the amount for the time subscribed. SINGLE COPIES FOUR PENCE

JOHN CREIGHTON, Printer,

Price of Advertisements .- Six lines and under-25. 6d. first insertion, and 7id each subsequent insertion .- Ten lines and under 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion .- Over ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each aubacquent insertion. All transitory Advertisements from strangers or

irregular customers must be paid for when handed in for inscrtion.

Letter Press Printing.

MR. BUCHANAN'S SECOND LETTER. To the Editor of the British Colonist.

Toronto, 27th December, 1843. Sta,-In takieg up Mr. Hincks's letter, published in the British Colonist of yesterday, I am as happy as surprised, to be able in the present instance to raise that gentleman's "moderation" of language; and every one who has witnessed his political career, must observe the marked difference between the tone and manner of his present letter, and his former writings and political conduct.

The "language" is, however, a secondary consid-

greatly of Mr. Baldwin's safety, as a proper person to discover in Mr. Baldwin's character; viz., as

The political objects I have in view, are exactly the same as they always have been, but I now feel satisfied that these can be carried into effect sooner and better by men, who with views as liberal as Mr.

I have also the greatest objections to Mr. Baldwin's misrepresentation of Sir Charles Metealfe's teal views on Responsible Government; His Excel-

the Colonial Government to men in whom this Exbellency can repose entire confidence. My other objections to Mr. Baldwin, as a party

man, I shall go on to explain by and bye.

Inothermentation is built dismiss the consideration For no man need to fear the charge of inconsistency whose motives cannot be impugned, and whose offences have been only against factions and parties, d not against the laws of his country or the foun-

All that I can possibly be blamed for is, that the teenness of my devotion to Responsible Garernment may have led me to co-operate with had men or bad ubjects, to accomplish what in foral hands would surely be a good end, viz., local self-government in matters purely provincial.

The truly British portion of the population to whom it is my highest pride and glory to be nationtilly connected, are always in advance in the tri-

In this case my countermen, the Scottish settlers, have wished to err as usual on the right side in doing too much rather than too little, for the principles of their native country; but we never for a nement shut our eyes to the danger that the herses . we unwillingly had, were RUNAWAY HORSES! and that we might possibly, " avoiding Scylla fall into Charybdis." And it has been to every honest and true-hearted Scotchman among us, a matter of the most suxious concern, lest in avoiding the open and menacing rocks of black Perlany or High Church Bigoter, we should sudd n'y and against our inelinations and true interest, get which d into the more hidden and deceinful, but no less irreligious and dans gerous gulph of Revolutionary Republicanism that we saw yawning to emtrace us.

of Mapres M. Tilbautinus est made under a cente Satisfaction to feel the complete absence of all personal animosities. In fact it gives me pleasure to declare my admiration of Mr. Hincks's great prattical talents, and to state that I believe there are few men so fit for the more office-work of the Inspector

It is also fair to admit, that in Mr. Baldwin's measures, or more properly in his legislation, (for it is important to distinguish Legislative from Exentire acts,) I consider there was tittle which, if it came from an undoubted quarter, would be very unneceptable to the public mind of Upper Canada. Mr. Baldwin, however, must be equally fair, and ide involved in a particular measure, does not ne-Cessarily form any guarantee to the colonists of the loyal or disloyal public or national principles of the begislator: otherwise we should be called on, contrary to the decision of our senses TO THUST THE of the Hon. Daniel Webster, or any other great republican statesman whom I might import from the United States, for the purpose of adopting the machinery of our Colonial Legislature or its working to the circumstances of this colony, in the one feature that Canada has in common with the States, that it is a new country.

[MR. BALDWIN'S PARTY CHARACTER.]

My objection to Mr. Baldwin is, that, however good his own personal intentions, he cannot, in his situation, as a party man, avoid doing Executive ACTS, which, I fear, would eventuate in revolution. Mr. Baldwin himself agrees with me in thinking Upper Canada remains a matter of di-pute. that the more immediate cause of the late rebellion -at least its chief hope of success was, that the population had been alienated from the government, from that in 1837 bared its arm against the British by seeing all the favours and paternage of the colony being heaped upon the extreme and higoled High Church faction, though the mass of the people not only did not approve of, but were most steenuously opposed to the presumption of the Church of Eng-

against the British Government, if it suffers Mr. without outraging (more than would be good policy at first) the British prejudices, as they term the loysociety, by building it on a ground-work of disloyal- altr of Upper Canada. if, or doubted loyalty. THE COLONISTS STAND-ING COOLLY BY, AND SUFFERING THIS TO BE

Baldwin, a man of doubtful loyalty, our sentiments

have a fair representation. In England, I was oppealed to on this subject, by men of all shades of politics, from the Tary to the Chartist. All were staggered at the apparent somely, and would not be satisfied. I told them that Mr. Baldwin's elevation was caused by the colthey expressed it, "allowing a loyal province to be railed by a disloyal faction." On the subject of Mr.

Bildwin's and branch. Bildwin's past character, the question was again and branch. tad again put to me in England, did he not prefer polities, and whose bosom heats as high as any man's existence of this exclusive, and therefore necessarily the British Constitution, and imbibed his notions of the the cause of freedom-"Well, poor Mr. Baldwin and his party.

The source of this exclusive, and therefore necessarily the liberties and rights of a free people among the unpopular faction, as the political stock in trade of palanquin bearers of the East, or the wooly-headed Mr. Baldwin and his party.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. Forms - Tuenty Shillings yes Anount, in advance Half-yearly and Quarterly Subscriptions executed on proportionale Terms. The above Terms will in future be strictly adhered Where is kept constantly on hand an Extendes and WRITING PAPERS. From Super Royal to Note, and every article the Stationery line. ALTO BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, &C

AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Nec Roge, Nec Popule Sed Utroque

VOL. XXV.]

