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Sir.

(From the Church Extra of Saturday, 16th inst.)

FONTAINE, M. P. P.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Kingston, 13th September, 1842.

Having taken into my most earnest and anxious consideration the conversations which have passed between us, I find my desire to unite to the aid of and cordial co-operation with my Government the population of French origin in this Province, numbated. I have therefore not waited for the result of your deliberation, but on the contrary have been considering how

will be made for him commensurate with his long and faithful

the fittest persons for your recommendation.

chiefly from his desire to act in concert with the representatives of the French portion of the population, and as I hope those was not prepared to take on himself the responsibility of being

of considering his claims upon the Government whenever an opportunity may offer of adequately acknowledging them.— This will leave the office of Attorney General, with a seat in the Conneil, at my disposal, and I am prepared to offer it to Mr. Lafontaine delivered a speech in French, laying before Mr. Lafontaine delivered a speech in French, laying before

for future consideration. From my knowledge of the sentiments entertained by all the

formed on the basis of this proposition. In this persuasion, I have gone to the utmost length to meet

which the most auxious desire to accomplish the great object has enabled me to devise.

I have the honour, &c. C. BAGOT.

not from saying, that the appointment of Mr. Girouard,—for whose capture, as a rebel, a reward of £500 has been paid by the Government,-is deeply injurious to the honour of the British name, and insulting to every loyal subject,-in fact, it is rewarding treason. The matter must come before the Impe-rial Parliament. We hope some member of the Canadian Legislature will ask,-" Is this appointment offered to Mr. mard by the direction of the Home Government?" On Thursday morning the report in Kingston was that the Governor General had consented to turn out Messrs. Ogden and Davidson without pensions-that Mr. Draper, whose position we cannot yet define, is to be Speaker of the Legislative Council,—and Mr. Small, Solicitor General, in the place of Mr. Sherwood. The fate of Mr. Hincks, we learn, is do mbtful If Mr. Baldwin admits him to office, it will only be after the severest humiliation. Among the rumours it is mentioned that Quebec is to be the seat of Government, and that a prorogation will take place.

in that respect, it became necessary to consider the propriety LETTER OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES BAGOT, G. C. B., &c. &c., GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, TO MR. LA-FONTAINE, M. P. P. were brought into it. He had no desire to revive the acrimony of past feelings or discussions as to his reasons for this course. But he felt that it was impossible for him to take any other, and he therefore had tendered his resignation in the event o

such a step being determined on. With a view of opening a negotiation, the Hon. Member for the 4th Riding of the County of York had been sent for, and it appeared, as he (Mr. Draper) had fully believed-that the consent or participation of the Government the population of French origin in this Province, unabated. I have therefore not waited for the result of your deliberation, but on the contrary have been considering how far I can possibly meet the views of those who have the confi-dence of that part of the nonlation of the population of the populating the populating the population of the population of the dence of that part of the population, so as to make their acces-sion to this Government satisfactory to themselves, and at the then understood to be indispensable. The former course he same time accompanied by that mutual confidence which can alone make it beneficial to the country. (Mr. Draper) was not prepared to pursue. He first of all felt that no arrangement could be permanent, because none would one make it beneficial to the country. I have accordingly come, not without difficulty, to the con-be just, which was based upon such an exclusion, and secondly. clusion that for such an object I will consent to the retirement of the Attorney General, Mr. Ogden, from the office which he any difficulty in joining in a Council of which they formed a now holds, upon its being distinctly understood that a provision will be made for him commensurate with his long and faithful to convince them that there was no reasonable ground for them objecting to act with him, and he believed his endeavours to Upon his retirement I am prepared to offer to you the situa-tion of Attorney General for Lower Canada, with a seat in my Executive Council Executive Council. The office of Solicitor General, in Lower Canada, has long been kept vacant, in the hope of some arrangement by which the object which I have always had in view might have been assisted, and I shall be home to have always and in view might have been the object which I have always had in view might have been the object which I have always had in view might have been the object which I have always had in view might have been the object which I have always had in view might have been the object which I have always had in view might have been the object which I have always had in view might have been the object which I have always had in view might have been therefore tendered his resignation, that he might not present an assisted, and I shall be happy to listen to your suggestion of the name of any gentleman of British Origin, whose co-operation in the Government will aid us in the attainment of one com-I have reverted carefully and anxiously to your expressed given from the moment this course was resolved on by the other members of the Council was this: he resigned because he could wish, of being joined in your adherence to my Government by not act with them in the proposed manner of effecting what on a sufficient number of supporters to ensure the confidence of those whose interest you represent. Given the desired to offer a remark. When it was suggested that the retirement I find that one of my own plans for the advantage of Lower Canada, viz., the distribution of a portion of the too crowded population of your frontier settlements orce a large status. When it was suggested that the refrement to Mr. Ogden would be one way or other involved in the propo-sition, he, in common with his other colleagues, was not pre-read to advise any course whatever to which that hon, gentle-nam was to be minut a suggested that the refrement clear duty to urge as a preliminary, that without reference to

