allegory of MENENIUS AGRIPPA should never be forgotten by HOW FAR HAVE AN ADMINISTRATION IN CANADA THE RIGHT

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1t:--XTENT, OF DIRECTING APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE?

By the British Constitution, the Sovereign has the right of appointment to office. The right is founded in wisdom.--Placed at the highest elevation of power and wealth, exempt from that subservience to circumstances which influences the acts of the subordinate,-having no ambition to further, nor superior to fear,-he can have no other object than that national prosperity on which his own stability depends. To the general rule which embodies this right, there is but one exception, in the right of his Ministers to direct his choice in appointment to offices affecting their administration. This exception, also, is wise; for no government could be carried on by an administration liable to be thwarted by the intrusion of persons differing in political feeling and opinion.—But the excep-tion extends no farther; and all beyond it is under the sway of the general rule. The very title under which an administration hold their station, excludes them from encroaching on the general right of the Sovereign. That alleged title is "the con-fidence of the people:" if they possess that title, they have no need of the mercenary aid derived from appointments to office; —if they stand in need of that aid, they have not "the confi-dence of the people." dence of the people."—Such is the principle in England, and such the respect which is there observed for the Prerogative. It is true that the British Ministry do actually appoint to office generally; but they do so by the mere sufferance of the Sovereign, who has no motive for exercising his right constantly; the signification of whose will as to appointments to any extraministerial office, is therefore obeyed with ready alacrity. The preservation of this Prerogative, necessary in Great Britain, is still more necessary in this Province, the composition and hete-rogeneous nature of whose population, I have noticed in a pre-ceding letter. It is at once natural and politically necessary that the Centre of the statement of that the Governor should appoint, at least to extra-ministerial offices, persons on whose zealous fidelity to the Parent State under all circumstances he can wholly rely. This necessity is much greater as to appointments in Canada West than in Canada East, the former being, to such a considerable extent, peopled by citizens of the United States, or by the offspring of such citizens of the United States, or by the onspiring di-such citizens; who are, indeed, respectable for their intelligence, industry, and enterprize, but who very naturally prefer their native, to their adopted, country, and who, in fact, are a United States' garrison in a British Colony. Not so with respect to the French Canadians, whose fidelity it is very possible to re-tion by giving them their due which in the communit of the tain by giving them their due weight in the government of the try. In fine, situated as we are on the frontier of a pow erful nation, which hates us habitually, and eyes us with a look of eager cupidity,-and distant as we are from the Parent State, -there are the most powerful reasons to maintain to its fullest extent the Prerogative in question.

[Whilst upon the subject of Responsible Government, the

News, some time ago, may be interesting to our readers :--CLAUSE XLV. UNION ACT.--"XLV. That all powers, authorities and functions, which by the said Act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, or by any other Act of Parliament, or by any Act of the Legislature of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, are vested in or are authorised or required to be exercised by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of the said Provinces, with the advice or with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of such Provinces respectively, or in conjunction with such Executive Council, or with any number of the Members thereof, or by the said Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually and alone, shall, in so far as the same are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provi-sions of this Act, be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor of the Province of Canada, with the advice, or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction, as the case may require, with such Executive Council, or any members three of as may be appointed by Her Majesty for the affairs of the Province of Canada, or by the said Governor of the Province of Canada individually and alone, in cases where the advice, consent or concurrence of the Executive Council is not required. On this clause the Kingston News has the following com-

This is a definition, a legislative definition, a law prescribing what shall be the powers, uses, privileges, and responsibilities of the Executive Council, and of the GOVERNOR.