KINGSTON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1844.

dation and despatch.

and in a tyle inferior to nonr.

The combination of PRINTING OFFICE,
BOOK BINDERY and STATIONERY WAREHOUSE in this Estal lishment, give it a decided superigrity in foint of accommo

BOOK BREDREE In all its branches, carried on at the above F.s.

tablishment. A superior Ruling Machine

is in full operation, by which Blank

Books can be ruled to any pattern,

Statinery Warehouse.

CORNER OF KING & DROCK STREET, KINGSTON

Chronicle & Gazette Office, ? Kingston, Canada.

[NO. 56.

proved themselves the uncompromising supporters as well of the rights of the Crown as of the privile-

The "language" is, however, a secondary consideration, and, as the public is aware, it is "MODE" and suffered and defend his patriotism made his Lordship willing, for a time, to lose) the savets of place and power, because a portion of his political allies had riews and interests which were colored and still aim at getting catalulished in the political allies had riews and interests which were colored and still aim at getting catalulished in the political allies had riews and interests which were considered dangerous to the public because, in first, in the large always in the political allies had riews and interests which were considered dangerous to the public because, in first, in the large always are always and the public is aware, it is "MODE" and still willing to believe a first of the province, and is knowned doubt which, as the first of continued to betrieve and displaced in the save and other of his in foot the highminded, at least, the true and is knowned doubt whether, a political allies had riews and interests which were considered dangerous to the public is aware, it is "MODE" and the highminded in the first of the province, and is knowned doubt whether, a political allies had riews and interests which were considered dangerous to the public is aware, it is "MODE" and the highminded in the first of the province and is knowned doubt whether, if the first of the province, and is knowned doubt whether, a political allies had riews and interests which were considered dangerous to the public is aware at the first of the province, and is the first of the province, and is knowned doubt whether, if the first of the province, and is knowned doubt whether, if the first of the province, and is knowned doubt whether, a political allies had riews and interests which were considered dangerous to the public is aware at political allies had riews and interests which were considered dangerous to the public is a province, and is the first of the province, and the first of the province, and the first of the province, I am not a candidate for public trust, the public are anomaly of the formal for external feet, (nevertheless his evident halting) gave him all try, or of having refused to lift it up to defend his country against internal or external feet, (nevertheless his evident halting) gave him all try, or of having refused to lift it up to defend his country against internal or external feet, (nevertheless his evident halting) gave him all the support a construction of the support a construct

to be entrusted with the power and patronage of the stead a want of political patriotism as of every other Of Mr. Baldwig's private feelings, I should wish

therefore introduce the greatest practical amount of among his more immediate friends, I am quite aware friends, especially, as we have every reason to fear, liberalism,—(greater perhaps than would suit Eng-liberalism,—(greater perhaps than would suit Eng-limit limit)—into their Legislative and Executive acts without suspicion.

Image: Im ever, this assurance in overcoming my private feelknow that I speak not only to a just but to a loyal | we can think of, unless it be that he is not so much the privilege of g ving their advice on every net of instantificant Me. Baldsein himself. in Upper Canada really are, and how little the public have confidence in what they may or do, since fence towards God" that he should KEEP con's that crisis, among whom I had the honor to be saved forgotten that they were in the first place, spursed that crisis, among whom I had the honor to be saved forgotten that they were in the first place, spursed that crisis, among whom I had the honor to be saved forgotten that they were in the first place, spursed that crisis, among whom I had the honor to be saved forgotten that they were in the first place, spursed that crisis, among whom I had the honor to be saved forgotten that they were in the first place, spursed that crisis, among whom I had the honor to be saved forgotten that they were in the first place, spursed that crisis, among whom I had the honor to be saved forgotten that they were in the first place. lie have confidence in what they may or do, since lie have confidence in what they may or do, since lie have confidence in what they may or do, since lie have confidence in what they may and keep his conscience void of offence to most of them either rebelled against, or declined the freeding the Government in 1837. I have come defending the Government in 1837. I have come words man;" nor having violated the greatest of of Reform, by runticely admitted the greatest of of Reform, by runticely admitted the freeding the first problems. It is not because, in fact they find that the should keep his constituency, the classes as moderates, through the most blighting. Its opposition to of Reform, by runticely admitted the freeding the first problems. It is not because, in fact they find that the should keep his own or the influence of this High Church faction on the most blighting. Its opposition to of Reform, by runticely admitted the freeding the first problems. It is not the true friends of the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends, and appears to the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends, and appears to the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends, and appears to the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends, and appears to the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends, and appears to the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends, and the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends, and the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends, and the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends, and the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends, and the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends, and the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends, and the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends, and the same of such men as Mr. Baldwin and his friends.

of my own character, with the hope, that in my loss win's frue and unvarnished position as a public of all confidence in Mr. Baldwin's party character, man, or rather as a party man. To the honour of the eyes of public opinion-"I am an honest man however, cannot be said in the sense of his being a Major, and I aint a feard to change my opinion." I fair conceantation of the reinsistence of the reinsisten jer Downing's fear of his appearing inconsistent in belongs to British America" in one sense. This, fair representation of the principles and spirit of Her | viewed, in the light of a crime at all ! Maj-sty's trans-Atlantic subjects, but merely be-"The mere accident of an arcident !"

