but lovers have reason to hate them. For myself, at this moment being near love than divinity, I inwardly cursed the impertinent third, whom I did not know how to get rid of, when a blow of the fist nearly took down the door of the box. It set my neighbours trembling on their seats, at the same moment a voice, like the mewing of a cat, called out: 'Ohe! room for me too.' I turned, and saw the red face of my friend Merville, whose frightful false nose threatened an invasion through the glass. 'Don't open the door,' entreated both ladies. I paid no attention to their request, but opened the door, as I thought, to an ally; but I soon had reason to deplore my foolishness, for, since I had left the tiring-room, the unfortunate Merville had completed his intoxication, and was unable to hear or pronounce a single reasonable word. Knowing his brutality in such a state, I foresaw a disagreeable scene; but it was too late to avoid it. Without paying the least attention to the signs I made him, he let himself fall into the first vacant seat, laughed for a moment half insolently, half stupidly, respired noisily, as if to take in all his breath, and then began talking in such a high tone that the two dominos rose immediately. 'Open the door for us, Monsieur,' said both at once, in voices blended in fear and anger. I hastened to obey them. 'Are you drunk?' cried Merville, in an accent seasoned with wine. 'From what convent are these two princesses? If they are ugly, I wish them a pleasant journey. If they are pretty, they will not refuse to breakfast with us. I am dying with hunger and thirst; so, my angels, off with your masks.' He threatened 'to suit the action to the word,' when with one hand, I held him to his seat, and with the other, opened the door, towards which the two women hastened like frightened deer. Furious at such a *denouement*, the drunkard made a desperate effort, and stretched out his arms to arrest the fugitives. Whether from hazard or premeditation, his hand caught the mask of one of them and tore it off, in defiance of the courteous maxims laid down in this matter in *Lucrece Borgia*. The yellow-rose domino, for it was she who was insulted, turned instantly. I stood motionless, dazzled by her countenance, radiant with beauty, youth and anger. Her eyes, black as the hood which it ill sought to hide them, seemed like fixed lightning. My contemplation was short. To snatch the mask from Merville's hands, to give a blow to his insolent cheek—which Marphise or Clorinde could not have done with a better grace—to spring with one bound out of the box, and shut the door violently, was, for the angry belle, the work of a second only. 'Thirty-six thousand candles! A blow!—My best friend!—Duel!—Death!—A blow!' stammered Merville, falling back on his seat in spite of himself. Without listening to the incoherent exclamations of my companion, whose merited correction had completely confounded his ideas, I sprang out on the corridor. The beautiful unmasked had disappeared, as well as her companion.

[To be continued.]

From the Commercial Advertiser, Friday, Feb 9.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Roscius, from Liverpool, came up late last evening. She brings London papers of the 12 h of January, and Liverpool, of the 13 h, two days later than those received by the Republic.

The Roscius is reported as having made the passage, from port to port, in twenty-four days, and had fine weather the whole time.

Sir Hudson Lowe, to whom was entrusted the custody of Napoleon at St. Helena, died in London, of Paralysis, on the 10 h inst.

It is understood that some very interesting documents, together with a memoir, drawn up by the late Sir Hudson Lowe's own hand, of the events connected with his custody of Napoleon, are in possession of a friend, to whom he entrusted them for publication; and that Lord Bathurst's order as to the treatment of the ex-Emperor is among them.

The term for the state trials was to commence on the 15 h at Dublin, and the greatest excitement reigned. [illegible] and three others were said to be ready to pay the highest penalty to avoid serving. A great many witnesses, whose list many was not expected, have been summoned, and there prevailed a rumor that one of the repealers had betrayed important secrets to the crown, and that his evidence would be given.

Another effort is to be made to postpone the trial on the ground that, by consenting to one postponement, the Crown implicitly declared that an impartial jury could not be selected from the old panel, and that a new one was necessary.

LONDON, January 11.—The attendance of annuitants at the Bank of England continues as numerous as ever, the more respectable portion now coming forward, nevertheless the market is kept rather over supplied with stock, the speculators taking, as one ground for a decline, the approaching state trials in Ireland. Consols have been 96¾ to 97 for Money, and the highest price for Account has been 96¾. Exchequer Bills have obtained only 68s to 66s premium, being a slight decline.

