red a measure to be submitted to the House, upon the very imporfifty years. In the commencement of His Excellency's speech been noticed the action of the Government in the case of ecuted, he trusted there would be a nunanimous demand for war, in the breast of Canadians—and he prided himself upon being a Canadian,—he believed there existed a feeling of national pride, which would not suffer an indignity to be offered to a subject of ajesty, without demanding the fullest reparation. (Hear, Another subject alluded to in His Excellency's speech, to fan alteration in the Post Office department, by which Her Majesty, without demanding the fullest reparation. (Hear, was that of an alteration in the Post Office department, by which the postage upon letters sent by Mail would be materially reduced. -This is a very great boon. Since the reduction of the postage upon Foreign letters had been made, he had witnessed the joy and gratification of many a poor man from the mother country upon receiving a letter, for which formerly he would have been obliged to pay five shillings, and the charge now being scarcely more than as any pence. m England, which his Excellency had brought under the half, fro notice of the House, many hon. members seemed disposed to treat it in a sneering manner. He, [Mr. Cameron,] for his own part, was glad to find that our credit with England rested upon so good a footing. Men, women and money, were what we need. (Hear, a footing. Men, women and money, were what we need. (Hear, hear.) And it is for want of these that this Province had become, ne hon. gentleman had designated it, like a girdled tree. there were any sacrifice of principle required for the purpose of obtaining this loan, he for one would be against it, but he looked upon it, that by obtaining the money they should only be establishing the character of the country upon a foundation of perfect security and stability. There was another subject which had created a great deal of anxiety, and that is the question of local self gov-He, (Mr. Cameron) had been given to understand that there might be a machinery put in motion, by which the internal regulations of townships, regarding statute labour, and other mat-ters of consequence, may be better managed. He had no doubt such a bill would be prepared by the House as would meet the views of hon. gentlemen. It was a subject of very considerable moment to the farmers throughout the country, and one in which they feel as deep an interest as they could possibly do upon the subject of the responsibility of the Ministry. He (Mr. Cameron) would not trouble the House with any more remarks at the present moment, having noticed the leading features of the Sp of which the resolutions were intended to embrace what might be denominated an echo.

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It was then suggested by Mr. Wilson, that the Committe should rise, and the resolutions be allowed to be printed. Col. PRINCE observed, that as the resolutions were nothing

more than a simple acquiescence in the principal points contained in the Speech, he thought there was very little necessity that they should be printed. The principles embraced in the resolutions were easy to be understood, as it was impossible to controvert them. It had hitherto been the practice, in courtesy to the Head of the Government, to reply to the speech from the throne as exditiously as possible. He was persuaded that every hon, member was fully prepared to give his vote in favour of the adoption of the resolutions; if not, it would be as easy to state those objections at once as to postpone the matter to a future day. And as they had fixed this evening for the consideration of this subject, they should come forward manfully, (hear, hear,) and discuss the question, and give their votes upon it. There was no difficulty in the case ; it was a mere acquiescence in the Speech, such as his Excellency had reason to expect from the House. Mr. HINCKS said, that he, for one, was sorry that so much de-

lay should be considered necessary. He would have been prepared at a much earlier period to go into the discussion. He thought the more correct course would have been, for the gentlemen on the treasury benches to have been prepared with an answer to the Speech, as was invariably the case in England. As several hon. gentlemen seemed desirous that the resolutions should be laid upon the table, that honourable members might have an opportunity of