Mr. Girouard has been represented to me as a gentleman possessing administrative faculties of a high order, and at the ame time the conditioner of the set of a high order. same time the confidence of his countrymen. He can materially assist in forwarding my object in this re-spect, and I have therefore determined, if I should be success-fol in indexing source a spect of the Crown, who had accepted office long before Lord John Russell's Despatch was promulgated; the fittest persons for your recommendation. Mr. Baldwin's differences with the Government have arisen imposed ou him the duty of explaining to the House the posidifferences are now happily removed, I shall be willing to avail myself of this service. Mr. Draper has tendered to me the resignation of his office. I shall always regret the loss of such assistance as he has uni-formly afforded me, and I shall feel the imperative obligation of considering his chims and the flow of such assistance as he has uni-formly afforded me, and I shall feel the imperative obligation

The council, at my disposal, and I am prepared to offer it to Mr. Baldwin. The absence of Mr. Sherwood deprives me of the opportunity the down of the communications he had had with the Governor General about accepting office, and his reasons for relating it which we are sorry we cannot give our readers of ascertaining how far he might be willing to accede to the arrangement, and of knowing whether he is ready to fulfil one the benefit of. In the course of his observations he alluded to of the conditions of his appointment, by obtaining a seat in the Assembly. The disposal of this office must, therefore, be left a matter the sole ground, that he could not be a party to the introduction of Mr. Baldwin to the Council.

Mr. Baldwin said, he would make some remarks on the part gentlemen who now compose my Constitutional advisers, I see no reason to doubt that a strong and united Council might be formed on the basis of this proposition. In this personasion, I have the strong the strong the strong the strong the second the seco dered that the course taken to-day showed the position in which and even to surpass your demands, and if, after such an over-ture, I shall find that my efforts to secure the political transince he had avowed the principle ; he had heard the principle quillity of the country are unsuccessful, I shall at least have the satisfaction of feeling that I have exhausted all the means might be entertained of his course, nothing could more entirely sanction his advice than the course of the hon. gentleman oppo site, and show the correctness of the course he took. When he recollected that he tendered the same advice that hon. gentleman opposite now did; that when he could not accept of office consistently with his principles, to tender his resignation and retire; which advice, it appears, has now the sanction of every member of the cabinet. True, he (the Atty. Gen.) referred, but touched it gently, to the character of the circum-Every one who has read this letter has exclaimed, "It is a forgery." But, incredible and humiliating as it may appear, it was read by Mr. Draper in the course of debate. It seems to have been the act of Sir Charles and all his Councillors. We rejoice that conciliation, is to be used towards the French and the advisors of the geople then than administration strong in the confidence of the geople then than is their leaders are to be administration strong in the confidence of the geople then than is project in its triumph, but never ceased to deplore the atrocions share of power in the Government of Canada; but we shrink yield his desire to preserve the connection between this and the mother country; and although it was said a period would arrive demanding a separation, he, for his part, with the principle that had now been avowed, being acted upon, could not subscribe to the opinion. If a conciliatory policy were adopted towards all the people of this country, such an opinion would have no existence. He was an advocate for the union of the two Provinces, and still is, but not for a union of parchment, but for the union of hearts and of free born men. He avowed himself to possess the feelings of a true Canadian, and was proud of the vigor of mind that induced his ancestors to leave their homes and to secure by their honest and praiseworthy exertions that independence and competency denied at home. Being an advocate for the union, it was important, in his opinion, and now avowed by the hon. member for Russell, that this union should be of hearts and of the people; but how is that to be obtained in the case of those deprived of their representative institutions? and here he would take the opportunity of saying that it was matter of great doubt from whence the provocation came that led to the late disagreeable affairs in Lower Canada, at a time when they had a Special Council forced upon them that was odious to them, and naturally the object of their deepest letestation; and it is not to be wondered at that they should detest an institution forced upon them. He contended that the first announcement should have been, that the Canadians should have equal justice; but equal justice was not demanded, for they would have been satisfied with much less. He was desirous of showing to the world that they were not what their enemies represented, and that every thing should be done to redress their grievances, consistent with justice and the interests of the country. That they should not have been left one year and eighteen months without such justice. He could not con-ceive what were the difficulties referred to by the Attorney General. There could be no difficulty on the part of His Excellency. He had only to represent his Sovereign, and could it be said that she would have had difficulty in receiving into her councils those whom it was now admitted were entitled to her confidence, and whose presence there was essential to the interests of the country? He would not believe it. He believed that there were no doubts as to the policy of the measures; if not, they should have given effect to the principles now avoved at the time of the union. What was the Council called upon to do? Are we to understand that if they believed it but an act of justice to the Lower Canadians to call some of their representatives to the councils of their Sovereign's Repreminds, without the manliness to give it effect? Was it con-The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock, and the house was sistent with their duty? Decidedly not. In his opinion nothing could justify such a course. They admitted the jusat the anticipated contest. Some routine business was trans-acted, after which the order of the day was read for taking into consideration His Excellency's Speech. own mouths he had convicted them. What would be thought of a British Minister thus acting-afraid to tender his counsel to his Sovereign at the time it was most required. Would he not be scorned for his weakness if he said, I believe it was the best advice, but would not then submit it-1 have always bee the best friend in the world to these Lower Canadians, but did not like to say so at the time !- however, they admit that I at least tendered good advice this time twelve months. This admission was very gratifying to him (Mr. B.) and his colleagues. He felt himself at liberty to curtail his remarks, from the frank avowal which had been made by the hon. members on the treasury benches, that they do not and ought not to possess the confidence of the house. With respect to the speech, he regretted that he could not concur in the view which had been taken, notwithstanding the flattering picture drawn by his hon. friend the member for Glengarry. Young men were generally sanguine, and no doubt in the fervor of his imagination the hon. But he could not feel equally satisfied with the speech, and he begged to be considered, as he believed, according to the con-stitutional usage, he felt entitled to be considered, treating the speech as emanating from the hon. gentleman opposite, for my reasons. In the first place, no reference was made to Lower Canada. It was rather strange, that the hon. gentlemen opposite-who profess to have desired so long to render justice to that section of the Province, should seem to have forgotten, only a few days back, all about the object of their anxious solicitude. It was strange that they did not think fit to make some remark relative to Lower Canada, to evince the erity of their desires; when introducing the subject of District Muncipal Councils into the speech, they could hardly have orgotten the District Councils of that section, the offspring of Special Council Legislation, and which had given much dissatisfaction to the people. He regretted this, and therefore in the amendments which he would have the honour to propose to the resolutions before the house, this omission should be sup-Another difficulty in echoing the speech would be, that the house would pledge itself to the sentiment that all we now required was to have peace established abroad; that we had arrived at the ne plus ultra of peace at home; and therefore, ith peace abroad, we shall attain to all our desires. To this he could not assent. Those who advised the speech admit that much has yet to be done at home. He would merely, however, protect the house from compromising itself by inserting a saving *[See above Sir Charles Bagot's letter to Mr. Lafontaine.]