Jan. 12, Consols are flat and closed heavy at 96⅞ to ⅞.

The total receipts of the iron railway during the month of November were 788,266 francs. The quantity of goods conveyed was very near 14,000,000 of kilogrammes, about 10,000,000 more than during the preceding month.

Another vessel (the Jan Van Eyck) is to leave Antwerp for our colony of St. Thomas, in Guatemala. It has on board 120 passengers, most of them relations of those who are already settled there.

IRELAND.

In regard to the state trials the attention of the press was mainly occupied by an alleged mistake, or oversight, or wilful misdeed, committed by some body in the formation of the panel for the special jury. It is alleged that the names of sixty-three persons were not on the panel, which ought to have been there, and of course a motive is assigned for the omission. The omission seems to lie between the Recorder of Dublin and the high sheriff, it being the duty of the former to revise the jury lists, and that of the latter to make out the panel from them. The repeal journals were making a terrible outcry upon the subject, and insisting that all the proceedings must be gone over de novo.

Another theme of indignant clamor was the rejection of the eleven Catholics, by the Crown in striking off twenty-four names from the list of forty-eight first obtained by drawing; but as the right is arbitrary on both sides—like the right of challenge in capital cases—there seems to be no valid ground of complaint on this score. The traversers might have made Protestantism the ground for striking off on their side.

A Dublin paper says:—

At a late hour on Monday night the briefs for the Crown counsel (13 in number) were ready for the delivery. The briefs are partly printed, and partly lithographed, and each contains between 200 and 300 pages. The letter-press printing alone in each brief occupies 170 pages, so that it would seem there is plenty of one sort or another to be provided. All persons concerned are called upon the by Crown to be present in Dublin by Sunday the 14th, at the latest; and on Monday it is expected that the battle of the lawyers will in good earnest begin.

SCOTLAND.

The Renfrewshire Reformer announces the departure for America of Dr. Burns, free Church commissioner to the churches in the U. States, as companion to Dr. Cunningham, and adds—We believe it is the intention of this deputation to continue in America for about four months, and not to return sooner than for the sitting of the Free Assembly in May next. In the appointment of both gentlemen for such a mission, we conceive the Free Church has made a most judicious selection.

FRANCE.

On Wednesday evening, says the Monitor, Prince Pompine, the Chancellor of [illegible] went on the King, with the deputation of the Chamber of Peers, and read to his Majesty the address voted by that assembly. The King replied:—

'I receive with pleasure your congratulations on the state of the country, on the increasing prosperity which France now enjoys, and on the security inspired everywhere by the new guarantees which are daily given to us that external peace and repose of the world will be maintained. In the interior, as you properly observe, the empire of the laws is firmly established; factions have been conquered, and any vain demonstrations on their part would only serve to prove their impotence.

"My family and I are entirely devoted to France, which shall ever find us ready to forget our troubles and our grief, to hearken only to the voice of the country, every time an opportunity to serve shall offer. I am much affected by the sentiments expressed to me by the Chamber of Peers on the occasion of the marriage of my son the Prince de Joinville, and the consolation which God has granted me by so happy an increase of my family."

The French funds at first declined on Thursday, partly owing to the fall in English stock on Tuesday, and partly to reports in circulation that the Ministry was menaced with dissolution. They, however, rallied, and closed—the Three per Cents, at 82f 55cc; the Five per Cents, at 124f 50c; Orleans shares, at 835f; Rouen, 825f; Havre, 650f; Avignon, 665f. No business was done in the Spanish Actives.

Our correspondent writes as follows:—

"Rumors are again in circulation unfavorable for the existence of the present Ministry. I have had communications which would leave little doubt on the matter, but there is apparently so complete an absence of cause, that it is hardly possible to believe that they are well founded.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were opened by the Queen in person on the 23. January.

Chronicle & Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1844.