British principle of Responsible Government, of the try to forget that his friends united to cut our throats cing Mr. Parke, his own honest inerguation must former Governing or High Church party, in all the in 1837; and we do this the more readily, because have been the source of no small annivance to Mr. old and present North American Colonies.

We love the British Government, not only beis of the colonial republican.

What I say will, I feel, awaken a long-silent echo in the breast of every loyal man in the province, and in the conscience of every disloyal one. My tone of but offences against party and faction, and not econfidence arises out of my perfect knowledge, that against the laws of our country, or the very foundain the ranks of MY BROTHER REFORMERS OF UPPER CANADA, to whom I wish more particularly to appeal, the former, or Loyalists, are, at this day, to the latter, or Republicans, in just the same pro-portion as in 1837, viz., as a host to one man!

The greatest evils have arisen from Republicans having taken the sacred name of Reform in vain. Let Reformers see that this be no longer permitted. the Governor General and Her Majesty's Government, by evincing, at this critical period, unbound-

men, by evidence in their declarations of the beneficent make them tremble personally to an extent that they make the tremble personally to an extent that they miss, but typecially to the most noble of these, the But Mr. Baldwin and his friends, earry their ma-Canadas. Let Upper Canada rear itself like a giant in his strength, to the protection of its every peculiar feeling and real interest. In rallying round His Excellency, we rally round everything that is dear to us es Éritons, or as colonists; for we secure British connexion, we secure Responsible Government, and we will arcure the immediate opening of King's

College to all Christian bodies. It is under British monarchical institutions alone that liberty is protected at once from tyranay and lierationsness. If that vital object could be better attained by other than Beitish systems, we, on Briallow on his part, that the more telent of a Logistich principles, must be willing gladly to change lative Act, or even the safety of a particular principles, them; for it is not the name, but the realities of instruments, not the embodyment,) that we are ena-

The Upper Canadian people, says Sir Charles Metealfe, must have their interests protected, and LOYALTY, (even though he should pretend to none), their British feelings paid the deference they are surely entitled to in a British Colony. The constitutional instrument of attaining these

moured of.

is a most important, but yet a secondary consideration to the practical enjoyment of the things them-The quickest means to the promotion of our inte-

rests, Reformers may depend, is to be found IN COLONY. And it appears self-evident, that if we continue to

upport Mr. Baldwin as our representative in the Government, we cannot complain if the loyalty of Now, you will bear me out in saving that if was

not a Reform party, but a Redical-Republican fac-

Government. As a direct proof that Mr. Baldwin's connection and influence is with the faction and not with the party, I would also confidently appeal to the experience of all loyal Reformers, whether they could help feeling, that they individually had not the slightest representation in or influence with the late Execonsidering it very far from sufficient justification curive, and that in fact (as constituted) it was just cration in the government. He must be in the Exfor breeking the laws of Grd and man and attacking an obstruction to their claim on His Excellency's ecutive bodily, or TREY and the influence of their the very foundations of society, that some bad tame attention directly. And have not the great body of was evinced in the upper stories of its fabric, in this the Reformers felt, that Mr. Baldwin reserved all porticular colony. But the mass of the people of his confidence, favour and patronage, for men of Upper Canada, as truly loyal, will assuredly robel doubtful loyalty to the greatest extent be could

On this point, however, as on every other, (these "Friends of the Pcople !") Mr. Baldwin and his BORE, 13, INDEED. PRACTICALLY REBELLING party, make the most barefaced misrepresentations egainst the British Government and against British to the people; and they go so far as to insist on Reformers, contrary to the convictions of their own feel-Let me assure the people of this province, that it ings and memory, that it was for Mr. Baldwin, peris at this moment doing us the most incalculable in- sonally, that they fought and triumphed in the Uptury in England, its being supposed that in Mr. per Canada elections of 1841. Here, again, and without wishing to depreciate the assistance of Mr. Baldwin and his friends, I appeal with confidence to the great body of the Reformers, to bear me out in

totally denying this bold assertion. It was for that greatest friend of Upper Canada, Lord Sydenham, and for Responsible Government, that the Reformers then fought the Family Compact and High Church Tories of the Province. It was Lord Sydenham's object, as it is still THE INTER-

It on the contrary, has always been and is now, object, because the INTEREST OF HIS PARTY (while THEIR MOUTHS, from being "the ablest mon, withparty to an country, at the late receimon, decinology to dight against the former, or to turn out in the fact and the former, or to turn out in the fact and the

Lord Sydenham had the interest of the Province | negrous of the Sugar Islands." (See Examiner of citing the disgust of Upper Canada, let us ask our- take care mover again to be deceived into allowing THE HUSTINGS, OF PUBLIC AND INDEPENDENCE, But, in requiring that the Executive Government of Canada should be placed in safe hands, in the at heart, and therefore Reformers fought for His 13th December.) hands of parties who, by their past conduct have Excellency; but Mr. Baldwin's sympathies extendmerty and will not now fight for him, he may rest ted? The reply as usual, must be, that His Exassured. In fact, it was for the sake of his patron, cellency, though he has done nothing against the
Canada, to dignify every prejudice of Lower Canada
But people at a distance can accreely conceive it ges of the people, as these are recognized and establinked under the British Constitution, it is not at all
necessary that I assert the individual disloyalty of
linked under the sake of his pation,
linked under the sake of his feel (inductive from without as they are,) they are improper men to be entrusted with the power and patronnge of the Government in a British Colony.