The Church.

clause. He objected to the importance attend to the fulfil- making these observations he had no personal feelings to gratify. ment of the pledge given by the Imperial Gternment relative to the loan of a million and a half, of which sey have heard so never crossed his path, and he had no feelings to prevent him terms, and it had been glorified enough it session. The language of the address implies that the Imerial Government was not bound to the fulfilment of the plede; but he had full confidence in the honour and integrity of ite mother country in the fulfilment of all pecuniary obligations and was convinced that the honour of the British Governmet would never be The speech was altogether an elaborate on, and one, in his opinion, which the hon. gentleman opposit should not have advised his Excellency to deliver; should have been one conecho it would have met with an immediate rsponse on the part of the house. He could not agree that ever means within the power of the government to advance the pulic works had been made available; he could not agree that ther existed no serious destitution among emigrants in the vicinity if the public works -he would instance the riots which had ocurred at the Welland Canal and other places. An agent hal been sent home, and a stimulus given to emigration without providing employ-ment for those who should arrive here. Those who had concurred in such a measure had a heavy responsibility resting upon them, and he regretted he could not set the matter in the same light with the hon, gentleman opposite; perhaps it was because he did not possess an imagination equally lively with that of the hon, gentleman who had seconded the resolutions.— As to the condition of the public revenue, he was pleased to hear that it was so favourable, and sincerely trusted that the

Concil at all. You cannot speak of the Council but you hear an endorser to the extent of a million and a half? But they were told of the existence of commercial confidence ! Did the hon. gentlemen go to the morks of Quebee and Montreal-those engaged in the Timber Trade-for their information on this point? Did they find it in the condition of the Banks, the other? These difficulties had been ascribed by some to the Currency Bill of last session, and to other causes; but to which was the attributed, certain it was that so far from the existence of commercial prosperity and confidence, the companies of severe pressure and difficulty were universal. Then, what do the hon. gentlemen mean by "permanent insti-tutions?" He could not well understand them, when looking upon the alterations which were introduced and forced upon them during the hast session. He would take the liberty of in-fronducing a saving chanes, so as not to stard committed to the principles of the Union Bill, in which he would endeavour to unite the views of all hon, gentlemen, and to steer clear of all parties. With respect to the declearation of want of confidences in the present advisers of his Excellency, which he had intro-duced into his amendment to the address, he could assure then principles of the Union Bill, in which he would endeavour to unite the views of all hon, gentlemen, and to steer clear of all parties. With respect to the declearation of want of confidences in the present advisers of his Excellency, which he had intro-member for Kingston=-[Here the hon, gentleman read Mr. Harrison's resolutions introduced last session relative to respon-sible government.]. He wisheld to exhibit to the company, and was willing to try them by their own rule. In relation to was aware that there were many difficulties which hese to respon-sible government.]. He wisheld to exhibit to the compens the would view with his hon, friend behind him, was willing to try them by their own rule. In relation to was aware that there were many difficulties whi