1st. The privileges of the Governor, as an executive officer, are :--1, that he may act alone in any matter :--2, that to assist him in his administrative functions he may require the advice or consent, or conjunction of his Council :--3, that he may *require* the advice or consent or conjunction of any mem-bers thereof:--4, that if he does not choose to *require* such advice or consent he need not. 2nd. His responsibilities are, as any man of common sense

will gather from a reflection on the clause: That as he is thus invested with an unlimited discretion, he

shall be amenable for all his acts to the British Parliament and Cabinet; to the first by being liable to impeachment; to the second by being liable to dismissal, should he in the exercise of his functions do aught to endanger the integrity of the empire, by putting in is by putting in jeopardy BRITISH CONNEXION. It is clear that he has no other responsibility. He need not require the advice or consent or conjunction of the Council.

Should he not do so, could they constitutionally impeach him or dismiss him, or could the Colonial Parliament, whose servants they are? Clearly not. They could only, under clause XLV. lay a petition at the foot of the Throne, So! after all, in Eagland must be decided disputes between the Governor and his Councill.

cessful, necessarily occasion stringent measures of repression, An Act to exempt Vehicles conveying Manure from the Cities gation, after stating his wish that Repeal meetings should be already adverted. In the first place, Mr. Lafontaine had been And further, the doers of dirty work for the party (all parties and, if successful, would ultimately recoil on ourselves: the and Towns of this Province, from the payment of Tolls on Turnpike Roads, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

in and for the District of St. Francis.

the said Ordinance for the registration of certain claims. An Act for taking the Census of the Inhabitants of Lower

of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and to annex it to the Island and County of Montreal, for the purposes of Regis-

gistrates of the Johnstown District, to enable them to com-plete the new Goal and Court House of said District, to be

An Act to Incorporate the Members of the Mercantile Library Association of Montreal.

An Act to confer certain powers on the Bishop of Montreal in the transfer of certain lands. An Act to Incorporate Bishop's College, in the Diocese of

Quebe An Act to Incorporate the Education Society of the District

of Quebeo

the due Administration of Justice therein. An Act to alter the terms of the General Sessions of the Peace THREE ESTATES—a mimic Crown, a mimic House of Lords and Commons, and over and above all, a mimic Cabinet. An Act to amend the Ordinance providing for the Registra-tion of Titles to Real Property, or Incumbrances thereon, in sure we should be restored to a state of loyal and contented Lower Canada; and further, to extend the time allowed by the said Ordinance for the registration of certain claims. members, one half appointed by the Crown for life, and the Canada, and for obtaining certain statistical information other half elected by the people, Canada would be in the pos An Act to alter and amend certain provisions of the Ordi-nance of the Governor and Council of Lower Canada of the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Ordi- ence,-not as at present, by a system of bribery and corrupnance for establishing an efficient system of Police in the | tion, but by conferring its honours on the talent and respecta Cities of Quebec and Montreal." An Act to detach Isle Bizarre from the Registration District Colonial Constitution as this, a representation in the Imperial

Jest the sola and Court House of said District, to be a debt payable by the District Council. An Act for better defining and establishing the Eastern Boundary Line of the third concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District. An Act to naturalize Cyprian Morgan and others. An Act to Incorporate Charles Cunningham, Richard Norman, Samuel Amory, and others, forming a Joint Stock Company for carrying on the Fishery in the Gaspé District and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Coal Mining in the said District. An Act to Incorporate the Members of the Mercantile Libra-

following title, which gives, we have no doubt, in many points, scientious, and perfectly inordinate in degree. Every body a very correct account of recent occurrences:-

AFFAIRS OF CANADA. To the Editor of the Colonial Gazette.

Kingston, 11th December, 1843.