If my Lord John Russell lost (and his patriotism mode his Lordship willing, for a time, to lose) the his hour of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his awects of place and power, because a portion of his place and power an

bosom, while they boast that they have not changed, win and the Radical clique poursi out on his devo-Baldwin's and mine, are without any doubts affactto say nothing—or nothing offensive; but knowing ing to their characters as British subjects, and can the utter absence of all fairness and generosity cused the same honor, by remaining his political and stick by Lord Sydenham, whom he had pledged

Now-a-days, it does not seem at all necessary to limited by headbilling only, unit and the billing maline, exposing the sampler of the problement for party does it seem at all required that he must exercise a objects, which Mr. Hincks and Mr. itsidwin wished I may be allowed to quote the manly sentiment put the former name, his character practically does not into General Jackson's mouth, when rebuking Manapire. It may be said, indeed, that "his character would not be unjust, but I cannot draw any other speak for itself. would not be unjust, but I cannot draw any other speak for itself.

In its list of lion is not viewed, nor would another Rebellion be nucleus for what

win has been guilty, and that his entire efforts have had circumstances permitted) would have been glast takes precedency of the principle of Responsibility had circumstances permitted) would have been glast to the pende under Monarchical institutions. The been directed to clevate the rebel and to insult the to have joined in this declaration of their independ-That accident, has been nearly as fatal to Canada loyalist, we have only to take a superficial glance at ence of Mr. Baldwin. his late conduct. He persuades us to forgive, and we find it necessary to adopt one course in dealing with the political offenders of both Provinces, and have therefore to grant to the Upper Canadian re- Lord Sydenham's Administration, by elso joining best government on earth; not only because thinking so, our fathers fought and died to sustain its exist but in the foreign national origin as well as Mr. Baldwin! philanthropic principles, but because we, their sons, are prepared to do so; (oo, whether we find them great offences have been pardoned, the MODERATES openly assailed in the field, or betrayed by the Judas and all other Loyalists in the Provinces, (not excepting even the Family Compact,) might have surely expected an oblivion of their comparatively insignificant delinquencies, which, at worst, were tions of society. If Mr. Baldwin, as a Loyalist, could not view these smaller matters as at worst, but the errors of a friend, he should at least have had the policy, if he had not the delicacy to remember,

that other Loyalists viewed them in that light. And since Mr. Baldwin and his organ, the Examiner, choose to continue to recall the long past errors of Loyalists as their STOCK POLITICAL IN LET US DESERVE THE CONFIDENCE of TRADE, they cannot justly complain if, in self dofence, Loyalists appeal to their own weapons, and resuscitate a few of the ghosts of the rebellion, to

> lignity so far as not to spare even the obvious truth from violation, any more than the feelings of the liv

ing or the memory of the dead.
Though keenly alive to the notorious fact of Mr. Baldwin's servility in allowing the sweets of place ponsibility to the people grously insulted, in his person,-Mr. Baldwin, and his organ, continue to violate the truth, by trying to gull the public into the belief, not only that he is the best advocate of the people's rights, and the most worthy and impartial adviser in dispensing the patronage of the Crown, liberty. (of which the British systems are but the but that any one who dares to be independent of him and his immediate followers, is no friend of the

> To be capable of respect to the people, it is held up as the best preparation that, a man should first lay aside all respect for himself, as we shall see Mr. Baldwin has done, through criminal devotion to par-

It is not at all to the point that it be argued in favor of Mr. Baldwin, that he personally has, in his circumstances, no need to covet the sweets of office, for if he is not hungry, the same could not, I believe, be said of the most of his colleagues; and, CETTING OURSELVES AND OUR SENTIMENTS at any rate, it is evident that the independence of RESPECTED BOTH IN ENGLAND AND IN THE , his purse had not communicated itself to his mind, has been evinced by his servility to Sir Charles

I do not, however, at present, discuss Mr. Baldwin's private character, or my private feelings would course, lead me to grant him the greatest possi-

Mr. Baldwin, himself, be it remarked, takes er ery occasion to insist publicly on his being considred "A STRONG PARTY MAN," and is therefore fairly responsible for the principles and acts of sees PARTY AND ITS ORGANS, till he chooses to repudiate them. Whatever be (under a feeling of conscious inability) might feel inclined to do, his party, it is quite evident, will not rest contented with what they call " Mr. Baldwin's principles," being in opback into the councils of the colony; so that while pretending to fight for Mr. Baldwin personally, and his character, the Examiner is, in fact, fighting for the whole presentable embodyment, the beginning as d the ending of the influence and character of the Radical faction of Upper Canada; for in Mr. Bald

win centres all its influence and character, and in Mr. Hincks begins and ends all its practicul talent Let us then, in the first place, take a sample of how the late Executive treat their late friends, th advecates of Responsible Government. See Examiner of 13th December.) " Honest men of Kent, look out! Harrison has sold himself, and is trying to buy you, send him back empty. Return an honest Reformer, or return an honest Tory,-not truckling rejected mongrel,-tell him to go back to his mester. Put his gold in his sack and send that back too. Your votes must be purchased by anoth-

It will be clear to the public, that Mr. Harrison's dishonesty, in Mr. Baldwin's pure sight, is just that he should dare to part company with Mr. Baldwin, even although Mr. Harrison thinks Sir Charles Met-

Sir Charles Melcalfe toe has been "dishonest" enough to lose confidence in Mr. Baldwin and Upper Canada, Lord Sydenham, to be traduced, the moment His Excellency dares to do this, he at and His Lordship's memory villified. (see Examiner of 15th December) Mr. Baldwin's once descends not indeed in their minds, but is

Now, Reformers, ask yourselves what horrible ed only to his party, and therefore we did not for- crime this Cuitiff of a Governor Concrat has commit-

this gentleman's being in an office of detail, (even doing so, the population of Upper Canada had their though not in the Cabinet) that they have enjoyed most vital interests most glaringly sacrificed by through the mure noisy and less true and practical him. Reformers, the fate Executive, though they had so

much more in their power.

