.

They have, most consistently with the same doctrine, They have, most consistently with the same doctrine, and the Louis and the

at the expense of the Empire.

They have, most consistently with the same doctrine, recommended giving up Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islande. The graph of the control of the contro Islands. They can see no interest that England has in maintaining garrisons in places which produce no re-

The same persons have most loudly cried out against the protecting duties upon timber from the North of Europe, and profess that they cannot see why the people of England should be obliged to use Colonial timber. independent nations is more advantageous than Colonial commerce; they prefer the friendship of the United

States to the dependence of Canada.

liament, thought the presence of British troops an insult and an infringement upon Canadian liberty. They desired the introduction of a population from the United States; they continually made comparisons to the disadvantage of British institutions, and endeavoured to the utmost of their power to introduce those of the United

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They did not thank England for protection; they decried her authority, and claimed local self-government.

They were consistent and reasonable; they sought for

separation from England. Even Mr. Hamilton Merritt,-the great champion of the cause of local responsibility,—(though he cannot be supposed indifferent to the continuance of the connection with England) in his letter to the Quebec Gazette, confines his account of the benefits we receive from it, to a loan of £50,000 to the Welland Canal Company.

He professes not to know why the Rideau Canal was

constructed; its value as a means of defence and military communication is altogether lost sight of; it may, indeed, according to his account of it, be of some use for the accommodation of a neighbourhood, but of its value in preserving this Province to England he seems quite

He also cannot perceive that we are in the least indebted to England for the immense expenditure which has taken place in the suppression of the rebellion, and in maintaining a strong military force in the country for its protection against foreign invaders. No,—all he can see is, that England lent the Welland Canal £50,000, which he says will be repetited when we have a Responsible which he says will be repaid when we have a Responsible

preservation of British connection at the expense of British treasure and blood is apparently of little importance; not worthy of notice in fact when compared with the Welland Canal!

All this is consistent, though Mr. Merritt may not see

paramount importance; when, as a question of interest, or of loyal sentiment superior to all interest, they consider dependence upon England essential to their happiness; when they profess hatred to and disgust at republican institutions, and above all things desire to remain subjects of the Crown of England? Are they consistent opposition to those of the ministers of the Crown supported by the people of England, and when they desire

of sufficient value to produce a desire to accommodate the politics of the country to the sense of right and justified the pol

well what they ask for, and consider whether they reality desire to be dependent upon England, or upon the United States; for unless this Province is strong enough

OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS .- At the present moment, we have felt it incumbent upon us to lay before our readers as large a selection as our limits will permit, of the opinions of the Press of Canada on the present crisis in our Colonial politics. The unanimity of the feeling which these opinious exhibit in support of the policy of our true-hearted Governor, is gratifying beyond measure.

(From the Niagara Chronicle.)

Before Mackenzie's outbreak, the people of Upper Canada were living under a system which, even imperfectly administered, was, both theoretically and practically, calculated to secure to them as great an amount of happiness as any people on this earth can ever hope to enjoy. It pleased a majority of them to think otherwise, and they clamored for a change.— Not satisfied with the solid and substantial responsibility themselves of their legislators—and which is, in point of fact, the only way in which the power of the people is felt under any system—they called for a change, and their call was responded to. Let experience tell the blessings consequent thereupon.— The blessings consist of, "cabinet ministers" numerous enough for a great empire, and receiving twice as much money for their services as they are worth, "treasury benches," increase of taxation, increase of officials, much experimental legislation, ruptures in the cabinet, resignations—all of which may be summed up in one short phrase as amounting to "great cry

In commenting on the late developments at Kingston, however, we must consider them in connection with the system now avowedly in operation, not with that which has gone to the tomb of "the Capulets." And in order to arrive at an honest judgment, it is necessary for one to place himself in the shoes of the parties, and say what he would have done if similarly creumstanced. Let no man condemn the conduct of "Responsible Government," simply because it was composed of individuals whom he had no love for; and let no man condemn the conduct of individuals whom he had no love for; and let no man condemn the conduct of the conduct demn the conduct of the Governor General, simply because his ex-ministers describe it as at variance with their ideas of

