the exception of the *Gazette*, agree in the utter want of principle displayed in the Ministerial attempt to *rob* the above named University of its rights and property; and even he faintly denies the perfect conclusiveness of Mr. Draper's arguments against the proposed bill. But he cannot be still; he has,—and he must excuse us for saying so,—assumed the championship of whatever party may feel inclined to attack the Church of England, which, he does not assert but insinuates, holds 'usurped possession' of the Corporation in question,—while he adds, that Mr. Draper only 'argued as a lawyer,' and that his opinions as a legislator probably differ from those expressed by him as an Advocate. He says:—

'We desire to throw no apple of discord in the ranks of the Constitutional party at this moment. But the discord, as will be seen from those quotations, has already commenced, and we believe that it is only by timely and judicious intervention, that a fatal dissension can be averted.'

"Why then endeavour to convert a mere legal question of right, upon which there are Courts of Law competent to decide, into a political question, most certainly tending to create 'discord in the ranks of the Constitutional party'? Even were it true, it would be but a weak and childish excuse for such conduct, to say, that 'discord has already commenced'—but it is not true—the papers from which our contemporary quotes are the Toronto *Patriot* and *Colonist*, the latter of which has no claim to be classed in the same category with the former. The *Colonist* was and is a supporter of the ex-Ministry, and a difference of opinion between it and the *Patriot* can in no respect be viewed as creating dissension in the ranks of any party.—The conduct of the *Gazette* in this matter would appear the more wanton, as it does not even pretend to give one single argument against the *rights* of the present incumbents in the University of King's College, but merely attempts to irritate and excite its readers by such absurd and groundless assertions as the following:—

'The Church of England may say—and we are sorry to find that it does—'You shall not be educated in our College,' but surely it will not be so unreasonable as to say, 'You shall not be educated at all, or you shall not have the same favours and facilities from the state that we enjoy.'

"When did the Church of England thus express herself?—Never. On the contrary, she says,—'The College is ours by every principle of right and justice, but we invite all, of every sect and denomination, to come and 'be educated in our College.' Nay, by accepting the modification of the original charter, by the Provincial Legislature, we give *all* parties a *legal right* to 'be educated in our College.' As to the second branch of our contemporary's gratuitous invention.—While the Church of England, as in duty bound, protects the property of her children, when did she ever object to others having bestowed upon them 'the same favours and facilities from the state that she enjoys'? Again we answer, never. We have a hundred times asserted, that the Church of England in Canada claims no dominant authority over other Christian, or unchristian, sects or denominations of religionists. All that she claims is the undisturbed enjoyment of those rights and privileges, and of that property to which she has a *legal* title. When it has been decided, by competent authority, that she claims what is not hers, it will be time enough for the *Gazette* to invent such illiberal and unchristian speeches for her—to talk of her love of 'solitude and isolation'—to insinuate that she is 'short-sighted and bigoted'—and to sneer at 'the absence of so distinguished a member of the Christian community.'"

Whilst upon this subject, we may add that the following from *The Banner*, has amused us not a little:—

"We are often reminded of the mixture of religions in the Colleges under the new Bill, and of truth and falsehood being blended. It is our sincere belief that Protestants, of all other denominations, who *come in contact with the Church of England*, in her present declension, *are the parties that have to apprehend contagion*, and that it might be greatly for the benefit of Episcopal Students *to come in contact with them*." [!]

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE.—The Michaelmas Term Examinations of the Students in the Faculty of Arts in the above University were concluded on Tuesday, 19 inst. The subjoined is a list of the order of merit in Classics and Mathematics:—

LATIN CLASSICS.

First Class—Abbot, Roe, Farnden, Brewster, Brush, Rolland, N. Bethune.

Second Class—Hartley, Hayes, Smith, Kennedy, Robertson, Maybell.

MATHEMATICS.

Abbott, Roe, Brush, Brewster and Hartley *aq.*, Kennedy and Smith *aq.*, Farnden, Rolland.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—We continue our extracts of the short but able articles by the correspondent of the *Montreal Courier* on Responsible Government. We omitted to state last week that these articles have appeared under the appropriate signature of "Justitia":—

IS THE CONSTITUTION OF CANADA AN EXACT TRANSCRIPT OF THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN, POSSESSING ALL ITS ATTRIBUTES AND PRODUCING ALL ITS CONSEQUENCES?