The independent Members of the Assembly at

In its list of names may be fourd a very fuir

Hincks, when he himself within a few short weeks thereafter, paid what I allow to be a just tribute to

It is one of those realities which surpass fiction (as surpassing imagination,) that Mr. Baldwin should have the effrontery now it hold up Mr. Hincks and Mr. Baldnin, to the public as paragons of political perfection, when we remember how at the time of this alienation of their', Mr. Baldwin lenounced Mr. Hincks os a man of the " principle," and Mr. Hincks (who had the proof a his hand) denounced Mr. Baldwin as a man of 10 " practice, whose vanity (to save him from political insignificance) had sold him and Upper Caneda to the Low-

er Canadians! We do not require to plead against them, their note-ious and deserved want of the coulidence of Upper Canada. We need only appeal to their equally real, and nearly as notorious want of confidence in

TO THE REFORMERS OF THE COUNTY OF

GENTLEMEN,-We have this day read, with pain and astonishment, in the columns of the Examiner, a letter addressed to you by Francis Hincks, F.aq., the proprietor of that journal, and a member of the Baldwin's servility in allowing the storets of place (for he could not latterly say of power) to induce him to remain in the Executive Council for many months, every day of which he felt the cause of responsibility to the people grossly insulted, in his norples-that he has lent his essistance to accomplish the views of a corrupt Gucernment, and that if he most injurious."

In giting publicity to charges of so serious and actuated by the most pure and patriotic feelings, and it would not become us to call in question his motives; but, Gentlemen, we have a reculiar pleain him remains unshaken. We have long known found him the firm and unbending active to f the rights and liberties of the people. During the darkest period of this country's history, you had in him an uncompromising and faithful friend—and on a recent occasion you gave undoubted evidence of the estimation in which you held his character and his services. Will you abandon such a man at the presumpluous recommendation of an individual? We cannot believe that you will. Mr. Perke is at this hour what he has always been-an houst and consistent Reformer ; there has been, on his part, no abandonment of principle; and we feel affured that the great body of Reformers bailed win delight his appointment to office, under an administration which has this day conceded, by its officers in the House of Assembly, the vital question of Responsible Govrenmen'-a question for which no more in Canada controded more znatously, ably and unceasingly than Mr. Parke.

A sense of justice to an upright, intelligent, and deserving man, must be received by you as our spology for thus obtruding ourselves on your noticeand we fendly entertain the hope, that by an overwhelming majority you will re-elect him to serve

you in Parliament We are, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servants, DAVID THORSERN, M. P. P. MALCOLM CAMERON, M. P. P. ELMES STEELE, M. P. P. JOHN ROBLIN, M. P. P. GEORGE BOSWELL, M. P. P. S. CRANE, M. P. P. J. W. POWELL, M. P. P. ISAAC BUCHANAN, M. P. F. JOHN COOK, M. P. P. JAMES MOREIS, M. P. P. D. THOMPSON, M. P. P. JOHN GILCHRIST, M. P. P. J. WILLIAMS, M. P. P. HARMANUS SMITH, M. P. P.

D. McDonald, M. P. P. Kingston, 18th June, 1841. I would now allude to Mr. Baldwin's neglect of

the interests and feelings of Upper Canada, in the unjust, because unequal principle of the Assessment Bill, as well as in the want of all principle, (I had almost said of decency,) in his permitting night after night in parliament, the acts of that friend of Though low his head be faid

"Though low his head of matter shade, Who brought ther from the matter shade, And gave they second barth; flare they the sweets of power and place— The infect role, the gibbel mace,

selves whether the British feeling of its population their kindly, or mere private feelings, to place them AND OF DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF ICES COUNcould have any sympathy or even toleration for his in hands evidently shown to be not only incapa- TAY, IN PREFERENCE TO THE INTERESTS OF

moral courage, his introducing into his School Bill, till interfered with by Sir Charles Metcalle, who, ther or not it is any great object to preserve the conour Upper Canadian principle of local assessment seeing that they were constantly occupied with party in e ion between Canada and the Mother Country! f opinion.

The Reformers of Upper Canada will, however, The Canada indicate with the merciful Covernment of agree with me that Sir Charles Metcalfe's is the special content of the country of public opinion in Lower Canada indicate true title to represent it in the Executive; and his excellency's "great difficulties of public opinion in Lower Canada indicate true title to represent it in the Executive; and his excellency's "great difficulties of public opinion in Lower Canada indicate true title to represent it in the Executive; and his excellency and the country of the hitherto unknown in Lower Canada, the country purposes, and appeared to care little or nothing for total a want of political patriotism as of every other manly practical quality of a statesman. Does Lord John Russell bear such allegiance to his party, that he would convulse his country to keep it in power, though no great principle was at stake?