Deciding only by the statement put forth by the late Executive Councillors, we should say that they were perfectly correct in asserting their right to be consulted relative to appointments In asserting their right to be consulted relative to appear to office, for they are undeniably the men whom the present House of Assembly had chosen to approve as the constitutional advisers of His Excellency. In the statement they have put forth, the late Councillors have not the folly to say that the Governor Genaral was bound to follow their advice; they leave him a free agent, at liberty to act on their advice or not, according to the dictates of his own judgment. But holding themselves responsible to, and being held responsible by the public, on all matters of a strictly Provincial nature, they consider themselves entitled to offer their opinions on all such matters before the Governor Genaral decides in reference

thereto. So far we consider them clearly in the right.

But when we turn to His Excellency's manly explanation, tion is couched in such a tone of straight-forward sincerity, Council did not stop at offering advice—they wanted to coerce.

Their real principle is laid bare—it is, "our opinion is this, you can act upon it or not as your Excellency pleases, but you shall not prejudice our influence." They would allow His Excelency all possible latitude as far as their own supporters were

Who is right-Sir Charles, or his late Council? most unques-

tionably, right is on the side of Sir Charles.

And most unquestionably is Sir Charles right with respect to the Secret Societies Bill. It appears that some measures of a highly tyrannical description had been proposed by the late Council in reference to the Orangemen, to which Sir Charles objected; and it appears that if he had not consented to some besidesticated the control of the control o legislation on the subject, they would then have resigned.— But in consenting to some legislation on the subject, it did not follow that His Excellency would pass such legislation as they proposed, especially after the light thrown upon its nature by the warm discussions which took place in the Assembly. The "explanation" given by the ministry is another proof that a Cabinet may call themselves responsible without being

And we do not think that it requires any wizard to penetrate the motives which led to the resignation of the late Council we speak of such of them, particularly, as were placed in Parliament by Western Canada constituencies. They are playing they imagine, a grand "coup;" they will find themselves mistaken. Their game is this: during the late session they have found they have in the session they have found themselves sinking into unpopularity with railroad speed, their ridiculous paltering with the Civil List, their attempt to The same class of politicians declare that the trade with | force the Seat of Government to Montreal during the late recess, their Assessment Bill, and the several other measures of experimental legislation they have attempted, have satisfied the people at large that they are unfit to legislate for the general cause they care nothing about them; they say, What is once more have recourse to the old hobby horse of "responsiit to them how they are governed!

They are consistent in these opinions, but they all point at independence of the Colonies and separation from England.

Mackenzie, and his partizans in the Provincial Particular thought the presence of British troops an insult the shall be made so; they do not want to see the Government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the Government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the Government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the Government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the Government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the Government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government that the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government that the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government that the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government that the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government that the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government that the poor quadruped is stone bling, where the poor quadruped is st le government;" but the poor quadruped is stone blind, besides eing spavined and broken-winded. He will not again serve to office conferred on such as are best qualified to serve them.

> (From the Montreal Gazette.) The question is now the broad one between the Democratic principle of Government and that of a mixed Monarchy. The nost ignorant and inexperienced in political movements cannot mistake it. The question of the mode in which the Governor exercised his authority in the appointment to offices is lost in the broad denial of any authority at all extraneous to the agents or ministers, not of the Crown, but of the Democratic majority. The position of the retiring Ministry is, that the Governor must ask the advice of the party having that majority,

and use his patronage to strengthen it. To moderate parties, and to protect a minority from oppression, they evidently consider no function of his. Their speeches go much farther than their resolutions, and it is to the former we must look, to know

what their opinions and expectations really are.

It is full time that the prudent portion of the French Members for Lower Canada should see the gulph to which they are driving, under the guidance of the ultra-democrats of the Up-per Province. To say nothing of the power of the Crown, if they have any political wisdom at all, they must see that a sys-tem which excludes from influence the intelligent mercantile British population in the Lower Province, and governs the Up eans of a minority which usurps all posts of profit and honour, cannot be permanent. It may be clever; but, as peo-ple say, it is "too clever by half." It requires no great pre-science to see that if they succeed to the extent of the wishes of Mr. Baldwin and his friends, in republicanising the country, and casting away the modifying influence of the Crown of England, a re-action will overtake them. Inferior as they are in numbers, and in the intelligence of their masses, to the Anglo-Saxon populations round them, the Democratic principle which they are now asserting—that a mere majority is always right, and must be supreme—will sweep away with the same rude and re-morseless vigour with which they are now legislating against the tendency of his arguments. They point to Responsible Government, it is true; but they also point beyond it to separation from England.