THE OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

We observe that a number of our contemporaries have copied several articles from British papers, and appealed to them as authorities of no ordinary weight in the discussion of the questions at issue between the Governor General and the ex-Ministers. The British newspapers, in their remarks upon Canadian affairs, have very generally been distinguished rather by gross ignorance and unmeaning declamation, than a shrewd judgment or a candid investigation of the subject; and their observations upon the present cession, are not exceptions to those general characteristics. Conceiving their opinions in the most hasty and unauthorized manner, they give birth to a host of illegitimate arguments, whose parentage cannot certainly be attributed to a correct knowledge of circumstances. The London Times, although it extends the aqueducts, through which flow the tributaries that swell its mighty stream of knowledge, to every region of the globe, has been led astray with regard to Canadian affairs. Either the channel through which its information proceeded, has been polluted, or facts have been [illegible] to nourish old rooted prejudices, although at the expense of the prosperity and happiness of Canada. The broad basis upon which the arguments of the British press, with the exception of the *Morning Chronicle*, are for the most part founded, is, that Responsible Government is incompatible with the condition of a Colony, and that its practical application to the administration of Canadian affairs, is inconsistent with the maintenance of the Royal supremacy in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. Now this is manifestly an erroneous view of the case. No one, within the Colony, has ever attempted to assert, that the dispute between the ex-Ministers and Sir Charles Metcalfe, involved, in any degree, a question as to the propriety and utility of acting upon the principle of Responsible Government. On the contrary, the difference arose from a sense of what was necessary on the one hand to maintain that principle, and a belief on the other hand that more was demanded than its actual adoption required to be conceded. Neither party pretended that Responsible Government could not be carried out; both declared that they were actuated by a sincere desire to bring it into practical operation.—Moreover, the theory of Responsible Government was never so distinctly enunciated, so generally acknowledged and so warmly affirmed, as it has been since the misunderstanding between the Governor General and His Executive Council. All parties [illegible] the germ of dispute,—that men cannot agree as to the *mode* of applying this *theory* to *practice*. There are many ready to give a theoretical explanation of the system of Responsible Government, but when they come to apply it practically, they cannot hit upon any method which, by diffusing patronage among the friends of all, shall secure the support of all. The very fact, however, of their being so ready to explain it, proves that they cannot deem it incompatible with the condition of a Colony, and yet many of those who now support Responsible Government, used to think so. But this is another argument in favor of this principle, since it shows that not only had old friends been constant in their attachment, but ancient enemies, convinced by the irresistible force of *truth*, have come over and yielded a cordial and voluntary support.—There now exists no difference of opinion as to the utility or necessity of Responsible Government, the only dispute, as we have said before, is with regard to the *mode* of applying it to practice. All opposition to the *principle* is withdrawn, and there exists a general anxiety that the experience of *practice* may not long be withheld. Such is the state of Responsible Government, such are the feelings of the people, in Canada. We presume that no man of any party will deny that the above is a fair statement of facts as they exist—and yet what says the *London Times*.—That paper, with the dictatorial air of oracular infallibility, which "the first journal in the world" is wont to assume, assures its readers that "the truth is that Responsible Government, or in other words, Representative Government in a Colony, is not and cannot, in the nature of things, be the same thing as Responsible or Representative Government in an Imperial State." And again, "Not two men, in speaking of the Responsible Government of a Colonial dependency, mean the same thing, and the ultra-advocates of the doctrine turn out to claim and it is, as we ourselves declared, that they must do, neither more nor less than total *independence*—an actual diminution over the Executive Government, quite incompatible with the Prerogatives of the Imperial Crown." And further, "The Imperial Government must pass resolutions to amend those passed in Canada in 1841." "The fatal steps must be retraced, and the sooner they are so the easier we shall find the operation. *Responsible Government has been tried and found wanting, and we must hear no more of it.*" These are the assertions and opinions of the *Times*; assertions which the unanimous concurrence of the Governor General and both parties within the Province declare to be untrue, opinions, whose absurdity becomes apparent the moment they are submitted to the calm judgment of Canadians. The resolutions of 1841, which the Times wishes the "Imperial Government" to *amend*, were introduced by Mr. Harrison with the sanction, if not from the actual dictation of Lord Sydenham, the Representative of Her Majesty the Queen. Having been introduced from such a source, sanctioned by Viceregal authority, and stamped with the approval of the Provincial Parliament, the principles enunciated by those resolutions became as much a portion of our constitution, as the *Habeas Corpus* or the trial by Jury. The Governor General has *declared his entire concurrence* with the sentiments expressed in those resolutions, and the overwhelming majority of the Canadian people, believe that His Excellency's declaration has been heartily responded to. Yet we are told by the Times that "Responsible Government has been tried and found wanting." We are inclined to think that the accounts which must ere long reach England, of the various addresses to Sir Charles Metcalfe and His Excellency's replies, will rather astonish the Times.—We wonder how the *Times* will like the perseverance and anxiety which the Governor General displays in endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the people, his warm adhesion to the principle of Responsible Government, and that he *subscribes entirely* to the Resolutions of Sept., 1841. Surely this sedulous care to avoid the least imputation of being averse to Responsible Government, will hardly suit the *Times*, who disposes of the question very summarily by declaring that "we must hear no more of it."