for the establishment of the administration of the Government of considered: the Government should take on itself the preparing for the establishment of the administration of the Government of this Province, upon such a basis as will ensure its tranquility, and consequently the extension of trade, and the happiness of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. The announcement which his Excel-lency was pleased to make in his Speech from the Throne, must be satisfactory to every lover of good Government. It has long been expected that officers of the Government would have prepa-red a measure to he submitted to the House, mouth the verse prepa-in a few words the conclusions at which Lines ensure the section of the government when the Government is at in a few words the conclusions at which Lines ensure the section of the government when the the government is at in a few words the conclusions at which Lines ensured to the House neuron the verse interview of the government is at in a few words the conclusions at which Lines ensured. It is the in a few words the conclusions at which I have arrived. It is the red a measure to be submitted to the House, upon the very impor-tant and too much neglected subject of Education. Though there are formidable difficulties to be encountered, difficulties which have been found almost insurmountable in England, we need not there-overwhelming,—there is as great a diversity of opinion upon the subject of Education as upon Religious subjects. This last, it is well known, has been the hobby which many members have amused fifty years. In the commencement of His Excellency's speech for the summer and the fourth of the speech and well calculated, may be different to be for the summer and well calculated in the speech as the summer overwhelming, the final the summer and the speech as the speech for the bench of the poster, and the poster of the fully digested, and well calculated, may be defeated by causes over which the Government has no control; and this brings me to the patriotism of the ancient Romans, and of the simplicity of the Scotch Highlanders, a still more decisive course would have been pursued with reference to that question. There could be no difference of opinion upon the subject. Should McLeod be ex-ecuted, he trusted there would be a nunanimous descendent This much he (Mr. Draper) had thought it necessary to say in reference to the views entertained by himself, and those who act with him as the advisers of His Excellency, and he would at the

the hon. gentleman with a great deal of attention, and with a good deal of pleasure; probably, however, that pleasure had not been altogether unalloyed. But he could not discover from the speech of the honourable and learned gentleman that a new principle has been applied with reference to the administration of affairs in which that hon. and learned gentleman had borne so conspicut ags, and the charge now being scarcely more than as Upon the subject of the loan of a million and a gland, which his Excellency had brought under the House, many hon, members seemed disposed to treat grand, which his or a number of years, and one, on the faithful or aryging out of which, the continuation of the connexion with the Mother Country in a great measure depends, (hear, heat); the question should be clearly and distinctly understood, not only by those occupying the situation which the hon. and learned gentle-man does, but by the whole country. He (Mr. B.) would follow the hon. and learned gentleman in the principal points of his speech, though he did not expect that the discussion would have been entered into to-day, and perhaps there might not be, after all, so much difference between the views of the hon, and learned gentleman and himself, if indeed there were any at all, as uld be at first supposed. (Hear, hear.) He would begin with the view which the hon. and learned gentleman had taken of the character and position of the government in this colony, which he (Mr. B.) agreed with him in calling a mixed character; the very nature of a colonial administration required, as one acquainted with the subject must perceive, that the head of that government should be responsible to the home government; as he is the con-necting link between the colony and the parent state, it is his duty to be careful of the interests of the Sovereign whose servant he is, and careful to preserve the connexion between the colony and the Mother Country. And as for the principle of Responsible Government as he (Mr. B.) had always understood it, and advocated it, instead of lessening that responsibility which he had advocated, it served to increase it, as the hon. and learned gentlean had already remarked. He agreed with him therefore that the head of the government is of a mixed character, and that he is of the government in the colony. He would admit that in the he may not be prepared to adopt the advice which may be tendered him. But if he (Mr. B.) understood the hon. and learned gentleman right, that the council of his Excellency are to offer their advice only when it is demanded of them, and on all occasions remain mere passive observers of the measures adopted necessarily receive the Governor's assent he would readily admit, but that those gentlemen whom he calls to his council are never to open their lips, except when he particularly and expressly calls all; to adopt such a course would be, in his opinion, acting in direct violation of the oath which, as executive councillors, they well and good; it not, its course would be to tenser us resigna-for Ministers to be prepared with the Address in answer to the Speech from the throne; in that the honourable gentleman was perfectly correct. He, for one, as long as he had the honor of a perfectly correct. He, for one, as long as he had the honor of a member, who might desire time for consideration upon any subject; and he hoped, therefore, his honourable and learned friend (Col-onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the one prince in fact. But should the present the present to the difference on the prince in terms, onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the one prince in terms the present to the difference on terms the present to the difference on terms the present to the difference on ter and he hoped, therefore, his honourable and learned friend (Cor-onel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the resolutions on this day, but would permit them to lie upon the and not a difference in fact. But should those gentlemen be net present to a difference in terms, and not a difference in fact. But should those gentlemen be prepared, not provided for would permit the modification "we trust prepared, notwithstanding a vote of want of confidence should be passed by that house, to retain their seats in the council, then he in the sage councils of the Parent Goternment. None of these Mr. BUCHANAN would beg to call upon the gentlemen who oc-cupied the treasury benches to state, for the information of that House, the principles upon which it was intended that the Gov-for this reason, this is not the first time that a question of this for this reason, this is not the first time that a question of this and the state of the Facel Covernment. Note of the cov-bin the sage councils of the Facel Covernment. Note of the sage councils of the Facel Covernment. The sage councils of the sage councils of the Facel Covernment. The sage councils of the sage councils of the Facel Covernment. The sage councils of the sage councils of the Facel Covernment. The sage councils of the sage councils of the Facel Covernment. The sage councils of the sage councils of the Facel Covernment. The sage councils of the sage councils of the Facel Covernment. The sage councils of the sage councils of the Facel Covernment. The sage councils of the facel Covernment of the sage councils of the Facel Covernment of the sage councils of the facel Covernment of the sage councils for this reason, this is not the first time that a question of this kind had been agitated, and the principle had at length been pretty generally admitted both in this, and still more fully in some of the neighbouring provinces, that unless the advisers of his Excellency possessed such an extent of public confidence as to enable them to procure their returns to this house in the first place, and enjoyed also the confidence of the representatives of the ountry at large, so as to be able to procure the passing of those measures which they might think proper to recommend, they could not consistently continue to be members of the government. If the hon, gentleman had intended to be understood as going this length, then he would perfectly concur with him, and if the practical application of this principle be admitted, then there would be found to be no difference in reality between the h gentleman and himself. The hon. and learned gentleman had referred to a despatch of Lord Glenelg, and it was somewhat effect the principles of responsible government, as laid down in the despatch of Lord John Russell, which had been referred to by the hon. and learned gentleman, he (Mr. B.) would have been perfectly inexcusable for accepting office under the government; but he had then believed, and still continued to believe, that it was practicable to carry out those principles in this province. (Hear, hear.) He believed, from what had fallen from the hon. gentle-