Orangemen, their cherished "language, institutions, and laws," so soon as the majority arrives at the conviction, that those are impediments to the cultivation of the country, to foreign immi-

subjects of the Crown of England? Are they consistent when they deny to the British Sovereign and Parliament all right of passing judgment on the internal policy of the Colony, when they are reckless of their approval, and seek the most vulgar order, and knowledge commensurate with his talents, his wealth and formilled provides grade him a provide the commensurate with his talents, his wealth and formilled provides grade him a provide grade and seek the means of enforcing their own measures in family connexions made him a man of importance among the be found in their ranks; and this alone gave him the influence

the polities of the country to the sense of right and justice, and the policy prevailing in the nation of which we are a Colony: without this accommodation, the connection cannot be preserved. But if the connection be of no value, why aim at a secondary object? Why adopt measures tending to separation, and still profess to decry the thing itself?

Upper Canada, he appointed Mr. Baldwin one of his Executive Councillors; but he immediately contrived to quarrel with Sir Francis because he would not admit the principle of the responsibility of the Executive. Now, every man of sense must know, that Sir Francis Head could no more grant Responsible Government to Upper Canada than we could. The British Government, alone, had the power to do so; and Mr. Baldwin, in first Let those who seek for a Government in this Province, managed without reference to, and regardless of, the approval or disapproval of the British Government, weigh of extreme dishonesty, by pleading guilty to that of extreme ignorance and folly. He, afterwards, became a member of Lord Sydenham's Ministry; but he soon managed to pick a quarrel with him too. Lord Sydenham would not perpetrate the one of these alternatives must be their lot. They cannot choose their political condition. They cannot be really independent and continue nominally otherwise. They independent and continue nominally otherwise. They cannot be republican and English, or have a monarchical Our Quixote's next trial was with poor Sir Charles Bagot; but government at the will of the United States. Nor can they have a supremacy of popular will and remain a Colony.

that Governor sickened and died before he had time to quarrel that that Governor sickened and died before he had time to quarrel with him. The recent breaking up of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Cabinet will, we trust, be the last specimen which he will be rmitted to exhibit of his mischievous propensity; for we cannot believe that any party will, in future, be so infatuated as not to avoid a "foul-weather Jack," who seems fated to ship-

wreck every Administration in which he is embarked. (From the Toronto Herald.)
To the reader of Colonial history, it is hardly necessary to remark, that the question as now mooted by the "league" to distress Sir C. Metcalfe is precisely similar to that which was brought forward to embarrass Sir Francis Head. The plain object now, as well as then, of this insidious attempt is, to demand, by means of the "absolute power" of a majority, res-

ponsible to the people, the surrender of the Royal prerogative into the hands of a Provincial Administration. When Upper Canada was appealed to to sustain the Queen's Representative, nobly was the appeal responded to: at almost every Hustings the apostles of Responsible Government were signally defeated; and the Elections of 1836 demonstrated by nanswerable evidences that the loyal population of Upper Canada utterly repudiated so republican, so anti-British a prin-

Experience has shown that the republican party—then as now the minority of Upper Canada—are implacable; and that now, when by an unnatural coalition with the French revolutionary party, they command a majority in the House they possess as much official influence and as much local responsibility as if Canada, instead of being a United Province of Great ain, were one of the United States; they are insatiate as ever in their greedy and democratic demands. No concession short of independence will satisfy their appetite for power; and their evident design is the corrupt and self-interested object of grasping at the absolute control of the government for the sake tizan ascendancy and personal emolument.

