cution; and in one of the passages we chanced to meet Mrs. Fry on her usual errand of benevolence. Though interested in Dickens's face, I forgot him naturally enough after we entered the prison, and I do not think I heard him speak during the two hours. I parted from him at the door of the prison, and continued my stroll into the city.

Not long after this, Macrone sent me the "sheets of Sketches by Boz," with a note saying that they were by the gentleman who went with us to Newgate. I read the book with amazement at the genius displayed in it, and, in my note of reply, assured Macrone that I thought his fortune was made as a publisher if he could monopolize the author.

Two or three years afterward I was in London, and present at the complimentary dinner given to Macready. Samuel Lover, who sat next me, pointed out Dickens. I looked up and down the table, but was wholly unable to single him out without getting my friend to number the people who sat above him.—He was no more like the man I had seen than a tree in June is like the same in February.

He sat leaning his head on his hand while Bulwer was speaking, and with his very long hair, his very flash waistcoat, his chain and rings, and withal a much paler face than of old, he was totally unrecognisable. The comparison was very interesting to me, and I looked at him a very long time. He was then in his culmination of popularity, and seemed jaded to stupefaction. Remembering the glorious works he had written since I had seen him, I longed to pay him my homage, but had no opportunity, and did not see him again till he came over to reap his harvest and upset his hay-cart in America. When all the ephemera of his imprudences and improvidences shall have passed away—twenty years hence—I should like to see him again, renowned as he will be for the most original and remarkable works of his time.

From the Dublin University Magazine for March.

NUTS AND NUTCRACKERS.—No. X.

"The world's my filbert, which with my crackers I will open."

Shakspeare.

"Hard texts are nuts (I will not call them cheesers)
Whose shells do keep their kernels from their suitors
Open the shells, and you shall have the meats;
They are brought for you to crack and eat."

John Bunyan.

"The priest calls the lawyer a cheat,
And the lawyer he hates the divine;
And the statesman, because he's so great,
Thinks his trade's as honest as mine."

Beggar's Opera.

The Ojibbeways have been dancing before majesty, flourishing clubs and tomahawks, brandishing scalping knives, and, finally, terrifying the scarlet-coated footmen of royalty by the awful consumption of eatables they accomplished in the wigwam of their "great mother."

A strange sight it must have been, doubtless, to behold these wild children of the forest and the prairie, the painted warriors of the Rocky Mountains, treading the ancient corridors of Windsor—to watch in their proud faces the struggle between astonishment and pride, at the various new and striking objects about them, and to contrast their native ease and statelinesa, with the courtly deference of the royal suite. There were many things to interest one in such a scene—none, perhaps, more remarkable than the evidence thus forcibly brought forward of that country's greatness, which includes among its subjects the natives of every clime, the dwellers in all lands, "on whose dominion the sun never sets."

I confess I like "red men;" they have fine traits about them; their courage, their hospitality, their good faith, their manly endurance, their attachment to the haunts and homes of their people, are all indisputable; while such as have sojourned amongst them, all agree, in asserting that they possess many, and some truly lovable qualities. Mr. Catlin, whose authority is beyond doubt, has presented a most fascinating picture of their childlike docility and manly daring; and when not debauched by semi-civilization, they stand unquestionably high among the uneducated races of mankind. Irving and Cooper found in them the virtues of which heroes are made, and have given an undying interest to all that concerns Indian life. All that we read of enterprize and daring, pales before the recitals of their war expeditions; the instinct of combat seems with them to supply all the motives which, in civilized life, are suggested by the thousand paths of ambition ever opening; and as courage would appear the greatest quality of the red man, so does he vary the attributes of this virtue—now by deeds of prowess in the field, now by long endurance on the march, now by his superhuman patience under torture.

The great Chief is the great warrior—he, at whose side hang most scalps, he before whom most enemies have fallen in battle. The wise counsellor, the deep and reflective reasoner, if he have not this virtue, is nothing; his place is "among the women" where courage [illegible] has no influence. It is this noble feature to Indian character [illegible] every great and a pledge that he will succour his guest, [illegible] him against an enemy; his adherence to his pledged word is a vow to be redeemed at the cost of his head; and so, if I were disposed to pursue the theme, could I trace all, or nearly all, the more worthy traits of the red men to this one source.

I have said already that I like this people, and now I must make another confession—that my enthusiasm in their favour has suffered a most tremendous shock. A few mornings since, on turning over the pages of a London journal, I read the following paragraph:—

"The arrangement which we announced in our last, respecting Mr. Catlin's intended visit to Ireland, in company with the 'Ojibbeways,' is now at an end, he having declined to proceed to that country while the present state of lawless outrage and crime continues."