much. When it was announced that such boon was con-templated, it was correct enough to acknowlige it in suitable terms, and it had been glorified enough st session. The language of the address implies that the Imerial Government there for that? A year has now elapsed. Lord Sydenham had resigned, and received liberty to return home. He asked the reason wby Parliament was not sooner called together?— Because the ministers could not get enough of bought mem-bers to muster into their ranks-not until they had exhausted the means of corruption. Yes, corruption stalked through the land. Why did not the Attorney General, who professes such great magnanimity, take this step long ago-why did he not take this step long ago? Why did he not make these state-ments-[Mr. Draper, "he did state it"]-then it was his taining only those general statements upon which there could have been no difference of opinion; that in moving a simple him to renounce office if he did not carry ont his measures or such impartial principles as to render equal justice to all the inhabitants of this Province. If he had done so, then his position night have been envied. What is his position now? position high have benefit with which a drowning man catches at z straw, could have induced him to adhere to office; and yet he comes before us boasting of his sacrifices, and affecting the greatest magnanimity. He (Mr. Aylwin) could not regard greatest magnanimity. He (Mr. Aylwin) could not regard the present attempt in any other light than to create confusion in the House—but it would turn against themselves. Another objection to his new fiedged zeal may be found in his reply to the question, who has represented Lower Canada during the time that has elapsed since the formation of the ministry?— Why, not one, proh pudor ! Not a single individual, Mr. At-torney-General, unless it be the person who calls himself the Assister Socretury, and he represents the whole of Lower Assistant Secretary, and he represents the whole of Lower Canada. Who ever heard of a Government carried on under such circumstances? Yet, with this fact before us, the hon. hear that it was so favourable, and sincerely trusted that the statement made was correct. In announcing an intention, however, to modify some of the measures of last session, he thought the hon. gentlemen opposite had placed themselves in a singular position; we are not only promised modi-fications in the details, but an acknowledgment is made that they are defective in principle, and totally inefficient.— In the latter part of the speech they had been informed that 'the Province has at length happily recorred from a state of 'the province has at length happily recorred from a state of 'the actual of "the actual bill of the speech they had been informed that 'the of the speech they had been informed that of 'the province has at length happily recorred from a state of 'the province has at length happily recorred from a state of 'the province has at length happily recorred from a state of prospects," and of "the establishment of tranquillity and seenprospects," and of "the establishment of tranquility and seen-rity, the restoration of financial credit and commercial confi-dence, with the enjoyment of free and permanent institutions." As to security for tranquility, what was it? Was it in saddling the Province with an enormous Civil List of £83,000 per anspect, and I have therefore determined, if I should be success ful in inducing you to accept my proposition, on offering to him the situation at present held by Mr. Davidson, with a seat in aball also be provided for in a manner suitable to his just pre-tensions, and that Mr. Girouard shall be elected by some con-stituency, a member of the Assembly. I have further determined to offer the confidential post of Clerk of the Coancil to some gentleman of your recommendation. Merin on Mr. Parent, would designate them as perhaps among the fittest persons for your recommendation.

