

directors. The food is solid and abundant; and the good old custom of adding some better cheer upon festivals, is uniformly observed. The inmates sleep in large and well ventilated dormitories, each of which is under the superintendence of a prefect; and immense as is their number, the youngest in the establishment have separate beds. Morning and night prayers and the visitation of the blessed sacrament are all made in common, and the whole community assists at mass every morning. The morals of the inmates are most carefully guarded, and there is the same care of their spiritual wants which we have observed in the other establishments of the city. There are four resident chaplains and twenty-four confessors, who come at stated hours, twice each week, to hear the confessions of the community.

To be Continued.

From the Quebec Herald & Catholic Advocate.

To the Editor of the Quebec Herald and Catholic Advocate.

Sir,
The question of "Responsible Government" which now agitates, and must for a long time to come continue to agitate these Colonies, is one, the discussion of which, is attended with peculiar difficulties. The concession of the principle of the responsibility, in the Colonies, of the Executive to the Legislative power, is based upon a despatch from the Home Government, expressing the intention to govern "according to the well understood wishes of the people." This vague expression, has been eagerly caught at by the popular party, and carried beyond its just limits; so that it is now attempted to define by settled rules, what this Responsibility is: and to determine, by a sort of written constitution, the range within which these rules are to apply. But this is an attempt to define the undefinable.

Responsible Government in the Colonies, is considered to be the equivalent of the Ministerial Responsibility, in the British Government; therefore it will be useful, to look at the nature of that responsibility, in order to determine what the colonists have a right to expect. Now, though the constitutional responsibility of the ministers in England, is a thing perfectly understood in practice; yet it is not, and never has been defined in theory. I believe that the practical operation of that responsibility amounts to this: The ministry are considered responsible in their own persons, for the acts of the executive; and are liable to Parliamentary impeachment, for any course transgressing the legal limits of the constitution: Thus it becomes the sole question with the ministry; how long they will continue to sanction, by their continuance in office, the course the crown sees fit to follow. When, on the one hand; the opinions of the crown are at variance with their own; and when, on the other, they are unable, in consequence of the want of influence in Parliament, to conduct the necessary measures of the King's Government; a resignation must ensue. They must "give place to honest men." While the power of the ministry in reality is such, that they virtually wield

the prerogative of the crown itself; yet they are themselves the servants—the creation, of the Prerogative; and it is not in virtue of any settled stipulations, that the power they wield is exercised; but, by virtue of an influence which operates anomalously, and which by the force of public opinion binds the prerogative, theoretically, in the strictest slavery.

But in this country, not content with practically influencing—indeed, controlling the government—it is attempted to do away with even the theory of the constitution, and to bind the prerogative of the crown by rules which must operate against itself. If the Governor is bound to consult the council upon all questions, limiting the consultation even to those of local interest, he must necessarily consult it even upon the question, whether he is to dismiss or retain the council itself in office! He will be bound to say—Mr. Attorney General, am I to dismiss, or to retain you in office? your own sanction is necessary to your own disgrace!

I have not seen, Mr. Editor, as yet, any discussion of this question which shews the point, which—

—nequit consistere rectum;
That turning, at which the conduct of the Governor, on the one hand, or of the Council, on the other, diverged into a wrongful course. To my poor intelligence, that turning point appears to be this;—that the Ministry took up a wrong position, upon which to fight the battle of Responsible Government. They resigned for a cause, which would not fully justify such a course; in which, they felt that they would not be borne out by the voice of the Legislature, or by public opinion, and they were obliged to lay a snare for the Governor; to endeavour either to bind him down to unconstitutional pledges, or to place him in the position of an opponent to Responsible Government. Could a Ministry in England dictate such terms to the Crown? Remember—practically they could, and do so—they say to the Crown—such are the conditions on which we are content to serve you!—the answer of the Crown is— an acceptance or refusal. But would Parliament, would the country, bear them out in tying down the Sovereign by positive pledges as to future conduct? I think that both Parliament and public opinion are too enlightened to trespass so far beyond the legitimate landmarks of the constitution.

That the ministry have acted with honor and independence is not to be doubted—but the question to decide is, have they acted mistakenly? I think they have—or, there are reasons for their conduct, which have not yet seen the light. The course which public opinion should sanction, in my judgment, is this—To discountenance the demands of the ministry, in requiring pledges from the head of the Executive; and, if Parliament declare its confidence in the men, to favor their reinstatement; the confidence so expressed and their own character, until it is forfeited, being a sufficient guarantee to the public.

I know that there are some, who, because your's is a liberal paper, wish that it should blindly follow men; not measures. But, besides that you are not responsible for these sentiments, I think that it is the part of liberality to advocate that even tho' it should be in opposition to the so-called liberal men of the day.