I read and re-read the paragraph, actually stupified by the announcement. What! I exclaimed, is it the red man, the savage of Tuscarora and the Huron, of whom this is said? Is the Sioux afraid of the Ribbonman? Can the wielder of the tomahawk shrink back with terror from Tipperary? And Catlin, too, who never felt fear in the wigwam of the Pawnee or beside the war-fire of the Manhattas—he, who slept soundly in the hut of the Flathead, and woke at the war-whoop of the Delawares—whose stout heart never quailed at scenes, whose mimic representations are more powerful than a tragedy—who, thousands of miles away, from all his race and kindred, knew not what it was to tremble—he! he dares not come to Ireland.

The red man is a savage—a bold and often a relentless savage; but his cruelty is a debt incurred in blood and to be paid in the same; it is the heir-looms of transmitted vengeance, and its fulfilment is the stern duty of a life; it has neither the reckless brutality of indiscriminate slaughter, nor is it the crime of a hired murderer. His moments of passion, terrible though they be, are brief; and, even then, the war-paint on his brow is the forerunner of his vengeance, for he smiles not while he strikes. Why then has he not come here?—What lessons might he learn! What unknown acts of torture might he bring back to his home in the forest! But he durst not—the bloodiest massacre of his nation would sink into shame before "Pinnoe!"

Oh, ye red men, how deficient are ye in that spirit which should guide the traveller in foreign lands—how wanting is that energy of research by which lessons of wisdom are learned. Ye have seen the mighty capital of the world, it is true—ye have stood in her presence whose will is like a written law—but how much more had ye gained by one dark night in Tipperary!

A NUT FOR THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

If my reader will permit me to refer to my own Library, I would wish to remind him of an old "Nut" of mine, in which I endeavoured to demonstrate the defective morality and economy of our penal code—a system, by which the smallest delinquent is made to cost the state several hundreds of pounds, for an offence frequently of some few pennies in value; and a theft of a loaf is, by the geometrical scale of progressive aggrandisement, gradually swelled into a most expensive process, in which policemen, stationkeepers, magistrates, sessions, assizes, judges, crown prosecutors, gaols, turnkeys, and transports, all figure; and the nation is left to the cost of this terrible array, for the punishment of a crime, the prevention of which might, perhaps, have been effected for two pence.

I do not now intend to go over the beaten track of this argument; my intention is simply to refer to it, and adduce another instance of this strange and short-sighted policy, which prefers waiting, to acting, and despises cheap, though timely interference with evil, and indulges in the somewhat late, but more expensive process of reparation.

And to begin. Imagine—unhappily you need exercise no great stretch of the faculty, the papers teem with too many instances—imagine a poor, worbegone, miserable creature, destitute and friendless, without a house, without a meal; his tattered clothing displaying through every rent the shrunken form and wasted limbs to which hunger and want have reduced him. See him as night falls, plodding onwards through the crowded thoroughfares of the great city; his lack-lustre eye glazed and filmy; his pale face and blue lip actually corpse-like in their ghastliness. He gazes at the passers-by with the vacant stare of idiotcy. Starvation has sapped the very intellect, and he is like one in some frightful vision; a vague desire for rest—a dreamy belief that death will release him—lives in the place of hope; and as he leans over the battlements of the tall bridge, the plash of the dark river murmurs softly to his ear. His despair has conjured up a thousand strange and flitting fancies, and voices seem to call to him from the dull stream, and invite him to lie down, and be at peace. Meanwhile the crowds pass on. Men in all the worldliness of their hopes and fears, their wishes, their expectations, and their dreads, pour by. None regard *him*, who at that moment stands on the very brink of an eternity, whither his thoughts have gone before him. As he gazes, his eye is attracted by the star-like spangle of lights in the water. It is the reflection of those in the house of the Humane Society; and he suddenly remembers that there is such an institution; and he bethinks him, as well as his poor brain will let him, that some benevolent people have called this association by this pleasing title, and the very word is a balm to his broken heart.

"Humane Society!" Muttering the words, he staggers onwards; a feeling too faint for hope still survives; and he bends his wearied steps towards the building. It is indeed a goodly edifice; Portland stone and granite, massive columns and a portico, are all there; and humanity herself is emblematized in the figures which decorate the pedestal. The man of misery stands without, and looks up at this stately pile; the dying embers emit one spark, and for a second hope brightens into a brief flicker. He enters the spacious hall, on one side of which a marble group is seen representing the "good Samaritan;" the appeal comes home to his heart, and he could cry, but hunger has dried up his tears.