Mr. Attorney General DRAPER said he felt it necessary to protect himself against the possibility of a moment's misunder-tanding, although he thought it was almost impossible to draw protect himself against the possibility of a moment's misunder-standing, although he thought it was almost impossible to draw Lord John Russell's despatch to which he had before referred. Mr. BALDWIN then said he found it necessary to put one other question to the hon, gentleman. In the event of such instructions coming from the home government as he could not coincide with, in what manner would he then act? Mr. DRAPER replied that he would immediately resign

This debate was prolonged to a great length, but we do not deem it advisable to occupy our columns with the observations of the succeeding speakers .--- ED. CH.]_

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL-Friday, June 18. The Answer to the Address was brought up. The House went

The paragraph comprising "for a loan to the extent of a

nillion and a half" before "loan" the word "immediate" was proposed to be inserted.

Mr. SULLIVAN and the SPEAKER spoke against the amendment, which was lost.

On the paragraph relating to the extension of local self-govern ment in Upper Canada, it was asked why this measure was confined to Upper Canada. It was explained that in Lower Canada the provision already existed.

On the concluding part of the "Speech" being put, an amend-ment was proposed by Mr. Quesnel, modifying the concluding paragraph so far as to recommend a revise of some enactments in the Act of Union.

To the same an amendment was put, by Mr. Joliette, proposing to insert the word "hope" before the expression of opinion as to the working of the proposed measure of Government.

Mr. JOLIETTE, in support of his amendment, said (French) that he hoped and expected all from the prudent and sage counse of the Government, but that on a measure of experiment he would not express more than a hope in support of his amendment, expressing his opinion that the re-union of the Province never could prosper, until all portions of the population were put upon an equal footing. Under the Act of Union he believed that this not the case.

Mr. MORRIS asked in what particular the hon. mover of the first resolution considered that all parts of the Province were not on an equal footing.