The *Globe* and *Morning Chronicle* (Whig papers) although more moderate in tone, and more liberal in sentiment, also display a lamentable unacquaintance with the real condition of Canada. They labor under a delusion that the advocates of Responsible Government are endeavouring to render the Governor General *responsible* to the people here; whereas the contrary is the case. They wish to relieve him from all such responsibility; and the resolutions of 1841, expressly declare that he "is responsible to the *Imperial authority alone*." It is one of the inevitable results of Responsible Government, that the name of the Queen's Representative is withdrawn from political discussions, and on His responsible advisers falls the outpourings of party indignation.

As to the accusations, made by the English papers, that the Executive Council desired to make the patronage of the Crown instrumental in effecting party purposes,—they are only a harsh expression of a fact apparent to any reasoning man,—that, wherever representative institutions exist, the country must be governed through a party. What would these very journals say if any other mode of Government were attempted in Great Britain? But then, say they, there is no analogy between the position of Great Britain and that of Canada. Why not, we should like to know? The object of every Government is supposed to be the good of the people, and we cannot see that the nature of the Canadian people is so widely different from that of the British, that, what is found beneficial for the latter, should prove injurious to the former. The basis upon which representative institutions are founded, is *quod pluribus placuisset cunctis fuendum*; and it is understood that the will of the majority must be respected by all. But when there is a majority, there must be a minority, and therefore two parties. Which then should rule? It is apparent that both cannot hold the reins of power at the same time. Therefore was a junction of parties, for administrative purposes, which proved successful. The history of Great Britain furnishes more than one proof of this, and yet it is attempted by the journals there to force upon the Canadians a system whose operation, their own experience has taught them, is injurious in the extreme.

It must, in justice, be added, that in some respects the *Morning Chronicle* is an honorable exception to that portion of the British press that have recently engaged in the discussion of Canadian affairs. That paper takes a fair view of Colonial patronage, and the sentiments it expresses on the subject, are liberal. The most superficial observer cannot but perceive that a Governor General, a stranger to the Colony, unacquainted with the habits or nature of the people, and still more so with the character of individuals, could not make appointments from his own personal knowledge, but must be influenced by the persuasion or guided by the advice of some persons within the Province. In that case who are so competent to advise a course which will tend to the good of the country, and the satisfaction of the people, as those persons who possess the confidence of the majority, and are sworn to give faithful counsel to the Queen's Representative? Again, is it not reasonable that the Head of a department, responsible for the mode in which the business of that department is conducted, should have some voice in the appointment of his subordinates? It is impossible that the public business of the country can be transacted with efficiency and propriety, if the Head of a department has forced upon him subordinates, of whose capabilities he knows nothing, and upon whose integrity he cannot rely? It is not sufficient that the Head of a department has no particular disqualification to urge against a candidate for a subordinate appointment. He ought to have positive qualifications which would render it advisable to engage him in the public service. Upon this subject the *Morning Chronicle* discourses thus wisely and fairly:—