I will not follow him in his weary pilgrimage among the liveried menials of the institution, nor shall I harass my reader by the cold sarcasm of those who tell him that he has mistaken the object of the association; that their care is not with life, but death; that the breathing man, alive, but on the verge of dissolution, has no interest for *them*; for *their* humanity waits patiently for his corpse. It is true, one pennyworth of bread—a meal your dog would turn from—would rescue that man from death and self-murder. But what of that—how could such humble, unobtrusive charity inhabit a palace? How could it pretend to porters and waiting-men, to scores of officials, visiting doctors, and physicians in ordinary? By what trickery could a royal patron be brought to head the list of benefactors to a scheme so unassuming.—Where would be the stomach-pumps and the galvanic batteries for science?—where, the newspaper reports of a miraculous recovery?—where, the magazine records of suspended animation?—or [illegible] contrary, which calls in chemistry to aid charity, and makes electricity the test of benevolence? No, no: the hungry man might be fed, and go his way unseen, untrumpeted—there would be no need of this specious plausibility of humanity which proclaims aloud—Go and drown yourself: stand self-accused and condemned before your Creator; and if there be but a spark of vitality yet remaining, we'll call you back to life again—a starving suicide! No effort shall be spared—messengers shall fly in every direction for assistance—the most distinguished physician—processes the most costly—experiments the most difficult—care unremitting—zeal untiring, are all yours. Cordials, the cost of which had sustained you in life for weeks long, are now poured down your unconscious throat—the limbs that knew no other bed than straw, are wrapped in heated blankets—the hand stretched out in vain for alms, is now rubbed by the jewelled fingers of a metropolitan physician.

Men, men, is this charity?—is the fellow-creature sought?—is the corpse every thing?—is a pound as much to sustain life?—is a hundred pounds [illegible] to restore it? Away with your stores, [illegible] gilded rewards—sign of the times, and you will need but little care to [illegible] the suicide.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

The intelligence from Canada, is, we are sorry to say, of a most unsatisfactory nature. The House of Assembly have decidedly taken part with the Ex-Ministry, and have passed, by a large majority, a Resolution virtually condemning the conduct of the Governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe. This, according to all appearance, made a dissolution inevitable. Time, alone, in the existing state of Canada, is a great evil. Political agitation, exasperating recollections, and party animosities, will be revived in a country which was only beginning to settle down into tranquility after a civil war and years of effervescence and agitation. But a greater evil remains behind. What guarantee have we that the same party will not again command a majority in the Elections? And if so, what must be the result?—Unconditional and humiliating submission of the Executive to the extreme claims of the French and Radical party, or a suspension of the constitution and military rule. The latter alternative we take to be decidedly out of the question. Any attempt to govern Canada without, or in opposition to a popular representation, must infallibly lead at no distant period to another insurrection, and to the probable loss of the whole of our North American possessions. The crisis therefore, appears to be staked upon a majority favorable to Mr. Baldwin being able to obtain the Canadian people in another free fair appeal to election, by all those best acquainted with the [illegible] of parties and public feeling in the Colony, is considered to be very remote.

With all our respect for Sir C. Metcalfe's character, and our preconceived high opinion of his ability as a Statesman, we cannot help asking ourselves whether he is not playing a most dangerous game. To an unbiassed looker-on, it appears as if he were staking a Province against a few pieces of paltry preferment, with the chances on the cards all against him.

The cause assigned for the resignation of the Lafontaine Ministry, in their official correspondence between their head and the Governor General, is "that the latter refused to carry out the theory of "Responsible Government," by giving his Ministry a voice in the disposal of patronage. The real question at issue seems to have been, whether Sir C. Metcalfe was to be a *King Log or a King Stork*;—whether he was to resign himself to the passive functions of a Constitutional Royalty, or to assume the responsibility, influence, and active control of a Sovereign who is his own prime Minister.

According to the theory of 'Responsible Government,' embraced by the French and Canadian Liberal parties, the government of the colony should be conducted on precisely the same principles as that of England—that is to say, virtually, by a Minister commanding a majority of the House of Representatives, the functions of the Governor General being confined to those of the Crown—namely, the right of veto, the control over questions of peace and war, and general policy, the right of dissolving the Assembly, and of selecting his Ministry from among men who can command a majority. Subject to these general prerogatives, they contend that the INTERNAL AFFAIRS of the Colony ought to be administered by a Ministry chosen from among, and responsible to its representatives, precisely in the same manner as the government of the mother country is conducted by Lord John Russel, or Sir R. Peel. On this principle, they contend that the disposal of the patronage, which in England is left in the hands of the Ministers of the day for the purposes of political influence, ought to be entrusted in Canada to the Canadian Premier, and not to the Governor General.

On the other hand, Sir C. Metcalfe contends that this resignation of the functions and powers of the Governor General into the hands of a Parliamentary Administration is inconsistent with his own responsibility to the authorities at home, with a due subordination of a colony to a mother country. We confess ourselves unable to discover the force of this argument. The subordination of the mother country doubtless requires the supreme power, which, if driven to the last alternative, is prepared to maintain its connection and assert its supremacy by force of arms. This is undeniable; but we cannot see why this supreme controlling power may not be exercised as well by a Governor General, who acts the part of a Prime Minister, (for such is, that it should be kept in reserve for great occasions, and not exercised in the details of internal government and patronage, which, we believe, are much better left to a Minister or Executive Council representing the wishes of a majority of the inhabitants.