The time has thus again arrived when the British and loyal party in both provinces, but in Western Canada especially, are likely to be called upon to fight over again their former constitutional battles. The dangerous designs of the "league" Administration have now been openly manifested. The signal of political strife has been sounded—a war of principles, rather than opinions, has been declared, the hustings will be the arena of battle, and in this eventful crisis England will expect every

Loyalists of Upper Canada, by whose unconquerable fidelity to British principles the victory of the constitution was so glo-riously achieved, nerve yourselves for the coming struggle! A new election is most assuredly near at hand. Organize then without a moment's delay, and muster your forces in determined preparation for the forthcoming contest. Come forth in your night, and let History again record what is already written in endurable colours in her pages, that Upper Canada detests demorracy, and clings with a tenacity of grasp only to be weak-ened by death to the perpetuity of British Connexion.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

That the unreasonable and unconstitutional demands of the late Colonial Ministry have produced a crisis in the affairs of Canada unprecedented in importance, no reflecting man will feel inclined to deny—upon the settlement of the question in dispute between the Representative of the Sovereign and his official advisers must depend, (and we cannot too often repeat it,) not the welfare of Canada alone, nor even that of British North America, but the integrity of the great Empire, to which these Colonics now form so considerable and important an appendage. It may suit the purposes of the faithless and disingenuous faction, which has too long been permitted to de-

tect and guarantee the existence of such a Colony? It people of Canada, Sir Charles refused to allow them an unreneither extends her power, nor increases her resources.

All her interest in it may just as well be continued if the Province were independent. The Governor becomes an ambassador in a foreign court: he alone stands bound by membered—"office ought in every instance to be given to the man best qualified to render efficient service to the State."—
in and out of the House of Assembly, possess one iota of that honour, upon which Montesquieu asserts that monarchies are based, they would manfully declare their views and sentiments and not accept the favour and confidence of the Crown for the

purpose of abusing the one and betraying the other.

We can, as we have frequently said, respect, while we differ from, the open honest republican; hut we have no feeling, save that of contempt and hatred, for him who will deliberately accept office and swear allegiance to his Queen, for the purose of revolutionizing his country and undermining the very

authority by which he acts.

What we say may have little weight with our fellow subjects of French origin, but we hesitate not to tell them, that, if the result of the present crisis is of vital importance to us, of British origin, it is of no less importance to them. The success of Mons. Lafontaine will, we grant it is not improbable, release them from their allegiance to Britain, but it will, at the same time, strike the death-blow of "nos institutions notre langue, et nos lois." Lord Durham, in his report, honoured the Herald by quoting the following sentiment from its columns, viz:—" Canada will be English, even at the expense of not being British." We think our predecessor went too far in saying so, but, most certain are we, that the day Canada ceases to be British, that day she will equally cease to be French, and English laws and institutions will universally prevail in North America.

(From the Montreal Courier.)

We cannot see that there exists the slightest necessity for the Governor's consulting the Ministry at all, upon the be-stowal of any office, not immediately connected with the political departments of the Government. Their wish to be conted, and to have a voice in such matters, clearly shows, that they did, notwithstanding their shuffling denial, wish and inurpose of adding to their political power. Such is the pracrepose of adding to their position, from which the Baldwin ique have been so fond of taking precedents; and such we oubt not constituted a part of their plan for gradually bringing of Mr. Powell to a trifling local situation utterly unconnected with politics, had to do with Responsible Government we cannot imagine; but we can very easily fathom the motives of the clique in making the stand upon it, that they have done.—
They laid the "flattering unction to their souls," that His Excellency could not do without them, and that if they pressed the subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of Messrs. H. & W. volent revenge, they set themselves assiduously to misrepresent him to the country; they imagined that they had a second Sir Charles Bagot to deal with, but they find that they have "caught a Tartar." His Excellency will not consent that the prerogative of the Crown, the right of conferring offices of true and profit, shall be surrendered to these men for the purpose t party influence; he evidently means, that if a ministry caune apport themselves in office by legitimate means, by the conf dence placed in them by the representatives of the people, without resorting to political intrigues and bribery, by dispensing the patronage of the Crown among their partizans, they are o longer fit to retain office. On this principle he has acted, all looks to the loyal people to support him.