Governor General, the new representative of his Sovereign, he was aware that there were many difficulties which beset him in country in which he may yet be presumed to be unacquainted with the real state of things, and dependent upon the informa-tion of his advisers. He was always ready to accede to these difficulties—always ready to give that support, that constitu-tional support to which his Excellency, as the representative of his Sovereign, was entitled; and he knew of no more important duty which the house had to discharge than to inform the head of the Government of their opinion of the men by whom he was surrounded. They would be justly amenable to reproach if they were to shrink from telling him in a candid, frank and manly manner, that opinion; if they neglected to do so they were but Iulling him into a false belief; they owed it to themselves, to their mother country, and to their constituents. They owed it to those who were the advisers of his Excellency, that if they it to those who were the advisers of his Excellency, that if they of the construction of the advisers of his Excellency, that if they the expression of such an opinion; they owed it to themselves, to their mother country, and to their constituents. They owed it to those who were the advisers of his Excellency, that if they position, he conceived the House would be performing a service to the hon, gentlemen themselves, as well as a public duty. ordinary and responsible position. He approved of the set tion, but knew nothing of the appointment until after it Mr. Neilson moved and Mr. Small seconded, that the resolutions should be commended to a committee of the financial data and that the house do form itself into that committee. *Mr. Harrison* observed that it was not consistent with Bri-tish practices to send the address to committee, but if the house tish practices to send the address to committee, but if the house tish practices to send the address to committee, but if the house tish practices to send the address to committee, but if the house tish practices to send the address to committee, but if the house tish practices to send the address to committee, but if the house tish practices to send the address to committee, but if the house tish practices to send the address to committee to send the house time the house to provide the transmittee to the house time the house to provide the transmittee to the house time the house to provide the transmittee to the house time the house to provide the house to provide the house time the house to provide the house to provide the house to provide the house the house the house to provide Mr. Neilson said that it was unnecessary to adhere to Bri-tish practices so strictly in one thing unless in all, he considered that the practices in Upper and Lower Canada sanctioned it, and that all persons by this means have an opportunity of ex-pressing their sentiments upon the subject. The motion was put to the house and carried, when the Speaker left the chair. Mr. Niger made some observations which we could not catch. Mr. Aylwin was somewhat astonished at the singular discus-sions and revelations now made, having merely met to discuss the answer to His Excellency's Speech; but supposed them necessary, to try to secure the confidence of the House. Did not see what arguments were used to show that the House. Did not see what arguments were used to show that the House ought to sanction their proceedings, but thought it a trick, to try to direct attention to other subjects, and thus escape the No com

pared to take the responsibility of refusing to assist an Adminis-tration from mere personal motives, but he trusted that at all tration from mere personal molves, but no tusted inter at all times he would be ready to perform his duty to his country independently of personal feelings. The hon. gentlemen, Mr. Aylwin and the member for Hastings, have asserted that the Cabinet does not possess the confidence of this house—that they hold office in defiance on public opinion, and that they will turn them out. He did not think it was so. Suppose there had not a majority what was the reason of it? Because they had not a majority what was the reason of it? Because the policy towards Lower Canada has caused us to lose the apport of some who formerly supported the Government, and the hon. member for Hastings carries the resolution he has ow proposed, it can only be by the assistance of those to whom how proposed, it can only at by the second s tings, and having tendered our advice to his Excellency, would it not be inconsistent at present to tender our resignation? The Att'y General's resignation was confined to himself for The Act y General's resignation was confined to himself for reasons which that gentleman had stated to the house, but which did not apply to his colleagnes who are not placed in the same position. He had never felt any desire to be an obstacle to the conducting the Government of the country. But he denied that they were placed in the position asserted by some hon. members,—the division would test that point. He was satisfied that the Speech would give satisfaction to the country notwithstanding the assertions of his hon. friend, and that the resolutions in reply would be carried by a majority of that house. (Continued on the inside.)

opinions of thro' the press, he would say that he was not pre-

Advertisements.

1842. LAKE ONTARIO. THREE TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPTAIN TWOHY,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching rulay Anterto Mar 100 (Schwart Wark, Monday, Wednesday, and touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock. The Steamer *Britannia*, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion with the America. Toronto, August 16, 1842. 1842.-ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE MENTS FOR THIS SEASON LAKE ONTARIO,

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, DICK; From Kingston :

At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA;

At 8 o'clock, Evening-Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA;

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; -and arrive at Kingston early next morning

The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON

LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning, leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling at the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting.

the intermediate Forts both ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th. 1842. A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Meyrea, is now being exhibited at J. E. PELL'S Picture Shop, King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Therete Luce 2, 1840. 48 Toronto, June 3, 1842.

J. W. BRENT,		
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,		
KING STREET, KINGSTON.		
IYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842. 262-tf		
A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET.		

26-t

Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, S U R G E O N D E N T I S T,' CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

H. & W. ROW-

en sent by mail or LLINGS per annum' ly, *in advance*.

33

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THOSTITAL STREET. THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform hem that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above stabilishment, formerly owned by the late HANVEY SHEPARD, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufac-suring **CAST STBEL AXES** of a superior quality. Orders understabilishment, for this Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-ully received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW. 15.17

Toronto, October 6, 1841. JOHN HART PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, Vo

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(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has preceived while in commension, and desires to acquain his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-pied by Mr. POPPLEWELL, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and truts, thouse the support of the street is the support of the super of the support of the support of the support of the support of the su strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a co

47-tf Toronto, 25th May, 1842. REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

STRUCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquain his friends and the public that he has now REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BRICK PREMISES, corner of Yonge and Tenpe-rance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fuel up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the alove business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged

of him. Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness and dispatch. Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND

PAPER-HANGING. THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 14, Yonge-street-Carled Hair Metrics of the best Finglish Garled Hair, at 25, 86, Der D. Best price gives no five Geese Feathers. Toronto, April 13, 1842.