However, the question is not so much what is the best system of Colonial Government in theory, but what in Canada, at the present moment, is best in practice. Even if we take the strongest view against the doctrine of Responsible Government, it must, we think be admitted, that practically the choice lies between two evils—responsible government, or a suspension of the Constitution. If the Canadians show their attachment to the principles advocated by the Lafontaine Ministry, by returning a majority favorable to them in the new House of Assembly, the alternative clearly lies between making the best of a bad bargain, and trying to make the thing work as well as we can with 'responsible government,' or suspending the Constitution and trying to govern Canada without a Representative one. Of the two courses, no reasonable man could hesitate to say that the latter is the more dangerous, indeed it would be so obviously fatal to the maintenance of the connection between England and her North American Colonies, that any alteration would be preferable.

For these reasons, we cannot view the question, as most of our contemporaries appear to do, as a matter of mere argument between Lafontaine and the Governor General, in which the latter has the best of it. Sir Charles Metcalfe may have the best of it ten thousand times over and over in argument, but he will have the worst of it in fact, unless he can command a majority in the House of Assembly, in an appeal to the people on an election. We have, we repeat, the highest confidence in his character and abilities, but we cannot shut our eyes to obvious facts; and unless there is something yet behind the curtain which is not yet disclosed—unless Sir C. Metcalfe has evidence that Lafontaine and Baldwin, under the cloak of 'responsible government,' were hatching designs inconsistent with the British connection, or with the rights and interests of British born subjects—unless he has a well-grounded confidence in the result of an appeal to the people of Canada by a new Election, we cannot but entertain serious apprehensions that he has made a false move and that he is, as we said before, playing a desperate and unequal game, where the stake is a Province on the one side, and a little patronage and a reservation of theoretical prerogative on the other.

NOVA-SCOTIA AFFAIRS.

Defeat of the Ministry on the Civil List Question!

The Ministry have received during the past week a series of mortifying defeats. On Monday *they were unable to carry the Governor's own salary, solemnly pledged and guaranteed to him on his coming to the Colony*—the Opposition baffled and laughed at them; Huntington moved a reduction of £500 which the minority were compelled to consent to, being afraid to divide. On Tuesday, they abandoned their own scale of salaries to present incumbents, and took whatever sums Huntington proposed. On Sir Rupert George's salary they ventured to make a stand, and were beaten. The Attorney General first proposed £880 sterling, or £1100 currency, leaving his fees as Registrar, amounting to £500 or £600 more untouched.—Huntington moved £560 sterling or £700 currency as an amendment. Mr. Uniacke expressed his willingness to vote for £750 sterling. The Members of Government caught at this, abandoned their first proposition, and took their stand on the £750. They fought and explained, and entreated, nearly all day, and, at last divided the Committee, when there appeared—

For the Government	20
Against it	27

On Thursday the contingencies and the salary of the Colonial Secretary were got through, by the forbearance of the Opposition; but when Mr. Nutting's £700 sterling came to be proposed, it was resisted, and finally withdrawn—the Government not daring to divide.—[Acadian Recorder.

Horton Election.—The election of Mr. Benjamin having been set aside by the House of Assembly, upon the petition of his opponent, Mr. Johnston, a new election was opened on Monday last, and the same candidates took the hustings.—At the close of the poll on the first day Benjamin had 30, and Johnston 76—the numbers standing 82 for Benjamin 46, and for Johnston; on Tuesday 88 117; on Wednesday numbers polled were 132 13 ahead, and on Thursday evening Benjamin finally elected by a majority of 20 day he was declared [illegible] votes.—[Ib

Garrison.—Lieut. Charles R. Binney, of the Royal Engineers (a Nova Scotian,) has been appointed to serve in this command under the orders of Lieut. Colonel Calibre.—[Halifax Recorder.

From the Nova Scotian, (Halifax,) March 18.

"GREAT LIBERAL PARTY."

On Friday evening, a vast multitude of the "*Great Liberal Party*" met at Masonic Hall, to give an expression of their opinion upon the course pursued by Messrs. Uniacke, Howe, and McNab, in their recent retirement from office. The Hall was full to overflowing, and we are informed that there were more persons who could not get admittance, on account of the crowded state of the room than there who did. It has been estimated by persons who are competent to judge, that not less than *two thousand* persons assembled, consisting of the various grades and classes in the community, lawyers, merchants, retailers, mechanics, and honest industrious labourers, congregated to express their entire confidence in men who had nobly and disinterestedly relinquished office and emoluments rather than compromise principles that involved the dearest and most sacred rights of the People of Nova Scotia. The individuals who composed the Meeting, had for some time desired such an opportunity, to repel the foul and false calumnies that had been levelled against them by persons at the Hotel, a few weeks ago. We were pleased to perceive that several Members of the Legislative Council and of the Assembly were in attendance. On motion of L. O'C. Doyle, Esq. M. P. P., W. Stairs, Esq. was called to the chair, and W. Annand, Esq. chosen Secretary. The several gentlemen, who moved and seconded the following Resolutions, eloquently expatiated on the objects of the Meeting, amidst frequent bursts of applause. The conduct of *Assessed Councillors*, and of the *Speaker of the* great energy and [illegible] which was dwelt upon with zeal in reference to them, [illegible] the sentiments expressed [illegible] by the audience. The principle [illegible] the Hotel Meeting received a merited castigation. The Resolutions were as follows:—