"The friends of the retiring councillors assert that the dispute has originated in Sir Charles Metcalfe claiming a right to make all appointments in the Province, without the sanction or advice of any Responsible Minister. It is quite clear that such a claim, on the part of the Governor, *is perfectly incompatible with any responsibility on the part of any one else*; for in no one of his senses would consent to be responsible for the conduct of a department in which another person had the nomination of his subordinate agents. *That every appointment under the Crown should be made with the sanction of a Responsible Minister, is the first principle of Parliamentary Government.* And those, indeed, who would not admit the full principle of Responsible Government, would surely allow its application to questions of local patronage. A Governor from England may sometimes be able to form a sounder opinion respecting the policy of Government than those who have had the confidence of the Colonial Assembly. But with respect to appointments to office, it is impossible that he can be as competent a judge as persons having, from their earliest youth, a knowledge of colonial society. With respect to such matters the Governor must, in ninety-nine cases in every hundred, take his opinion from some one else, instead of forming it himself; and it is surely better that that other person should be recognized and responsible. If Sir Charles Metcalfe, *therefore, really insisted on exercising the patronage of the Crown, without the sanction of any Responsible Minister, he undoubtedly deviated from the established rules of Parliamentary Government, in a manner which must have rendered it impossible for any of his Ministry to act under him.*"

The highest pleasure an Editor can know is to have some unexpected good news to tell. Such is our happy lot on this occasion. The *Toronto Patriot* has resumed himself in the chair of instruction, and lectures on editorial ethics. His first text is decency and consistency. It is never too late to do well.

Seriously speaking, we cannot be very angry with the man who falling in with two combatants, and seeing a heavy blow aimed by one of them at the other, the latter being his friend, rushes to the rescue, without waiting to enquire which party is to blame. But of the Patriot will take time for reflection, he will find, in the course pursued by the *Church*, more than enough to justify the article of ours which has drawn forth his abuse of us, and though he may have a partiality for the *Church*, we expect some share of justice at his hands. It has not, we hope, come to this, that the *Church* is to have a special license to provoke without retort—to pour its venom, embittered with all the gall and vinegar of religious animosity, on *three fourths* of the Province, (to take the Patriot's estimate,) and that these three fourths are to bear in silence, lest haply they should give offence to the one fourth, or rather one twentieth, (for we meet with few, comparatively, of his own denomination who approve of him,) whom he represents. We intended, however, no insult to the Church's "fourth part of the population of Canada." We wished to convey the idea that they were often ashamed of the Church's articles, that they were indignant at being kept by that paper in a state of alienation from us in a fellow-country, that they felt themselves not unfrequently disgraced by a journal which misrepresents their sentiments and brings their motives into disrepute. So far from intending an insult to the members of the Church of England, we meant a compliment—a compliment, it is true, at the expense of their reputed organ—and many [illegible] would thank us could we prevail upon that paper to alter its tone.

The Patriot is [illegible] busive. Let him look back on his own beautifully [illegible] chequered career through the mire of journalism.

The extreme High Church party, by which we are far from meaning the bulk of Episcopalians, consists of two widely different classes—the one containing a great number of the first persons, in point of character as well as rank, in the Province; the other embracing a few respectable individuals in the humbler walks of life, but with them, a host of needy dependants, parasitical hangers on, *roués*, ladies'-maids and footmen. When the *Church* goes into the drawing room the *Pot-boy* is taken in at the back-door to foster high-church [illegible] below stairs. Of course between parties so widely separated there is little or no recognition at ordinary times, but when the aristocratic editor is in danger of chastisement, the bull is rung for the coarser bully, who, as in duty bound, cries "coming Sir," and hastens to the defence.

The Banner seems determined to "send himself to Coventry." He has advanced (we had thought it impossible) a step further in his violation of all decency and justice. His tactics now are to produce a set of extracts from letters of anonymous correspondents, abusive of Professor Campbell, and we suppose this secret gratification of a vindictive spirit will be indulged in weekly for some time.

It were vain, we suppose, to tell this editor, who has moral principles and rules of his own, that when a writer comes before the public, as Professor Campbell has done, honestly, with his name, the public expect that his critics and assailants will do so likewise, and that no respectable editor will be found to countenance anonymous attacks in such a case.

It may suit the Banner and his correspondent to represent the Professor's letter as a mere burst of angry feeling, but they will find few to agree with them. The severity of chastisement is no evidence of feeling in him who, much against his will, may be forced to inflict it.

The ninth Session of the Municipal Council of the Midland District was opened here yesterday, for the despatch of business in terms of the Statute. In the absence of the Warden, John B. Marks, Esq. the Chair was taken by John S. Cummins, Esq. Councillor for the Township of Amherst Island. On opening the Session an able Address from the Warden was read from the Chair, which will appear in the *Chronicle* on Saturday.