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive WINTER STOCK of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offee for Sale the under-mentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favour-able terms in the best European and American Markets, they can con-fidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hids Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 25 hids and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 kees, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kees Spanish Grapes, 20 kees Spanish Grapes, 20 kees Spanish Grapes, 20 boxes and kees Plug and Cavendish Tobacco, stringt. 20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
185 pipes and hids port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines.
185 pipes and holds port, Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hids pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 hids Spanish Brandy.
20 puncheons East and West India Rums,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with beir business. heir business. ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th, 1841. JOSEPH B. HALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF

LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY COODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA

FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. May 20, 1842. SANFORD & LYNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or anoroyed credit. 34-tf

sh or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1842. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildings,

NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an ex-tensive and choice assortment of every description of wARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breaklast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of dito, fine cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

A Radical Ministry cannot last long. Loyal men must begin to combine and act: they need not despair: they have God on their side, and a fair cause, over which no treachery can finally triumph. A political storm is better than the late stagnant puddle of corruption, which infected the whole Canadian

We must begin to agitate for A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, OR A FE-DERAL UNION OF ALL THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN

We should not be surprised if, in a few days, the Parliament were called on to pass an Act of Amnesty, by which Macken-zie, Dr. Rolph, and all the other rebels, will be permitted to The Government has virtually said, in the appointment of Mr. Girouard, that Lount and Matthews have been murdered. It is impossible to approach these subjects, without feelings which almost defy expression, and we therefore leave them for the present.

The debate was adjourned till Friday morning. In a few hours the country will be in possession of fuller information.

Toronto, Saturday morning, ? 7 o'clock A. M.

(From the Kingston Chronicle and Gazette, 17th Sept.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Sept. 13th.

soon densely crowded, as much anxiety was felt to be present

DEBATE UPON THE SPEECH.

Mr. Forbes rose, after a considerable pause, and read the resolutions that were framed in answer to His Excellency's Speech. He made some judicious comments upon them, taking up some of the leading points adverted to in the Speech. Mr. McDonell rose to second the resolutions, and did so not

because he had much to say after the hon. Member for Two Mountains, but because he had an important duty to fufil. He considered the pledge given by the Imperial Government and the promises made, evidences of the interest felt in this Proince, and a desire to advance its interests. The measures of last session he considered had given very general satisfac The Municipal Bill, to which he was opposed at the time, he now would lend his assistance in carrying out fairly, for he believed it was well received throughout the province. He thought that Great Britain had evinced the highest regard for nies-that our credit was re-established, that a brighter day was dawning upon us, and he felt satisfied that by the maintenance of peace and good government we would attain a position of the highest prosperity. He would not longer occupy the house, and felt it his duty to second the resolutions founded upon the address, which he thought must be satisfactory

Mr. Draper said that before entering into a discussion of the Address, he desired to give to the House an explanation, which, yesterday, he was not in a position to offer, and which would shew that there was reason for the proposition then made to adjourn this question .- The explanation was twofold -- part personal and ual-part on behalf of the other Members of the Council. He (Mr. Draper) had early arrived at the conclusion that the political position of the gentlemen from Eastern Canada, of Fre origin; the large population they represented, and the number of seats they held, make it absolutely right that in pursuance of the declaration of Her Majesty's Government to do justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects-they should take a to all classes of Her anglesty's subjects—they should take share in the ministration of affairs; holding office and sitting in he Council. That opinion was equally entertained by his Colleagues, and was respectfully submitted to the Head of the Government; from whom, after due and careful consideration, it received concurrence. In considering the mode in which this proposal was to be effected, it could not escape attention that at the commencement of last Session a political alliance had been formed between the Hon. Member from Hastings and the members composing the party to which he had referred, and as there was no reason to suppose that there had been a change sition in which they now stood, and in relieving them from that | nada. In taking that step he had pl

tions should be commended to a committee of the whole house, and that the house do form itself into that committee.

Mr. Neilson said that it was unnecessary to adhere to Bri- but differences of opinion would exist upon minor points an