Mr. QUESNEL explained. He did not wish to enter fully now into the discussion; he would have the opportunity mow Union Act should be brought immediately under the consideration of the Council, but he hoped that after some modification in the Act, the country will prosper from the Union. His objections were comprehended under two heads—the inequality of the representation of the French language in public records. He could respond to the Address when the lower part of the Province is satisfied-when they have got rid of their present discontents.-The hon, member said that he had opposed the Union when it was an open question, and now that it is the law of the land, he would do all in his power to make it work well; but to that end Mr. DE BLAQUIERE.---If the hon. member thinks that the Answer to the Address bars us from any discussion on the details of the Act of Union, when brought under the discussion of the Council, he is in error. But I find from expressions in His Excellency's published correspondence, as also from his Speech from the Throne, that the eyes of England are bent on this great experiment. Would it by well to question this experiment before it has been put to a trial? When, however, that matter is made of the government in the colony. He would admit that in the administration of the government, questions may arise, in which the mean time, it is to be hoped that the great act of legislation, given under the sanctior of the Imperial Parliament, will prove adequate to its end. The hon. member may differ in his opinion but if the Legislative Council be brought to express his whether it "wish," or ' hope," or "think," I have no hesitation to express what my mad is, but I would not debar any from giving by the government, he would beg leave from such a system as this entirely to dissent. (Hear, hear.) That all measures must necessarily receive the Governor's assent he would readily admit. Say for the good of the Province. I consider that if on this great deliberate measure, which has received the sanction of the British Parliament, and is submitted for trial, we used the expressio upon them to do so, was what he could never acquiesce in or approve of; in fact, such a council as that would be no council at on the Act of Upion. I trust that this great measure will be allowed to go forward without question, and if after trial fault be found, then we must seek from the magnanimity of the Imperial were called on to take. They are commanded to advise his Excellency on all matters connected with the public good. [Here Mr. Baldwin read the oath prescribed to be taken by executive councillors.] In his (Mr. B.) understanding of this oath, a councillor is necessarily bound to bring under the notice of the his division. If the majority of the House wish an amendment, I should prefer that of Mr. Joliette, using the expression "For we THINK with His Excellency." We have great hopes and expechead of the government those measures which, in his estimation, the country required. He would freely admit, that unless the representative of the Sovereign should acquiesce in those measures the table, that honourable members might have an opportunity of examining them, he would recommend the honourable mover to alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, could be made practically useful, but this consideration does not and forced into a vote without due consideration. Mr. Att'y Gen. OGDEX said, that the Parliamentary course in England, to which the honourable gentleman had adverted, was for Ministers to be prepared with the Address in answer to the Smeak for Ministers to be prepared with the Address in answer to the to. Now the hon, and learned gentleman admits that, in the

from what he had said any other deduction than that which he had intended: he would therefore read over again that part of must vanish? Why this struggle for a language, which (without meaning any offence) must be to their disadvantage? Its preva-lence would make a real inequality, if we wish to be united.— Highly as I think of the French language—much as I admire it, identifying it with that polish of mind resulting from a French education, yet its adoption as proposed would be disadvantageous. At the same time we provide for its use in the Legislature.— With every proper allowance for the courtesy for which they are distinguished, and every praise which they inspire, yet we must feel agreed that the attempt to perpetuate distinction, must end in disappointment and discomfiture. Why not give up in a spirit of perfect amalgamation? Why hold on to a vain hope? Never let them forget that they came from France, for the French name was a patent of nobility. But let them assume the same name was a patent of nonity. But let let also a state the subjects without jealousy or bad feeling. If they succeed, if they preserve their distinctions, they will be a distinct race among a large people. I appeal to them in the spirit of love, of regard for them, to submit to regulations that have been introduced. The time will come when the sincere and the spirit of the spirit. Besidement will be underbenevolent intentions of the British Parliament will be under-

stood, and they will see that one language, and an equal repre-sentation, has resulted for the benefit of their children. sentation, has resulted for the benefit of their children. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE.—It is painful to protract this discussion. I hope we shall not divide; but if driven to this position, I feel called upon, as an inhabitant of Upper Canada, to say that the imputation of inequality is not put fairly. Because, if you object that it has not the population which the Imperial Parliament seems to ascribe to it, how is it that the other division has the majority? Upper Canada has not had those advantages of situa-tion and communication with *out-ports* which belong to Lower Canada. I affirm that it is dangerous for the hon. member to base his objection to the Act of Union on population, because this would turn against the Lower Canadians themselves. Give us their advantages—give us the means to come in communication with the world—give us the means of exerting the energies of Upper Canada. On the objection of language:—If it were not for the amalgamation of languages, the English would not have come into existence. If the French do not amalgamate, it must

Mr. QUESNEL .- I glory in being a British subject. I value the privilege beyond all the world. But I would have all to understand the laws under which they live. Now two-thirds of the French Canadians cannot read their own language. Education must precede the adoption of a new tongue. I hope the time will come when all will speak the English language. As to the representation, I complain of the inequality. When Upper Canada has twenty millions to our one of population, let her have twenty to one in representation.

