those who nobly appreciate Liberty, who have ment which has heretofore prevailed, that we endured for the ruin of so many of His Majesand had deserted the Representative of their from his mute but confidential advisers.

honesty. I have lived so intimately with the yeomatry and industrious classes of our revered mother country, that I well know, the will be their loyal support -- and if intimidation

The Grievances of this Province must be corrected-impartial justice must be administered-the people have asked for it-their Sovereign has ordained it-I am here to exeincrease impatience.

Those, however, who have long lived on agitation, already too clearly see their danger, and with surprising alacrity they are now taking every possible measure to prevent me from rooting up the tree of abuse; because they have built and feathered their nests in its branches. They ask it, however, for the operation, and to amputation they must very shortly submit-for what is worth doing should always be done well.

I have come here for the avowed purpose of Reform, but I am not an Agitator, and by maintain the constitutional liberties of his subjects in this Province, and at the same time encourage to the utmost of my power, internal wealth, agriculture, commerce, peace, and tranquillity.

With respect to my late Council, I regret as much as you can do their resignation, but before they took the oath of secreey, (which appears to my judgment to be an oath of nonresponsibility to the people) I addressed to them a note, which clearly forewarned them as follows: "I shall rely on your giving me your unbiassed opinion on all subjects respecting which I may feel it advisable to require it."

Three weeks after they had joined the council they altogether in a body d sputed this arrangement and accordingly we parted on a matter of dry law.

No one can deny that my view of the sulject agrees with the practice of Col. Simcoe, and of all the succeeding Governors of this Province down to the day of Sir John Colborne's departure—but that is no proof whatever that the practice has been right and if you would prefer to form your own opinion of the Law, read the Constitutional Act.

promised to consult those who had just resigned, and if any competent tribunal shall pronounce that they are responsible for my conduct, no one will be a greater gainer than my-

self by the decision. In the meanwhile I shall deal openly and mildly with all parties, and I trust I can give you no better proof of my own intentions to be governed by reason than the explanations I have just offered to yourselves, the citizens and industrious classes who attended the Toronto Meeting.

## REJOINDER

To the foregoing Reply which has, this day, been laid before His Excellency. May it please Your Excellency : We thank Your Excellency for replying to

our address "principally from the industrious

classes of the city," with as much attention as if it had proceeded from either of the branches of the Legislature; and we are deep-Assumptible in manifoling Point Macathery's in ply, of your Excellency's great condescension in endeavoring to express yourself in plainer and more homely language, presumed by your Excellency to be thereby brought down to the lower level of our plainer and more homely understandings. But we beg leave, in justification of those classes, to assure Your Excellency, that any comparison which may have passed in Your Excellency's mind between them, and the more unfortunate and less favored, in the Parishes of the Parent State, is by no means founded in truth. The industrious classes of this city have, for many years, been seriously impressed with the duty and importance of acquiring knowledge, for the general diffusion of which, they have by their own efforts, and at their own expense, (with the aid of generous and patriotic friends) so far, successfully, labored, as to be able to appreciate good writing and fair reasoning. We desire respectfully to inform your Excellency in the plain and homely language of industrious men, that any supposed necessity for this great condescension of your Excellency could not have existed in any degree, had not past administrations sadly neglected our claims to the blessings of general education. Lest your Excellency should doubt our sufficient apprehension of the matter (though we have practically felt and suffered from the evil,) we humbly refer your Excellency to the language of our honest and honored representatives, at the opening of the present session of our Parliament :- "We have also been anxious, in past years, to make the means of education general and easily available, but it has only ing an acceptable Executive Council, you hold lately become known to the Legislature, that a bountiful provision in land was made by the Crown about forty years ago, though since deteriorated, by a recent secret unfavorable magnitude to which your Excellency's responchange for inferior lands. The University of sibility may extend. On your Excellency's King's College was grounded on Royal Chart- account, therefore, as well as our own, we do er, sought for and granted in 1826, upon principles so exclusive and sectarian, as to render rounded by confidential servants, not likely to it, deservedly, unacceptable to the great body involve your Excellency or dissatisfy the counof the people, for whose benefit it was, pro- try. We do not however, understand how the fessedly, intended; and although the most rea- | council can be called "non-responsible," when sonable modifications were suggested by a se- your Excellency voluntarily places yourself as ries of resolutions in 1829, yet it is now, for a substitute, answerable for their misdeeds to the first time, that your Excellency has been the Minister at Downing Street. But who enabled to announce, from His Majesty's Government, any specific proposition respecting it. Nor ought we to fail to notice, that large