try to direct attention to other subjects, and thus escape the vote that this House will be called upon to give. Mr. Attorney General Draper has laid before us a letter, placed in his session, and that hon. member was aware that much differe hands to-day, under circumstances rather strange and extraor- of opinion existed, he being of opinion that it was necessar dinary, and it would appear, if we could suppose such a thing that His Excellency had lent himself to a trick to be practised when he accepted a seat he did not repose confidence in the upon his hon, friend Mr. Lafontaine. With reference to the communication, he knew nothing of it until his friend men-tioned it during a short and hurried walk. He could not believe it was done for the summer definition of the principle of Reit was done for the purpose of securing a strong Government, but to throw a missile among them—to create confusion and perplexity. The thing was like a Pandora's box, it was no concer owned the rest owned the rest of the principle of Rest scores owned the rest perplexity. The thing was like a Pandora's box, it was no sooner opened than out sprung the strange discordant con-tents. The Att. General has affected great magnanimity and made great sacrifices, and all to render the path smooth; and he has tendered his resignation. What is there in his position calling for him alone to act such a part? Why did not his colleagues act the same part? He offered a clue to the un-ravelling the mystery—because the hon. and learned Attorney General could not act with his hon. friend, the member for Hastings [Mr, Baldwin]—a man who stated that he js a Ca-Hastings [Mr. Baldwin]-a man who stated that he is a Ca- He knew he acted with a gentleman upon the sole ground nadian by birth, a man of standing, character and talent, and his admitting the principle of Responsible Gvernment. with whom no one could be ashamed to co-operate. But had often declared in this house and elsewhere his intent although he would not act with him he had acted with the honourable member for Oxford; he would not act with the master, but had no objection to act with the disciple. Why was it that when called upon to assist in obtaining the just Bill which he had advocated, and which was made a p claims of the French Cauadians he remained silent, and gave his assent to the acts of a Governor who had degraded the French more than any other that ever was placed over the and took means to obtain the views of the gentlemen for wh lestinies of this country. He (the At. Gen.) assigned his and with whom he was acting, and his views upon this que sition to be because he could not obtain justice for the were not only satisfactory to his reform friends in Toro French---but with all his pretensions, elegance of manners and eloquence, he did everything to rivet the chains upon the Ca-find that he had given them satisfaction is the circumstan nadians; and when an opportunity was given to extend the hand of fellowship, he extended it with a sword. He cast all such considerations aside, and had only one object in view, to do the will of the late Governor-General. He alluded in rather such considerations aside, and had only one object in view, to do the will of the late Governor-General. He alluded in rather a touching manner to his personal sacrifices—and his voluntary resignation of office to promote the public good, and affected great magnanimity about it. He (Mr. Aylwin) did not wish him or any man to sustain any pecuniary loss, and, with one or two exceptions, he could feel sympathy for the losses of all the members of His Excellency's Council, but as a public man he called for their arsignation. He then alluded to certain he called for their resignation. He then alluded to certain Despatches of Lord John Russell, stating the course which gentlemen ought to adopt when their labours were no longer he considered it his duty at this time, and in this house, gentiemen ought to adopt when their iabours were no longer serviceable or wanted—that they should resign office, that others more worthy should occupy their places. The hon, the Attorney-General is supposed by the people of the Lower Province to be the enemy of responsible government, what altered his opinions and induced him to take office under such leagues who would not allow me to say so if untrue. I dis reumstances? But why talk to us in the way he has done it in the strongest and most emphatic manner.about his sacrifices? Either the present Cabinet do or do not possess the confidence of this House. If they do, why open the correspondence with his hon. friend Mr. Lafontaine? If they knew they nossessed the confidence of the House who not they knew they nossessed the confidence of the House who not they knew they possessed the confidence of the House, why not call upon it to answer the Speech? But they know now that they do not possess that confidence. If His Excellency had bad confidence in the Attorney General he would not have had confidence in the Attorney-General he would not have received his resignation. The hon. Attorney-General alluded himself, whether he had not stated it to be a measure of received his resignation. The hon. Attorney General alluded to attacks that had been made upon him. Yes, he (Mr. A.) had read attacks upon him by his colleagues—he read a cha-racter drawn by the hon. member for Oxford of all his colleagues; and yet that was no objection to his being received among them. The ministry now want the master mind who would covern the needs to be a measure of sydenham, or had any conference with any member of the ventment. The measures of last year he supported from conviction that, in doing so, he was performing his duty to country. He had watched the Government closely and seen methics in the objection to support. He govern the people by his own dominant will, who would say come here, and go there, and do, and it should be done. A already stated that the views of his colleagues towards private man may descend to the grave, and when dead no more Canada are most liberal, and the document read to-day staid, but it is not so with public men-their acts live after this to be the case. They were accused of inconsistence their bodies have been consigned to the tomb. He referred to the practice of an ancient people; their kings when living were sacred, but as soon as they died, their bodies were publicly exposed, and were subject to the odium or praise they merited through life. This it was that caused a Nero to be execrated and a Titus praised. The custom is not yet abrogated. In cabinet, the members of whom he had expressed such