Moved by C. West, Esq. seconded by L. O'C. Doyle, Esq. M. P. P. and adopted *unanimously*,

Resolved, That this meeting have marked with deep interest, the generous and manly sacrifices made by James B. Uniacke, Joseph Howe, and James McNab, Esquires, in their late resignations of their seats in the Executive Council, rather than sanction an act which violated the policy and principles on which they joined and adhered to Lord Falkland's Government, and which indicated a determination to deny to at least three fourths of the people of this Province, (with whom we are identified in political opinion) that position and influence in the Executive Government, to which they and we are justly entitled.

Moved by Joseph Jennings, Esq., seconded by G. R. Young, Esq. M. P. P.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with pleasure the candour and boldness with which these gentlemen have met and repelled the late attempts made to misrepresent their motives and assail their public character in the speeches delivered, and in the documents put forth by or under the advice and sanction of their late Colleagues, and have viewed with astonishment and regret the experiment now making to conduct the Government by a majority of ONE, in the face of an opposition not only combining the best talent of the Province, but supported by the ardent feelings and sympathy of the people.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Ring, seconded by Mr. W. Annand:

Resolved, That this Meeting have witnessed with unmixed satisfaction, the conduct of the honorable and learned Speaker, and the patriotic minority of the Assembly, who in the recent Debates have so steadily upheld the Constitutional and purely British principles for which we have been contending for a series of years.

Moved by L. O'C. Doyle, Esq. M. P. P., and seconded by Mr. Thomas Donovan:

Resolved, That this Meeting have viewed with feelings of indignation, mingled with contempt, the effort made at a late Public Meeting of our citizens, to attribute to any part of our Population a desire to undermine the Royal authority in the British Provinces, and unhesitatingly deny that any such disposition has ever been manifested by the Reformers in this Province, knowing as we do that in loyalty and a sincere attachment to our beloved Sovereign, and to British Institutions, they equal any other portion of Her Majesty's subjects, either at home or abroad.

On proposing this Resolution Mr. Doyle spoke as follows:—

In rising again, Mr. Chairman, I fear I shall appear, to many of the auditors, who can digest the allusion—not unlike some of those twice laid dishes, presented for this meagre season—but as even the discipline I have referred to, imposes on me no abstinence from entertainments such as this—even unsubstantial as the fare may be, you have a right to exact it.

Before, sir, I [illegible] I hold in my hand with so much enthusiasm, especially as [illegible] Body, you have [illegible] speaker, it ill becomes [illegible] presence of the [illegible] closely connected by [illegible] consanguinity with the superior of the Assembly [illegible] in which I have the honour of a seat—but as his [illegible] station, in standing, the second to him in the capacity [illegible] of doing adequate justice to the subject; and being [illegible] in possession of the floor, it becomes imperative [illegible] that I should express to you my gratitude for this [illegible] of your confidence. The hon. and learned gentleman to whom you so proudly allude, has [illegible] his position with a dignity and firmness—a [illegible] of resource, a felicity and a fervour of eloquence, that well challenges your support and eulogium. His voice blew the key note of the debate, and the [illegible] in our political orchestra some instruments were found out of tune and others out of place, yet it must be remembered that dissonant intervals are not inappropriate in many pieces of harmony—aye, Mr. Chairman, in common with ourselves, influences, which it is unnecessary here to characterise, have been brought to bear heavily upon our Speaker. The Ministry have directed the energies of their strength upon his head, and 'rays of their wrath,' the collected 'have served only to illumine, not to consume.'—As if his views of economy were not altogether to the taste of his and our opponents—in a spirit of retaliatory retrenchment they have sought to strip him of the appendages of his place, and by tearing a few curls from his wig, with a flimsy and frivolous frugality, to draw the scattered wool over the eyes of the public, who are too sharpsighted for such a veil.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, some who have won the confidence of the people, and fear that they may have proved unworthy of the retention, are now seeking to make amends, to purchase an amnesty for the past, by pretences to economy. Though careless awhile, since if a [illegible] the arrears, they are anxious to excuse themselves by brushing cobwebs from the ceiling. I have heard it said of certain ladies, who long careless of their character, that when likely to become the object of some unequivocal indications, they shelter themselves from exposure by more circumspection in their dress; whether any such a spirit of provisional prudery is directing certain Legislators, the voice of the public must at no distant time pronounce. Mr. Chairman, he who has been willing to betray the citadel can never palliate their perfidy by a clamour against the wages of the garrison. It is in vain that you may try to sew a new button on the public pocket, when you've been foremost among those who have turned their backs upon the people. Arnold, in America, could never obliterate his renegadism by his economy. But, Mr. Chairman, you require of me as your Representative, some station of our doings, and all I have to say is, the Government have done nothing, and repose in the complacent consciousness of having done their duty. The Speaker and Mr. Huntington have taken charge of the Revenues—Mr. Uniacke has assumed the care of the public morals by his preparation of a Penitentiary Bill, and the military defences of the country, as dependant on our Mutiny Act, are at present under the consideration of the *Chairman of the Repealers*. The Civil List will conform itself to the Bill of Mr. Huntington—his sole offspring, and it is worthy of its parent; the sole merits of the midwifery will remain to the Ministry. And now, Mr. Chairman, in passing, one word of my friend, Mr. Huntington, how much we owe to him—disinterested, independent, fearless as his [illegible]—vigorous in conception, Mr. [illegible] always powerful in debate; not as soon necessary, Speaker, probably more attentive to our opinions—to the apparel in which we [illegible] of the form in the morning, it may be, he never hesitates to throw design of the dressy bantlings of his own mind, forth the ripe audit of a certain great man, though and as has [illegible] many rags to cover them,' they sometimes and blow—sinew and strength. Mr. Chairman, after the protracted discussion, the object of this Meeting, in reference to the ex-Councillors, has become stale and trite, and if I dwell not upon it with any [illegible] of animation, exhaustion must form my plea on the matter. In office, it is for you to estimate their conduct; since their retirement, I can add the testimony of my experience, and the causes of complaint have certainly been told with earnestness and eloquence; they have evinced a spirit of forbearance—a temperament of moderation, which cannot fail to constitute a merit in their conduct. The delicacy evinced to the Queen's Representative—the tender mention of allusion for fear of giving a pang, or [illegible] adverted to by my honourable friend Mr. Uniacke—[illegible] of the delicacy of the author, who in [illegible] the ears of his lovely Sovereign, felt that [illegible] might even fasten [illegible]