croachment on public funds." To this statement we can add, the untiring rapidly as to defy continuous inquiry. efforts of our representatives for the sale of the Hospital, yet when the industrious classes, or victim. The learned Mr. Justice Willis,

under these mortifying and humiliating circumstances, to accept the above painful facts, and extracts from the records of our Parlia-

property to lose, and who have children to are now driven to insist upon a change, which 'ty's dutiful at I loyal subjects. think of, deeply lament that they had listened cannot be for the worse. In the further lanto sophistry, had been frightened by clamour, guage of our Commons' House of Assembly, we can aver that "the uniform caperience of Gracious Sovereign, to seek British Justice nearly half a century has torced the conviction. confirmed by the history of nations, that no rich-This supposition, however, I will not permit ness of soil, or salubrity of climate : no wealth

more them assailed by a faction, the stronger us on this occasion, by declaring, that the sys- their will.—Ent, inasmuch, as it appears to more strikingly than words; and although at once to Your Excellency the entire want of speak bereafter. be continued, it will soon be made to recoil the time of Simcoe, is the best for us, although simple minds, interesonable for "one man to the whole country can see what is done. We appointments, and deep regret that Your Exupon those who shall presume to have recourse it has, by its vices, reduced us to so deplorable "insist on bearing another persons blame," cellency recognizes it, this day, in the follow- tive Council should bear their own blame, and ing just and sententions language to us : "The not saddle you. Excellency, however gracious-Grievances of this Province must be correctedimpartial justice must be administered—the peo- it. cute his gracious commands, delay will only ple have asked for it-their Sorereign has orlained it-I am here to execute his gracious commands, delay will only increase impatience." mitted by Your Excellency, in both the Civil has, perhaps, become inveterate.

ing however, nothing but buter disappointment. The issue of the administration of a Gore, a Maitland and a Colborne, has been equally disastrous; each, in its commencement, holding forth expectations as flattering as those from your Excellency; but each, finally, aggravating our need for "grievances to be reed." But the very fact, that your Excellency has begun, like your predecessors, is a reason for apprehending the same result; for it would be offensive to your Excellency to assume that they were less wise, impartial and honorable than any who may ever succeed them. The hopes of amelioration from each successive Governor have been uniformly delusive; and With respect to my new Council, whose candor obliges us to assure your Excellency, high moral character I cannot but respect, I that, even in this early period of your governshall consult them as unreservedly as I had | ment, our condition has become more deplorable than ever, and the very nature and sta- much solid and valuable nutriment, all intendbility of our institutions involved in alarming ed to form a source of national wealth, to be should be an Executive Council for assisting

While our condition has been thus growing worse under a succession of new Governors from England, they have been responsible to the minister in Downing Street. With our plain and homely understandings, we cannot comprehend how a responsibility to Downing Street, having failed of any good, with all your predecessors, should be all availing in your present Government; for it is the same responsibility in nature and degree, -it is regulated by the same instructions,-it is rendered to the same distant government, 4.000 miles off, and guarded by such a system of secret despatches, like a system of espionage, as to keep in utter darkness the very guilt, the disclosure of which could, alone, consummate real and practical responsibility

Dalhousie and Aylmer, in Lower Canada, and Gore, Maitland and Colhorne in Upper Canada, have, severally, misgoverned their respective Provinces. The two former have been impeached by the people, through their representatives, and their very crimes, instead or meeting punishment, have raised them to high er honors. And although the three latter have severally retired from our country, after mis. conducting our affairs, under a nominal responsibility to Downing Street, till they had engendered an imperious necessity "for the correction of our grievances and the impartial administration of justice," yet in every case, they have been promoted higher, in direct proportion to the complaints of the people, without any redress for their wrongs, or even consure of their oppressions. We do not meen, in our plain and homely statement, to be discourteous by declaring our unalterable conviction, that a nominal responsibility to Downing Street, which has failed of any good with the above gentlemen of high pretensions to honor, character and station, cannot have any magic operation in Your Excellency's administration, which, should it end as it has unhappily begun, might make us drink the cup of hational misgovernment to the very dregs, without (as experience proves) redress on our part, or retribution on yours. "Facts are stubbern things." It is a mockery to invite us to rest our future hopes on an ineffectual, merely hominal responsibility, that has proved a broken reed, which it would be folly ever again to