In England the sovereign power is virtually lodged in the Ministry. The name and authority of the Sovereign are indeed used; but they are used under the direction of the Ministry. The action of the latter relates to but one object—the government of the nation; they have no second function to affect it. Not so in Canada, of which the Governor is not merely the quasi sovereign, required to act by the direction of the Provincial Ministry; but he is also the Representative of the Empire at large, bound to protect its interests and to resist acts tending injuriously to affect its welfare and supremacy. The Constitution, therefore, of this Province is not, nor can be, an *exact* transcript of that of Great Britain; and the attributes which belong to, and the consequences produced by, so much of free action as the British Ministry necessarily have, and ours as necessarily have not, form no part of the Constitution of this Province.—Were our Constitution such exact transcript—if our Ministry were at liberty to act as they pleased, without considering how their acts affected the rest of the Empire,—we should be a state, not a Colony,—a power, not a dependency,—and be removed but one step from a separation. Were we to arrogate that right, we should appear a mean and crafty people, claiming favor and protection without rendering affection and allegiance, and designing secession while affecting to assert liberty.

At the present moment, also, the republication of Lord John Russell's famous letter on Responsible Government, may be interesting to our readers.—

Downing Street, 14th Oct., 1839.

Sir;—It appears from Sir George Arthur's despatches that you may encounter much difficulty in subduing the excitement which prevails on the question of what is called "Responsible Government." I have to instruct you, however, to *refuse any explanation which may be construed to imply an acquiescence in the Petitions and Addresses upon this subject.* I cannot better commence this despatch than by a reference to the Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament of the 28th of April, and 9th of May, in the year 1837.

The Assembly of Lower Canada having repeatedly pressed this point, Her Majesty's confidential advisers at that period thought it necessary not only to explain their views in the communications of the Secretary of State, but expressly called for the opinions of Parliament on the subject. The Crown and the two Houses of Lords and Commons having thus decisively pronounced a judgment upon the question; you will consider yourself precluded from entertaining any proposition on the subject. It does not appear, indeed, that any very definite meaning is generally agreed upon by those who call themselves the advocates of this principle, but its very vagueness is a source of delusion, and if at all encouraged, would prove the cause of embarrassment and danger.

The constitution of England, after long struggles and alternate success, has settled into a form of Government in which the prerogative of the Crown is undisputed, *but is never exercised without advice.* Hence the exercise only is questioned, and however the use of the authority may be condemned the authority itself remains untouched.

This is the practical solution of a great problem—the result of a contest—which from 1640 to 1690 shook the Monarchy and disturbed the peace of the Country.

But if we seek to apply such a practice to a colony we shall at once find ourselves at fault. The power for which a minister is responsible in England, is not his own power, but the power of the Crown, of which he is for the time the organ. It is obvious that the Executive Councillor of a colony is in a situation totally different. The Governor under whom he serves receives his orders from the Crown of England. But can the Colonial Council be the advisers of the Crown of England? Evidently not, for the Crown has other advisers for the same functions, and with superior authority.

It may happen, therefore, that the Governor receives at one and the same time instructions from the Queen and advice from His Executive Council totally at variance with each other. If he is to obey his instructions from England, the parallel of constitutional responsibility entirely fails; if, on the other hand he is to follow the advice of his Council, he is no longer a subordinate officer, but an independent Sovereign.

There are some cases in which the force of these objections is so manifest, that those who at first made no distinction between the constitution of the United Kingdon and that of the Colonies, admit their strength. I allude to the questions of foreign war and international relations whether of trade or diplomacy. It is now said that internal government is alone intended.

But there are some cases of internal Government in which the honour of the Crown or the faith of Parliament, or the safety of the State are so seriously involved, that it would not be possible for Her Majesty to delegate the authority to a ministry in a Colony. I will put, for the illustration, some of the cases which have occurred in that very Province, where the petitions for a Responsible Executive, first arose—I mean Lower Canada.

During the time when a large majority of the Assembly of Lower Canada followed Mr. Papineau as their leader, it was obviously the aim of that gentleman to discourage all those who did their duty to the Crown within the Province, and to deter all those who should resort to Canada with British habits and feelings from without. I need not say that it would have been impossible for any minister to support in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the measures which a ministry, headed by Mr. Papineau, would have imposed upon the Governor of Lower Canada. British officers punished for doing their duty—British emigrants defrauded of their property—British merchants discouraged in their lawful pursuits, would have loudly appealed to Parliament against the Canadian ministry, and would have demanded protection.

Let us suppose the Assembly, as then constituted, to have been sitting when Sir John Colborne suspended two of the Judges. Would any Councillor, possessing the confidence of the Assembly, have made himself responsible for such an act? And yet the very safety of the Province depended upon the adoption—nay, the very orders of which Your Excellency is yourself the bearer, respecting Messrs. Bedard and Panet, would never be adopted or put in execution by a ministry depending for existence on a majority led by Mr. Papineau.

Nor can any one take it upon himself to say that such cases will not occur again. The principle once sanctioned, no one can say how soon its application might be dangerous or even disbonorable, while all will agree that to recall the power thus conceded, would be impossible.