(From the same.) The resignation of the Ministry on the ground of disagreent with respect to the distribution of official patronag regarded by some, as being merely a ruse to avoid the detat which they knew would be inevitable when the discussioron the University Bill should take place. If this be true, it must be acknowledged that they have made a very clever and pairio stroke. It was strongly suspected last week that the admis-tration would not command the undivided support of the French party on the University Bill, and it is stated that on Saturday, it became certain that the Vigers with their influence would go against the measure, which would ensure its detat, and in consequence the Ministry eagerly embraced the opportunity afforded by the appointment of Mr. Powell, to wider the breach which already existed between them and the Governor, sible Government, it is true; but they also point beyond impediments to the cultivation of the country, to toreign the impediments to the cultivation of the sovereign people are those politicians consistent or reasonable, who gration, and to the all-levelling despotism of the sovereign people. They are in a false position, and the sooner they get out sured their continued adherence; so that, unless some unexpected it will be very difficult for His Excellency to position will be stronger than ever, and their influence increased

(From the British Whig, Kingston.)

We would ask what inference can public opinion draw from the fact admitted by them, [the late Executive Council,] that Upper Canada Liberals, at a time when few such men were to be found in their ranks; and this alone gave him the influence ported by the people of England, and when they desire to place in the hands of the majority of a provincial Assembly, no matter of what party, the power of dictating to the British people upon what terms the connection with England is to be maintained; when they aim at making British government in the Colony a mere pageant, but powerless, and uninfluence were wont to style him the father of Responsible Government; but no close of the Ministers of the Crathedra, such the influence to place in the hands of the majority of a provincial he possesses among them. Without denying that he means well, Mr. Baldwin's honesty is exactly of that description which is more ruinous to any administration or party with which he description which he country, and that in the country, and that in close of the Session, in order that the country might Judge between their professions and their acts. For our own part, we think they have done the highest possible benefit to the country by resigning at the present time, if by that means we are saved from the baneful effects of their intended legislation. We would ask the country what has become of the honesty which Mr. Baldwin is so fond of boasting about every time he rises in the House, when he could deceive the country for nine me with the belief that the Executive Council and the Head of the Executive were acting in perfect harmony. He put his honesty in his pocket until his master, Mr. Lafontaine, carried his Seat of Government address, and then they took the first opportunity of picking a quarrel. But they will find Sir Charles T. Metcalfe made of sterner stuff than the late unfortunate Sir Charles Bagot, or we are much mistaken.

(From the same.)
On the arrival of Sir Charles Metcalfe in this Province the existing state of affairs naturally claimed his attention. He saw the democratic branch of the Legislature moulding the other to its own wishes, and the head of the Executive rendered a mere nullity. Intoxicated by an unexpected promotion to power, the ruling cabal would submit to no control, and hence power, the ruling cabal would submit to no control, and hence arose the "antagonism" of opinion between His Excellency and them. The Governor General has taken his stand. He tells you to look to the British Constitution as the bulwark of your liberties; to preserve unimpaired the rights of both chambers of your Legislature; and to defend the prerogative of the Crown, as your only defence against the tyranny of Democracy. We have a general election in view. Let, then, every one who values his connection with the British Empire rally around the Governor General, and support him in the stand he has taken Governor General, and support him in the stand he has taken

PROROGATION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. - AS was anticipated, His Excellency the Governor General has pro-regued the Provincial Legislature. On Saturday last His Ex-cellency proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, and having commanded the attendance of the Members of the House of Assembly, delivered the following

SPEECH: Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In consequence of the interruption which our joint labors have undergone, entirely against my inclination, and from causes over which I have had no control, I now meet you for the purpose of relieving you from further attendance in Parliament. I am sensible of your unremitting application to your arduous duties during the Session which has been so unexpect-edly shortened, and I trust that the measures which you have ussed, and to which I have given the Royal Assent in Herajcsty's name, will prove beneficial to the Country. Some ills I have been under the necessity of reserving for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, either from the impracticability of their being carried into execution, owing to their depending on other measures which have not passed into Law, or from their affecting the Prerogative of the Crown, or being of a character that, under the Royal instructions, renders that proceeding imperative. tlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the necessary supplies. It will be my duty to take care that they be disbursed with the utmost economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service. rable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I trust that on your return to your homes you will, by precept and example, endeavour to secure the blessings of harmony and brotherly love among all classes of the community. Peace and happiness will render our country a desirable place of refuge for the superfluous population of the Parent State, whose settling here is fraught with benefit to themselves and the Colony;