Your Excellency has been pleased solemnly and publicly to declare, that being determined to hold an irresponsible, or more strictly speakyourself responsible for their acts as well as your own; and considering the sort of council you have about you, we cannot foresee the humbly and heartily desire to see you surcan avail himself of this responsibility, in order to seek any redress? Can it be reasonably required, that one of a community "whose appropriations have been made out of the Uni- whole revenue does not equal the private fortune versity fund, not to the District and Township of many an English commoner," shall carry his Schools, undeservedly neglected, but to sus- complaint 4,000 miles off, transmit the evitain Upper Canada College in this city, in dence, rebut any unjust defence, fee lawyers which the sons of all the wealthiest families and agents, in a long, tedious, protracted litiare educated, and which ought, therefore, to gation in Downing Street, worse than a suit be supported without so questionable an en- in chancery, where, before the matter cam be investigated, one minister succeeds another so

This responsibility to Downing Street has rect the charge of preventing your "rooting up Clergy Reserves and the appropriation of their never yet saved a single martyr to Executive the tree of abuse, because they have built and E. T. Henderson. proceeds to the purposes of general education, displeasure. Robert Gourlay still lives in the feathered their nests in its branches." In this John E. Tims, though a philosophical apparatus purchased overwhelmed in his mind, by official injustice ered their nests;" but, heretofore, reformers out of the taxes gathered from the people, in and persecution; and the late Captain Mat- have never been allowed, even, to perch upon the year 1800, has, ever since, been unused, thems, a faithful servant of the public, broken its branches, repose in its shade, or partake of mouldering and decaying, in a garret of the down in spirit, narrowly escaped being anouthafter cleaning and repairing it, humbly solicited struggled, in vain, to vindicate himself and the His late Excellency, Sir John Colborne, for wounded justice of the country; and the aslbes the use of it, in their institute, it was peremp- of Francis Collins and Robert Randal, lie entombed in a country, in whose service, tihey We therefore humbly pray your Excellency suffered heart rending persecution and acculerated death. And even, your Excellency has disclosed a secret dispatch to the minister, in Downing street, [the very alledged tributnal ment, as an apology for any alleged necessity for justice] containing most libellous matter for your Excellency's gracious condescension against Wm. Lyon MacKenzie, Esq., M. P. P. in using plainer and more homely language, a gentleman known, chiefly, for his untirting to pay for the administration of even, an irre-But it is because we have been thus mal- We will not wait for the immolation of any

a condition of grievances, that even Your Ex- we the more expostly insist that the Execuly disposed your Excellency may be to assume

Your Excelency is pleased to say, that,-"the political party which demands responsi- by deciding upon it. We should not the betbility for my Cauncil, know perfectly well, that | ter esteem a judge who refused to listen to an Thus is the exigency of our affairs frankly ad- the power and patronge of the Crown are at- argument !- fore he gave a judgment; or a jutached to it, at I it is too evident, that if they | ry who seared their ears against the charge of and Judicial Departments; and surely it is the | could but obtain this marrow, the empty bone | a judge, in order to manifest their self-sufficienprovince of wisdom not merely to relieve the of contention, namely, responsibility to the cyingiving a verdict. The judge condescends present exigency but to remove the causes | people, they would soon be too happy to throw | to hear the irgument of a counsel,-the jury which have produced it, in the past, and will away." Respecting these strictures of Your listens to the judge's charge, and your Excelif suffered to continue, re-produce it in the fu- | Excellency on the purity of their motives | lency should, as seems to our "plain and ture ; for the like causes will ever produce the (which we deem most patriotic and honorable.) homely" mads, listen, on all subjects, to the like effects. However much, therefore, we we forbear to offer any remark. " Charity conscientions advice of the sworn advisers, semight commend the intention of Your Excel- thinketh no evil." But confining our views to lected by yourself, for their "talents and intelency to see, that "the grierances of this Pro- | what can be gathered from the representations | grity." command of our Gracious Sovereign I will rince" are redressed, and "impartial justice ad- of your late Council, we had rather that the ministered," we are determined, by means of power and patronage of the Crown were exerinstitutions better organized and directed, to cised by Your Excellency, after receiving the prevent the recurrence of such wrongs; be- conscientious advice of your sworn advisers, "a House of Assembly and Legislative Councause, it is wiser to prevent evil, than to haz- known and acceptable to the people, than by cil and a Lieutenant Governor are appointed, ard the correction of it, after it has arisen, or Your Excellency's unadvised and arbitrary but that it creates no Executive Council," yet pleasure; and we think the case rendered even | we read so harly, in three several places, al-Your Excellency is pleased to say,-"I am worse, by the interference of a minister 4000 here to execute," &c. But your Excellency's miles off, too distant from the scene of governpredecessors throughout the history of this ment, and too tracquainted with our complicountry have made similar professions, yield- cated localities to form a judgment, upon and successus, within such Province, for the which he ought to decree, or with which the affairs ther-of," that we must believe some people interested, ought to be satisfied. What evil and irresponsible advisers have put into your Excellency is pleased to call the "mar- | your Excellency's hands a mutilated copy of row of the bone," is constitutionally intended our Constitution. We cannot reconcile your to nourish, enrich and benefit the "industrious classes," and the whole community; and Executive Council, in which your Excellency, your Excellency's candor, will, no doubt, pardressed, and impartial justice to be administer- | don our reluctance wholly to confide [without | struction, which can possibly be put upon that the advice of your council] to your Excellency | act, amounts to this, -- " that as an Executive as "a stranger lately arrived among us, igno- | Council was evidently intended to exist, the rant even of the political differences of the pa- remnant of the old one ought not to be deemed