	KING STREET.	Toronto, October 30, 1840.
Id	Torouto, February 5, 1842. 31-tf DR. PRIMROSE,	J. BROWN,
it d	(Late of Newmarket,)	(FROM LONDON)
n-	OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,	SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
189	DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-tf	Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants,
n, le	DOCTOR SCOTT,	KING STREET, TORONTO.
og	TATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County	HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Water- moof Travellingebuge. Shortmegaiters, Military Belts, Horse Clo-
ial	ATELA HOUSE Surgeon to the Fever Hospital, Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET,	La Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Fatters Clo- proof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gaiters, Military Belts, Horse Clo- thing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices.
a-	TO NEWGATE STREET,	Toronto, 20th July, 1842. 263-6m
IT-	Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel.	WM. STENNETT,
he	Toronto, May 25, 1842. 34	MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH,
He	Attorney, Src.	JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER,
en	179, KING STREET, TORONTO.	STORE STREET, KINGSTON,
tet	March 3, 1842. 35-tf	and AND
of	MR. HOPPNER MEYER,	KING STREET, TORONTO:
gs,	ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,	DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches,
he	HAS REMOVED TO 140, RING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.	Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares. Fine Cutlery, &c.
ce-	Toronto, June 24, 1842. 51-tf	Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed.
to nat	ENGRAVING.	The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.
ose	JAMES JOSELIN begs leave to inform the gentry and public generally, that he has commenced the ENGRAVING business	July, 1842. 262-tf
to of	in all its branches : Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Door-plates, Coffin-plates, Visiting, Trade, and Address Cards, &c. &c. West end of King Street,	TENA INCLUDANCE COMDANY
uld	opposite Messrs. Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers, &c.	ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
on-	Toronto, June 20th, 1842. 51-3m	OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
ere	(From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London),	for the above Company, is now prepared to enect insurances
far	BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER,	against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms. This Company is composed of a body of wealthy Proprietors, with a
fe-	KING STREET,	paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the United
ith	NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO.	its liberality and promptitude in setting all claims for losses, the
er-	N.BCOPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.	been universally acknowledged. Reference is permitted to be made to
ow	July 1, 1842. 52-6m	THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Messrs. J. MULHOLLAND & Co.
for be.	THOMAS J. PRESTON,	Messrs. LYMAN, FARR & Co. Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New
lof	WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,	Street, where they will meet with pointed attention.
He	No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street,	Toronto, 27th June, 1842.
neir	TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he	THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-
ted	. keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best	A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this also authorized to receive
ncil	West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,	L to be made to the undersigner, and is also authorized to the
ews	Doeskins, &c. &c. Also—a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared	premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY.
om,	to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate	Toronto, July 1, 1841. IS RITISH AMERICA
ion	terms. B Cassocks, Clorgymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS,	FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ge-	Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style.	Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh
e of	Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 207-ti	Incorporated under an Act of the Initia Session of the Literature Parliament of Upper Canada.
ent,	FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.	OFFICE DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO.
had	REMOVED.	A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.
ncil,	R ^{OBERT} HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them	T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.
pro-	that he has <i>Removed his Tailoring Establishment</i> , from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to	A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had
pos-	WATERLOO BUILDINGS,	on application at the Once. 36-tf
iem	FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE,	Toronto, March 11, 1842. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
un-	and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers	No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.
now	received. His constant study shall always be to give to his vestings, general satisfaction. N.BWest of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings,	CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
ters	a se the best description always on hand, which will be put up	(Empowered by Act of Parliament.)
s he	in the newset fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch. Toronto, May 6, 1842.	DROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may
e by	G. BILTON,	be obtained by application to
col-	WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,	General Agent,
vow	128, KING STREET, TORONTO.	No. 8, Chewett's Bundings, Torontor
uni-	A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from	ORDERS IN CHANCERY,
ture, oted.	England AND MILITARY UNIFORMS : CLERGY-	R E G U L A T I N G the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by
nade	MEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best	L Canada West, for sale by H. § W. ROWSELL, Toronto.
nest treal	style. 43-tf	STATUTES OF CANADA.
ed to	- WILLS Coach Builders King Street, To-	OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-
tings	ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to	vincial Parliament, for sale by
the		February 16th, 1842.
Go-		THE CANADA GAZETTE,
the	Township Officers & Price 78. fd.	PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c received by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.
o his had		L received by H. g W. ROWSDAR, 2003 February 16th, 1842.
e had	1 Commentation the Criminal Laws (including the Bailing and	
owe	Commitment of Prisoners, and the Fetty Trespass and Officers, Sta-	ene enutry
rove nd o	f tute Labour, Highways, Inns and Innkeepers, Distinctics, wei, Passes	TS published for the MANAGING COMMAND
on al	1 since 1835, with the late	L SELL, Istoneto, every 17 may.
d no stoo	all Alphabetically arranged-to which are added some Forms for the	TERMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, delivered in town. To Post Masters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, <i>in advance</i> .
nce t	o For sale at H. & W. ROWSELL'S, Toronto, and the principa	
; in	a towns in Canada West. 265-tf	Adding London
hars	h London, July 1, 1842.	