It is bound as a Pocket-book, with leather tuck and pockets. while discord and strife must have the opposite effect of deterr-ing them from connecting their destinies with those of a coununceasingly troubled; I humbly hope that the blessing of the Almighty will render this a prosperous and happy land, reaping the fruits of its industry, and enjoying the powerful tection of our Gracious Sovereign as an integral portion of British Empire. I will now, Gentlemen, say farewell

and I trust we shall meet again to renew our efforts for the Public good with greater success. The Honorable the SPEAKER of the Legislative Council then declared that it was the pleasure of his Excellency the Gover-nor General that the Provincial Legislature should stand prorogued to Monday the 15th day of January next.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.—A requisition most respectably signed has been addressed to Robert Riddell Esq., of Woodstock, requesting him to come forward as a candidate for the repr tation of the County of Oxford at the next Election. We lency all possible latitude as far as their own supporters were concerned—but beyond that bound he must not trespass.—
Ill'r Majesty sent Sir Charles Metealfe here to rule for the beneit of the whole people of Canada, but "hold hard" said his late Council in language like this—"we talk about the interests of the people, but our meaning is restricted to the interests of those who support us, and you shall administer the government for the beneit of our party or, we will resign." With noble confidence in the good sense and honest feeling of the

PUBLIC MEETINGS .- Most influential Meetings during the past week have been held at Toronto and Cobourg, for the purpose of expressing approbation of the course pursued by His Excellency the Governor General, in his maintenance of the Prerogative of the Crown. Addresses were passed unanimously, and deputations sent to Kingston to present them to His Ex-cellency. The fine Steamer the Princess Royal, was chartered by the citizens of Toronto for the accommodation of the nume rous and respectable deputation which proceeded from that City to Kingston. These meetings are but preludes to others having the same loyal object, throughout the length and breadth o

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.-It appears that an extraordinary omission has taken place in His Excellency's Message in reply to Mr. Lafontaine's revolutionary manifesto. In the first impressions issued by the Queen's Printer, and from one of which we took our copy, the following most important and explicit declaration of His Excellency did not appear:

"The Governor General subscribes entirely to the Resolu tion of the Legislative Assembly of the 3d September, 1841 and considers any other system of Government but that which recognizes responsibility to the people and to the Representative Assembly, as impracticable in this Province."

In subsequent copies issued by the Queen's Printer, this passage was inserted. This may have been the result of accident; but considering the parliamentary frauds and tricks, and the garbling and expunging, and withholding of documents by the late Council in both Houses, we have a right to suspect, in the absence of all explanation, that this omission, calculated to weaken his Excellency's avowal of adherence to Constitutional Responsible Gavernment, was a military of the state of the suspect of tional Responsible Government, was a wilful act of the late Council, or of one of their unscrupulous adherents. How long is Mr. Derbishire to beard His Excellency in Parliament, and to remain Queen's Printer? - Toronto Patriot.

In our copy last week of the Governor's Message, we find hat the above quoted paragraph relating to "Responsible Go-ernment," was not inserted. We copied the Message verbasembly, and sent to us from Kingston.—ED. CH.]

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION Dear Brethren,—I beg leave to remind you that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (D. V.) at Carleton Place, the second Wednesday in January, i.e. January

HY. PATTON, Secretary.

the matter upon him aided by a sufficient quantum of bullying, he would be obliged to succumb; in this, they now find, that they reckoned without their host, and in their futile and male
The Church, an Instalment of Five per cent., or Five Shillings per share, upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the 10th of January next.

By order of the Managing Committee, H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, 12th Dec., 1843.

FORMS OF TITLE DEEDS, OR THE CONVEYANCE OF LANDS, under authority of the Church Temporalities Act, (Statutes Upper Canada, 5th Vic., ch. 74), to the Bishop, or to any Rector or other Incumbent of any Church or Living, are no ready, and may be had by application to the Secretary of the Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto. December 12, 1843.