[illegible] of pain—of indignant feeling. I contend the right of no man to his opinions—or body of men to meet for their expression; but to deplore those who differ, and to label a great proportion of this community, who are as loyal as themselves, is not, in my opinion, the privilege of any, however great their pretensions, or their moderate share of their own self-importance.

Now, sir, Loyalty is a term very fashionable of late, but an Englishman, a Briton, or an Irishman, whose blood is pure [illegible] Saxon or Celtic in nature and name, talks [illegible] much of his loyalty,—it is as much a matter of [illegible] of taste and indelicacy as for a lady to descant on her virtues. Attachment to the throne—to the parent State and its institutions—who is there here [illegible] class of people in the Province who do not [illegible]—what are we struggling for? The assimilation of our own character, in its politics, as far as [illegible] consistent with the disproportion of our situation, to that of our Fatherland; which, while it claims our loyalty, enchains our affections. No, sir, let those, who, as the adage says, are tenants of glass structures, abstain from missiles. The imputation of motives, and aspersion of character, whether public or private, if animadverted upon in great Assemblies, and listened to with attention, could not fail in being mischievous, as it implicated many an unsuspecting auditor in the delinquencies of the accused. If, sir, a man in private life were to meet you and vilify you as a rebel, your first impulse would be to retort upon him as a liar; offensive and vulgar as the momentary emotion which it would thus express itself in would be, what excuse can be offered in defence of those who charge this secret disaffection upon us, and authenticate the impeachment with all the solemn formalities of [illegible] Oh, Mr. Chairman, [illegible] Sovereign's Representative, that I am tedious; but [illegible] years space, and I fear [illegible] under this stigma, I could not return this night to my home without meeting with some moments of the past to reproach me; claiming as descent from a British soldier, (whose name I bear,) his spirit which never deserted the British colors of his corps, from the outbreak at Lexington to the defeat of Burgoyne, would frown upon me if I failed to repudiate the charge upon the revered author of an imputation, who if he or his [illegible] possess any claims upon a nation's gratitude, [illegible] their reward from the Republican Government in our neighbourhood, for services rendered against the sceptre and sovereignty of the Empire?—[illegible] those, whom some of us are proud to recognize [illegible] of our blood, bore to the graveyard within reach of the echoes from this Hall the compensatory acknowledgments of their acts—and of an unfaltering loyalty to their King and their country. Further, [illegible] it unnecessary to preface the resolution I [illegible]

Moved by Mr. Henry Mignowitz, seconded Wm. M. Hoffman, Esq.

Resolved, That the Meeting, highly appreciating the long and valuable services of Joseph Howe, Esq., in his steady advocacy of sound principles of Colonial Government, and his recent surrender of a lucrative public office, and in the various public situations he has filled, do request his acceptance of some tribute of our gratitude, inadequate as it may be, and that a Committee be appointed consisting of 28 persons, to adopt the necessary means to carry out the wishes and intentions of this Meeting.

