dence was announced to them by the Head of the Government but a few days ago, -when they found that that was the result rence, could they with honour continue to serve? Let the House say so-if not, let the country say-he threw

himself upon that, ready to abide its decision Mr. Daly said, as the hon. gentleman had appealed to him as to the correctness of what he had stated to the house, and as he (Mr. Daly) was desirous that the explanation should be full and correct, he should take the liberty of reading to the House two documents which he held in his hand. The first was a letter from Mr. Lafontaine, dated the 27th instant, and was as

MR. LAFONTAINE, in compliance with the request of the Governor General, and in behalf of himself and his late col-leagues, who have felt it to be their duty to tender a resignation of office, states, for His Excellency's information, the substance of the explanation which they propose to offer in their places

They have avowedly taken office upon the principle of reand with a full recognition on their parts of the following re solutions, introduced into the Legislative Assembly with the knowledge and sanction of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, on the 3d September, 1841.

"That the head of the Executive Government of the Pro-"vince, being within the limits of his Government the Repre-"sentative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial au-"thority alone, but that, nevertheless, the management of our "sistance, counsel and information of subordinate officers in the "Province," and "that in order to preserve between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament that harmony, which "is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of the "Province, the chief advisers of the Representative of the Sove-"ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Represen-tatives of the People, thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the People, which our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Proent, will on all occasions be faithfully repre-" sented and advocated."

themselves, and, as they have reason to believe, between His better that it should not go into operation until confirmed by Excellency and the Parliament and people of Canada generally, been merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical theoreti Council might, and would have felt it to be their duty to avoid any possibility of collision, which might have a tendency g them had passed by, and to a determination on the Parliament with His Excellency's knowledge and consent as a Government measure, without an opportunity being given to the members of the Executive Council to state the probability the Government. of such a reservation. They therefore felt themselves in the anomalous position of being, according to their own avowals and solemn public pledges, responsible for all the acts of the Executive Government to Parliament, and at the same time these Acts, but without the knowledge of their existence, until informed of them from private and unofficial sources.

When the members of the late Executive Council offered

their humble remonstrances to His Excellency on this condition of public affairs, His Excellency not only frankly explained the difference of opinion existing between him and the Council, but stated that from the time of his arrival in the country he had observed an antagonism between him and them on the subject, and notwith-tanding that the members of Council repeatedly and distinctly explained to His Excellency, that they considered him for ered him free to act contrary to their advice, and only claimed an opportunity of giving such advice, and of knowing, before others, His Excellency's intentions, His Excellency did not in any manner remove the impression left upon their minds by his avowal, that there was an antagonism between him and them, and a want of that cordiality and confidence, which would ena ble them, in their respective stations, to carry on public busi-

ness to the satisfaction of His Excellency or of the Country.

The want of this cordiality and confidence had already become a matter of public rumour; and public opinion not only extended it to acts, upon which there were apparent grounds for difference of opinion, but to all measures of Government involving political principles. His Excellency, on the one hand, was supposed to be coerced by his Council into a course of policy which he did not approve of, and the Council were made liable to the liable to the accusation of assuming the tone and position of

Responsible Advisers of the Government, without, in fact, asserting the right of being consulted thereupon.

While His Excellency disavowed any intention of altering the course of advisery of advise the course of administration of public affairs which he found on his arrival in Canada, he did not disguise his opinion that hese affairs would be more satisfactorily managed by and through the Governor himself, without any necessity of concord amongst the Members of the Executive Council, or obligation on their part to defend, or support in Parliament the Acts of the Covernor. To this opinion of this Excellency as

date of the 28th inst.:

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL observes with regret, in the expla-

on his uniformly replying to those propositions in the negative, his refusal was each time followed by "then we must resign," had been in former days before this principle was introduced,

of the Council rested, he is astonished at finding that it is now ascribed to an alleged difference of opinion on the theory of

be in giving the Royal Assent to Acts of Parliament. With regard to this duty he has special instructions from Her Majesty to reserve every Act of an unusual or extraordinary character. Undoubtedly the Secret Societies Bill answers that description, BEING UNEXAMPLED IN BRITISH LEGISLATION. The gentlemen of the late Council heard his sentiments on it expressed to them. He told them that it was an arbitrary and unwise measure, and not even calculated to effect the object it had in least a state of the mounts of the property as few words, but from the exhausted to effect the object it had in least of the property he did not desire to detain the house at least of the property he did not desire to detain the house at view. He had given his consent to its being introduced into state of the members he did not desire to detain the house at Parliament, because he had promised, soon after his assumption that time of night, or rather morning. Mr. Cameron was of the Government, that he would sanction legislation on the subject, as a substitute for Executive measures, which he refused to adopt on account of their proscriptive character; although he deprecates the existence of Societies which tend to forment religious and civil discord. The gentlemen of the late forment religious and civil discord. The gentlemen of the late Council cannot fail to remember with what pertinacity those measures were pressed upon him, and can hardly be unaware of what would have followed at that time, if, in addition to rejecting the proscriptive measures urged, he had refused to Colonies, where anything like constitutional liberty existed,

Permit any legislation on the subject.

Permission to introduce a Bill cannot be properly assumed as fettering the judgment of the Governor with regard to the Royal Assent, for much may happen during the passage of the Bill through the Legislature to influence his decision. In this case the Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed. case the Bill was strongly opposed and reprobated in the Assembly, but when it went to the Legislative Council, many of Yeas,—Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Ber They have lately understood that His Excellency took a widely different view of the position, duties and responsibilities of the Executive Council, from that under which they accepted office, and through which they have been enabled to conduct the Parliamentary business of the Government, sustained by a large majority of the Popular branch of the Legislature.

Had the difference of opinion between His Excellency and the difference of opinion between Hi

resident the tranquil and ametable relations which apparently subsisted between the Executive Government and the Provincial Parliament. But that difference of opinion has led not merely to appointments to office against their advice, but to appointments to office against their advice, but to appointments and provide the state of which they were not a misapprehension of his conduct, unless that the House, making the whole similar in spirit if not in words, which has no foundation in any part of the Rouse making the whole similar in spirit if not in words, appointments to office against their advice, but to appointments and intentions, which has no foundation in any part of the Rouse. and proposals to make appointments, of which they were not informed in any manner, until all opportunity of offering advice. Crown to the Council for party purposes, and his anxiety to do justice to those who were injured by the arrangements attending majesty's pleasure thereon a bill, introduced into the Provincial

Majesty's pleasure thereon a bill, introduced into the Provincial

May be under the union, can be regarded as warranting a representation, which is calculated to injure him, without just cause, in the union, can be regarded as warranting a representation, which is calculated to injure him, without just cause, in the union, can be regarded as warranting a representation, which is calculated to injure him, without just cause, in the union, can be regarded as warranting a representation, which is calculated to injure him, without just cause, in the union, can be regarded as warranting a representation, which is calculated to injure him, without just cause, in the union, can be regarded as warranting a representation, which is calculated to injure him. opinion of the Parliament and the People, on whose confidence he places his sole reliance for the successful administration of rogatives of the Crown, with which he is entrusted. The ad-

(From the Chronicle and Gazette, Dec. 2.)

down with a message from his Excellency in answer to an address from the House, accompanied with the explanations made by Mr. Secretary Daly on Wednesday. This office would no

doubt have been performed by the latter gentleman, had his health permitted him to attend the House. Before proceeding to the order of the day the hon, member for the first riding of York, Mr. Price, rose and moved a resolution tantamount to a vote of confidence in the late advisers | MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: of His Excellency, approving of the course which they had pursued in resigning when they found that they did not possess the confidence of the Governor General. The motion was seconded by the hon member for the City of Montreal, Mr. Holmes, who also pointed out what he conceived to be the true meaning of the principle—and referred to the happy effects which had been produced in Lower Canada since its introduction into the country. When Mr. Holmes had concluded his remarks, Mr. D. B. Viger rose and protested against the whole proceeding as irregular, giving it as his opinion that there were no facts before the House on which they could constitutionally take action-and further, that he did not believe his Exceller which they had recently given—and that although he might sacrifice his popularity by the course he was pursuing, he could not even allow that important consideration to interfere with and stated most distinctly that they had permission from his Excellency to make an explanation of the differences which led to their resignation, and appealed to his Excellency's rejoin der for proof of that assertion. The hon, gentleman en into a full and explicit statement of his views on the momen tuous question at issue-views which he had ever entertain and openly and boldly avowed; which were in effect, that it was the duty of his Excellency to consult his confidential adtry and to accept or reject that advice afterwards as his Excel-Wered that it was the real ground of all their differences with His Excellency, and of the want of confidence and cordislity between His Excellency, and of the want of confidence and cordislity between His Excellency and the Council since his arrival, they between His Excellency and the Council since his arrival, they tive Councillors for the affairs of this Province, consistently with their duty to Her Majesty, or to His Excellency, or with their duty to Her Majesty, or to His Excellency, or with their public and often repeated pledges in the Provincial Parliament, if His Excellency should see fit to act upon his opinion of their functions and responsibilities.

Intrine stated mat in recommending appointments to the first place looked to the fitness of and his colleagues had in the first place looked to the fitness of the fitness of their principles, and ill-judged assertion of an inadmissable demand the provincial parliament in the march of public and his colleagues had in the first place looked to the fitness of their frest place looked to the fitness of their principles, that political supporters of their principles, that political supporters had the preference—but if, on the feeling which ought to prevail among all classes of the community will not be interrupted by what has happened. My reliance for the successful administration of the government has always been, and still is, on the good sense and loyalty of the color of their principles, that political supporters had the provincial parliament, if His Excellency, should see embarrassment in the march of public and his colleagues had in the first place looked to the fitness of their principles, that political supporters of their principles, tha lency to consult his Council on all occasions, and that if that

The second was the reply made by His Excellency, under Dunlop repudiated the idea that it was the duty of his Excel-The Governor General observes with regret, in the explanation which the gentlemen who have resigned their seats in the Executive Council propose to offer in their places in Parliament, a total omission of the circumstances which he regards as forming the real grounds of their resignation; and as this omission may have proceeded from their not considering themselves at liberty to disclose those circumstances, it becomes necessary that he should state them. that he should state them.

On Friday, Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Baldwin came to the Government House, and after some other matters of business, and some preliminary remarks as to the cause of their proceeding, demanded of the Governor General that he should agree to make no appointment, and no offer of an appointment thists of candidates should, in every instance, be laid before the Council; that the Governor General, in deciding after taking their advice, should not make any appointment prejudicial to their advice, should not make any appointment prejudicial to their should be surrendered to the Council for the purchase of Parliaments, content for the sassed of the Council for the purchase of Parliaments, content for the sessed of the Corown, for the purpose of securing that the should state them.

On Friday, Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Baldwin came to the bear to bear the brunt of the acts of the Government.—

Mr. Simpson could not exactly understand the difference the Governor General and his late time the time for the time chosen for resignation was very inopportune for the best interests of the country—a time when several important measures of the country—a time when several important measures of the country considers it his duty to express to the Legislative advice, should not make any appointment prejudicial to their should be surrendered to the Council for the purchase of Parliaments, connected to the Council for the purchase of Parliaments, connected to the Council for the purchase of Parliaments, connected to the Council for the purchase of Parliaments, connected to the Council for the purchase of the Crown for the purpose of securing the beautiful proposed to the motion. From his Excellency's statement he was also the council for the beautiful proposed to the motion.

Council, but of one thing he felt convinced, that the difference the Council, that the dever when several important measures of the country—a time when several important measures of the country—a time when several important measures of the cou should be surrendered to the Council for the purchase of Par-liamentary support; for, if the demand did not mean that, it meant nothing, as it cannot be imagined that the mere form of taking advice without regarding it was the process contemplated.

another which he disapproved of, it was the dispensing that patronage for party purposes.

These were his conscientions sible Government to a system of Colonial rule, from a letter in opinions, and he was never ashamed to avow those opinions, The Governor General replied that he would not make any even if the whole people of the country were opposed to himsuch stipulation, and could not make any such stipulation, and could not declarate and he could appeal to his conduct on a former occasion for proof of this, when the 92 Resolutions were proposed in the DER OF THE PREROGATIVE OF THE CROWN.

"In England, where the Crown is responsible for and the Prime Minister and his associates are responsible for proof of this, when the 92 Resolutions were proposed in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, the hon, member for the Cabinet entertaining the same views with himself, but he must Cabinet entertaining the same views with himself, but he must He appealed to the number of appointments made by him on the recommendation of the Council, or the members of it in their departmental capacity, and to instances in which he had about it in the commendation of the Council or the members of it in their departmental capacity, and to instances in which he had about it in the commendation of the Council or the members of it in their departmental capacity, and to instances in which he had about it in the commendation of the Council or the members of it in the commendation of the Council or the members of it in the coun in their departmental capacity, and to instances in which he had abstained from conferring appointments on their opponents, as furnishing proofs of the great consideration which he had evined to parliament in consequence of that vote—and he sincerely believed that the agitation of this question in Lower Canada would divide the people—that every Briton in the Province Mr. Howe, trumpeted it forth at the late meeting at Onslow. had abstained from conferring appointments on their opponents, as furnishing proofs of the great consideration which he had evinced towards the Council in the distribution of the patronage of the Crown.

The Crown of the Crown of the Crown of the proposition o He at the same time objected, as he always had done, to the exclusine distribution of patronage with party views, and mainstained the principle that office ought, in every instance, to be given to the man best qualified to render efficient service to the State; and where there was no such pre-eminence, HE ASSERTED HIS RIGHT OF THE HEAD STATES AND ASSERTED HIS RIGHT OF THE HEAD STATES AND ASSERTED HIS RIGHT OF THE ASSERTED AND ASSERTED HIS RIGHT OF THE ASSERTED AND ASSERTED HIS RIGHT OF THE ASSERTED AND ASSERTED AND ASSERTED AND ASSERTED AND ASSERTED ASSERTED AND ASSERTED ASSERTED AND ASSERTED ASSERTED AND ASSERTED AS as he did that it would eventually lead to a separation from the Mother Country. It was unreasonable to suppose that the all others? Shall he have but one ear and one eye through He understood from Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin, that their continuance in office depended on his final decision with regard to their demand, and it was agreed that at the Council to be assembled the next day, that subject should be fully discussed.

Mother Country. It was unreasonable to suppose that the Home Government would erect fortifications along our borders, and keep armed vessels on our waters for the protection of this country from an insidious enemy, and at the same time give up all power in its government. He contended that there was hence rand one eye through which he is to make himself acquainted with the wants of the Province, or if he does wish to derive further information and advice than they would give to him, must he seek it as any private individual would do, from men who would not feel them-He accordingly met the Council on Saturday, convinced that they would resign, as he could not recede from the resolution which he had formed, and the same subject became the principal topic of discussion.

Three or more distinct propositions were made to him, over and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes and over again, sometimes are contained to the country previous to the introduction of this principle, than there had been since, and he would confidently appeal to the statute-books of the statute-books and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming at the same purpose, which, in his opinion, if accomplished, would have been described by the same purpose, which, in his opinion, if accomplished, the same purpose are purposed by the same purpose and the same purpose are purposed by the same purpose and the same purpose are purposed by the same p THE COUNCIL OF THE PREROGATIVE OF THE CROWN; and the prerogative of the Crown on a former one. Sir Allan

repeated declarations ought to have prevented.

Allusion is made in the proposed explanation of the gentlemen of the late Council, to the Governor General's having determined to reserve for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, one of the Bills passed by the two Legislative Houses. That is the Secret Societies Bill. If there is any part of the functions of the Governor in which he is more than any other bound to exercise an independent judgment, it must be in giving the Royal Assent to Acts of Parliament. With regard to this duty he has special instructions from Her Majes
fully acquiesced in it also, and it was his opinion that the of a party Government."

THE thought they had acted unjustifiably in resigning at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be do a party Government."

Left hought they had acted unjustifiably in resigning at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be do a party Government."

THE CHURCAL HOUSE.

These will be of a party Government."

Left hought they had acted unjustifiably in resigning at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be in graticular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be a party Government."

Left hought they had acted unjustifiably in resigning at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular junc

In conclusion, the Governor General protests against the Xulanation which those Governor Against the Stewart, D. B. Viger, Wakefield, Williams, Woods,—23. explanation which those Gentlemen propose to offer to Parliament, as omitting entirely the actual and prominent circum-

dress with the reply, is given below. The reply is one, while it is characterized by simplicity and firmness, is unmistakeable in its import. We venture to say that the people of Canada The House of Assembly met yesterday at 3 o'clock, and shortly afterwards his Excellency's Private Secretary came any which has emanated from the Government House for the last two years .- Kingston News.

Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, One of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-in-Chief and Captain-General in and o the Provinces of British North America, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the Town of Kingston, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to approach
Your Excellency with the assurance of our strong and unattered
The Lite of Reginald Heber, D.D., Lord Bishop of confidence in Your Excellency's administration of the Govern-ment of this Province, and of the principles recently and fully ment of this Province, and of the principles recently and fully developed, by which Your Excellency has been guided, in conducting that Government.

As British subjects, and unfaltering in our attachment to the Government and Institutions of Great Britain, we cannot be express our warmest admiration of the stand lately taken by Your Excellency in maintaining the Prerogatives of the British Crown. Prerogatives which are essential to, and form a partof,

the rights and liberties of the people.

Permit us, therefore, to proffer to your Excellency our hamble but sincere support in the noble course adopted by Your Excellency, and to any administration formed in accordance with Your Excellency's recently expressed views; and we doubt not that these views will be sustained by Her Majesty's loyal

subjects in this Province. Kingston, December 1, 1843.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY. To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the Town of

I thank you cordially, Gentlemen, for your kind Address, and for your loyal assurances of support. It is my duty to maintain the Constitutional Prerogative of the Crown, and I Acts of the Governor. To this opinion of His Excellency, as one of theory, the Members of the Executive Council might not have objected; but when, on Saturday last, they discovered that it was the real ground of all their differences with His Excellency, and of the want of confidence and cordiality which you have expressed.

> A SPECIMEN OF "PUBLIC OPINION" IN KINGSTON .-One of the most numerously attended meetings we ever witnessed in Kingston, was held this day, when several resolutions, approving of the Governor General's course, was adopted by a sweeping majority, and the address founded thereon presented to his Excellency by the Mayor, at the head of about FIFTEEN HUNDRED men! Let others go and do likewise .-Kingston News, 4th December, [Monday last.]

> A Message from his Excellency was sent down to the House Assembly his anxious hope that the important measures of legislation, now before them, may be proceeded with to their proper completion or termination, to the end that the just wishes and expectations of the people may not be disappointed. On motion of Mr. Boulton, the message was referred to a

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT .- We extract the following

the Halifax Times, subscribed "A Spectator."

ties for the due performance of which as Governor of a Colony, he must be personally responsible to the power that appointed

his refusal was each time followed by "then we must resign," or words to that purport, from one or more of the Council.

After the discussion of this question at so much length, being, as he has hitherto conceived, the one on which the resignation of the Council and the thought the comparison was decidedly in favour of the old system. The gallant Knight alluded to the late incumbents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which are considerations which are consi "But independently of those considerations which arise out HAVING now completed their FALL IMPORTAonly should have access to the Governor's ear, and thus become the dispenser of all the patronage of the Government? In a free country it must over hannen that even honest men will variety, and consists both of the superior qualities and also of Among the Printed Books ministry and their friends, and he thought the public had been Responsible Government.

In the course of the conversations which, both on Friday and Saturday, followed the explicit demand made by the Countil regarding the patronage of the Crown, that demand being based on the construction put by some of the gentlemen on the meaning of Responsible Government as explained by Mr. Baldwin, and stated boldly that as many appointments to office had been made from the ranks of the dispenser of all the patronage of the Government? In a free country; he would oppose the motion, and he believed the people of Canada West would support the Government.

Mr. Hincks defended the principle of Responsible Government at the Council Board, as well as in the Legislature but once adopt a next of the contract that the bear only should have access to the Government? In a free country; he would oppose the motion, and he believed the dispenser of all the patronage of the Country; he would oppose the motion, and he believed the people of Canada West would support the Government.

Mr. Hincks defended the principle of Responsible Government at the Country is must ever happen that even honest men will ask a different view of public measures, and much good may frequently be elicited from the expression of their respective as explained by Mr. Baldwin, and stated boldly that as many appointments to office had been made from the ranks of the meaning of Responsible Government, different opinions were elicited on the abstract theory of that still undefined question, as applicable to a Colony,—a subject on which considerable Governor General during those conversations protested against the being supposed that he is practically adverse to the working supposed that he is practically adverse to the working of the political supporters—and further, that there was a book on the table before them which would shew on perusal that the appointments to office under the irresponsible system were all made from one side in politics, and that side representing the minority of the people of the Province. Mr. Christie thought its being supposed that he is practically adverse to the working of the system of Responsible Government, which has been here established; which he has hitherto pursued without deviation, and to which it is fully his intention to adhere

No man is more satisfied, that all government exists solely for the benefit of the people; and he appeals confidently to his inform conduct here and elsewhere in support of this assertion.

If indeed, by Responsible Government the gentlemen of the late Council mean that the Council is to be Supreme, and the

authority of the Governor a nullity, then he cannot agree with them, and must declare his dissent from that perversion of the acknowledged principle.

But if they mean that Responsible Government, as established in this colony, is to be worked out with an earnest desire to ensure success, he must then express his surprise at their resignation was to be traced to the fact that they believed the yany part of his conduct, and which he conceives his repeated declarations ought to have prevented.

Allusion is made in the proposed explanation of the gentle-

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The Hon. Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.
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The Rev. H. J. GRASETT, A. M., Examining Chaplain to the

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Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Hon. Wm. Allan, Clarke Gamble Esq. Toronto, Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston, Hon. James Gordon, Amherstburgh, Samuel Street Esq., Niagara Falls, Thomas McCormick Esq., Niagara. Toronto, September, 1843.

A BAZAAR will be held at the CARRYING PLACE, in the beginning of February next, the proceeds of which the beginning of February next, the proceeds of which rill be applied to the erection of a Parsonage House. Contributions for this purpose are requested and will be gratefully received by the Ladies of the Committee-Mrs. Wilkins,

Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Robert Weller, and Mrs. John Wilkins. November 24, 1843.

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At Hamilton, on the 30th ult., the lady of M. W. Brown,

At Trinity Church, Williamsburg, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Mr. Henry L. Weggant, fourth son of Daughters of MARCUS C. CROMBIE, Esquire, Principal of the the late Rev. J. G. Weagant, to Miss Mary W. Brown, late of Potsdam, N. T.

At Princetov, Burford, on 24th ult., Timothy Lothiau, aged 48, formerly of Camberland, England. He had for many years suffered from an inward complaint; was an attached friend to the Church, and had the satisfaction, under much discouragement, to train up his children in the same principles. In the township of Brock, on the 22d November, aged 79, Joseph Thompson, Esq., formerly Major in the 40th Regiment, In 1778 he received an Eusignency in the 40th Regiment, and from that time to the conclusion of the American war. and from that time to the conclusion of the American war, was engaged in active service in the West Indies and North America. He was also present, as a Marine, under Admirals Byron and Rodney, in two general engagements with the French fleet. In 1793, he accompanied Sir C. Grey, (father EXTRA. Fuel for the winter season, 5s. payable in advance. of Earl Grey) in the expedition against the French West India Islands; was present in nearly every engagement; wounded in Guadaloupe, taken prisoner, and sent to France. In 1799, he served in the campaign in Holland, under the Duke of York, and on the 19th September, in the grand attack made by the British and Russian armies on the French and Dutch, he was severely wounded in the head by a rifle-ball, while leading on the light company of the 40th Regiment to storm the principal post of Oudtscarpel. For his conduct on this occasion he was promoted to a Majority, but the state of his health compelled him to retire from active service. He bore his last illustration to the compelled him to retire from active service. his last illsness with the most christian resignation .- Com

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 7th s Lord Bishop.

The Rev. J. Wilson, Assistant Minister at Cobourg; and to George S. Boulton, of Cobourg, Esquire.

Col. Estcourt; L. W. Smith Lag., J. C. Taylor, [the Esq., add. sub.; J. Kent Esq.; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, [the Lord Bishop.]

The Rev. J. Wilson, Assistant Minister at Cobourg; and to George S. Boulton, of Cobourg, Esquire. Col. Estcourt; L. W. Smith Esq.; J. R. Thompson Esq.; The Seminary will be opened on the 1st of November next, in the new Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Rev. 163 King Street.

The Seminary will be opened on the 1st of November next, in the new Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Rev. Major Powell; Rev. G. Petrie; D. Bethune Esq.; Rev. A. Balfour; Mrs. Weatherby, rem.; Rev. C. J. Morris, rem.

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