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The inhabitants of Cobourg are respectfully referred to the Rev. A. N. BETHUNE, D. D., Rector of the Parish, who has kindly intimated his desire of forwarding the interests of the School; as also to—
The Hon. and Right Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF TOROSTO. The Hon. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON. The Rev. Dr. McCaul, Vice-President of King's College

The Rev. H. J. GRASETT, A. M., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
The Rev. J. WILSON, Assistant Minister at Cobourg; and to GEORGE S. BOULTON, of Cobourg, Esquire.

The Seminary will be opened on the 1st of November next, in the new Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Rev.

J. Wilson, in whose family the Misses Crombie will reside.

5th October, 1843. MHS. GILKISON

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Tovince, that she has opened & BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

IN THIS COTY. FOR YOUNG LADIES. in one of those new and commodious houses lately erected on McGILL SQUARE, Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, situ-

ated in one of the most healthy and retired parts of the City, and in a highly respectable neighbourhood. MRS. GILKISON is assisted in the performance of her duties by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her intention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education. Masters will attend for the French, Italian and German

It will be MRS. GILKISON'S particular duty, personally, to instruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most eminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with long experience in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may be offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these ac

complishments in their children.

Mrs. Gilkison is kindly permitted to refer to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto, Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph, Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darlington, Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Hon. Wm. Allan, Clarke Gamble Esq., Toronto, Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston, Hon. James Gordon, Amherstburgh, Samuel Street Esq., Niagara Falls, Thomas McCormick Esq., Niagara.

Toronto, September, 1843. A BAZAAR will be held at the CARRYING PLACE, in the beginning of February next, the proceeds of which will be applied to the erection of a Parsonage House. Contributions for this purpose are requested and will be gratefully received by the Ladies of the Committee—Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Robert Weller, and Mrs.

John Wilkins. November 24, 1843. CLOCKS, WATCHES, SPECTACLES, DOOR-PLATES, &c.

THOMAS WHEELER, Clock and Watch Maker, Engraver and Optician,

191, KING STREET, MPRESSED with gratitude for the flattering support with which he has been honoured since his commencement in business, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has ust received, direct from the Manufacturers in England, (per Indian Chief.) an assortment of

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Also, an extensive assortment of SPECTACLES, in Silver, Elastic Blue Steel, Shell, German Silver, and other frames, fitted with Pebbles; Purple Preservers of various shades, and Glasses to suit all sights; amongst them will be found a "NEW PATENT SPECTACLE," in Silver and Shell Frames, combining

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Toronto, November 20, 1843. THE YONGE MILLS PROPERTY, TO BE RENTED.

HOSE well known FLOURING MILLS situated nine miles above Brockville, called "Yonge Mills," belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. Charles Jones, containing four run of Stones, with elevations to discharge cargoes of Wheat from Yessels, and every convenience complete,—to be put into proper repair by the Landlords;—together with a Saw Mill, Fulling and Clothing Works, Merchant's Shop, Potashery, Warehouses, Cooper's Shops, and a number of Dwelling-houses. Tenders will be received until the Fifth of January next, for a Lease of this Property for a term of three years, from the first day of March next.

The Property would be SOLD upon favourable terms. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber. Managing Executor, &c. Estate Charles Jones. 332-7 Brockville, 10th Nov. 1843.

DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST,

HAS returned to Cobourg, where he designs making his permanent residence. He may be consulted at his Rooms at the Albion HOTEL, where he is prepared to perform every operation appertaining to the TEETH in the most skilful and durable manner. Terms moderate Ladies attended at their residence. Cobourg, November 21, 1843.

> EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO:

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June 8, 1843. BIRTHS.

At Churchville, on the 7th inst., the lady of Daniel Perry. Esq., of a sone In Hamilton, on the 7th instant, the lady of R. O. Duggan

MARRIED. At Kingston, on the 6th instant, by the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, Isaac Brock Stanton, Esq., to Miss Maria Wilson.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 14: November 30, 200

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