An Act to Incorporate the Association called, "La Congréga-tion de Notre Dame de Quebec." An Act to Incorporate Des Dames Religieuses du Saré Cœar de Jésus, of the Parish of St. Jacques de l'Achigan, in the District of Montreal, for the purposes of Education. An Act to renew and continue for a certain Stridge over the River Boyer, in the County of Bellechasse. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. 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Nothing more has happened than one of those a word of it. Nothing more has happened than one of those Company. An Act to authorise the Court of Queen's Bench and the High Court of Chancery, at their discretion, to admit Samuel Bealey Harrison to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor thereof respectively. An Act to authorize the Charter of the Committee of the Company. An Act to alter and amend the Act of Incorrection of the Constinue of the Company. Sol An Act to authorize the Chairman of the Committee of the candidate ing fatal to the Constitution itself, are the main cause of its is tability: Montesquieu must have these in view when he clearing the atmosphere and improving the weather under a free Constitution. You will agree with me after having at-tended to the following narrative of recent events. Sir Charles Bagot's determination to admit the French Canadians to a share in the Government of their country, produ-ced an Administration enjoying the confidence of a very large majority of the people of United Canada; a majority which at the opening of the Session of Parliament just closed was repesented by more than 60 of the 84 members composing Assembly. Lord Grey's Administration in 1833 was bardly so strong as respects the constituencies, whilst the cordial His Excellency was pleased to reserve the following Bills for the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, on the side of the Crown, which Lord Grey never enjoyed after 1832. Most people said of this Provincial Adminis ration "How strong it is!": only a few expressed some vague fear of An Act for better securing the Independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province. An Act for the discouragement of Secret Societiar. An Act for the discouragement of Secret Societiar. strong. Such was the aspect of our politics when the late Session commenced. The opposition in the Assembly, num-bering hardly 20 votes, were manifestly without a policy either for the country or for themselves as a party: their utmost ef-forts were confined to a multered repetition of old stories about disaffection and loyalty: and the Government introduced a mass of legislative measures, with every prospect of having its forts were confined to a muttered repetition of old stories about disaffection and loyalty : and the Government introduced a mass of legislative measures, with every prospect of having its the Unrea of Commons that he had resigned because he found. Their Stock of Account Books and Stationery is in great the Grown. Imagine Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russell, going on such an errand to the Queen, and coming back to tell the Unrea of Commons that he had resigned because he found. Their Stock of Account Books and Stationery is in great these of the cheapest description. Among the Printed Books own way with respect to them, and indeed with respect to every thing besides. Yet even then there were not wanting careful observers who saw the possibility of the very shock which has occurred. I am speaking now of those who said, that perhaps the Ministry was "a little too strong." These, while they acknowledged Crown that the bulk of the measures promised by the Ministry were tion? ely to be of service to the country and agreeable to the peo. e, perceived nevertheless that some of them had been prepared without regard to circumstances of great importance which no statesman would have overlooked. Believing that the downfall of the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry has been mainly occathe incompetency and measures of the late administration are moderate and constitutional advisers, will ere long right itself; but the bad effects of the latter can only be prevented by your choice of men of different principles." Results or THE LATE SESSION OF THE LATE SESSION OF THE LATE Metals to the land, and that, for reasons but the bad effects of the latter can only be prevented by your choice of men of different principles." Results or THE LATE Session of the land, and that, for reasons the bad effects of the latter can only be prevented by your choice of men of different principles." Results or THE LATE Session of the land, and that, for reasons the bad effects of the latter can only be prevented by your choice of men of different principles." Results or THE LATE Session or THE LATE Session or THE LATE Session or THE LATE Session or THE LEGISLATURE.— It appears that fifty-six measures have received the Royal assent and are now the law of the land, and that, for reasons but the bad effects of the latter can only be prevented by your choice of men of different principles." Results or THE LATE Session or THE LEGISLATURE.— It appears that fifty-six measures have received the Royal assent and are now the law of the land, and that, for reasons been reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. The grand result of the labor of the session is sixty five enact-ments—inst about the original state of the labor of the session is sixty five enact-ments—inst about the original state of the labor of the session is sixty five enact-ments—inst about the original state of the labor of the session is sixty five enact-ments—inst about the original state of the labor of the session is sixty five enact-ments—inst about the original state of the labor of the session is sixty five enact-the gilla definition of th PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The following is the list of Previous to His proroguing the Provincial Legislature; and also of those reserved for the consideration of Her Majesty's An Act to repeal an Ordinance of Lower Canada, intitled, "An Ordinance Can In Act to repeal an Ordinance of Lower Canada, intitled, "An Ordinance concerning Bankrupts and the administra-tion and distribution of their Estates and effects," and to make provision for the same object, throughout the Pro-vince of Canada. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> tain cases, the other for establishing a system of Bankruptcy. Mr. Boulton's bill will do away with a practice which has been very common of late, namely, that of citizens of the neighbor-