The CHAIRMAN (in French)-This discussion is premature We think with His Excellency, and should be very glad to turn an expression so as to show our opinion. What will it express when altered? Certainly our confidence in the result. But as

when altered? Certainly our commence in the team. Due the measure is an experiment, we have to express a hope only.— For these reasons I support the amendment. Mr. — I entirely concar with the hon. member. As a sincere friend to the French, I give my advice to the hon. member who has moved an amendment. The expression of the speech, who has moved an amendment. The expression of the speech, and the echo in answer, if we wish to make way with every feeling, should be adopted. I think the greatest mistake of Pitt was the separation of the Colonics. The sooner the better the people are united. I hope to see the most desirable events resulting from the union

Mr. JOLIETTE (in French)-Because the eyes of England are turned upon us, as it is expressed in the speech, the measure is an experiment: accordingly we have to express our hope. The Union I believe is good: for that reason we should promote its working. The first amendment (of Mr. Quesnel) was now put and lost. Mr. SULLIVAN .- As to the second amendment, the alteration

of an expression should have been made in committee: if made now it would seem as if we had abandoned our opinion of the

Mr. DE BLAQUIERE explained. The chairman of the com mittee had objected when the address was in committee, and had proposed an alteration by the insertion of 'hope' or 'think.' The CHAIRMAN (in French)-I objected in committee? said the expression was too positive,-I understood that it would be discussed more fully when the report was brought up.

The amendment was then put and lost. The 14th or last paragraph was then passed. The House then

Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the answer to the address be engrossed to-day, if that could be effected. It was expedient that the answer should be presented in the same week in which the

address had been delivered: also that His Excellency should be waited upon to know when he could receive the answer. Mr. JOLIETTE rose to renew his objection to the before-men

Mr. JOINETTE rost to render an argraph. tioned expression in the concluding paragraph. The CHAIRMAN explained that it had been the practice in Lower Canada to read bills again, paragraph by paragraph, after it had passed through committee. But it was explained by it had passed through committee. But it was explained h another hon, member that it applied to bills only, not to addresse

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BRITISH AMERICA

Fire and Life Assurance Company. NOTICE is hereby given, that a **Dividend** of **Ten per Cent**. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 12th day of July next. The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of July, inclusive.

By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL. Manuging Director British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 22nd June, 1841. 51-31

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,

WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Military • and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior sortment of **Saddlery**, **Barness**, **Whips**, **&c. &c.** imported ect from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best english Leather, by very superior workmen. 41-1y

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees for the Brock District School will examine CANDIDATES, for the situation of Master of the said Institution, on Wednesday, 4th August. No person can be appointed without personally ungergoing the inves-tigation of the Board, however high and satisfactory his testimonials

may be. An acquaintance with the Latin and Greek Classics, and other branches of Education, in extent amounting to what is required by the Council of King's College, is indispensable.

H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 11th June, 1841.

Canada Church of England Diocesan Press. THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of H. Rowsell Esq., Publisher of the *Church*, at Toronto, an Instalment of FIVE PER CENT. (or five shilling, A hands of the understand of Five PER CENT for an Church, at Toronto, an Instalment of Five PER CENT for an per share,) upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before *ilse icath day of July next*. A Divident at the rate of Eight per cent, per annum upon the Stock paid in, will be payable to the respective subscribers to the Press, on and after the 15th day of July next, on application at the office of Mr. Rowsett, Toronto,

By order of the Committee of Management, H. J. GRASETT. Toronto, June 8, 1841.

H. & W. BOWSELL,

KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, Book-Sellers, Stationers and Printers, to Upper

Cumain College, HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a large assortment of **SCHOOL BOOKS**, and will constantly have ou hand those which have been appointed to be used in the DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston, All Carriages built to order war-
 And Store Street, Kingston, All Carriages built to order war-ranted twelve months.
 Old Carriages taken in exchange.