The following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee to carry out the foregoing Resolution:

L. O'C. Doyle, Wm. Stairs, jr. John McNab, P. Lynch, jr. Robert Boggs, Joseph Quinnan, M. Power, George R. Young, Wm. M. Hoffman, John B. Leithman, Wm. Gordon, H. Mignowitz, T. Ring, J. Northup, E. Bossom, A. Hemeon, C. West, Deegan, P. Donovan, D. Ring, H. Wilson, M. Egan, Wm. Donovan, Wm. Townshend, Wm. Stairs, and James Rink.

The foregoing Resolutions being carried, Peter Lynch, jr. Esq. took the chair, and a vote of thanks passed to the Chairman, who briefly replied. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three for Her Majesty's Representative, three for the retired Councillors, three for the Speaker, and three for Huntington and the minority in the Assembly.

Immediately after the Meeting left the room, a Procession of thousands was formed, and marched to the respective dwellings of Mr. McNab, the Hon. Norman Uniacke, the Hon. Speaker, J. B. Uniacke, G. R. Young, and Mr. Howe. An illuminated transparency, lifted high in the air upon poles with "Howe, Uniacke, and McNab," on one side, and "the supporters of the Constitution!" on the other, was borne at the head of the Procession; and scores of flaming torches threw a cheerful light upon the whole movement. Mr. Howe, who was quite unprepared for such a [illegible] addressed the multitude in a short speech at his own door, explaining to his friends the present position of public affairs—alluding to their former triumphs, and enjoining upon them the propriety of conducting the present struggle peacefully and constitutionally. When he bade them "good night," the acclamations of the crowd were tremendous.

[illegible] proceed to offer the Resolution [illegible] one you have just received [illegible] chosen from me some com[illegible] Member of the Legislative [illegible] cordially commended it. Of the [illegible] to utter anything in the [illegible] gentleman behind me, so [illegible] in which I have the honour of [illegible], in standing, the second to him in the capacity [illegible] of doing adequate justice to the subject; and being [illegible] in possession of the floor, it becomes imperative [illegible] that I should express to you my gratitude for this [illegible] of your confidence. The hon. and learned gentleman to whom you so proudly allude, has [illegible] his position with a dignity and firmness—a [illegible] of resource, a felicity and a fervour of eloquence, that well challenges your support and eulogium. His voice blew the key note of the debate, and the [illegible] in our political orchestra some instruments were found out of tune and others out of place, yet it must be remembered that dissonant intervals are not inappropriate in many pieces of harmony—aye, Mr. Chairman, in common with ourselves, influences, which it is unnecessary here to characterise, have been brought to bear heavily upon our Speaker. The Ministry have directed the energies of their strength upon his head, and 'rays of their wrath,' the collected 'have served only to illumine, not to consume.'—As if his views of economy were not altogether to the taste of his and our opponents—in a spirit of retaliatory retrenchment they have sought to strip him of the appendages of his place, and by tearing a few curls from his wig, with a flimsy and frivolous frugality, to draw the scattered wool over the eyes of the public, who are too sharpsighted for such a veil.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, some who have won the confidence of the people, and fear that they may have proved unworthy of the retention, are now seeking to make amends, to purchase an amnesty for the past, by pretences to economy. Though careless awhile, since if a [illegible] the arrears, they are anxious to excuse themselves by brushing cobwebs from the ceiling. I have heard it said of certain ladies, who long careless of their character, that when likely to become the object of some unequivocal indications, they shelter themselves from exposure by more circumspection in their dress; whether any such a spirit of provisional prudery is directing certain Legislators, the voice of the public must at no distant time pronounce. Mr. Chairman, he who has been willing to betray the citadel can never palliate their perfidy by a clamour against the wages of the garrison. It is in vain that you may try to sew a new button on the public pocket, when you've been foremost among those who have turned their backs upon the people. Arnold, in America, could never obliterate his renegadism by his economy. But, Mr. Chairman, you require of me as your Representative, some station of our doings, and all I have to say is, the Government have done nothing, and repose in the complacent consciousness of having done their duty. The Speaker and Mr. Huntington have taken charge of the Revenues—Mr. Uniacke has assumed the care of the public morals by his preparation of a Penitentiary Bill, and the military defences of the country, as dependant on our Mutiny Act, are at present under the consideration of the *Chairman of the Repealers*. The Civil List will conform itself to the Bill of Mr. Huntington—his sole offspring, and it is worthy of its parent; the sole merits of the midwifery will remain to the Ministry. And now, Mr. Chairman, in passing, one word of my friend, Mr. Huntington, how much we owe to him—disinterested, independent, fearless as his [illegible]—vigorous in conception, Mr. [illegible] always powerful in debate; not as soon necessary, Speaker, probably more attentive to our opinions—to the apparel in which we [illegible] of the form in the morning, it may be, he never hesitates to throw design of the dressy bantlings of his own mind, forth the ripe audit of a certain great man, though and as has [illegible] many rags to cover them,' they sometimes and blow—sinew and strength. Mr. Chairman, after the protracted discussion, the object of this Meeting, in reference to the ex-Councillors, has become stale and trite, and if I dwell not upon it with any [illegible] of animation, exhaustion must form my plea on the matter. In office, it is for you to estimate their conduct; since their retirement, I can add the testimony of my experience, and the causes of complaint have certainly been told with earnestness and eloquence; they have evinced a spirit of forbearance—a temperament of moderation, which cannot fail to constitute a merit in their conduct. The delicacy evinced to the Queen's Representative—the tender mention of allusion for fear of giving a pang, or [illegible] adverted to by my honourable friend Mr. Uniacke—[illegible] of the delicacy of the author, who in [illegible] the ears of his lovely Sovereign, felt that [illegible] might even fasten [illegible]

[illegible] happily free.