To co-operate with the merciful Government of agree with me that Sir Charle Metcalfe's is the tatives of public opinion in Lower Canada indication. To co-operate with the merciful Government of agree with me that Sir Charle Metcalfe's is the tatives of public opinion in Lower Canada indication. To co-operate with the merciful Government of agree with me that Sir Charle Metcalfe's is the tatives of public opinion in Lower Canada indication. To co-operate with the merciful Government of agree with me that Sir Charle Metcalfe's is the tatives of public opinion in Lower Canada indication. To co-operate with the merciful Government of agree with me that Sir Charle Metcalfe's is the tatives of public opinion in Lower Canada indication. To co-operate with the merciful Government of agree with me that Sir Charle Metcalfe's is the tatives of public opinion in Lower Canada indication. To co-operate with the merciful Government of agree with me that Sir Charle Metcalfe's is the tatives of public opinion in Lower Canada indication. To co-operate with the merciful Government of agree with me that Sir Charle Metcalfe's is the tatives of public opinion in Lower Canada indication. To co-operate with the merciful Government of agree with me that the tatives of public opinion in Lower Canada indication. To co-operate with the merciful Government of the Upper Canada in the tatives of public opinion in Lower Canada in the tatives of public opinion in Lower Canada in the tative of public opinion in Lower Canada in the tative of public opinion in Lower Canada in the tative of public opinion in Lower Canada in the tative of public opinion in Lower Canada in the tative of public opinion in Lower Canada in the tative of public opinion in Lower Canada in the tative of public opinion in Lower tice in this section of the Province, and every other cused the same honor, by remaining his political and stick by Lord Sydenham, whom he had pledged item which a want of the principle of local assesshimself to his constituents to support in getting ment in Lower Canada, made a direct charge on the Provincial Treasury, ought also to have been taken the Province; jet the Reformer of the Province off the Districts of Upper Canada, and paid from have actually exercised a greaterinfluence through the same public source; and by Mr. Baldwin not

> Let us now consider the more immediate cause of ponsible Government, because, in fact they find that though he holds the electry, the 25 from some unear plained cause, incapable of the practice of Responsible Government. This they cannot conceive to arise wholly from mere inability, and they are therenucleus for what the Exeminer officis to sever at in the minds of those who constitute his pressure the narrow door of Church Toryism the only road to To show the glaring injustice of which Mr. Bald- means an indication of all who, (if on the spot, and from without, there is an ulterior object, which loyal Reformers, in forming this opinion, do not tinued existence of the Family or High Church Compact, a corruption of which they, as a party, may continue to be, as they have always been, the maggots or evidences to the Canadian public, and with rish, viz . the discarding of Canada by England allogether! They appeal to the incontrovertible fact that, for many months Mr. Baldwin has been the irresponsible minister of Sir Charles Metcalfe's WILL! while he has all the while had the duplicity to pretend to the public that he continued to be the responsible minister of the wishes of an enfranchished

By doing as he has done, Mr. Baldwin has been a traitor to what he agrees with us to be true and unequirocal responsibility to the calonists. He has done all that he could to overtheew our constitutional rights and privileges, which, the operation of Re-sponsible Government, if not a delusion, ought to be the acknowledged legitimate means of securing not only to purselves, but of handing down unimpaired to our posterity, as their most valuable and valued birthright,-the chartered embodiment, in fact, of all

our rights and liberties as coloniste. I find it no more than fair to admit that Sir Chas. Messaif Correction and publicly disserseing : W. Hart win, when his Excellency was prepared no longer to consult him on every matter. This assuredly (as the constitutional course,) would naturally have been the course, which a Statesman of the tried and universally acknowledged talent and liberality of the present Governor General, would have adopted, under the circumstances, had his Excellency taken the proper view of it. His Excellency's recent arrival amongst us ought, however, to be considered; and lafore rashly condemning the Governor General in be sent back to Parliament the consequences will be this particular instance, the fact will be borne in con-titutional Governor, he must depend for his ability to change his advisers, on the support of pubextraordinary a nature, Mr. Hincks may have been lie opinion, which at the time he found suck in exhaustion, from the effects of a long course of wretched political excitement in the province. Public opinion had, in fact, under Sir Charles Bagot, giten no sure in stating, that although Mr. Parke may have | indication but that it was the play thing of fiction ! lost the good uninion of Mr. Hinche, our confidence Sir Charles Metcalfe found that he could only triumph by letting the BRITISH LION OF PUBLIC him, and in and out of Parliament, we have ever orinton get gradually awake to the weak hands that held him. And even if we allow that there is yet something to be said against Sir Charles's course in other and less extraordinary circumstances of the

proviner, there is much in its present circumstances to say in defence of his wisdom. If it were necessary further to defend Sir Charles Metcalfe, we might just remark how good his Excelleney's right was to suppose that, Mr. Baldwin should know so much better than his Excellency, stranger, and the means of knowing, what the people he represented in the Council of the colony expected of him, viz, that he should retire the moment he Governor General thowed a want of confidence in him personally, by denying him the privilege of livising, or by asking advice and not following it,-His Exertlency conceiving that the honor of the crown and the interests of the people required that he should pronounce a different d cision from that which Mr. Baldwin had recommended. Mr. Baldwin ought not for a day to have given the Council the sanction of his name after he was aware that there were acts performed by the Government in the Colony to which he was not privy.

It is no palliation to the crime of a MAN WHO TAKES UPON HIMSELF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE HIGHEST COLONIAL TRUST, that he has been only a tool in abler hands.

This excuse is just what we might anticipate being made for him, when encroschments by Republicanism, on the constitution of the colony came to be found out, as they assuredly would, were the Government again entrusted to hands so weak. Even Mr. Baldwin's warmest private friends do not approve of his political course and conduct; and when they defend him, they forget their higher duty to themselves, to reform, and to their country.

ble partiality, at the expense of his judgment and his Mr. Baldwin never can satisfactorily account to the public for his infatuation; but, unfortunately, its prejudicial effects on our liberties and interests will long outlive the temporary question of whether its cause was to be found in his own infirmity of purpose or in the malignity of his party.