 N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.
 47-tf

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

No. 137, King Street, THIRD SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of S T A T I O N E R Y, &c.

S T A T I O N E R Y, &c. and that early in June he will open the above premises. His steek has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices. The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from CRAMMERS' CHEAF RE-FRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS.

THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barr thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg.

Just Published, and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street Toronto, and Brock Street Kingston. CAMERON'S ANNUAL DIGEST OF DECISIONS IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH AND PRACTICE COURT for 184.

rice 2s. 6d. Toronto, Feb. 20, 1840. 33tf

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Mon-day the 4th of January, 1841. Mus. CROMBIE's Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following. M. C. CROMBIE.

Toronto, Dec. 28, 1840.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst. Toronto, 2nd April, 1841. 39

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from he most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris ishious, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate. King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

June 19. The Council, in pursuance of an appointment made with His Excellency, proceeded to the Government House, and presented their answer to the address from the throne. Motion by the Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere— "That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on Thursday the 24th inst., to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted for the promotion and protection of Agriculture is the promotion and protection

HUGH SCOBIE. British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

47-15 To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour

2715

table, in compliance with the wishes of hor

Mr. BUCHANAN would beg to call upon the gentlemen who ocernment should be carried on. Do the members of the Executive Government acknowledge their responsibility to Canadian public opinion, as expressed by a majority of this House, for the advice which they give to the Head of the Government, so far as not to remain connected with an administration, against which a vote of want of confidence has passed in the Assembly, unless in case of an immediate dissolution of Parliament? Will the Ministry in this Province recognise the principle of retaining office, when they cannot obtain a majority in the House of Assembly? In relation to the case of McLeod, to which allusion has been made, it would be better that the British Government should be swamped altogether, than that they should suffer the smallest injury to be done to that individual.

Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL DRAPER said he was very happy to have the opportunity (which was now afforded him for the first time) of entering into an exposition of the views which would time) of entering into an exposition of the views which would guide the conduct of himself, and those whose duty it was to guide the conduct of himself, and those whose dury it advise His Excellency. And in the first place he would declare, for the information both of those who act with him, and those having been carried out. (Hear, hear, hear.) It is remarkable having been carried out. (Hear, hear, hear.) It is remarkable who act against him, that so long only as he could give a consci-entions support to those measures which the head of the Govern-ment might deem it his duty to submit to that House, so long only would he continue to hold office under the Government. (Hear, hear.) And he desired to be understood as explaining the views in which every one of his colleagues in office entirely concurred. They were such as had been discussed and determined on among themselves, without reference to any other parties whatever, for they had felt it to be due to themselves and the country, in the first place, to understand each other. He would now state the views which he entertained respecting the duties of His Excel--He looked upon the Governor as having a mixed character; firstly, as being the representative of royalty; and, secondly, as being one of the Ministers of Her Majesty's Government, and laid down in that despatch as he had always put upon it, and in g one of the Ministers of Her Majesty's Government, and sible to the Mother Country for the faithful discharge of as being one of the Ministers of Her Majesty's Government, and responsible to the Mother Country for the faithful discharge of the duties of his station, —a responsibility which he cannot avoid by saying that he took the advice of this man or of that man.— He looked upon it as a necessary consequence of this doctrine, that where there is responsibility, there shall power be also. For he could not admit the idea that one man should possess the power, and another be liable to the responsibility. In a matter of this importance, he trusted that hon. members would indulge him in referring to notes that he might speak with the creater prover, and monther to the provinces had house the two provinces had for twenty years been calling upon the mother country to concede. That gentleman was too firm a friend of this country to be capable of endeavouring to mislead us, (hear, hear, bear.) Now, sir, believing that the same principles held with regard to the responsibility of the Governor, as laid down in England, —there we have a proof of the some principle has been adopted in this country. [Mr. Draper here referred to a proceeding of the House of Assembly in the manner to which I have alluded, I am prepared to act upon in the manner to which I have alluded, I am prepared to act upon in the manner to which I have alluded, I am prepared to act upon in the manner to which I have alluded, I am prepared to act upon in the manner to which I have alluded, I am prepared to act upon in the manner to have the principles which the principles which I have alluded. I am prepared to act upon in the manner to which I have alluded, I am prepared to act upon in the manner to which I have alluded, I am prepared to act upon in the manner to which I have alluded. I am prepared to act upon in the manner to be cover. How, gentleman will be prepared, when the time comes, for giving a proof of his sincerity to act in accordance with what he has this acts will agree with those professions, and whether he will be prepared. The hon, gentleman from Toronto says " yes."—I have long had entire confidence in that gentleman, I only that he is the order. The English races had a destrict the principle of all have here in the solid out the so laid down, that responsibility and power must go hand in hand, is one which cannot be contravened. And that when a man is called wish I had equal confidence in others. (Hear, hear, hear.) He upon to answer for the exercise of the power which has been entrusted to him, in a particular manner, he cannot, and dare not, whether that gentleman would act upon these principles. But, whether that gentleman would act upon these principles. But, British origin. We wish Lower Canada to be as ourselves. the head of the Government might think it his duty to recom-mend to the country, and so long as I continue a member of the Government, and of this House, I shall consider it my bounden duty to follow the same course, and whenever I find the head of the Government, and their children the soft the Government, and their children the observations with adding one remark: he could have wished that propounding measures which I cannot conscientiously support, honour and duty point out but one path, and that is resignation. (Hear, hear.) There are few men who have long acted in a public capacity, who have escaped animadversion and censure; but a man must indeed be hardened in sentiment and feeling, who the man who disregards this responsibility to public opinion— the man who disregards this responsibility to must be devided of those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, those feelings which, as a man of honour, he the man who unstegrates that of honour, he ought to cultivate, and has little respect for that higher tribunal which every one must reverence. But there is another important principle to be

