Appendix.

Rejoinder from Citizens of Toronto to Reply of Lieut.-Governor. Council) to your Excellency, as "a stranger lately arrived among us, ignorant even of the political differences of the parent State, and avowedly unacquainted with the wants and condition of this province."

We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that the "bone" to which your Excellency alludes, has been in the keeping of successive Governors responsible to the Minister in Downing-street, and at one time it abounded with "marrow," and was even the nucleus for much solid and valuable nutriment, all intended to form a source of national wealth, to be improved, husbanded and applied for our peace, welfare and good government. It is with profound, and, we greatly fear, with unavailing regret, we inform your Excellency, that, while subject to the above custody and responsibility, the "bone "had been picked so bare, as to leave little besides the "marrow" behind.

Under these circumstances, we hope your Excellency will commend the "industrious classes" and others for so far learning wisdom from woeful experience, as no longer to confide their best present and future interests, their civil and religious liberties, and all that endears a man to his country or to the world, to a succession of Governors, nominally responsible at Downing-street, to a succession of ever changing Ministers: it is unreasonable to expect it; we should betray our country to consent to it.

We cannot altogether agree with your Excellency, that "the only consolation which should support an honest man in an arduous duty is the reflection that he is ready to atone for every error he commits, and that he is subject to arraignment if he offends." The highwayman and the pirate might and often have pleaded the same, have ever been ready to make atonement by restitution, and, after "arraignment," expiated their crimes according to law. But a State-man, a Governor or a King is presumed to be influenced by higher motives and by more exalted principles. The discharge of even an arduous duty cannot and ought not to be satisfactory to us, if performed in an unconstitutional way. In some countries, the end gained, however valuable, might be so tainted by the means as to make it treason. We desire not only to be governed well, but to be governed constitutionally; at the very least, according to the present charter of our liberties. The fear of personal liability to "atonement" or "arraignment" is a very subordinate protection against the abuse of power: when the complaint is made against a person, entrenched in authority and armed with patronage, whose very breath confers influence and office, or takes them away, whose liability is to the very Minister who is his patron, and is naturally disposed to view even his aberrations with a favourable and excusing eye. On that account, among others, we desire in our government some higher security than a disposition to atone, or a liability to arraignment, in its nature and circumstances almost impracticable, and almost always unsuccessful.

It is on this account, may it please your Excellency, we desire to see every Governor surrounded by confidential advisers, who, from their local knowledge, can supply with sworn advice, as the surest means of preventing error, or the humiliating necessity of "atonement" or "arraignment" for it. According to Holy Writ, "in a multitude of councillors there is safety;" it is, therefore, natural for us rather to wish to see the management of our affairs by your Excellency with the aid of an acceptable Council, than by your Excellency alone. Your Excellency must take advice upon assuming a new government in a country in which you are a stranger; and it has been to us a source of painful mortification and disappointment to find that your Excellency was consulting irresponsible individuals, neither possessing nor entitled to political confidence, even to the humiliating exclusion of your sworn advisers, provided by law and selected by yourself. Hence it is that there has scarcely been a single act of your administration satisfactory to the community your Excellency perhaps intended to serve.

It is against ourselves and our friends engaged in the common cause of constitutional government that your Excellency seems to direct the charge of preventing your "rooting up the tree of abuse, because they have built and feathered their nests in its branches." In this "tree" many indeed have "built and feathered their nests;" but, heretofore, reformers have never been allowed even to perch upon its branches, repose in its shade, or partake of its fruit. The ultra tories, who have unhappily held your Excellency's ear and confidence, have enjoyed a complete monopoly; and it is an historical fact, that our Governors, among the rest, have "built and feathered their nests," and then carried their accumulated wealth, with themselves, out of the country. We trust your Excellency will feel on this subject how unjust it is that a community (as your Excellency observes) whose public revenues do not exceed the income of many a commoner in England, should be called upon to pay for the administration of even an irresponsible government a sum almost equal to that received by the President of the United States, with a transcendent wealth and power that put our comparative condition to shame.

We are surprised at the information your Excellency gives us, that the Executive Council of the province is "sworn to be dumb;" for we always thought they were sworn to advise the King and his representative upon our affairs; supposing your Excellency were so far to unseal their mouths as freely to receive their advice, we see no difficulty in its being given secretly, yet responsibly. In England ministers give their advice under an oath of secresy, and are still responsible. There can be, therefore, no greater inconsistency in such a relation subsisting between your Excellency and your Council. Actions often indicate more strikingly than words; and although your Councillors cannot reveal what they say, the whole country can see what is done.

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We care not how dumb they are out of the Council, if their mouths are not sealed in it; and the province is allowed to feel and enjoy the manifest fruits of their counsel, without knowledge