the wants and condition of this Province." ing-street; and at one time it abounded with tions," in which the Executive Council was calmly settled according to the spirit of the marrow," and was, even, the nucleus for regularly constituted and declared as follows: Constitution, and consequently according to the part of the persons under his control. And the part of the persons under his control. improved, husbanded and applied for our peace, you, or the Lieutenan Governor or person adwelfare and good government. It is with pro- ministrating the government of the said Profound, and we greatly fear with unavailing re- vince of Upper Canada" \* \* \* \* " and to gret, we inform your Excellency, that while the END that our said Executive Council may if the duty I owe to my sovereign, and to the subject to the above custody and responsibility, be assisting to you it ALL affairs relating to

leave little besides the "marrow" behind. Excellency will commend the "industrious all such others, from ime to time, as you shall classes," and others for so far learning wisdom | find convenient for our service to be imparted from woeful experience, as no longer to confide | to them. their best present and future interests, their It is, therefore as plain as law can be writcivil and religious liberties, and all that en- ten, that the Constitutional Act provided for dears a man to his country or to the world, to the appointment, by His Majesty, of an Exa succession of Governors, nominally respon- ecutive Council, and that the King has, acsible at Downing Street, to a succession of cordingly created such a council, "to the end ever changing ministers. It is unreasonable that they might be assisting to your Excellento expect it, we should betray our country to cy in all affirs relating to His Majesty's ser-

make atonement by restitution, and after "ar- either of them. ter of our liberties. The fear of personal lia- tion. Sinicoe, with all his personal knowof power, when the complaint is made against | constitution, but one "the very image and a person, entrenched in authority, and armed transcript of that of Great Britain;" Your Exwith patronage; whose very breath confers in- cellency, on the contrary, after the lapse of fluence and office, or takes them away, - whose | nearly half a century, asserts, that neither the liability is to the very Minister, who is his pa- law nor the law-givers (of whom Simcoe was tron, and is naturally disposed to view, even, one) ever gave, or intended to give what his aberrations with a favorable and excusing Simcoe, in the name of the King, solemnly eye. On that account, among others, we de- announced from the Throne. sire, in our government, some higher security

cellency, we desire to see every Governor surupon assuming a new government, in a coun- lawfully abridge or take away. try, in which you are a stranger: and it has neither possessing, nor entitled to political con- submission to your authority. fidence, even to the humiliating exclusion of your sworn advisers, provided by law and selected by yourself. Hence, it is, that there has, scarcely, been a single act of your administration, satisfactory to the community, your

Excellency, perhaps, intended to serve. It is against ourselves and our friends engaged in the common cause of constitutional go- James Shannon, verament, that your Excellency seems to di- M. McLELLAN, its fruit. The ultra-tories, who have, unhappily held your Excellency's ear and confidence, have enjoyed a complete monopoly; and it is an historical fact, that our Governors, among the rest, have built "and feathered their nests," and, then, carried their accumulated wealth, with themselves, out of the country. We trust your Excellency, will feel on this subject, how unjust it is that a community, (as your Excellency observes) whose public sponsible government, a sum almost equal to Council to tender their resignations to seats in now resides, and where he, in the first in-

sible for giving good advice, while your Excellency would retain enough of responsibility