nfair that the lower portion of Canads should not be reprein the same proportion of change should not be represented in the same proportion as the other division. Next, as to the language of that portion of the population which is of French origin, I cannot conceive why the public documents should not be written in both languages. Both people should be considered as one family, on a perfectly equal footing; ---on this account, and to make the Union work well, I would have the enactment modified. I do not wish to refer to the past. I speak to the Bill now before us, drawn, I am persuaded, in the best feelings of the Imperial Parliament, but not satisfactory, it would seem, to all parties.

Mr. FERGUSSON.—Because I feel out decision is to be pro-nounced on a most important point; because we have arrived at a period when we should, if not bury them in oblivion, yet repent the errors of the past; because we are st a crisis the most eventful for any land,—I wish now that every thing should be thrown over-board except principle;—I would yield any thing, but to act as board except principle; -1 would yield any thing, but to act as sons of Britons, as a British colony. I would deprecate the offer-ing of objections now, because so doing, if it did not actually throw a stigma upon the Union Bill, does so virtually. If it comes to a vote I shall oppose the amendment; but I hope that the hon, member will see proper to withdraw it—not to shut the of Upper Canada. Had he (Mr. B.) not supposed that it was the intention of his Excellency the Governor General to carry into sore : for the good of the Province we ought not to divide.

Mr. SULLIVAN.--I think it will be allowed that I never rise to make a speech. I had not intended to address the Council on this subject. I believe that the speech of His Excellency has realized as great a practical benefit as could have been conferred on the country. He has pledged his character as never Governor did before. At this time, at this season of distress in England, for the Province which he will govern but for a short time, he has promised us English money, English troops and fortifications. It is a proof of the sincerity of his pledges: how far from the consi-deration of ambition, of fortune, from all that actuates an ordinary have expelled all others from the soil, and happily for all, to the He extinction of war. All others have faded before the race, or have united in one great stream, and will go down as the successors of entrusted to him, in a particular mannet, he cannot, and dare not, transfer the responsibility into other hands. When I consented to become an Executive Councillor, I took upon myself the respon-sibility of advocating those opinions, and those measures which the head of the Government might think it his duty to recom-be a mere dead letter. He believed, however, that this much be a mere dead letter. He believed, however, that this much be a mere dead letter. He believed, however, that this much the head of the Government might think it here, with the head of the Government might think it here with the head of the Government might think it here with the head of the Government might think it here with the head of the Government might think it here with the head of the Government might think it here with the head of the Government might think it here with the head of the Government might think it here with the head of the Government might think it here with the head of the Government might think it here with the mannet deal letter. He believed, however, that this much the mannet deal letter. He helieved, however, that this much the mannet deal letter might the mannet deal letter is the mannet the mannet deal letter. He helieved here would he annet deal the mannet the mannet deal letter is the mannet

of Agriculture in this Province."