While I thus see *insuperable objections* to the adoption of the *principle as it has been stated*, I see little or *none* to the *practical views* of colonial government *recommended by Lord Durham, as I understand them.* The Queen's government have no desire to thwart the Representative Assemblies of British North America in their measures of Reform and improvement. They have no wish to make those Provinces the resource for patronage at home. They are earnestly intent on giving to the talent and character of leading persons in the Colonies, advantages similar to those which talent and character employed in the public service, obtain in the United Kingdom. Her Majesty has no desire to maintain any system of policy among Her North American subjects which opinion condemns. In receiving the Queen's commands, therefore, to protest against any declaration at variance with the honor of the Crown and unity of the Empire, I am at the same time instructed to announce Her Majesty's gracious intention to look to the affectionate attachment of Her people in North America as the best security for permanent dominion.

It is necessary, for this purpose, that no official misconduct should be screened by Her Majesty's Representative in the Province, and that no private interests should be allowed to compete with the general good.

Your Excellency is fully in possession of the principles which have guided Her Majesty's advisers on this subject, and you must be aware that there is no surer way of earning the approbation of the Queen than by maintaining the harmony of the Executive with the Legislative authorities.

While I have thus cautioned you against any declaration from which dangerous consequences might hereafter flow, and instructed you as to the general line of your conduct, it may be said that I have not drawn any specific line beyond which the power of the Governor on the one hand and the privilege of the Assembly on the other, ought not to extend. But this must be the case in any mixed government. Every political constitution in which different bodies share the supreme power, is only enabled to exist by the forbearance of those among whom this power is distributed. In this respect, the example of England may well be imitated. The Sovereign using the Prerogative of the Crown to the utmost extent, and the House of Commons exerting its power of the purse to carry all its resolutions into immediate effect, would produce confusion in the country in less than a twelve-month. So in a Colony, the Governor thwarting every legitimate proposition of the Assembly, and the Assembly continually recurring to its power of refusing supplies, can but disturb all political relations, embarrass trade, and retard the prosperity of the people. Each must exercise a wise moderation. The Governor must only oppose the wishes of the Assembly where the honor of the Crown or the interests of the Empire are deeply concerned; and the Assembly must be ready to modify some of its measures for the sake of harmony, and from a reverent attachment to the authority of Great Britain.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

The Right Hon. C. POULETT THOMSON,
&c. &c. &c.

[On this statesmanlike Despatch our respected contemporary the *Kingston News*, has the following remarks:—]

Such are Lord John Russell's instructions to Lord Sydenham with respect to the question of Responsible Government: and we ask the candid reader, do they not contain all that is necessary to the government of a Colony? Is there not to be found in these instructions every necessary guarantee that the government shall be administered "in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people?"

Lord John Russell distinctly says that in England, "the prerogative of the Crown is undisputed, but is *never exercised without advice*"—and adds, "*but if we seek to apply such a practice to a Colony, we shall at once find ourselves at fault*"—the plain English of which we take to be, that while the prerogative of the Crown is exercised in the Mother Country only upon the advice of its Ministers—such a principle as a *rule absolute*, cannot be conceded to a Colony; else, it would be a proclaimed subordination of the Representative of the Crown to the Executive Council of the Province; a state of things not compatible with our relationship to the Mother Country.

HON. D. B. VIGER.—The *Minerve* having attacked that consistent and venerable politican, Mr. Viger, the *Aurora* (publicly alleged to be under the guidance of Mr. Barthe, M. P. P.,) has come out in his defence.

Let us hope that the course taken by Mr. Viger is the omen of better days in store for Canada. Let the sensible and reflecting portion of our French Canadian fellow-subjects decide at once whether they desire to continue under the mild and constitutional sway of the British Monarchy, under which their ancient laws, their established Church, their old customs, dear to a domestic and quiet people, are held sacred; or will they lend their powerful aid to the thrice-proved Republicans of Western Canada, whose efforts, if successful, *must* have one of two results—*Canadian independence (!) or connexion with the United States.* Either of these results must ensure the utter destruction of French Canadian Nationality, Language, Laws, Church Establishments—all, all would be swept off by the advancing flood of Anglo-Saxon innovation and Democracy.