We have carefully read, as your Excellency recommended, the Constitutional Act, and, although your Excellency assures us, that, by it most the vev same comprehensive words, viz : "With the consent of such Executive Council, as shall be repointed by His Majesty, his beirs present decliration with your reply to your late distinctly admits, that: the most liberal conrent state and avowedly unacquainted with totally extinct, until it's successor was appointed. However this latent intention of His Ma-We beg leave to assure your Excellency, jesty to create a council for each of the Prothe "bone" had been pecked so bare, as to our service you are to ommunicate to them, so many, of our instructions, wherein their ad-

vice." This council so organized, is now as We cannot altogether agree with your Ex- much a part of our constitution, as the great cellency that "the only consolation which council of parliament. The law allows the should support an honest man, in an arduous people to elect the House of Assembly, and duty is the reflection that he is ready to atone gives the King the power of summoning whom for every error he commits, and that he is sub- he pleases to the Legislative and Executive he thinks my Council, in spite of their oath, more and more in religion, knowledge, agriculture and the commits and that he is subwayman and the pirate might and often have for by this Act, though it does not specify by pleaded the same,-have, even, been ready to name, the particular individuals to constitute

raignment" expiated their crimes, according | We welcome the concession of Your Excelto law. But a Statesman, a Governor, or a lency, to the merit of the able and enlightened King, is presumed to be influenced by higher SIMCOF, to whose naemory we would cheermotives and by more exalted principles. The fully erect a manuscrat. We never said that discharge of, even, an arduous duty cannot, that justly evered representative of the King and ought not to be satisfactory to us, if per- either did r would not alter the law. But formed in an unconstitutional way. In some we still think, that ain able and enlightened countries the end gained, however valuable, man, who issisted in passing the law, amidst might be so tainted by the means, as to make all the debates upon it, and who was, hist, it treason. We desire, not only to be govern- commissioned to put it into operation, amongst ed well, but to be governed constitutionally; us, was, of all men, best qualified to explain Mr. Baldwin's conscientious opinion again bility to "atonement" or "arraignment" is a edge about the law and law-givers, declared very subordinate protection against the abuse | that it was intended to give us not a mutilated

In England, our fellow subjects have a King than a disposition to atone, or a liability to an with His Executive Council, (commonly called arraignment, in its nature and circumstances, his Privy Council) a House of Lords and a almost, impracticable and, almost always, un- House of Commons :- in this country, we have corresponding institutions, viz :- a repre-It is on this account, may it please your Ex- sentative of the King, with an Executive Council,—a Legislative Council, and a House rounded by confidential advisers; who from of Assembly. We only ask that these institutheir local knowledge, can supply with sworn | tions should be put into operation, in a manadvice, as the surest means of preventing er- ner corresponding to what is practised in Engror, or the humiliating necessity of "atone- land, and consequently, that the Executive feel it my duty to maintain my opinion the ment" or "arraignment" for it. According Council, under oath, should as fully and freely House must know that there exists a Constito holy writ "in a multitude of councillors advise Your Excellency, on affairs here, as the there is safety;" it is, therefore, natural for us | Privy Council, under oath, advise His most rather to wish to see the management of our gracious Majesty. This is what the Constiaffairs, by your Excellency, with the aid of an tutional Act implies,-it is what Simcoe anacceptable Council, than by your Excellency | nounced,-it is what our liberties require, and alone. Your Excellency must take advice, what, nothing, without our own consent, can

If Your Excellency will not govern us upon been, to us, a source of painful mortification these principles, you will exercise arbitrary and disappointment, to find, that your Excel- sway,-you will violate our Charter,-virlency was consulting irresponsible individuals, tually abrogate our law, and justly forfeit our

We have the honor to be,

Sir, Your Excellency's Most obedient,

JESSE KETCHUM. JAMES LESSLIE.

Humble servants. JAMES H. PRICE, AND'W. McGLASHAN, ROBERT MCKAY, TIMOTHY PARSONS, JOHN WILLS, JOHN DOEL. WM. J. O'GRADY.