Turnpike Koads, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
An Act to provide for the summary trial of Small Causes in Lower Canada.
An Act to repeal certain Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada.
An Act for the Establishment of a better Court of Appeals in Lower Canada.
An Act to establish the District of Gaspé, and to provide for the daministration of the daministration due to the daministration of the daministration of the daministration of Justice of Lower Canada.
An Act for the Establishment of a better Court of Appeals in Lower Canada.
An Act to establish the District of Gaspé, and to provide for the daministration of a better Court of Appeals in Lower Canada.
An Act to establish the District of Gaspé, and to provide for the daministration of a better Court of Appeals in Lower Canada.
An Act to establish the District of Gaspé, and to provide for the daministration of the daminis they had offended their adherents in Parliament by a degree of reserve with respect to contemplated measures, and of arroganec in personal intercourse, which nothing could excuse, nor any

tates force a quarrel on them. War with England, is in America a popular measure; the Nor General, so as to let the more important measures of the Session pass into law? The true answer is obvious : because

We have been favoured with a copy of a Pamphlet with the lowing title, which gives, we have no doubt in more point to be properly termed honest or conbelieves him when he says, that he cares little for power, and nothing at all for office. Now, this gentleman's position in the

late ministry was by no means an agreeable one for a man o his peculiar temperament. He was brought into power in September, 1842, not as a leader of an important party in

described in the last paragraph but one, a large majority of the Assembly (including most of my old friends, the "loose fish," who always swim with the stream), were hurried into support in personal intercourse, which norming could excuse, nor any thing explain, save the supposition that they were intoxicated by the novel enjoyment of almost unlimited power. Thirdly, one of the members of the Government, Mr. Hincks, had managed to render himself so very unpopular by a curiously offensive method of exercising authority, that the Assembly could no longer listen to him with patience. Fourthly, this Sould no longer aster to an enter parent parent discourage- sonal demeanor throughout this "Ministerial crisis" has been Ministry had received "a severe blow and great discourage-ment" in the defeat of an attempt, which they appeared to view with favour, to fix upon one of their colleagues, Mr. Daly, a charge of peculation and gross delinquency, which a Select Committee of the Assembly declared to be utterly without foundation. And lastly, the secession of a number of Upper Canadian Members of the Legislative Council (or Upper House) occasioned, as it would be easy to show, by a course of general disrespect towards that House on the part of the Executive, and the mention between the mattern of the secentiation and intemperance towards them displayed tration. An Act to empower the Seigneurs of the Fiefs Nazareth, Saint Augustin, and Saint Joseph, in the City and County of Montreal, to empower the said Fiefs respectively. An Act to detach the Township of Chatham Gore, otherwise called the Gore of Chatham, from the County of Terrebon-Re, and to annow it to the County of the Terrebon-Re, and to annow it to the County of the The Annow it to the County of the The Memory it to the County of the The Annow it to the County of the The Memory it to the County of the The Memory it to the County of the The Memory it to the County of the The States with regard to County of the The Memory it to th Market of the problem of the standard and states of the problem of t

Hy. PATTON, Secretary. Rectory, Kemptville, Dec. 4, 1843.

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Governor and his Council! Where is now Responsible Gov-ernment, as interpreted by Mr. Baldwin? Where the responsibility of the governor to change his Council at the vote of the Assembly, leaving the Governor no discretionary power?]

