

or when a pope grinds his foot into the neck of a Frederick Barbarossa.

"Aristocratic Protestantism — which has never dared enforce its discipline on royalty or nobility — may weep over the exercise of such power; but it is to the existence and exercise of such power that the people owe their existence, and the doctrine of man's equality to man its progress.

"All that the Church has really done for humanity was done during what are termed the dark ages. It then laid the foundations of modern civilization, breathed into it its humane and gentle spirit, and animated it for an uninterrupted career of peaceful conquest. It was then it established schools and universities, founded scholarships, and prepared for a system of universal education. It emancipated the slave, declared all men equal before God, raised the barefooted friar to the throne of Christendom, and made the rich sinner disgorge his misbegotten wealth to feed the poor he had robbed, and to serve the interest of humanity. Children, as we are, of what is called the 'Reformation,' and which was nothing but a rebellion against the Church, and the establishment of an insurrectionary government, we are too prone to forget the benefits of the Church; and, casting a veil over its struggles and its labors of love, we would fain make it appear that there was no light in the world till Protestantism was born, and nothing done for humanity till a German monk dared burn the papal bull. But all that has been done since is but the necessary development of what was done before. He is an undutiful son who curses his own mother, and no good can come of him."

#### LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO MR. LAFONTAINE.

Government House,  
Kingston, Sept. 13, 1842.

Sir,—Having taken into my most earnest and anxious consideration, the conversations which have passed between us, I find my desire to unite to the aid of, and cordial co-operation of my government, the population of French origin in this Province, unabated. I have therefore not waited for the result of your deliberation, but, on the contrary, have been considering how far I can possibly meet the views of those who have the confidence of that part of the population, so as to make their accession to this government satisfactory to themselves, and at the same time accompanied by that mutual confidence, which can alone make it beneficial to the country.

I have accordingly come, not without difficulty, to the conclusion that, for such an object, I will consent to the retirement of the Attorney General, Mr. Ogden, from the office he now holds, upon its being distinctly understood that a provision will be made for him, *comme surate* with his own and faithful services.

Upon this retirement, I am prepared to offer you the situation of Attorney General for Lower Canada, with a seat in my executive Council.

The office of Solicitor General in Lower Canada has long been kept vacant, in the hope of some arrangement, by which

the object which I have always had in view might have been assisted; and I shall be happy to listen to your suggestion of the name of any gentleman of British origin, whose co-operation in the government will aid us in the attainment of one common object.

I have reverted carefully and anxiously to your expressed wish of being joined in your adherence to my government, by a sufficient number of supporters, to ensure the confidence of those whose interest you represent.

I find that one of my plans for the advantage of Lower Canada, viz: the distribution of a portion of the too crowded population of your frontier settlements over a large extent of territory, may be made to coincide with your view.

Mr. Girourd has been represented to me as a gentleman possessing administrative facilities of a high order, and at the same time the confidence of his countrymen.

He can mutually assist in forwarding my object in this respect; and I have therefore determined, if I should be successful in inducing you to accept my proposition, on offering to him the situation at present held by Mr. Davidson, with a seat in the Council, on the understanding that the latter shall also be provided for in a manner suitable to his just pretensions; and that Mr. Girourd shall be elected, by some constituency, a member of the Assembly.

I have further determined to offer the confidential post of Clerk of the Council to some gentleman of your recommendation; and I would suggest that the reputation enjoyed by Mr. Morin or Mr. Parent, would designate them as perhaps among the fittest persons for your recommendation.

Mr. Baldwin's differences with the government have arisen chiefly from his desire to sit in concert with the representatives of the French portion of the population; and, as I hope those differences are now happily removed, I shall be willing to avail myself of his services.

Mr. Draper has tendered to me the resignation of his office; I shall always regret the loss of such assistance as he has uniformly afforded me; and I shall feel the imperative obligation of considering his claims upon the government, whenever an opportunity may offer of adequately acknowledging them. This will leave the office of Attorney General, with a seat in the Council, at my disposal, and I am prepared to offer it to Mr. Baldwin.

The absence of Mr. Sherwood deprives me of the opportunity of ascertaining how far he might be willing to accede to the arrangement, and of knowing whether he is ready to fulfil one of the conditions of his appointment, by obtaining a seat in the Assembly.

The disposal of this office must, therefore, be left as a matter of future consideration.

From my knowledge of the sentiments entertained by all the gentlemen who now compose my constitutional advisers, I see no reason to doubt that a strong and united Council might be formed on the basis of this proposition.