## Provincial Parliament.

UPPER CANADA. ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ON THE

NEW APPOINTMENTS TO THE EXECUTIVE COUN

To His Escellency Sir Francis Bond Head, K. C. H. &c. &c. &c. May it please Your Excellency :

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal sub-

We are surprised at the information your well as your personal regard for them, remain-Excellency gives us, that the Executive Coun- ed unchanged; and that under the present ex-It is easy to say when wrong is done by the cil of the I rovince is " sworn to be dumb;" for cited state of public feeling in this colony, oc-Executive Connect of the Province, to any in- we always thought they were sworn to advise casioned by the recent proceedings between vigorous state. At religious benevolent meetdividual or in viduals,—the governor is res- the King and his representatives, upon our af- Your Excellency and the late Executive Counponsible for it m to the minister at Dozening | fairs. Supposing your Excellency were so far cil, and the appointment of a new Council (as their hearts to receive, and their hands to give. Street; but he all practical ends, it might as to unscal their mouths, as freely to receive appears by the Gazette Extraordinary of Mon-This supposition, however, I will not permit ness of soil, or saturating of country of country of the public lands, or industry and country and countr day 14th March instant,) composed of Robert obtain, I have reason to believe that there is a in public lands, or industry and common mong ichey asks or, with reference to your fate given sectorly yet responsion, in England, in a descreing people, can insure their peace, well- Council,—"is tusual for one person to insist Ministers p ve their advice, under an oath of win, and William Allan, Esqrs., this House practical piety in the Churches of England and Scotland, which, it is boost will responsible. There can be a duty they own alike to His Most and Scotland, which, it is boost will be a duty they own alike to His Most and Scotland, which, it is boost will be a duty they own alike to His Most and Scotland. this Province, and I have that reliance in their fare and prosperity, without the possession of "on bearing another persons blame !"-it secreey, and are still, responsible. There can fee! it to be a duty they owe alike to His Most those statable institutions which will yield cheap. Seems, may it sease your Excellency, to have be, therefore, no great inconsistency in such a Gracious Majesty and to the people of this co- ly accelerated through the projected parliamenbeen usual to to so, for you insist upon being relation subsisting between your Excellency long, whose representatives they are, to avail tary measures of Church reform. On these Now, Your Excellency is pleased to answer answerable for the acts of your Council, against and your Council. Actions often indicate themselves of the first opportunity to declare topics, however, I shall be more competent to your Excellency, as well as to our plain and your Councillors cannot reveal what they say, confidence of this House in the last mentioned care not how dumb they are out of the Council, | cellency consented to accept the tender of resigif their mouths are not sealed in it, and the nation of the late Council, and humbly re-Province is allowed to feel and enjoy the mani- quest Your Excellency to take immediate steps fest fruits of their council, without knowing to remove the present Council from such their tity of most discordant materials, without any

(Signed) MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Speaker. Commons' House of Assembly, March 26th, 1836.

Saturday, March 26. This day His Excellency sent the following Answer to the Address of the House for the

removal of the present Executive Council:-Gentlemen-In reply to your Address I assure you I very sincerely regret that the House of Assembly should entertain a want of confidence in the Council I appointed on the 14th instant, as I faithfully declare, that under the a new Governor had been appointed, and gone circumstances in which I was placed, I made out to Upper Canada. I confess, all circumevery exertion to select gentlemen that I thought would be most acceptable to the House | Sir John Colborne, until I learned that His

and to the people. I can assure the House, that no one lament- mination of separating the civil and military ed more than I did, the resignation of the governments of the North American Colonies. late Council, three of the members of which, namely, Messrs. Dunn, Baldwin and Rolph,

I had myself selected. With respect to the request, " that I should take immediate steps to remove the present "Council from such their situation," I might say that had I hoped the House would have refrained from any such decided expression of its opinion, on the subject, until it had receiv- and equality of his administration was his uned the report of the Committee to whom the courtrous and unmerited reply to the Methodist subject was referreb, and for whom the Grosernment office is now occupied in furnishing so strongly on the dark side of this affair, that the documentary evidence they desire, but I am unwilling to discuss the question.

With respect to the present excited state of public feeling in the Colony occasioned by "the recent proceedings," I feel guiltless of being its cause, inasmuch as to the House of that the "bone" to which your Excellency al- vinces of his Canadian dominions, was soon es who have addressed me on the subject. I John might at one time have labored in regard ludes, has been in the keeping of successive clearly divulged in a most important docu- have done every thing in my power to assure to the Methodist Connexion, he always redress-Governors responsible to the minister in Down- ment, commonly called the King's Instruc- them of my desire that the question should be ed our grievances, when we complained of in-

I can assure the House that far from entertaining any determination to maintain my opinion merely because I have altered it, I people could permit me. My mind invite. rather than repel conviction, and hoping that Under these circumstances we hope your vice is mentioned to be requisite, and likewise ly occury the attention of the whole country, the House will on a subject which must suremeet me with a desire to be governed by reason and truth, I will concisely once again, submit to it my view of the case.

From the time of General Simcoe to the departure of Sir John Colhorne, the practice of every Lieutenant-Governor of this Province has been, to consider their Executive Councillors as advisers, sworn not to respond, or in other words, not to be responsible to the peo-

On my arrival here finding this had been the practice, I also pursued it, but on preparing to add three popular members to the Council, one of them Mr. R. Baldwin, with the should respond to the people.

To this project I refused to accede-a long irgument ensues-and at last I wrote Mr. R. Baldwin a Note, of which the following is an

"I shall rely on your giving me your unbiassed opinion on all subjects respecting which I may feel it advisable to require it." After receiving this distinct statement of my intention not to alter the old practice, Mr. R. Baldwin sends a copy of the same to Dr. Rolph and to Mr. Dunn, and they knowing my sentiments, ali three join my Council.

at the very least, according to the present char- that law, and its intended scope and applica- appears, convinces the other members, old as well as new, and the subject in a most formal manner is officially brought before them, with fully requested that this notice will induce them a request that if I disapprove of the opinion,the Council may be allowed to address the people. On referring to the Constitutional Act, I am unable to comprehend their reasoning; and we subsequently parted on the same | duration. good terms on which we met, I retaining my unaltered opinion, while at least four of the Council have (since my arrival) changed

> The whole correspondence I forwarded to the House of Assembly with an earnest desire that regardless of my opinion, the question may be fairly discussed. In the station I hold, I form one branch out of the three, of the Legislature, and I claim for myself, freedom of thought, as firmly, as I wish that the other two branches should retain the same privilege.

If I should see myself in the wrong, I will at once acknowledge my error, but if I should sent members of the Executive Council. We tutional tribunal competent to award its decision and to that tribupal I am ever ready most respectfully to bow.

To appeal to the people is unconstitutional, as well as unwise-to appeal to their passions | tion. is wrong-but on the good sense of the House of Assembly I have ever shown a disposition to reply, and to their good sense I still confident-

From the Christian Guardian.

London, 20 Guildford Street, ? Russell Square, January 20, 1836. § My Dear Sir,-We arrived here on the 30th of December, after a tempestuous voyage from New York of 29 days, during the whole of which time we suffered more or less from sea sickness. We were little more than the shadows of our former selves on our arrival; but we have now through the Divine mercy, recovered our wonted health and strength.

We have been welcomed by our christian friends in this country with great kindness and affection; and I have reason to hope that the object of my mission, will, in a good de- lity or truth? Surely not. Admit this prit gree, he accomplished. All on whom I have had occasion to call, express a warm interest in the prosperity of Upper Canada.

The Wesleyan Methodist Connexion that passed through the fiery ordeal of schism with scarcely any loss of members-except what is to all obviously beneficial to its religious interest-and with the accession of an improved spirit of unity, spirituality, benevolence, and activity. The more pious of those jects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Pro- who had been beguiled for a time, have alreavincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg dy returned to the communion of their calumleave to inform Your Excellency that we have nisted fathers and brethern. In the first Man- rights of others; and while they plead with deep regret learned that Your Excellency chester Circuit, where Doctor Warren com- freedom of thought and liberty of conscient has been induced to cause the late Executive menced his revolutionary career, and where he treated, neglected and despised in our educa- of our public men, sacrificed to a nominal restion and interests under the system of govern- ponsibility, which we blush to have so long that received by the President of the United the Council under circumstances which still stance, succeeded in drawing away many of the States, with a transcendant wealth and power, enabled Your Excellency to declare that your Society, there has been an increase in our socition and interests under the system of govern- ponsibility, which we blush to have so long that put our comparative condition to shame. States, with a transcendant wealth and power, enabled Your Excellency to declare that your Society, there has been an increase in our society that put our comparative condition to shame. estimation of their talents and integrity, as ety of more than two hundred during the last Strange! that men of principles to large.

quarter. Every part of the great system of Wesleyan Methodism in this country, from all that I can see and learn, is in a healthful and ings, the ears of the people are open to hear, and Scotland, which, it is hoped, will be great-

The political, as well as physical, atmosphere of this country appears rather foggy and unsettled. The great political parties into which the nation is divided are very equally balanced. Each party contains a large quagnatural adhesion to each other, and only kent together, for the time being, for the purpose of putting down opposing parties. As far as l can judge from what I have heard and read, I am inclined to think that the present ministry have lost ground in England and Scotland since the last Session of Parliament; and it is apprehended that the opposition will be very strong at the opening of the approaching Session, and some think that either the Parliament will be dissolved, or a new ministry be called into power. But prophetical speculations on the fate and tactics of political parties are, above all things, most uncertain. On our arrival in England, we learned that

stances considered, I regretted the removal of Majesty's Government had come to the deter-During his Administration, the population, commerce, revenues, and value of Lands in Upper Canada, have increased fifty per cent. I believe no acts of oppression are known to have taken place by his sanction. The marriage act received the Royal Assent, I have understood, by Sir John's recommendation. The greatest drawback upon the popularity Conference in 1881. Ishawalawkesowheesod I need repeat nothing of it here .- But since Sir John is removed, and we have nothing to fear or gain from him, I may, without being suspected of interested motives, advert to two or three redeeming circumstances in his administration, even towards the Methodists .other is, that Sir John has done more for the civilization and improvement of the Indian tribes, in connection with the labors of Methodist Missionaries and schools, than all the Governors of Upper Canada since 1791. Asl have written much on affairs connected with Sir John's administration, and sometimes perhaps under as strongly excited feelings as dis Sir John when he wrote his reply to the address of our Conference in 1831, I desire to place these my unbiased and matured sentments on record, on his retiring from the Go-

vernment of the Colony. Of His Excellency Sir Francis B. Head, our present Governor, I have heard a very farorable account. He has distinguished himself in his noble and successful exertions to amend the Poor Laws of this country. He is said to he a man of superior talents, and of a cultivated and liberal mind, and of active thorough business habits. I doubt not but, as under Sir John Colborne, so under His Excellency St Francis B. Head, with the labors of proof Ministers and Christians, and the Divine besture, commerce, and enterprise, until it out vals every competing Colony, and becomes the brightest gem in the Crown of Great Britis.

Yours very affectionately, EGERTON RYERSON.

## CHRONICLE & GAZETTE

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1836.

Mr. PETER REA, of the Office of the Chroticle & Gazette, will shortly do himself the hour of waiting on the friends and customers of the Establishment, for the purpose of collecting at debts due, and receiving orders. It is respect concerned to be prepared to meet the arrival of Mr. Rea, as his stay at the several places a which he has to call, will be necessarily of that

It is made a subject of complaint by someof the Reformers that our excellent Governor, Sir Francis Head, does not sufficiently consult the wishes and conform to the opinions of the people. It is said that he is too fond of forming opinions of his own-that he adheres with too much pertinacity to his own notions of law and theories of Government, and that in compliance with the address of certain inhabitants of Toronto, he should at once dismiss the preconfess we think otherwise. We cannot perceive the justice of these complaints, but on the contrary are led to regard the circomstances which gave rise to this groundless dissatisfaction as deserving of praise and congratula-

How far a man may be justifiable in thinking for himself it can scarcely be necessary for us to inquire. Upon this subject it may be reasonable to suppose that every unprejudiced reader must come to the same conclusion. Is it not strange that we should condemn that in another which we claim as a natural right in ourselves? Is it not cruel to deny the man wid is performing a duty-an important trust-fit which he is responsible, the privilege of derberating upon the course he should pursut, that he may avoid errors the consequences of which would eventually prove his ruin? Shall a man be subject to this responsibility and ye be required to adopt the views and sentiment of others without being convinced of their ut ple and man is no longer a thinking, reflecti moral agent, but becomes a mere machine. move according to the caprices of otherswild and absurd as such notions evidently and they form the hypothesis upon which the di clamatory reasoning and exciting clamous the day must rest. It is singular, but per theless true, that our popular declaimers wi are eternally boasting of their liberality. prating about liberty, are the first to abridge are ever desirous of establishing their own fallibility, and setting of their own dogme