"The difference between the Governor General and his late "The difference between the Governor General and his late advisers appears to have arisen on the construction of the Re-solutions of the House of Assembly, of the 3rd. September, 1841, wherein it states distinctly, "That the head of the Gov-ernment is responsible to the Imperial authority alone: but that nevertheless the chief advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial administration under him, ought to possess the confidence of the representatives of the neople." These principles I readily recognize, and I cannot the people." These principles I readily recognize, and I cannot see where room lies for difference, unless when men of *extreme* party opinions assume an undue control of the Royal Prerogative therein so clearly admitted. This I take to be the case in the present instance, and can therefore unhesitatingly say, that I shall support His Excellency the Governor General should he appeal to the Country to maintain him in the position he has taken. Gentlemen, we must bear in mind that the Gover-nor General can be impeached for his acts of misgovernment while his Advisers cannot. They can retire with the profits of their salaries and at any time laugh to scorn the complaints of the Country

"Coming under the same head, and forming one of the reasons for the resignation of the Ministry, is the right of Her Majesty's Representative to reserve Bills for the Royal Assent. Notwithstanding the permission of the Governor General for their introduction for Legislation in the Provincial Parliament, I assert his clear and undeniable Prerogative so to do; which to be despoiled of, would be one and a great security less to the Bain British subject.

. "I would earnestly impress upon you, that although the cause of the dissolution of Parliament, if immediate, undoubt-edly will be the question of the Prerogative of the Crown, yet the immediate of the the second second

Company. An Act to alter and amend the Act of Incorporation of the An Act to alter and amend the Act of Incorporation of the Midland Kingston Marine Railway Company. An Act to authorize the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and the Bank of the Niagara District, to open Books for the transfer of their Stock in the City of London,

and to set aside certain portions of their Stock for that pur-

pose. An Act for Incorporating and granting certain powers to the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company. An Act to Incorporate the Kingston Mineral Wells Company.

An Act for the better securing the Independence of the Legis-

An Act for the secting the Independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province. An Act for the discouragement of Secret Societies. An Act to Incorporate the Church Societies of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto

An Act to Incorporate certain persons carrying on the business of Banking in the City of Montreal, under the name of "La Banque du Peuple."

An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Bank of the Nia-gara District by providing for the extension of the time limited for the paying up of the Stock of the said Bank. An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned and to make

better provision respecting the admission of Land Surveyors, and the Survey of Lands in Upper Canada. An Act for vesting the Market Block in the Town of Niagara, An Act for vesting the harver block in the further purposes. in the Council of the said Town, and for other purposes. An Act to alter and amend certain parts of an Act therein mentioned, relating to the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, in so far as the same relates to the Port of Quebec.

Mark of the principle of "justice to the French Canadians : Mr. Baldwin has broken it up on that of "responsible govern everybody's mouth: he is now the observed of all observers.-The Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry has become the Baldwin Lafontaine Opposition; and Mr. Baldwin's smiling countenan in the Assembly has expressed his satisfaction at the change. But the main reason of all for believing that the ex-minister Such the matter way to pick a quarrel with the ex-ministers went out of their way to pick a quarrel with the Governor General, is to be found in the dispute itself. According to their own statement of the facts (see the written communicaons between them and Sir Charles Metcalfe) there existed at the time no one subject of difference between the Head of Government and themselves-no case of an appointment just

House of Commons that he had resigned because he found Her Majesty unwilling to proclaim the Crown subordinate to the Cabinet! Would not all the world believe in that case, that the Minister had other reasons for wishing to retire from

I cannot doubt, however, that Messrs. Baldwin and Lafon-I cannot donot, nowever, that Messrs. Baldwin and Lafon-taine had managed to get upon bad terms with the Governor some time before their resignation. No Governor of a Colony, most assuredly, ever carried out the principle of "Responsible Government," so far as Sir Charles Metcalfe has done in Cawanted to play the part of masters over the Governor; that they carried on their whole intercourse with him in an exacting nineering spirit; that they perpetually whipped and goaded the willing horse. Such monstrous impolicy may be account-ed for in Mr. Baldwin by reference to his boundless good opinion of himself : in Mr. Lafontaine it probably and from a habit of suspicion and opposition engendered by the long subjection of his people to every species of injustice, but still more from a haughty and overbearing temper which is matter

Barrister at Law, and Reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench. PRICE, £1. 5s. H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto, Dec. 8, 1843.