Let the French Canadians beware of the day when British supremacy passes from this continent. The day rings the knell of all their much loved relics of national origin—their language would be proscribed—their laws annihilated—their Religious Houses remorselessly plundered. Great Britain's mighty arm now protects them; if she withdraw it, woe to the lovers of a French Canadian nationality.—*Toronto Patriot.*

(*From the Montreal Courier.*)

That Mr. Viger, by his constitutional conduct and vote on a recent occasion, will have incurred the especial hatred of those democratically inclined gentlemen who were labouring so earnestly to upset the Constitution, we have no doubt, but that gentleman will have the consolation of knowing that all upright and honest lovers of the monarchy, of peace, law, and order, respect him for his noble vindication of the right. The "*Civium ardor prava jubentium*" has had no influence over him, and although his popularity among his countrymen may be slightly shaken for a moment, under the influence of excitement and misrepresentation, still we doubt not but that, like the reed that yielded to the passing blast, it will speedily recover itself, when calmness and reflection shall regain their accustomed sway.

The services rendered by Mr. Viger to his countrymen cannot so soon be overlooked, and although we believe that the endeavour to benefit the pleople, is in general to "to sow the wind to reap the whirlwind," yet we think that the Franco-Canadians can hardly be so dead to all generous and grateful feelings as to desert their oldest and firmest champion. Mr. Viger is old man; with him the snow has become white on the mountain-top of life, and during his long life, politics have been his great and favourite study; he is well acquainted with the English Constitution and its working, and must surely by this time be aware what kind of Government is best suited to the habits and manners of his countrymen, and most conducive to their well-being and prosperity. Mr. Viger, doubtless, prefers the old and well-tried Constitution of England,—the Constitution that has brought her to be the Queen among the nations,—to the theoretical trash of Mr. Lafontaine and his friends. Constitution-mongering was a thriving trade once in South America, and now that "Othello's occupation's gone" in Canada, we recommend Messrs. Lafontaine & Co. to advertise themselves as manufacturers of Constitutions, open to the highest bidders, they may get a fair berth in some embryo Republic that wants a Constitution tinkered up.

That Mr. Viger will be supported by the main body of all thinking Canadians, we have no doubt: their own good sense will shew them that their favourite language and religion are more likely to be preserved and respected by the ancient monarchy of Great Britain than if they were to pass according to the republican aspirations of the Baldwin-Lafontaine *clique*, under the wing of the neighbouring Democracy. The Canadian people will do wisely to follow the banner of an old and tried leader, such as Mr. Viger, and reject the crude and indigestible conceits of the ex-constitution-mongers.

CIRCULAR INSTRUCTIONS TO POST MASTERS IN CANADA.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Quebec, 1st December, 1843.

Sir,—By a Warrant issued by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury on the 11th October last, many important alterations are ordered to be introduced in the Post Office Department of this Province on the 5th January next, and I have to request your particular attention to the following Instructions, which have been drawn up for your guidance in accordance with the directions contained in that Warrant.

LETTERS.

1.—The present mode of charging Postage on Letters sent by Post in Canada and the other Provinces of British North America, according to the number of enclosures, is to cease, and *all Letters are to be charged by Weight.*

2.—The Scale of Weight for charging postage is to be the same as that by which Letters to and from the United Kingdom are at present charged, viz:—

For a Letter not exceeding	½ oz.	.....	1 Rate of Postage.
Do.	do.	1 oz.	.....2 Rates.
Do.	do.	2 oz.	.....4 Rates.
Do.	do.	3 oz.	.....6 Rates.
Do.	do.	4 oz.	.....8 Rates.

and so on, adding two rates for every additional ounce. After the first ounce, fractional parts of the oz. are not to be noticed:—thus, if a letter exceeds one oz. in weight, it becomes liable to four rates, and if it exceeds the two oz. weight, to six rates.

3.—The *Rates of Postage* to be charged on letters conveyed by the Post between your Office and the other Post-Towns in British North America, (of which you are already in possession of a list), remain unaltered, and are to be computed as heretofore, according to the table of distances and rates prefixed to your List of Offices, or Circulation Book,—thus:

			Rate. s. d.
For a Letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight, s. d. (without regard to the number of pieces of which it is composed), conveyed 60 miles or under...			0 4½ cy.
Do.	over 60 miles to 100	inclusive,	0 7 "
Do.	" 100 do. to 200	do.	0 9 "
Do.	" 200 do. to 300	do.	0 11½ "
Do.	" 300 do. to 400	do.	1 1½ "
Do.	" 400 do. to 500	do.	1 4 "

and so on.

4.—On Letters between the United Kingdom and your Office, via Halifax, the rate remains as before, a uniform charge of 1s. 2d. stg. or 1s. 4d. currency per half oz., but on Letters between the United Kingdom and this country, *via the United States*, the Provincial charge is reduced to a uniform rate on a Letter not exceeding ½ oz. of two pence sterling, or two pence half-penny currency, from any part of Canada to the frontier line between Canada and the United States, or vice versa, and in the proportion of 2d. stg. for every additional ½ oz. This charge on letters from Canada addressed to the United Kingdom, *via* the United States, must invariably be pre-paid, and should any such letter, marked to be forwarded via the United States, be posted at your office, without pre-payment of this reduced Provincial rate, you must send it by the ordinary route to England, via Quebec and Halifax.*

NEWSPAPERS.