Considering the infant state of this country in all respects, and especially that in consequence of this, the just proportions of the fabric of the Presbyterian Church government are yet far from being established or exhibited among us, we cannot but regard with suspicion and regret any effiets made, by whatever party, and however honored and respected by us, to separate and disunite those whom it is manifestly both duty and interest to unite still more closely in the bonds of Presbyterian Church government and discipline, after being united in the bonds of the Gospel, which it is our cause of rejoicing, is purely and faithfully preached to us.

We deeply feel, in common with all well-wishers to Canada, that the proclamation of the Gospel we greatly need—but that the proclamation of the causes and occasions of disunion among Brethren, and at such a juncture of our affairs as the present we most obviously do not need.

While, therefore we would rejoice to afford to the Deputation from the Free Church an opportunity of preaching the Gospel to the congregation of Saint Andrew's Church, and also of receiving our free will offerings, with the view of aiding in the more extensive dissemination of the Gospel in Scotland, we deprecate in the strongest manner possible (and in doing so we conceive that we are acting as we feel bound to do in accordance with the resolutions and recommendations of last Synod, and meeting of its Commission) the introduction not only by said deputation, but by all other parties, of one-sided representations of topics which must inevitably lead to separation and alienation amongst those who are laid under imperative obligations to preserve the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.

Without presuming to dictate to our much respected Minister, as to the course which he may feel it his duty individually to pursue in reference to the expected visit of the Deputation, but at the same time deeming it proper and respectful that, according to his expressed desire, he should be put in possession of the sentiments unanimously entertained by this meeting on the above subject, it is hereby directed that a copy of this minute be furnished to Mr. Machar.

Signed,

JOHN HAMILTON, Trustee, Chairm'n,
JOHN MOWAT, Elder and Trustee,
JOSEPH BRUCE, Elder,
JOHN McLEAN, Elder and Trustee,
THOMAS MASSON, Elder,
GEO. STRACHAN, Elder and Trustee,
WESLEY McRORY, Elder,
GEORGE DAVIDSON, Elder,
WM. FERGUSON, Elder and Trustee,
A. PRINGLE, Trustee,
F. A. HARPER, Trustee,
JAMES WILLIAMSON, Trustee.

The April Sessions.—This Court and the District Court were re-opened here yesterday and will probably be closed this evening. The criminal business has been unusually heavy, and the civil docquet contained many important cases. The worthy and learned Chairman, Stafford Kirkpatrick, Esq., has conducted the arduous duties of both Courts with ability and despatch, and uniformly exhibited a degree of patience and good temper highly creditable to him.

We have received the April number of the *Literary Garland*, embellished with an engraving. The contents are, as usual, highly interesting.

We have also received the *Montreal Medical Gazette* in a new and enlarged form. The Medical Faculty should extend their patronage to this publication.

Chronicle & Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1844.

We beg to draw the attention of our Presbyterian readers in Kingston, to the following Resolutions, adopted unanimously by the Elders and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church. We think we are not presuming too much when we assert that these Resolutions will meet with the almost united approbation of the Congregation. For our own part we are unwilling to believe that the distinguished individuals composing the Deputation from the Free Church, will so far forget what is due to the sacred office of which they are bright ornaments, as to agitate a question in Canada which will work incalculable evil without the least prospect of doing any good. Some over zealous friends of the Free Church, however, contend that agitation is the chief object of their visit, and as the Reverend Gentlemen themselves have not yet thought proper to explain the course which they intend to pursue in this Province, we think the Office-bearers and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church have acted very judiciously in defining so clearly their own position and the only grounds upon which they can sanction or aid the Deputation of the Free Church.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH.

MINUTE OF JOINT MEETING OF ELDERS AND TRUSTEES.

At a joint Meeting of the Elders and Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church, Kingston, held in the Vestry of said Church, on the 2d of April, 1844, the subject of the proposed visit to this place as well as other parts of the Province, by a deputation from the Free Church of Scotland, having been brought under consideration—after a full and deliberate expression of opinion by each member of the meeting in succession, it was unanimously resolved to express their opinions on this subject as follows:—

We find that the Established Church of Scotland is that branch of the Church of Christ with which the Synod of Canada in direct communion and connexion, insomuch as, amongst other reasons, all the Elders and people composing the Synod, Minister, profess to receive and inculcate the doctrines of