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that the Minister had other reasons for wishing to retire from office, and had made an utterly inadmissible proposal to the Crown for the purpose of retiring on the ground of its rejec-November 16, 1843 332

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HAS returned to Cobourg, where he designs making his permanent residence. He may be consulted at his Rooms at the ALBION HOTEL, where he is prepared to perform every operation appertaining to the TEETH in the most skilful and durable manner. Terms moderate. Ladies attended at their residence. Column November 21, 1843. 332-4ft 332-tf H. Rowsell Esq. ; F. Griffin Esq.

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EXTRA.-Fuel for the winter season, 5s. payable in advance. REMARKS.—Quarters, eleven weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance. Vacations—a fortnight at Christmas; a week at Easter; a week at Whitsuntide, and a month at Midsummer. Quarterly Terms payable in middle of Quarter. The inhabitants of Cobourg are respectfully referred to the Rev. A. N. BETHUNE, D. D., Rector of the Parish, who has kindly intimated his desire of forwarding the interests of the 163, King Street. The Hon. and Right Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. School: as also to-

The Hon. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON. The Rev. DR. MCCAUL, Vice-President of King's College

The Rev. H. J. GRASETT, A. M., Examining Chaplain to the

Lord Bisbop. The Rev. J. WILSON, Assistant Minister at Cobourg; and to GEORGE S. BOULTON, of Cobourg, Esquire.

The Seminary will be opened on the 1st of November next, in the new Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Rev. J. Wilson, in whose family the Misses Crombie will reside. 5th October, 1843. 325 325

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT,

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

TORONTO:

OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 332-tf MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf

THE YONGE MILLS PROPERTY, TO BE RENTED.

TO BE RENTED. THOSE well known FLOURING MILLS situated nine miles above Brockville, called "Yonge Mills," belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. Charles Jones, containing four between the state of the late Hon. to the same of the late Hon. Charles Jones, containing four run of Stones, with elevations to discharge cargoes of Wheat from Vessels, and every convenience complete, --to be put into proper repair by the Landlords; --together with a Saw Mill, Fulling and Clothing Works, Merchant's Shop, Potashery, Warehouses, Cooper's Shops, and a number of Dwelling-houses. Tenders will be received until the Fifth of January next, for a Lease of this Prometty for a torm of these soft a Lease of this Property for a term of three years, from the first day of March next.

The Property would be SOLD upon favourable terms. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber. D. B. O. FORD,

Managing Executor, &c. Estate Charles Jones.

Brockville, 10th Nov. 1843. 332-7

LOAN WANTED. WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

June 8, 1843. 309tf

MARRIED. At Niagara, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Niagara, W. B. Winterbottom, Esq., Barrister, to Marion, daughter of the late Capt. William Sibbald, of the 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot.

DIED.

At Thorab, on the 29th ultimo, aged 63 years, Ensign Wil-liam Gibbs, late of the 1st Battalion 50th Foot, much regretted. The deceased had seen a great deal of hard service—having been present at the Battle off Cape St. Vincent; in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby—at the bombardment of Copen-hagen; at the battles of Viniera and Corunna; at Waleheren,

hagen; at the battles of Vimiera and Corunns; at Walcheren, and at Fuentes d'Onor. At Toronto, on the 15th inst., George Albert, aged 3 years and 4 months, and Joseph Edward, aged 1 year and 10 months, sons of Mr. Peter Paterson, Jun'r. of that city. Both died of scarlet fever, and expired at the same moment. They were interred in one grave on the Sunday following, and attended by a large and respectable portion of the inhabitants,—testifying by this Christian attention, their respect for the bergaved, and

by this Christian attention, their respect for the bereaved, and deep sympathy in the distressing loss they have sustained.—

Communicated.