5.—The Regulation by which Newspapers and printed sheets have hitherto been forwarded through the Post within British North America, under the Deputy Post Master General's franking privilege, is to be abolished from the 5th January next, and you will charge any Newspapers, printed sheets, &c., posted at your Office with the following rates of Postage from that date, viz:—

6.—For every † Colonial Newspaper not exceeding two ounces in weight, sent by Post to any other place in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, or Newfoundland, the rate will be one half-penny currency, *to be pre-paid or not, at the option of the sender.*

7.—For *every such* Colonial Newspaper sent from Canada to a British Colony beyond sea, *when not intended to pass through the United Kingdom*, or to any Foreign Country, (the United States excepted), one half-penny currency,‡ to be invariably pre-paid at the time of posting.

8.—For every such Colonial Newspaper sent to any part of the United States, one penny currency, *to be prepaid.*

9.—Every Newspaper published in the United States, and brought by the ordinary Post to this Country, will be liable, on delivery, to a Provincial rate of one penny currency, in addition to any United States Postage which may be due upon it.

10.—Colonial Newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, or to any British Colony by way of England, and British Newspapers sent by Post from the United Kingdom to any part of Canada, will be exempt from any Postage charge, as has been the case hitherto.

11.—With the exception of Colonial Newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, and British Newspapers addressed to Canada, which are not limited as to weight, a Newspaper to pass under these Regulations must not exceed the weight of *two ounces*, otherwise it becomes liable to Pamphlet Postage; any Colonial Newspaper, therefore, not addressed to the United Kingdom, which is posted at your office, and found to exceed this weight, must be charged as a Pamphlet, *i. e.*, with a rate of one penny currency per ounce.

12.—British Newspapers, and Newspapers published in the United States, *if re-posted in this Province*, are to be charged with full letter postage.

13.—Every Supplement or additional sheet to any Newspaper is to be deemed a distinct Newspaper, and charged accordingly.

14.—Should the Publisher of any Newspaper enclose several Newspapers under one cover, addressed to your office, the charge for Postage on the whole will be marked on the outer cover by the sending Post Master, and you must, on opening the packet, mark on each separate paper the Postage due upon it.

15.—In Towns, where Newspapers are published, the Printers or Publishers must be required to send them, for transmission, put up in a way to admit of their being readily counted, and, if necessary, withdrawn from their packets for examination.

16.—All undelivered Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., are to be returned, in the same manner with undelivered Letters, to this office, and you will of course be entitled to take credit in the Dead Letter Form No. 4, for any Postage thereon, which may have been charged upon you when sent to your office.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

17.—Any Printed Votes and Proceedings of any Colonial Legislature in British North America, or in the British West Indies, posted at your office, to be forwarded to the United Kingdom by *Packet*, or to the British West Indies, or to any part of British North America, whether intended to be conveyed by land or by sea, you will charge as follows:—

If not exceeding 4 oz. in weight.....			1d. Currency.
Do.	8 oz.	"	.....2d. "
Do.	12 oz.	"	.....3d. "
Do.	16 oz.	"	.....4d. "

And so on, adding one penny currency for every additional four ounces.

18.—Printed Votes and Legislative Proceedings, addressed to the United Kingdom, when intended to be forwarded by *private Ship*, must be charged double the above rates.

19.—No Packet, however, or cover containing Votes or Proceedings, is permitted to be sent through the Post, if exceeding the weight of six pounds.

PAMPHLETS AND OTHER PRINTED PUBLICATIONS.

20.—Pamphlets and Publications printed in the United Kingdom, or in British North America, or in the British West Indies, may be posted at your office, to be forwarded either to another place in British North America, or to a place in the United States, or to a place in the British West Indies, at the reduced inland rate of one penny currency per ounce, *in addition to any charge for sea postage*; provided that they do not exceed the weight of sixteen ounces, beyond which weight it is expressly ordered that no Pamphlet or Publication shall be forwarded by the Post.

21.—Pamphlets and Publications printed in the United States, and brought by the Post from thence into this Province, will be liable, on delivery, to the same rate of one penny currency per ounce, but if re-posted in Canada, such Pamphlets or Publications must be charged with full letter Postage.

22.—No Printed Newspaper, Supplement to a Newspaper, Votes or Proceedings of any Colonial Legislature, Pamphlets or Publications, are to be conveyed by the Post at the reduced rates laid down in these Instructions, unless they are sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends; if this is not done, or if you observe any writing or marks upon the cover, or upon the papers, votes, &c., except the address, it will be your duty to charge the whole Packet with full Letter Postage.