They can only defend his MOTIVES by a ton amia-

The Reformers of Upper Canada must be now satisfied of what they have long feared, that Mr. Baldwin is not a safe man to be in the government of any British colony. This is the inevitable conclusion they must arrive at, whether they regard Mr. Baldwin's own course of conduct and want of all management in the past, or scrutinise the characters they being made to see in him that error which they Parliament approved of him, while the fact is, that

scientiously so, no doubt.

Grateful to Mon. Morin for that great feat of opolised all the power and patronage of the province,

[THE FAMILY COMPACT.]

This High Church faction's exclusiveness and in olerance was, in fact, the origin and its existence forms the only tenure of the little popular influence Mr. Baldwin has enjoyed. They opposed the intro-duction of Responsible Government into the colony, and till this question of principle was set at rest, the population had nothing for it but to support its advocate, Mr. Baldwin, however little confidence they had in him otherwise. I have never, therefore, viewthe withdrawal from Mr. Baldwin, of the confidence ed the decision of public opinion in favour of him, as and support of the Moderate party. Let it not be much more than an indication of the Compact's greater unpopularity.

were proof enough of this. The startling want of political talents in the colony speaks toudly of the nismanagement of its educational funds, and shows how injuriously on the encouragement of our colon-

It seems to me to speak well for the virtue of the country, that its youth should have preferred the one of Mr. Baldwin.

If Mr. Hincks was then truly horest in denoun- judge merely from the evident wish of Mr. Baldwin for public life with such soul degradation attached and his extreme reporters to percentage in the con-Government,

However, the face of things will soon change for the better. King's College will immediately be opened to all Christian bodies in the Province, and which by keeping up an endless and most offensive the gradual extirpation of Religious Bigotry and irritation, they may disgust the British public to an High Church Toryism will then have commenced. extent which will result in the Republican's heart's To secure the new College Bill, the Reformers should pledge their representatives to co-operate with Sir Charles Metcalle, and see that it be made the very first act of the first Session of Parliament. I would rather see a dissolution of the Union with Lower Canada (which would not, now that we have Responsible Government, be so great an evil as it would before have been,) than allow the Lower Ca-

nadian members to defeat us, as some say they will, in liberalizing the College. This colony cannot be retained an appendage o the British Government, if the insulting pretensions of the Church of England are not put a period to, by opening the College to all. These pretensions led mainly to the revolt of the old colonies; and if not put a stop to here, they will prove as fatal to the

connection as the republican p inciples or practice of the other extreme faction. Let the Province rise in its might, and by giving generous support to the Governor General, enable him to extirpate those two factions, which are and libre ildner then appended numbers and perpentur source of weakness to Upper Canada, -- keeping it a seene of continued excitement,—a political battle-field far party struggles, in which the people lose, let the battle terminate either way, for the great body of the electors never had any influence with

either extreme faction beyond the election week!

SIR CHARLES METCALFE. In most striking contrast to Mr. Baldwin's character, we see in the character of our present Gorernor General the highest qualifications, all vicing for supremacy: the most practical talents, the most enlarged and liberal principles, and the greatest expetience and firmness; and His Excellency's administration has this other most important advantage, that his character is most implicitly trusted at Head Quarters. Indeed men of all slades of opinion and polities concurred, on Sir Charles Metealfe's appointment, in heaping praises on Sir Robert Peel, (not Lord Stanley) as having given the Canadian Government to a decided Liberal, in preference to one of his own political party; because Sir Charles was considered by all, the fittest man in England for

the state of things in Canada.

In Sir Charles Metcalfe's hands, the prospects of ne not know that the " impracticable" Lord Stanley is still at the Colonial Offic. But we need not be much surprised, if Sir Robert Peel's insisting on esponsibility to Canadian public opinion being proctised to the fullest extent, be made the excuse for the retirement from office, of this last hope of our Provincial High Church faction; although the chief obbe, to allow of the greatly to be desired liberal settlement of Irish grievances. I believe it is the nearby universal belief of this Colony, that Lord Stanley is, of all public men. Whig or Tory, the Statesman of the ameliest judgment and temper, and greatest pretence on Colonial subjects, except Lord Brougham. Indeed to call Lord Stanley a politician, were tery nearly as great an excess of courtesy, as to pay the same unmerited compliment to our friend, Mr. Baldwin; for (shough as a matter of ability, it is, of course, comparing great things with small,) the publie characters of the two have many points of simi-

BOTH ACTUALLY PRACTICE THE TRUE SPIRIT OF REPUBLICANISM, carrying out of Upper Canada, we might have suppressed and their theories only, instead of carrying out the great national interests, whose well defined existence have given perhaps as much of their permanent character, to the British theories or principles, in which they originated, as its nominal cause, the Monarchy. while by making three, to a great extent, matters of fact, as contra-distinguished from the matters of opinion of the American Government, allow also of their gradual change, to suit the changing circumstances or increased entightenment of a country; and prevent the greater cvil, of the great interest of a country coming to rebel against its principles, as will occur in America, -as well as preventing, in the character of the people, the slipperyness of the fiel or republican tendencies, if on the same title as American character:

Manward, a lectle bit twistical, if saything." and this has been evinced, so glaringly in Mr. Baldwin's career, that it seems as if his rescue from the waves of the rebellion, was permitted, that by fotlowing up, nothing daunted, American instead of matters might occur, and ret the Conneillors from Eritish principler, he should by-and-by, commit Lower Canada be quite justifiable in taking Mr. POLITICAL SUICIDE, and be of use, as a warning to the people of the Province to avoid Republicanism; appear, that the majority from Upper Canada in who influence him, which we will find, with might have with difficulty come to feel in themsleves. the Upper Canadian majority have various times few exceptions, extreme, or Republican, and confice exceptions, extreme, or Republican, and contice has at length broken forth into oduct, and have rallied not for him personalite, but The Reformers are the parties chiefly deceived in PEN REBELLION AGAINST HIS ALWAYS MORE with him for the principle of Responsible Gavern-The suffed color, the gaster described and the parties are the parties chiefly occasive and as And record the parties are the parties chiefly occasive and as And record the parties are the parties chiefly occasive and as And record the parties are the parties chiefly occasive and as And record the parties are the parties chiefly occasive and as Andrews and Andrews and the parties chiefly occasive and as Andrews and the parties chiefly occasive and as Andrews and the parties chiefly occasive and as Andrews and Andrews

" Godward, a nice man;

The English public have of course had Lord Stan-

But I return to Sir Charles Meteals. I have

da, Sir Charles Metca fr, with a quict and honest earnestness, turned to the vital subject of the anomearnestness, turned to the vital subject of the anomalous position of our Calinial politics, the deep penetration and intuitive energy of his mighty intellect.

It is Excellency neither spouted magnifuquence, like Sir Francis Bond Head, nor publicly reared dummy principles, like Mr. Baldwin, only to knock them down again for the amusement of the public! His Excellency's whole time and attention, he felt, in common with Lord Sydenham, belonged to his country's practical objects, not to any party defusions; and to clerate Upper Canada, he found he must crush the anti-British parties that so long had cursed it. With admirable descision and boldness, his Excellency (conscious of their guilt and want of true patriotism) determined to bring bold the usurping factions to the bar of public opinion. His Exerthner determined to state publicly and plainly to Upper Cynada, that the single parter or prescipts of his administration would be to get Responsible Government into full practical operation in both pro-vinces; and Sir Charles Metcalfe now demands the

co-operation, in this truly British o' ject, of all men who are truly British at heart. The process of his Excellency's mental argument, ean suppose to be something like the following : How is it that such men as Lord Sydenham and their lives have been so distinguished, yielded to the people, with an unwilling and trembling hand, this cup of bliss, this principle of Responsibility of the Colonial Executive to Colonial public opinion, which

they knew to be the Colonists' coust totional birthright, as British subjects ? The reason is plain and obvious. Though they knew that the Lower Canadians are monorchical, they had reason, from the rebellion, to doubt whether the British Government had not criminally neglected the means of making them British; and though they knew that the Upper Canadians are truly British in feeling, they saw the difficulty of gett'og this brought out in the Executive of United Canada-at all events till the Lower could be got to set on their monarchical feelings, and attend to their true interests, as men and as Christians, by dismissing from their minds the adle for of Brilish Tyranay, by getting consineed (as Mr. Viger and his friends already are) that though it might have been the interest and low-born glory of a Canadian faction or oligarchy, to oppress them and stigmatise their origin, in former times, the

degrading the condition or wounding the feelings of her own Colonists. Lord Sydenham and Mr. Morris in their gameity of public men, impelled by no unworthy or baseless suspicions, -impressed on the contrary by the deepet regrets, must have concluded that there was not before their minds sufficient evidence that in Lovier Canada the rebellion was only on the surface, and (as they fundly hoped it had not) pervaded the wh-le structure of its society. They saw that Upper Canada was indeed British, but then by conside ing well the under currents of Upper Canadian politics, they saw that the question of British Connection

could not yet be made the one on which the first

British Government could have had no interest in

lections under the Union would turn. They saw that the anti-British police, if not prininlies of Sir Allan Macoab and the High Church faction, would as formerly lead them to prefer the interest of their Church to the interest of their couptry, and for the sake of the former to continue to be the curse of the latter by continuing to deny the great British and Constitutional principle calkd Responsible Government.

The question therefore, at the first elections of the Union must unfortunately continue to be the same exciting one which under one name or another, had always on every former occasion been the question at the hustings in Upper Canada, vig : " Responsithe Colony would therefore seem very bright, did bility to the Colonisis;" and this ruinous perpetuation of questions of principles of government, must introduce many men into the Assembly, because the friends of this abstract principle (like Mr. Baldwin.) while have not distinguished themeselves as friends of the connection or of the British Government, and would lose their elections when "connection" comes to be the simple question at the bustings under the ject of Lord Stanley's going out of the Ministry will full practical operation of responsibility in the go-br, to allow of the greatly to be desired liberal set-vernment acquiesced in also by the whole people, not

excepting the High Church faction. His Excellency also saw what Lord Sydenham and Mr. Morris must have seen clearly that as the Lower Canadian representatives would be at first a comparatively compact body, while the Upper Canadian members would have no oneness of purpose, the result would be that Prench influence would characterise the councils of the culony.

The chief danger of this was not the members of Executive Council being mostly or being all Lower Canadians, if it were only known that the objects of Lower Canada are British objects. The natural jeniousy of the mere local interests

complained only when our local interests came to be invaded; but our British spirit must at once take fire at the supposition, that Upper Canada would yield her CHARACTER AS A BRITISH COLONY. As for as the protection of the local interests of Lower Canada were concerned, there was no wish to administer through other than the truest represen-

tatives that could be found, of the true feelings and opinions of the Lower Canadians. But there would be the greatest objection to these Lower Canadian Councillors, if themselves anti-British, they should be dishonest enough to insist on having as Upper Canadian colleagues, men of doubtthey themselves, the Lower Canufign Councillors, held office (there being a true expression of Lower Canada), these Upper Canada republicans were known not to be a true expression of the principles

or feelings or interests of Upper Canada. It was foreseen, that this unforfunate state of Baldwin as their colleague from its being made to