This communication has grown beneath my pen, till its size is somewhat unwieldy. If I should again trouble you, it will be with some remarks upon the influence of "enlightened public opinion" the real source of Responsible Government, the want of which is preparing innumerable evils for our country.

PUBLICA.

REMOVAL,

JOSEPH O'BRIEN, Boot & Shoe Maker, returns his sincere thanks to his customers and the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform them that he has removed from Mr. Erwin's block to the house in part occupied by Mr. Rolston, John Street, where he will be happy to attend on his patrons; and begs also to remark that his work is reduced to the lowest prices, to suit the times, for which either cash or produce will be taken.

Hamilton Nov. 1, 1843.

DENTISTRY.

N. R. REED, M. D. Operating Surgeon Dentist, would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hamilton and its adjoining towns, that he has located himself permanently in the town of Hamilton where he will be happy to wait upon all who wish to avail themselves of his services.

Consultation gratis and charges moderate.

N. B. Persons or Families who desire it may be waited upon at their residence. Office above Oliver's Auction Room, corner of King & Hughson Streets. Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.

T. BRANIGAN

Is now paying

The Highest Price in ASH for WHEAT & TIMOTHY SEED,

At his General Grocery and Liquor Store King Street. Hamilton, Sept. 13, 1843.

UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET MAKING:

Oils, Colours, Painting, Glazing & Gilding.

THE Subscribers, thankful for all past favours, desire to inform their Friends and the Public, that Messrs. HAMILTON & WILSON have recently retired from the firm—and that having considerably enlarged their old premises; and acquired greater facilities for carrying on their business, they are now prepared to manufacture any article, or execute any order in their line; and as they have assumed the entire responsibility of the business, they intend to put every kind of work at the lowest prices for Cash, or short approved Credit—hoping by strict attention to every department of their Business, to merit a continuance of the kind support they have heretofore received.

Feather Beds, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Gilt and plain Window Cornices, &c. made to order, to any design, and at short notice.

A good assortment of Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes kept constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail. MARSHALL SANDERS, JOSEPH ROBINSON.

King street, Hamilton, May, 1843. 38

ROYAL EXCHANGE KING STREET, HAMILTON—CANADA

BY NELSON DEVEREUX. THE Subscriber having completed his new brick Building, in King Street, (on the side of his old stand) respectfully informs the Public that it is now open for their accommodation, and solicits a continuance of the generous patronage he has heretofore received, and for which he returns his most grateful thanks; N. DEVEREUX. Hamilton, 1843,

GENERAL GROCERY, LIQUOR: AND PROVISION STORE

T. BRANIGAN begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he has recommenced his old calling at his former stand, next door to Mr. Ecelestones Confectionary Shop, King Street, where he will keep a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Provisions.

Cash paid for all kinds of Produce at the market prices. Hamilton, June, 1843. 40

THE HAMILTON SALOON, BY HENRY McCracken

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE PROMENADE HOUSE.

THE above well known Establishment is now in the possession of the Subscriber.— He has made alterations and improvements that will materially add to the comfort of his guests. It is a knowledge of his business—the employment of experienced, civil, and attentive waiters—[combined with his disposition to please]—can claim support, he feels confident of success.

PARTIES Can be accommodated with MEALS, at all regular hours, of any thing which can be obtained in the Market. Private Rooms for social Parties.—Oysters in Season.—Mock Turtle, and other Epicurean Soups, always in readiness.

Families and others ordering them can be furnished with dishes at their own houses;—in short, he will furnish every delicacy and substantial, in his line of business, which can be reasonably expected. HENRY McCracken. Hamilton, November, 1843.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PROTESTANT or NEGATIVE FAITH; 3rd Edition, by the Very Rev. W. P. McDonald, V. G.

Orders for the above very interesting work are required to be sent to the Catholic Office immediately, as only a very limited number of copies are struck off.—Single copies in cloth, 1s. 3d. Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.

FOR SALE, BY the Subscribers, a few copies of the following works of late publication:

A Digest of the Criminal Laws, passed since 1835, containing also the Township Officer's Act, and some Forms for the use of Justices.—By Henry C. Beecher. Esquire.—Price 6s.
Fame and glory of England vindicated! Every Boy's Book or a Digest of the British Constitution.—By John George Bridges, Esq.—Price 2s. 6d.
A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton, March, 1843. 27

BIBLES PRAYER AND PSALM BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a large and well selected stock of Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, at very moderate prices, and in every variety of binding. A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton, June, 1843. 39.

THE Subscribers have received further supplies of Catholic Bibles and Prayer Books, &c. among them will be found

The Douay Bible and Testament Key of Heaven; Path to Paradise; Garden of the Soul; Key to Paradise; Poor Man's Manual; Catholic Catechism. Sold wholesale or retail, by A. H. ARMOUR, & Co., King Street, Hamilton. December, 1842.