23. The Postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., is to be blended with that on Letters, in the Letter Bills, Monthly Sheets and Abstracts, and the whole Postage collected at your office on Unpaid Letters, Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., reeeived, and on Paid Letters, Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., sent, will consequently be brought into the Quarterly Account Current, under the same item; and you will be entitled to your Commission at the ordinary rate of 20 per cent.§ on the whole amount. The Commission is to be calculated and charged precisely in the same manner as when this item of the Account Current consisted solely of Letter Postage.

24.—After the termination of the Current Quarter, you will therefore discontinue the use of the Quarterly Newspaper Statement, for you will no longer have to keep or render any *separate* Newspaper Account, and as the balance of the Account Current will constitute the Quarterly remittance for all your collections, there will no longer be any necessity for a separate Cash or Aggregate Statement, for which purpose the Quarterly Newspaper Return made to the Deputy Post Master General has hitherto been used.

25.—In all cases in which you may be in doubt whether a Printed Paper is entitled to pass as a Newspaper or Pamphlet, &c. at the reduced rates above prescribed, you will not fail to refer the question to the Deputy Post Master General with the least possible delay.

26.—You will further understand that from the 5th January next, all Franking Privileges in the Department, with the exception of Letters and Packets to and from the Deputy Post Master General, on the business of the Post Office, will cease, consequently, after that date, all Letters, Newspapers, &c., to or from the Surveyors or Post Masters, passing by the Post, are to be taxed in the same way as those to or from other persons.

It is proper to observe, however, that the question of compensating Post Masters for the deprivation of their Franking Privilege, is under the consideration of his Lordship the Post Master General, and that the result will in due time be made known.

27.—The exemption hitherto enjoyed by Printers from charge on their exchange Papers, is of course to cease on the 5th January; and all Newspapers, whether sent to or from Printers or other individuals, are to be taxed and paid for alike, subject to the foregoing Regulations.

28.—The term British North America, in this order, comprehends Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland; and the term British West Indies, includes Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Trinidad, and the other British Islands, commonly called the West Indies, with British Guiana, (including Berbice and Demarara), Honduras, the Bermudas and Bahamas.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

* *Note.*—You must bear in mind that the American Postage on such letters from the Frontier Line to the Atlantic Port, Boston, or New York, as the case may be, must also be pre-paid on letters from this Country, or they cannot be forwarded by that channel.

† *Note.*—By Colonial Newspaper, is meant a Paper printed in either of the British North American Provinces, or in the British West Indies.

‡ *Note.*—In addition to any Foreign or Sea Postage to which they may be liable.

§ *Note.*—Except when the Post Master is paid by a fixed Salary.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Quebec, 9th Dec., 1843.

Sir,—Referring to the Regulations in the Treasury Warrant, of the 11th October last, promulgated in my Printed Circular of the 1st instant, I observe that no provision is made for the transmission of Newspapers between England and this country, *via the United States.* I have applied to the Post Master General for instructions on this head, in the meantime, you will demand a half-penny currency, as the Colonial rate, on each paper so sent or received by you, in addition to any United States postage to which it may be liable.

You will further understand, with reference to the charge of one penny an ounce upon "Pamphlets and other Printed Publications," described in the Circular of the 1st December, that the progressive advance of charge, when the weight exceeds one ounce, is to be upon the same principle as that applying to Newspapers; for instance, if the one ounce is exceeded by a fraction, the charge must be made for two ounces, and so on. The same way with Votes and Proceedings of Parliament, if a packet exceeds *four ounces* in weight, but is under *eight ounces*, it is liable to a rate of two pence currency, and so on.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. A. STAYNER.

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 10th, 1844.

HY. PATTON, *Secretary.*

Rectory, Kemptville, Dec. 4, 1843.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Annual Meeting of this Association, will be held in the Sunday School Room of Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Wednesday evening, the 3rd January, 1844, at 7 o'clock. The Clergy and Lay-Members throughout the united Districts, are hereby requested to attend without further notice.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee will be held in the same place, on Tuesday the 2nd January, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when a full attendance of all the Members, Lay and Clerical, is particularly requested; and the Clergy are expected to present their respective Parochial Reports.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—We have received the following Prize List of the Scholars of Upper Canada College at their recent annual examination. The record which it furnishes of the peaceful pursuits of learning at the present moment of political turmoil, will be perused with interest by every loyal Colonist:—

Upper Canada College.

RECITATIONS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1843.

PART I.

I. *Priam begging of Achilles the dead body of Hector*, (HOMER).
Priam.....McLeod, J. | Achilles .....Draper, R. H.

II. *Parting of Hannibal and Imilce.* (SILIUS ITALICUS).
Hannibal .....Boulton, J: | Imilce .....Loring.

III. *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, (MOLIERE).
Mons. Jourdain, Cosens, C. S. | Nicole .....Ridley.
Mme. Jourdain, Wickson, A. | Dorante .....Shaw, J.