From the Kingston Chronicle, Wednesday, June 22. The Addresses in answer to the Speech from the Throne.—On Saturday last the Legislative Conncil presented an Address to His Excellency the Governor-General, in answer to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session. We have not as yet

seen this document, but we understand it is an echo of the speech The House of Assembly, after being engaged in a protracted discussion, in committee of the whole, since Friday, passed reso-

and Mr. Baldwin having also withdrawn an amendment proposed by him to the same effect, but intended to be more mo that brought forward by Mr. Neilson,-Mr. Hamilton Merritt, for the purpose of meeting the views of all parties, introduced a slight amendment to that part of the speech which referred to the Act of Union. The words of the amendment are "which" Union Act) "may hereafter require some modification." The honourable mover of the resolutions, however, with some of his friends, would not consent to the introduction of these words into the 13th resolution, and forced the committee to divide upon the question. The result was exactly as might have been expected. question. The result was exactly as might have been expected. The resolution, as amended, was carried by a sweeping majority— many of the conservatives and friends of the administration having joined the anti-unionists. The introduction of these words appeared to us at the time a matter of no very great importance, and we viewed it as unwise to have compelled the committee to divide, especially when the result was so palpable. Besides, it divide, especially when the result was so parabule. Desides, it must be confessed that there was something due to the other side of the House. The conduct of the honourable member for the county of Quebec was any thing but factious on this occasion. Indeed, on the contrary, he withdrew his address with a good grace, and so did Mr. Baldwin his amendment. On these grounds it was evident that some small concession was deemed by the generality of members as due to the gentlemen opposed to the union. Upon the whole, however, it is with great satisfaction we are enabled to inform our readers that the address will substantially be an echo of the speech from the throne-the slight amendment above mentioned being the only question on which the committee was not unanimous.

During the unnecessarily long debate which took place on the consideration of these resolutions, many subjects irrelevant to the question before the committee were introduced. The Union Act question before the constraints of the great monster "Responsible Govern-was fully discussed. The great monster "Responsible Govern-ment" was actually ground into nothing—while the retirement of Mr. Raldwin from the administration became an old song, or as a Mr. Baldwin from the administration became an old song, or as a "thrice told tale." This seeming waste of powder, however, ought not perhaps to be considered as altogether unprofitable. It is evident that some honourable members came to the house primed with a vast deal of combustible matter, and it is rather a subject of gratulation that it has thus exploded in so very harmless a manner. The perpetual foaming and puffing of honourable gentlemen, reminded us of a set of small steam engines, con-structed on the high pressure principle, whose safety valves (speechifying) kept them from actually bursting their boilers on

Taylor, Newmarket, at 10, A.M. ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary. Thornhill, June, 1841.

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BIRTHS.

At Banaris, Township of Toronto, on the 15th inst., the lady of Capt. J. B. Harris, of a son. On Sunday last, June 20th, the Lady of the Rev. J. Grier,

Rector of Belleville, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 22nd inst., by the Rev. J. Grier, Rector of Belleville, Mr. Gilbert Ketcheson, eldest son of Mr. Tho's Ketcheson, to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. D. Ostrom, all of Sidney. At Frybrook, on Thursday the 17th inst., by the Rev. Robert J. C. Taylor, M. A. Charles Edward Eaton Esq. of King, to Jane, eldest daughter of Col. Fry, of the Township of East Gwillimbury.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, June 25th : Rev. C. T. Wade; D. A. C. Gen'l Trew; Rev. A. N. Bethune (2); Rev. E. J. Boswell, add. sub.; A. Menzies Esq. add. sub. and rem.; A. Davidson Esq.; T. Saunders Esq. rem.; Rev. M. Boomer; Rev. E. J. C. Taylor, rem.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. J. Grier, rem.