In this persuasion, I have gone to the

utmost length to meet, and even to surpass your demands; and if, after such an overture, I shall find that my efforts to secure the political tranquillity of the country has been unsuccessful, I shall at least have the satisfaction of feeling that I have exhausted all the means which the most anxious desire to accomplish the great object you could have enabled me to devise.

I have the honour, &c.,

C. BAGOT.

To Mr. La Fontaine.

From the Kingston Whig.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The House met at half past 11 o'clock, and shortly after proceeded in a body attended by the Speaker and Sergeant at Arms, with the Maco, to Government House, to present the congratulatory address to the Queen and Prince Albert on the birth of the Prince of Wales, and on Her Majesty's escape from the late attacks. The House on its return adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

The House met again at 7 o'clock this evening. After some ordinary business, Mr. Dunscombe rose to enquire concerning a petition he had presented for indemnity, for losses suffered in the rebellion. Mr. Harrison said that within two years there was a sum of £40,000 appropriated by Government for the purposes of relief to those who had suffered. He was not then prepared to say whether any or what amount of that money was still unappropriated, but he could say that the subject was fixed to come under the consideration of the Government, though it might not be immediately.

Mr. Brown moved to refer the petition of Robert Barclay and others, for losses sustained by the non-performance of a contract entered into by them with the officers of Public Works. The motion was opposed and lost.

The petition for an act of incorporation from the town of Niagara, was moved to be referred to a committee of Mr. Thompson, but on Mr. Harrison stating that a bill was then before the government for incorporating towns, and would be brought before the house at an early day, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Moffat gave notice that he would on Thursday move for a committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of disqualifying the present Secretary of the Board of Works.

Mr. Hale gave notice that he would move on to-morrow for a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the standing rules of the House.

Mr. Neilson moved for a return of the amount received, in 1841, for timber licences on Crown Lands, and the amount due for such, during same period.

Mr. Hincks said that full information would be laid before the House, on the subject, in the public accounts.

Mr. Neilson said he wished for separate accounts on this subject. Carried.

Mr. Armstrong moved a committee of the whole House to-morrow to amend two ordinances of the House relative to winter roads in Lower Canada. Carried.

Mr. Jones asked for leave to bring in a bill to amend an act of the Legislature of

Lower Canada, for the qualification of Justices of the Peace. The bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

Mr. Harrison laid upon the table a copy of the letters and despatches between His Excellency and Mr. La Fontaine.

Mr. Hamilton moved for returns relative to timber licences on Waste Lands.

Mr. Hincks objected, as he said those matters would come fully before the House in a day or two in the public accounts.

Mr. Hamilton moved also for returns of the amount of timber shipped at Ristogouch. Both carried.

Mr. Moffat moved for 250 copies of the La Fontaine correspondence being printed in French.

A discussion ensued on this motion between Messrs. Aylwin, Johnston, and Viger; the Speaker remarked that it was quite impossible to carry on the business of the House if gentlemen did not act differently to what they have done since the opening of the present session. Mr. Johnston made some remarks on Mr. Viger's observations, which Mr. Hamilton required to be entered on the Journal of the House. Strangers were ordered to withdraw for some time before the business of the Assembly was proceeded with. The motion was ultimately carried.

Mr. Simpson moved for a committee relative to the Beauharnois canal, naming the gentlemen who were to form it.

Mr. Harrison said that motion might be considered a portion of last night's debate, and from the attack made on the President of the Board of Works he could not allow the motion to pass unnoticed. He had no objection to any of the men named on that Committee, but the House should name them, and not any hon. gent. who brought forward a motion. The President of the Board of Works was charged with either acting corruptly or with a great want of professional skill in choosing the south side of the St. Lawrence for the Canal, instead of the North side. Mr. Harrison continued at some length to remark on the source of information from which the opposers of this canal had brought before the house; it had come from interested parties. He was sure the Hon. Mr. Killaly, when he came before them, would convince the House of the correctness of the course pursued. Mr. Harrison warmly repelled the observations on Mr. Killaly's conduct, in the course of his speech he was called to order by the Speaker, but apologised by saying his anxiety in favour of an absent friend urged him to use the expressions he did.

Sir A. McNab said, if any thing was wanting in his mind to make this scrutiny necessary, it was rendered more so by the warmth of Mr. Harrison in defending the President of the Board of Works. He would therefore press the inquiry.

The motion was carried after a very warm debate, a committee being named by the House. Messrs. Simpson, Cameron, Moffat, Merriitt, Parent, Sir Allan McNab and Dunscomb.

Mr. Johnston moved for a return of the estimated expense of the bridge over the O-tawa at Bytown. Granted.