IV. *Henry IV.*, (SHAKSPEARE).
Earl of Warwick, Douglas. | Chief Justice..: Clark.
Prince John ...Kingsmill. | Prince Clarence, Doel.
" Humphrey, Thompson, C. | Henry V. .....Thorner.

V. *Soldiers' Song*, (SCHILLER).
Zweyter Cürassier. } Anderson, G. | Erster Jäger ...Elliot, H.

VI. *Introductory Poem*, (RABBI SAMUEL).
Anderson, G.

PART II.

I. *Horatius*, (MACAULAY, T. B.)
Cosens, C. S.

II. *Dialogues of the Dead*, (LUCIAN).
Crœsus .....Arnold, W. | Midas.....Jones, J.
Pluto.....Shaw, J. | Sardanapalus ...Beaven, J.
Menippus .....Anderson, G.

III. *L'Avare*, (MOLIERE).
Harpagon .....Clark, G. | Maître Jacques, McKenzie,
Valère .....Stinson. | M. B.

IV. *Phormio*, (TERENCE).
Demipho .....Cosens, C. S. | Phormio.....McKenzie, M.B.
Chremes.....Wickson, A. | Nausistrata ...McLeod.

V. *Christmas*, (WASHINGTON IRVING).
Cosens, C. S.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

PRIZE LIST, 1843.

I. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PRIZE.....Cosens, C. S.
II. The Mathematical.....Wickson, A.
III. The French .....Wickson, A.
IV. The English .....Crooks, A.
V. The Hebrew .....Anderson, G.
VI. The German .....Elliot, H.

THE PRINCIPAL'S PRIZES.

Head Monitor .....Crooks, A.

GOOD CONDUCT.

1. .....Crooks, A. 2. .....Assignack, F.

BOYS SPECIALLY NOTICED FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

6th Form—Wickson, A.; Cosens, C. S.; McLeod; Draper. *5th Form*—Ridout; Anderson, G.; McKenzie, M. B; Thompson, C.; Boulton, J.; Shaw, J.; Chewett, W. *4th Form*—Crooks, A.; Wallbridge; Elliot, W.; Peay; Bethune, J. W.; Marling, S. *Partial Class*—Bonter; McIntosh; Douglas; Thorner; Monro; Cameron, H.; Anderson, F.; Crysler. *3rd Form*—Stinson, E.; Jackes, W.; Ridley; Doel; Beaven, J.; Boulton, S.; McFarland; Walton; Boulton, E.; Ryan. *2nd Form*—Harris, J.; Armour; McKenzie, K.; Helliwell, T.; Mittleberger; Wells. *1st Form*—Assignack; Boys, T.; Elliot, H.; Campbell; Ussher, J. T.; Boulton, D.; Beaven, E.; Rykert; Hart. *Preparatory School*—Wickson, S.; Donnelly, C.; O'Brien, D.; Marling, A.; Northcote; Ussher, H.

COLLEGE PRIZES.

Scripture, 1.....McLeod, J.
" 2.....Ridley, H.
" 3.....Boulton, S.
Grammar (Greek) .....Draper, R. H.
" (Latin) 1.....Kingsmill, J.
" " 2.....Helliwell, T.
Elocution.....
Reading .....Stinson, E.
Drawing (Geometrical) .....Ryan, J.
Good Conduct (Boarding House) .....Anderson, G.
" " (Preparatory School) .....Wickson, S.

PRIZES FOR DILIGENCE AND PROFICIENCY DURING THE YEAR, IN

CLASSICS.—*6th Form.* Wickson, A.; *5th Form.* McKenzie, M.; *4th Form.* Crooks, A.; *1st Form.* Elliot, H.; *3rd Form.* Jackes, W. and Ridley, H. *æq.*; *2nd Form.* Helliwell, T.; *Prep. School.* Donnelly, C.

MATHEMATICS.—1. Cosens, C. S., 2. Ridout.

FRENCH.—1. Wickson, A.; 2. McKenzie, K.

ARITHMETIC.—1. Stinson, E.; 2. Harris, J.

GEOGRAPHY.—Jackes, W.; 1. Ridley; 2. Helliwell, T.

WRITING.—1. Crooks, A.; 2. Rykert, G.

PRIZES FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

6th Form. Wickson, A.; *5th Form.* Anderson, G.; *4th Form.* Crooks, A.; *Partial Class.* Nourse, J.; *3rd Form.* Jackes, W.; *2nd Form.* Helliwell, T.; *1st Form.* Elliot, H.; *Preparatory School.* O'Brien, D.

