dom with which he would have done it if he had been impressed with the correctness of the views which he had taken. Instead of such thing. But the hon gentleman says, that the speech of his precise wishes of every individual member; but I will put it to coming out spontaneously and stating the matter in the broadest possible terms, it had been drawn from him as it were reluctantly, and his (Mr. Aylwin's) belief was, that between the ministers and move counter resolutions in preference to resolutions origin the Gubernatorial chair, there was a great gulph fixed, which introduced; it was not according to Parliamentary practice. The the Gubernatorial chair, there was a great guph fixed, which the Gubernatorial chair, there was a great guph fixed, which the Gubernatorial chair, there was a great guph fixed, which the Gubernatorial chair, there was a great guph fixed, which the Gubernatorial chair, there was a great guph fixed, which the gentleman, with that suaviter in modo so peculiar to himself, would have you to believe that the instructions which were sent out eighty years ago to the Governor of Georgia were such as we should now follow. No, sir, the instructions to be looked at are those processual friends whose advice, if it had continued the sent out to the Governor General. The hone gentleman those sent out to the Governor General. The hone gentleman to be taken, might have the tendency to compel those honourable gentlemen, after undergoing innumerable difficulties, however desirous they might be of continuing in the public service. In he considered it the imperative duty of His Excellency, in addressing the first parliament of the united legislature, to have noticed this subject, and his reason for voting against this address was its silence in regard to this important question. But there were other grounds on which he felt it to be his duty to oppose the noticed; but how is His Excellency to know that riots have ocaddress. The Governor-General should have considered the importance of the situation which he and which this house holds. They were the largest Representative Assembly in the British dependencies. Why then should the Province of Canada be curtailed of its fair proportions, and condemned to that state which he could not characterize otherwise than one of degradation? Why was it that ministers had not advised His Excellency to adopt a better course? If they had done so, notwithstanding all their past conduct, they would amply have redeemed their fair fame. Another reason why it was impossible for him to vote in favour of the address was:—It was well known that, since the opening of parliament, eight or ten petitions had been presented to that house, complaining of violence having occurred at elections; and as for bribery and corruption, it had been stated loudly and openly e taken place throughout the length and breadth of the And he was sorry to find that the official advisers of His Excellency were in some degree implicated in these charges.— Should His Excellency not have declared there is no truth in these rumours? I disclaim any connexion with such conduct?— There was another subject—he proposed alterations in the timber duties. Touching a man's pocket is touching a very sensitive point; and being true of an individual, it was so of a nation also.

It was a measure which, if it did not ruin the country, would at least do an irreparable injury, so that if they should obtain a loan, not only of a million and a half, but one of fifty millions, it would not retrieve the country from its embarrassment. The provincial administration must be aware it is a point of the highest importance to us. For this reason he (Mr. Aylwin) could not do otherwise than vote against the address, in the shape in which it had reen prepared. He would now take up the address itself, and what were its contents? It treats de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis. He certainly must accuse his hon. friend of bad taste in the drawing up of that address. What had that house to do with the affair of McLeod's imprisonment? It certainly looked like a desire to rouse our patriotism-to induce us all to prepare for an expedition across the river to take, burn, sink, and destroy all whom we might meet, until McLeod should be released. Was it not in the power of Great Britain to secure this object, without the power of that house? He for one was not disposed to consent that his attention should be diverted from those objects which that his attention should be diverted from those objects which Solicitor General Day said that he should deem it his duty at would require their consideration. Another prominent topic, contained in the address, was the subject of a loan of a million and a half sterling. He (Mr. Aylwin) would be as ready as any one, if they had the money, that it should be judiciously expended for the purposes alluded to, always provided we had it at present; but when he considered that it all depends on the ministry at home, it amounts to a mere promise of influence, such a promise as every it is so particularly desirable it should assume. And that hon. man in power gives to every courtier; and even suppose the money to have been obtained, they had already seen the fruits of misman-same interchange of courtesies which had characterized the speech same interchange of courtesies which had characterized the speech agement of public moneys in the Province of Canada, that Province having fallen into debt to an amount which induced him to believe that the men who had the management of affairs were not to the explanations of the hon, and learned member for Hastings. honest men. (Hear, hear.) But perhaps the object is to borrow That gentleman had failed to explain upon what grounds it a million and a half to pay up the debts which have been already | that he accepted office, and afterwards abandoned that office. He against the address. He would now conclude, by begging pardon of the house, if he had spoken at too great a length. He hoped his observations would not be considered as having been made in a narrow and sectional view: he had endeavoured to view the whole subject upon the broad grounds of national benefit; and in this expression which might sound harshly in his ears.—He who light he still thought that if, instead of obtaining a loan of a million and a half, they were freely offered the whole treasury of England, with the national debt added to it, in order to induce consent that his actions shall be critically judged. (Hear.) He England, with the national debt added to it, in order to induce them to assume the Union Bill in its present form, he at least for one would spurn the offer—(hear, hear.) The old and true liberties of Englishmen are not to be bartered away. In conclusion, he would say, that no member could be more disposed than himself to afford a fair trial to the operation of the Union Bill, and to enter into all feasible plans for local improvement; but at the same time no one could convince him (Mr. Aylwin) that any one man came out with an address which I intended should contain an except of the Union Bill and the content of the union Bill, and to before that period I had received a requisition from the county which it except the moved that the words "under the Content of the union Bill and to before that period I had received a requisition from the county which I represent form, he at least for some and nays on the question. It was one of very great importance, and he could not consent to the use of terms which in his opinion pledged the House in suppropried by Mr. Derbishire which accorded with his (Mr. H.'s) before that period I had received a requisition from the county which I represent form, he at least for that the same to sake the as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the same of the Union Bill as it is. He alluded to some amount of the Union Bill as it is. He alluded to some amount of the Union Bill as it is. He alluded to some amount of the Union Bill as it is. The offic

he had accepted office at a period when the government was administered by the present Governor-General. The views which were entertained upon the subject of responsible government by the Governor-General—views which were contained in the despatch to which the hon, gentleman had alluded, and which were also expressed in Lord Durham's report to which that despatch alludes: those views were in practical application from the time of his this office and to the province of the p man he had no right to accept office with them. (Hear, bear, be wished to accept office with them.)

It would be also right to state that of which the public were aware, that having accepted office, he had formed no condition with those gentlemen who then composed the council of His Excellency;— he had always acted with a party which was entirely opposed to them. When the union of the provinces had been declared, he was called on to take his seat in the Executive Council. He had rejected to they council have been his colleague; and the straight-forward and manly course would have been for that gentleman to have refused to accourse would have been for that gentleman to have refused to accourse would have been for that gentleman to have refused to accourse would have been for that gentleman to have refused to accourse would have been for that gentleman to have refused to accourse would have been for that gentleman to have refused to account to the commencement of the present session. It would not the public of his character from the public prints, I would sooner have cut off this right hand than have held office with him. But I would not rest my judgment of his character from the public prints, I would sooner have cut off this right hand than have held office with him. But I would not rest my judgment of his character from the public prints, I would sooner have cut off this right hand than have held office with him. But I would not rest my judgment of his character from the public prints, I would sooner have cut off this right hand than have held office with him. But I would not rest my judgment of his character from the public prints, I would sooner have cut off this right hand than have held office with him. But I would not rest my judgment of his character from the public prints, I would sooner have cut off this right hand than have held office with him. But I would not rest my judgment of his character from the public prints, I would sooner have cut off the Union. The House was not at all pledged in the adopt had reiterated to those gentlemen his express reservation of his cept office with those in whom he professed to have no confidence cept office with those in whom he professed to have no confidence. (Hear, hear.) His colleagues afterwards went before the people, the held in respect to them. At this time there was no parliament of Canada which might give expression to the confidence of the people; but when the result of the elections became known, when it was ascertained of what materials the House of Assembly was a scentained of what materials the House of Assembly was a scentained of the people with those in whom he professed to have no confidence. (Hear, hear.) His colleagues afterwards went before the people, they were help to constituencies, not withstanding what been said by the hon, gentleman from Port Neuf, constituencies perfectly capable of judging in whom their confidence would be safely placed. They were returned to Parliament with the single placed in the people of the people the assurance given, of its reading composed, it then became his duty to inform the head of the government that the administration would not possess the confidence of the House of Assembly, and to tender to the Representative of his Sovereign the resignation of the office which be tative of his Sovereign the resignation of the office he was a step was taken towards discovering the views of his colleagues the house, but he would put it to the hon members, if in bound to do, offered his advice to His Excellency, that the administration of the country should be reconstructed. This advice not having been adopted, my resignation followed, which was accepted.

Sir, you saw a gentleman proposed to fill the Speaker's chair, whose onlying my with even a proposed to fill the Speaker's chair, whose opinions with respect to the administration you heard denounced, because he had no confidence in the administration, but the administration dared not propose another. Hon. gentlemen might look had no reason to trust his colleagues when he did accept it, then told his Excellency that he must break up his administration.

Col. Prince was astonished upon this a trifling matter, but he (Mr. Baldwin) considered it very differently. Having given this explanation, he would not communication is made to the Governor General that he would moment. He (Col. Prince) was a modest member; he for having heard him with attention.

Col. PRINCE said, the debate had taken a very extraordinary for he had not taken the trouble to ascertain their opinion the eyes of one who wishes well to his country, to be convinced his sile neral, to put in practice those useful measures to which he has in his speech referred. He (Col. Prince) hoped that they would obtain the million and a half sterling, as a loan; he would not ask for it as a gift—if they did, it would be in vain. The people of England are not such fools, [a laugh] until they could establish a confidence in the credit of this country. We should remain in the same impoverished state in which we were at present. There was one observation which had been made by the hon and the condit as the administration, at the resigned his office. No explanation which has given, or can give, will alter my opinion that his conduct was an outrage upon the representatives of the Province. It was a gross injustice also to his colleagues. I will take upon myself to say, that my opinions are as liberal as his own. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe that this was one observation which had been made by the hon, and learned gentleman from Port Neuf, which was really extraordinary; that gentleman from Port Neuf, which was really extraordinary; that gentleman is possessed of aristocratic feelings—nature has given him those feelings—education has given him those feelings—and has been tarnished by permitting the imprisonment of McLeod, by their not insisting on his immediate release. But we are told in the Speech from the Throne, that England will maintain her colonies at all hazards. He was astonished that the hon, and learned gentleman has also stated, that he doubts whether England does really entertain any desire for the preservation of this country. He (Col. Prince) would ask, does it show indifference. was one observation which had been made by the hon, and learned | Colony will be secure to the British Crown unless we go on exthe amendments which the non-gentleman from Quence has proceed to the answer to the address. For my own part, after care-when we see England sending her fleets and armies to protect this country from an invading foe? She has spent her resources and it which should excite in this House any other than respectful atfrom an invaning foe? She has spent fiet resources and tention to the subject on which it treats—nothing which can in

set they might be of continuing in the public service, to
He should now dismiss this subject, with observing that sible government. It certainly would have been very singular if

mon law furnishes ample means for punishing outrages of that kind, without the interference of the Executive. Such are the ipal objections raised by that hon, gentleman to the speech Whether those objections would have any weight with that committee it was not for him to say; but he did think that the committee would upon reflection discover that we cannot do better than to agree to the resolutions. He thought the committee than to agree to the resolutions. He thought the commutee would discover that there was much to be hoped for of those matters contained in the speech, and that His Excellency had pledged himself to do more for this colony than was ever done before, and pledged himself upon such terms, too, that he believed he would carry out what he had promised. And as he had said before, it was due to the Executive that the answer to the speech should be carried forthwith, and it was due to the country that there should carried forthwith, and it was due to the country that there should be no dissensions among them. The vote upon this question would doubtless be a trial of strength, but he firmly believed the original address would be carried by a large majority, and that by doing so they would give satisfaction to the country.

The assistance of the measure, and these members generally, however much they might question the propriety of Mr. Baldwin's resignation, certainly placed ull confidence in his political integrity. He did not think that the support of Lord Sydenham Mr. HINCKS expressed his regret of the obscurity which per-

vaded the remarks of the hon. member for Port Neuf. He declared his satisfaction with the admissions on the subject of Responsible Government made by the Hon. Att'y Gen. Draper; believing, as he did, that the principle had been conceded. He disclaimed the intention of offering a factious opposition, but he would take occasion to say, that he objected to the Speech, not on account of anything contained in it, but for omission. connect it with the Union Bill, and in that point would observe a guarded caution. Among the details of that measure in which he could not concur was the provision for a civil list, the injustice of which was maintained, he asserted, by himself and every reformer.

Capt. Steele desired to say a few words with regard to the alleged interference of the Executive in the elections. Armed soldiers it is true were present in some cases, and many voters came to the polls under the assurance of their protection who would not have dared otherwise to have voted. (Hear, hear.) Here we have dared otherwise to have voted. (Hear, hear.) Here we behold the British soldier the protector of that freedom which is so

These were the reasons why he felt it he duty to vote address. He would now conclude, by begging pardon those courtesies which were due towards him; but at the same

time no one could convince him (Mr. Aylwin) that any one man could govern this large Province in the way in which it ought to be governed, unassisted by a responsible Executive Council.

Mr. Baldwin said he would not have trespassed upon the time of the course of the debate by an hon. member. It might be of importance that he should proceed with those explanations which he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that he should proceed with those great public dareounts. In the hone gentleman must have been aware what those sentiments the hone gentleman his intention of calling him to his Executive Council, that hon gentleman declared to those who held office at that time—myself and three others, he could have no confidence in them (hear, hear,) that this is the first step of inconsistency, with which is appears to me the conduct of the hone, gentleman was marked. spass farther on the time of the house;—he would thank them retire from office, in consequence of what? not that he had discovered a difference of opinion between himself and his colleagues, Col. Prince said, the debase had taken a very extraordinary turn. The remarks of the learned gentleman from Hastings were altogether foreign to the subject before the Committee. The speech of the hon, gentleman from Port Neuf had been delivered speech of the hon, gentleman from Port Neuf had been delivered to the support of that government whose servant he was, the government. (Hear, hear, hear,) Instead of bringing his on the most gentleman by tone and manner, and in replying to that gentleman he boped he should be guided by the same spirit. But with regard to the learned Ex-Solicitor, it was really extraordinary that the committee should have been interrupted for half an hour with an explanation of the reasons for his resignation. The home and learned gentleman should have produced the correspondence, if any existed, upon the subject of his resignation, if he considered it of so much consequence; but he (Col. Prince) would not admit that the resignation of that hon. and learned gentleman could have been of so much consequence to the country as he seemed to the supposition, that the resignation of that hon. and learned gentleman could have been of so much consequence to the country as he seemed to the supposition of the supposition, that if he government. (Hear, hear, hear, hear, hear, hear, hear, hear, hear) Instead of bringing his arrive to the supernor that government whose servant he supernor that government whose servant he supports of the supernor to that government whose servant he supernor to the support of that government whose servant he supernor have been of he sound purposes. And two he endeavors to make it the instrument of his own purposes. And two he endeavors to make it the instrument of his own purposes. And two he endeavors to make it the instrument of his own purposes. And two he endeavors to make it the suppose to the endeavors to make it the suppose of the suppose. And two he endeavors to make it the instrument of his own purposes. And two he endeavors to make it the instrument of his own purposes. And two he endeavors to make it the instrument of his own purposes. And two he endeavors to make it to the heart and understanding of every member of this double he address has been founded have been adverted the sanction of the house, whether the suppose he seek to the suppose. And two he endeavors to make it the instrument of his own purposes. And tw have been of so much consequence to the country as he seemed to imagine. With regard to the speech of His Excellency, he for one approved of it; and there was one part of the hon. gentleman's (Mr. Aylwyn's) address to the committee which he approved of, and that was, that the speech was a momentum one; for any the speech was a momentum one; for the speech was a momentum one; for the speech was a momentum one; for the speech of the s and that was, that the speech was a momentous one; for never since Canada has had a Constitution, was there delivered so powerful a speech fear that the speech fear that were erful a speech from the throne; and we have only to look with having led the Governor General and his colleagues in office, by the eyes of one who wishes well to his country, to be convinced his silence, up to the time of the meeting of Parliament, to bethat it is the earnest desire of His Excellency the Governor Gelieve that he would act in concert with the administration of the

appeared to him (Mr. Aylwin) that he did it not with that free- ralleled; and therefore the hon. gentleman is extremely wrong, find no particular defect on the face of the address. I must say this House, whether that address is not marked with a spirit of conciliation; and he hoped and believed it would be met in a similar spirit—and I do entreat this House not to traver beyond the matter which is now before us. A good deal has been said about the operation of the Union bill. I do not stand here to defeat the out alterations. He must say that he thought it would be gravely inconsistent for those who had voted with him on gravely inconsistent for those who had voted with him on the contract of the previous evening to give their support lar spirit-and I do entreat this House not to travel beyond the state of peace and tranquillity the absence of which has been so deplorable in its effects; and I do entreat that hon, members will cast their eyes back and reflect for one moment upon the occur- thus, -yeas 45, nays 31.

rences of the past before they reject that address.

Mr. Durand said that with regard to the hon and learned member for Hastings, nothing which had been said or which could be said would have sufficient weight to injure the character of that gentleman. He was held in too high estimation both in this country and in England, (hear, hear.) He had long been known in this country as the champion of liberal principles of govern-ment, and he (Mr. Durand) fully believed that he could have been returned for any county in the Province, (no, no.) He believed that that gentleman deserved well of the country for having made the attempt to heal the dissensions which exist, and one who

would not for the sake of office abandon his principles, (hear, hear.) Mr. MERRITT concurred in the sentiment expressed by the hon, and learned Solicitor General for Lower Canada, that we should conciliate and cultivate good feeling, but wholly dissented from the censure he cast on the hon and learned member for Hastings. He contended that the conduct of this latter gentle-

ties is kept in view, the retirement from office of Mr. Baldwin will be seen to be a much more important circumstance in the discussion of the address than some hon, members seem willing to allow. The assistance of the liberal members of the House was indispe implied hostility to Mr. Baldwin or required a censure of his con-

Upon motion that the chairman leave the chair of committee. that the House might adjourn. Mr. HALE observed that the business before them should be

occeded with. Their constituents had not sent them to that House merely that they might eat, drink, and be merry. Mr. Johnson said that he thought there should be less speechmaking. Eeach member should be limited to five minutes. The Reporters would then have less to do, and the business of the

country would be facilitated.

Tuesday, June 22.

The time of the House to-day was again occupied by an uninteresting discussion of the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Cameron, which were finally adopted, with the slight alteration mentioned in our last number.

Wednesday, June 23. The House met.

The minutes were read.

Mr. Cameron from the Commttee appointed to draft a reply founded on the resolutions adopted yesterday, to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, reported the draft of an

Mr. Neilson, seconded by Mr. Morin, moved in amendment an address which he had prepared. The House divided— For the amendment, - - - - - 25 Against it, - - - - - 51

Lost by a majority of - - - - 26 A message from the Legislative Council was received, account

panied by a Bill, having for its object the amendment of the Heir The House proceeded with the consideration of the Address. Mr. Cameron moved that it be read and submitted to the house in

separate paragraphs. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th were adopted. On the 8th being read— Mr. HINCK'S could not agree that that House should express

its "full belief that peace and tranquillity will be happily esta-blished in the Province, under the Constitution settled by Par-

mended by the late Earl of Durham as a means to attaining that strength and importance in the Mother Country which would sestrength and importance in the Mother Country which would secure a just respect to our representations. He wished it distinctly understood that he was in favor of the Union.

on of the meaning of the words employed in the address. All that they responded to was the bope expressed by the Imperial Government that peace and tranquillity would be restored to the Province, and they ought to be grateful to that Government fbr the assurance given, of its readiness to assist in that object.

Mr. Merritt.—If we are not to have peace and prosperity under the Constitution, I would like to know how else we

Mr. HINCKS rose in explanation.—He would not detain concurring in the language of the address under considera-tion they would not pledge themselves to the senttment that peace and prosperity would be restored under the present constitution. He was of opinion that if the house merely echoed the Speech they would be deceiving Her Majesty's

Col. PRINCE was astonished that the hon, member for would admit that modesty was not the peculiar property of gentlemen of his profession, but nevertheless he must say he was a modest man. He had taken no part in the discussion of yesterday, and the hon, member should bear in mind

the administration of the government, the hon member would view them with suspicion. But it was evidently not his object to assist, but to retard any and every measure. The hon. member was Editor of the Examiner, and he (Mr. Johnston) imagined that that gentleman kept up an opposition for the benefit of his paper. He employed a reporter in the gallery to furnish one-sided reports, and to distorted views of their proceedings to his readers He trusted discussion would be stayed; he was in favour of the Union Bill as it is, but if it was found to operate in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the lower Canadians, Throne for such alterations as might be deemed advisable.

Mr. Baldwin did not think that the matter was one of

small moment. If hon. members believed that the grounds were wrong, they should not rejoice at the delusion of Her Majesty's Ministers. He could not express his gratitude for a measure which he believed to be founded in error. Sir A. MACNAB thought that the introduction of British capital to the amount of one million and a half, would have

a great influence in recalling prosperity to the country.

The division on Mr. Hincks' motion being called for, the yeas and nays were taken as follows:-Yeas 21, Nays 54and was consequently negatived by a majority of 33.

On the 14th paragraph being read, Mr. — moved that the words "may hereafter require" be struck out, and

the words "as experience may prove hereafter to require" be inserted—seconded by Mr. Merritt.

Mr. Christie thought that the terms of the amendment materially altered the sense, and therefore he was opposed though they may not be profitable to her, she knows that it is her any way entrench on the rights of this House. I find in it not the house, that some alteration was required in the Union the house, that some alteration was required in the Union to the house, that some alteration was required in the Union to the house, that some alteration was required in the Union to the house. duty towards those who have confided in her—who have shown their allegiance. She has gone to an extent which was unpa-

already been occupied in idle debate: he trusted that the speech would be answered as soon as possible, (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hincks.—The amendment has been framed with

great ingenuity. He was surprised that his hon. friend from North Lincoln (Mr. Merritt) should have seconded it, the amendment of the previous evening to give their support to that now before the house.

On the division on the amendment the numbers stood

From the Kingston Chronicle.

THE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. On Thursday last the members of the House of Assembly proceeded to Alwington House, when the Speaker read the following address to His Excellency the Governor General, in answer to the Speech from the Throne:-

1. Resolved .- That this House do humbly thank His Excellency for his Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present

We duly appreciate the motives which have led your Excelto assemble the Provincial Parliament at the earliest period which the circumstances of the Province, and the duties impo upon your Excellency by the Imperial Act for the Union of the Canadas, under which the Legislature is constituted, have admitted; and we are grateful for your Excellency's expression of satisfaction in now meeting us, to deliberate on the great and important interests committed to the charge of the Provincial

We learn with pleasure that no time was lost by the Executive of the Province, in remonstrating against the forcible detention of a subject of her Majesty, an inhabitant of this province, in the neighbouring States, under a charge of a pretended crime; that provision was made for securing to the individual the means of defence, pending the further action of her Majesty's Government, and that the Queen's Representative at Washington has since been instructed to demand his release.

We receive, with feelings of the warmest gratitude, the assurances which your Excellency has given us by the Queen's com-mand, of her Majesty's fixed determination to protect her faithful subjects in Canada with the whole weight of her power.

We are deeply sensible of the great advantages which the province has derived, and must derive from the arrangements by which, under the directions of the Treasury, the rates of postage between all parts of the Colony and the United Kingdom have been greatly reduced, as well as from those which have been made by the Deputy Post Master General, under your Excellency? ountry would be facilitated.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit between the different parts of this province, and we confidently anticipate with your Excellency, that the result of the labours of the Commission your Excellency has been pleased to appoint to inquire into and report upon the whole Post Office system of British North America, will be the establishment of a plan securing improvements in the internal communication, by post, within the Colony, equal to those which we have already obtained

our earliest and most serious attention shall be given to many subjects of deep importance to the future welfare of the province which demand it; and your Excellency may rest assured that any measures which you may direct to be submitted to us, shall receive our prompt and willing consideration.

We feel that among the first in importance of these subjects, is the adoption of measures for developing the resources of the province, by well considered and extensive Public Works; and that the rapid settlement of the country, the value of every man's

property within it, and the advancement of his future fortunes are deeply affected by this question.

We concur with your Excellency in the opinion that the mprovement of the navigation from the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Huron to the Ocean, is a work requiring a great outlay of money, but promising commensurate returns. We are aware of the difficulty which would have existed in undertaking this work in the present financial condition of the province, and we learn with gratitude and pleasure that your Excellency has received the authority of her Majesty's Government to state that they are prepared to call on the Imperial Parliament to afford their assistance towards this important undertaking; and that in the full belief that peace and tranquillity will be happily established in the province, under the constitution settled by parliament, and that province, under the constitution settled by parliament, and that nothing but a relief from its most pressing difficulties is wanting to its rapid advancement to prosperity, they will propose to parliament, by affording the guarantee of the Imperial T for a loan to the extent of no less than a million and a half sterling, to ald the province, for the double purpose of diminishing the pressure of the interest on the public debt, and of enabling it to proceed with those great public undertakings, whose progress

during the last few years has been arrested by financial difficulties. Our best consideration will be given to the measure which your Excellency intends to submit to us, embracing a plan for these important purposes, and we shall thankfully receive the extracts which may be laid before us, for our information and that of the people of Canada, from the despatches in which this gratifying assurance of the intentions of her Majesty's Government were

Mr. Durand would not pledge himself to support the Union power of affording sure employment for his labour on his first arrival. The assistance of parliament for the public works which afforded us in this great work, and that with a view further to aid nderstood that he was in favor of the Urion.

Mr. Small differed from the hon. number for Oxford in his her Majesty's Government are prepared to assist in facilitating the passage of the immigrant from the port at which he is landed, to the place where his labour may be made available, and that a vote of money for this purpose will be proposed to the Imperial Parliament. We shall be gratified by receiving any communication which your Excellency may have to make to us on this subject; and we shall not fail to give our best consideration to any scheme for the settlement and disposal of the public lands, which your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us

Our earnest and most serious attention shall be given to any measure which your Excellency may submit to us for the more extended application of the principles of local self-government, which already prevail to some extent throughout that part of the province which was formerly Upper Canada, for enabling the people to exercise a greater degree of power over their own local affairs, and for the establishment of such a form of local selfgovernment for those districts of the province which are unprovided with it, as may ensure satisfaction to the people while it preserves inviolate the prerogative of the Crown, and maintains the administration of justice pure from party and popular excitement.

Your Excellency may rest assured that we hold the education of the people to be a subject of paramount importance, and that we sincerely regret that the want of due provision in this behalf should have been so long felt in the province—we are aware of the difficulty of establishing an efficient system by which the blessings of instruction may be placed within the reach of all; but we are aware also of the overwhelming importance of the subject, and it shall be the object of our best attention, and our most anxious considering. shall be the object of our best attention, and our most arrange consideration. We humbly thank your Excellency for the promise of your co-operation in our labours, and we trust that with that co-operation we shall be able to obtain a measure which, if it should fail so to reconcile conflicting opinions as to meet the approbation of all, will at least serve as a step by which an advance to a more perfect system may be made, and the difficulty under which the people of the province now labour may be greatly diminished, subject to such improvements hereafter as time and experience may point out. We thank your Excellency for the assurance that the financial

accounts of the province, and the estimates for the public service, shall be submitted to us with the least possible delay; and while we shall give our prompt and deliberate attention to the financial neasures which your Excellency may lay before us, for rendering the proposed assistance from her Majesty's Government advantageous to the province; we feel grateful to your Excellency for the assurance, that whatever they may appropriate for this purpose will be economically employed and rendered effective.

We humbly thank your Excellency for the expression of your onfidence in us for the regulation of the different important matters which must necessarily come before us; we will endeavour so to order our counsels as that Canada, united under a Constituion which the Imperial Legislature has framed, with an earnest desire for the welfare of this portion of the British Empire, and ubject to such modifications as experience may hereafter require. cannot fail to prosper.

We gratefully receive, as pledges of the sincerity with which the Mother Country desires to promote the prosperity of Canada, and assist in the well-working of the new institutions which it has established, the generous aid which your Excellency has announced to us,—the determination which your Excellences has been empowered to state on the part of the Government, to devote annually a large sum for the military defences of the province,and the fixed and settled determination which your Excellency has declared to us in her Majesty's name, that her North American possessions shall be maintained at all hazards, as a part of her We are aware that the eyes of England are fixed anxiously on the result of the great experiment which is now to be tried in this province. We will use our best endeavours to ensure its success, and humbly hope that the aid of parliament in our undertakings, the confidence of the British capitalists in the read "deep and expansive Christian character,"

Mr. AYLWIN alluded to the length of time which had credit we may require of them, the security which the British people will feel in seeking our shores, and establishing themselves on our fertile soil, will carry the improvement of the province to an unexampled height. The rapid advance of trade and immigration within the last eighteen months, afford ample evidence of the effect of tranquillity in restoring confidence and promoting prosperity. We pray fervently that no dissensions may mar the flattering prospect which is open before us,—that our efforts may be steadily directed to the great practical improvements of which the province stands so much in need, and that, under the blessing of that Providence which has hitherto preserved this portion of the British dominions, our counsels may be so guided as to ensure to the Queen attached and loyal subjects, and to United Canada a prosperous and contented people.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for your address, and I assure you of my entire reliance upon your wisdom and prudence to assist me in whatever may tend to augument the prosperity of the people of Canada.

We have received our Kingston papers containing the debates in the House of Assembly of Thursday the 24th instant, and Friday the 25th; and the debate in the Legislative Council of Thursday the 24th, but, owing to the preecupation of our columns by the preceding Parliamentary ntelligence, we are entirely precluded from inserting the proceedings at full length. In the Lower House the chief ubjects of debate originated from a motion of Col. Prince in avour of patronising the Mirror of Parliament—as a desirable and safe medium for communicating the actions of the Legislature to the country—and a proposition introduced by Mr. Moffatt for the appointment of standing committees. This last measure was opposed by a counter-motion from the Hon. Att'y Gen'l Ogden, who delivered a lucid exposition and able defence of his views. tion and able defence of his views. He alleged that such a proceeding would inevitably embarrass the Government, and was sanctioned by no precedent. After a long and in-teresting debate, the motion of the Attorney General was carried in the affirmative.

In the Upper House, a subject of deep interest to the Province, the protection of the Agricultural community, was brought forward by the Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere. The Hon. Gentleman, after the delivery of a speech remarkable for his well-known ability and eloquence, read certain resolutions on the vital question which it was his intention to bring before the Council. They recommended the establishment of such a protective system as should enable the Canadian Farmer to secure a profitable market for his produce in Great Britain, and to compete successfully with foreign importers. The consideration of the subject, at the sugges-tion of the Hon. Mr. Morris, was deferred to a future day.—

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association takes place (D. V.) on Wednesday, the 7th of July, at the house of the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Newmarket, at 10, A.M.
ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary.

Thornhill, June, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA

Fire and Life Assurance Company. NOTICE is hereby given, that a **Dividend** of **Ten per Cent**per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending
on the 30th instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be
payable on and after Monday, the 12th day of July mext.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 10th
day of July, inclusive.

By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 22nd June, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO

AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON. A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Military and Gentry of Canada, that he is always and forms the Military

A and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a sup assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. &c. imp lirect from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitu FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best nglish Leather, by very superior workmen. 41-ly

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees for the Brock District School will examine CANDIDATES, for the situation of Master of the said institution, on Wednesday, 4th August. No person can be appointed without personally ungergoing the investigation of the Board, however high and satisfactory his testimonials may be

may be.

An acquaintance with the Latin and Greek Classics, and other branches
of Education, in extent amounting to what is required by the Council of
King's College, is indispensable. H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 11th June, 1841.

Canada Church of England Diocesan Press.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of H. Rowsell Esq., Publisher of the Church, at Toronto, an Instalment of Five PER CENT. (or five shillings per share.) upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the enth day of July next. h day of July next.
Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum upon the Stock in, will be payable to the respective subscribers to the Press, on and rethe 15th day of July next, on application at the office of Mr. Rowsell,

By order of the Committee of Management,
(Signed) H. J. GRASETT, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

No. 137, King Street, THIRD SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET. THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of

selected stock of

S T A T I O N E R Y, &c.
and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chambers' CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS. HUGH SCOBIE.

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841. 47-tf

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be tained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

General Agent.
48-tf Seminary for Young Ladies.

MISS GILL. (JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON,)

MOST respectfully begs leave to announce to the Gentry and Inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that, assisted by her Mother, she has opened a DAILY SEMINARY for the instruction of Young Ladies in the various branches of English Education, together with Music and the French Language.

TERMS—PER QUARTER.

Reading, Writing, Grammar and Geography.

Music

Music,
French,
French,
Miss Gill has for the present taken apartments in the large brick house
Brock Street, occupied by Messrs. Rowsell, Booksellers.
REFERENCE.—Rev. Mr. Herchmer.
Kingston, 26th May, 1841.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers beg to intimate to their Correspondents, and to Trade generally, that they are now in receipt of part of their

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS; and by 1st proximo, they will have a very large and varied stock opened

These Goods have been selected with great care, and on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them at very low prices, for Cash, or for payments at short and definite payiode. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Front Street, Toronto, 26th May, 1841.

JOHN MOORE & SONS,

CHURCH AND TURRET CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, LONDO

JOHN WOOD, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker, begs respectfully to state, that he has been appointed Agent to the above very eminent House, and that his own personal experience will enable him to execute, on their behalf, any order with which he may be favoured. A list of all their Clocks in different parts of the world as also their prices, may be seen on application at his House—No. 105, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, May 31, 1841. The Toronto Patriot, the Church, Kingston Chronicle, Sherbrooke Gazette, Quebec Mercury, will please copy the above for three times, and send their accounts to the Commercial Messenger.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, July 2nd :-C. R. Nixon Esq. add. sub.; J. S. Doyle Esq.; Rev. A. N. Bethune; A. McPherson Esq.; J. B. Ewart Esq.; Rev. S. S. Wood; John Hawkins Esq., add. sub. and rem.

ERRATUM .- In the leading Editorial of last week, column 1,