Duncan Fisher, Esq. Q. C. and L. T. Drummond, Esq., Advocate are in the field as opposition Candidates for the representation of Montreal. The former gentleman avows himself a supporter of the present and the latter a supporter of the late Administration.

The editorial management of the *Montreal Times* has passed into other hands.

KINGSTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

The Annual Meeting of the members of this Institution was held on Monday evening last, when a Report from the Managing Committee was read and the managing officers for the ensuing year elected. About 300 volumes have been added to the Library during the past year—many of them very valuable works.

The following are the office-bearers elected:—

J. Counsell, *President.*
R. Matthews, 1st *Vice do.*
Wm. Gunn, 2nd *do.*
Treasurer, A. Rose,
Rec. Secretary, S. D. Fowler,
Cor. Secretary, S. Rowlands.

Committee.

Messrs. John Creighton,	Wm. Smith,
Alex. Smith,	J. Sutherland,
C. Horne, jun.	E. Crane,
R. Davidson,	W. Pyper,
W. McPherson,	Jas. Jackson,
Dr. Yates,	G. L. Mowat.

Original Communications.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM PROFESSOR CAMPBELL TO THE EDITOR OF THE TORONTO BANNER.

To the Editor of the Toronto Banner.

Kingston, 8th February, 1844.

Sir,—As it is not usual for those whose offences are expected to be punished, to regard the treatment they receive as either "elegant" or "Christian-like," I am not at all surprised that you characterize my letter to you as deficient in these qualities. I was perfectly prepared for it. But when suddenly called upon, in self-defence, or in preservation of the public peace, to chastise an evil doer, one has no choice but to employ such weapons as the delinquent will feel. No one could have more earnestly desired that other means could have been employed, or that it had fallen to the lot of some other than myself to employ them. For though all feel it needful that such offenders should receive their deserts, no one wishes to be the functionary of the law. No man of respectability, at least, would, except by sheer necessity, pit himself against one so reckless of reputation, and who acts as if he had nothing to lose.

You do not, however, take the right way to prove that your punishment was too severe, by recurring vigorously, amid your protestations of innocence, to your old work of misrepresentation. For this you do in asserting that I claimed you "for coming to Canada for your pecuniary advantage." I did not make this the ground of a charge against you. I merely said that, having displayed your true character, you were likely to be disappointed in your expectations. And, as I did not blame you for seeking your personal advantage, so neither did I find fault with you for seeking it as the Editor of a Newspaper. Would that you always sought it as irreproachably. But I did and do blame you because your calling is neither honourable nor useful—because you came among us to seek your own profit by the excitement of religious dissension—because with professions which grate on the ear of every godly and peaceable man who knows anything of you, you pursue your calling reckless of the peace—of the very existence—of a Church which is dear to us, and about which our country is to know and care nothing—reckless of everything but the circulation of your paper. How can I, or any one else who has had a share, however humble, in planting in this land our Church of our Fathers, endure to see one like you, for your interest, lay waste the vineyard of the Lord? In any honest pursuit I wish you all prosperity; but if you cannot be permitted to seek your personal advantage at such a cost to the rights of men, you will [illegible] reply, that others are not indifferent to their advantage, profit you more than if it were offered as an excuse for fraud or embezzlement.

That you were started on your career of mischief by the inexplicable rashness of others, is a thing to me. It is a matter to be settled between them and you. They are not likely to be your defenders, having enough to do to defend themselves, and you having outrun the bounds they set you, and having perverted them. And, by the way, your desertion of them is no trifle even of the charge of mercenariness, for such is the tone in which you put forth that you received from them the promise of further support from their mere subscription for a copy of your paper, and that you accepted the indenture—to do what? To journalize about what you did not understand, and for a purpose which, if you did understand it, only makes you the [illegible]. Your abandonment of your patrons proves to them that you thought more of your advantage to be had from them than to keep your agreement, and yet you wish to impose upon them that you have given yourself to the service of the public purse, and cannot expect the charge to stick. But your [illegible] of what you call "Free Church principles" [illegible] of which a [illegible] and misrepresentation which misrepresents their spirit