HONOURS.

FIRST CLASS—*6th Form.* Cosens; *5th Form.* McKenzie, M. B.; *4th Form.* Wallbridge; *Partial Class.* McIntosh and Keejeck, *æq.*; *3rd Form.* Stinson, E.; *2nd Form.* Armour; *1st Form.* Campbell; *Preparatory School.* Donnelly, C.

SECOND CLASS.—*5th Form.* Arnold and Ridout, *æq.*; *4th Form.* Marling; *Partial Class.* Hawkins; *3rd Form.* Evans; *2nd Form.* Barber and McKenzie, *æq.*; *1st Form.* Cathcart, R.; *Preparatory School.* Marling, A.

FIRST PLACES.

GREEK.—*6th Form.* Wickson, A.; *5th Form.* McKenzie, M. B.; *4th Form.* Marling, S.; *3rd Form.* Jackes and Ridley, *æquales.*

LATIN.—*6th Form.* Wickson, A.; *5th Form.* McKenzie, M.; *4th Form.* Crooks, A.; *3rd Form.* Jackes; *2nd Form.* Helliwell, T.; *1st Form.* Elliot, H.; *Preparatory School.* O'Brien, D.

GEOMETRY.—*6th Form.* Cosens, C. S.; *5th Form.* Anderson, G.; *4th Form.* Clark, G.; *Partial Class.* McIntosh.

ALGEBRA.—*6th Form.* Cosens, C. S.; *5th Form.* Arnold, W.; *4th Form.* Crooks, A.; *Partial Class.* Nourse.

FRENCH.—*6th Form.* Wickson, A.; *5th Form.* Shaw; *4th Form.* Crooks, A.; *3rd Form.* Stinson, E.; *2nd Form.* McKenzie, K.

LATIN EXERCISES.—*4th Form.* Crooks, A. and Elliott, W. *æquales*; *3rd Form.* Evans, G.; *2nd Form.* Barber, E.; *1st Form.* Elliot, H.

GRECIAN AND ROMAN HISTORY.—*6th Form.* Wickson; *5th Form.* Anderson, G.; *4th Form.* Wallbridge.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—*Partial Class.* Arnold, R.; *3rd Form.* Stinson, E.; *2nd Form.* Helliwell, T.; *1st Form.* Elliot.

ARITHMETIC.—*4th Form.* Crooks, A.; *Partial Class.* Hawkins, W.; *3rd Form.* Stinson, E.; *2nd Form.* Crooks, C.; *1st Form.* Cathcart, R.; *Preparatory School.* Donnelly, C.

GEOGRAPHY.—*Partial Class.* Cameron, H.; *3rd Form.* Jackes, W.; *2nd Form.* Gordon, J.

MAPS.—Ryan, J.; Keejeck, C.

WRITING.—*6th Form.* Cosens, C. S.; *5th Form.* Ridout; *4th Form.* Crooks, A.; *Partial Class.* Cockburn; *3rd Form.* Doel; *2nd Form.* Harris, J.; *1st Form.* Assignack.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.—*6th Form.* Wickson; *5th Form.* Chewett; *4th Form.* Crooks; *Partial Class.* Nourse; *3rd Form.* Ryan.

READING.—*6th Form.* Cosens, C. S.; *5th Form.* Loring; *4th Form.* Clark, G.; *Partial Class.* Holloway; *3rd Form.* Stinson: *2nd Form.* Wells, C.; *1st Form.* Laurason; *Preparatory School.* O'Brien, D.

SPELLING.—*2nd Form.* Preston, J.; *1st Form.* Abraham H.; *Preparatory School.* O'Brien, D.

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Annual Public Examination of the Pupils attending this Institution, took place, at the School-house, on Thursday and Friday, 21st and 22nd instant.

The following is an exhibition of the *Forms now* in operation,—of the subjects of study in each,—and of the most meritorious boys of each Form, or Division of Form, who deserve to be *specially* noticed as having distinguished themselves, *generally*, during the year; and *particularly*, on the days of Examination, by manifesting a ready, accurate, and sound acquaintance with the subjects and exercises proposed to them, at *the time* as tests of proficiency in their various Studies.

I. GREEK.—5th Form:—(G. Gram. Analecta G. Minora, G. Testament, H. G. Exercises, Recitation of:—) Crombie, E. M. A., Small, J.—4th Form:—(G. Gram. Valpy's Delectus, H. G. Exercises:—) Small, J., Richardson, J. B. R., Small, G. E.

II. LATIN.—4th Form:—(Latin Gram. Cæsar, Ovid's Metamorphases, L. Exercises and Composition:—) Crombie, E. M. A., Small, J., Richardson, J. B. R.—3rd Form: