THE
CHRONICLE & GAZETTE
The Largest and Cheapest Semi-Weekly Newspaper in British America,
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WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Terms—*Twenty Shillings per Annum, in advance Half-yearly and Quarterly Subscriptions received on proportionate Terms.*
The above Terms will in future be strictly adhered to, so that no orders need be forwarded without the amount for the time subscribed.
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JOHN CREIGHTON *Printer.*
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Chronicle & Gazette
AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Nec Rege, Nec Populo Sed Utroque

VOL. XXV.] KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1844. [NO. 95.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE
Stationery Warehouse.
CORNER OF KING & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.
Where is kept constantly on hand an Extensive and well selected Stock of
WRITING PAPERS,
From Super Royal to Note,—and every article the Stationery line.
—ALSO—
BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, &C
BOOK BINDING
In all its branches, carried on at the above Establishment. A superior Ruling Machine is in full operation, by which Blank Books can be ruled to any pattern, and in a style inferior to none.
The combination of PRINTING OFFICE BOOK BINDERY and STATIONERY WAREHOUSE in this Establishment, give it a decided superiority in point of accuracy, elegance and despatch.
Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

1844.
Oswego Transportation Line.
LAKE AND CANAL BOATS INSURED.—The proprietors of this line, on the opening of Canal Navigation, will have boats leaving New York, Albany and Oswego, daily, connecting at Oswego, with D. BETHUNE'S STEAMERS, running to Canadian ports, and the Steamers CLINTON, JOHN MARSHALL, & others, to American ports, on Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, and a Fleet of First Class SCHOONERS, running to the Western Lakes—thereby insuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to them, to or from New York or Albany, and all points on Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Michigan.
☞All property shipped by this line, is insured between New-York and Oswego. The dangers of the Lakes and River St. Lawrence, and of fire at places of transhipment, at the risk of owners of property.
H. C. WRIGHT & Co. Oswego.
D. K. NEAL & Co. Albany.
Agents. S. H. Wright, 109 *Broad-st.* T. A. Jerome, *New York.* J. Parrett & Co., 10 *Congress st. Boston.* D. K. Neal & Co., 61 *Quay-st. Albany.* H. C. Wright & Co., *Oswego.*
Oswego, April 10, 1844. 84bi

1844.
FREIGHT & PASSAGE FROM
Kingston to Montreal,
And Vice Versa.
THE PIONEER STEAM-BOAT COMPANY will be prepared on the opening of navigation, with their STEAM-BOATS—PIONEER—GLEANER—AND WILLIAM HENRY—and a number of Barges, to transport Passengers, Merchandize, and Produce, between the above mentioned Cities and intermediate places on the route. As their line will be very efficient in Steam-power, persons giving them business, may depend upon having it done as low, as by any other house in the trade, and with the greatest despatch and safety.
Trusting as heretofore to the cordial support of a generous public they hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
Their Steam-boats and Barges, are conducted on *Total Abstinence Principles.*
L. HILLIARD, THOMAS FRASER, C. H. PECK, W. D. DICKINSON. } Proprietors.
AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE BOATS.
J. H. GREER, Kingston, J. A. GLASSFORD, do. C. H. PECK, Prescott, L. HILLYARD, Montreal,
Custom House Wharf,
Kingston, April 4, 1844. 85

THE NEW AND FAST SAILING STEAM PACKET
PRINCE EDWARD,
CAPTAIN BONTER,
WILL commence running on the BAY of QUINTE route on MONDAY next, and continue during the ensuing season as follows:
Will leave Belleville for Kingston, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at 6 o'clock, P. M., touching at the intermediate places on her way down.
And will leave Greer's Wharf, Kingston, for Belleville and the River Trent, every Tuesday and Thursday evening at six, and every Saturday evening at four o'clock, P. M., touching at the intermediate places.
N. B. Passages free for Reverend Gentlemen of all denominations.
Kingston, April 2, 1844. 85

1844.
Bay of Quinte night Boat,
THE NEW AND FAST RUNNING STEAM BOAT
PRINCE OF WALES,
CAPT. CHARLES B. CRYSLER,
WILL, on the first of May, commence her regular route on the Bay, leaving the different Ports as follows:
UPWARDS,
Will leave Kingston for Belleville and the Trent, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings at 6 o'clock;
And Picton every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Mornings at 5 o'clock.
DOWNWARDS:
Will leave Belleville for Kingston, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SUNDAY, Evenings at 5 o'clock.
And Picton, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 5 o'clock. Will leave the Trent at 12 o'clock on the same days of her arrival.
The usual intermediate stopping places will be strictly attended to both up and down.
As this route does not give the Boat full employment, an extra trip may occasionally be made on Saturday.
N. B. In cheapness of Freight and Passage, the PRINCE OF WALES will not be outdone by any Boat on the Bay, the Passage of Reverend Gentlemen not excepted.
Emigrants with some Capital, will find it to their advantage to visit this section of the Country, justly known as the Garden of Canada, and celebrated for the Loyalty, and moral rectitude of its inhabitants.
Kingston, 27th April, 1844. 93

PORK.
73 BARRELS PRIME MESS,
23 do Mess,
27 do Prime,
7 do Cargo,
Just received and for Sale by H. & S. JONES.
Kingston, May 2nd, 1844. 89z

CRAIG & WATT,
ACCOUNTANTS,
ONTARIO STREET,

1844.
MONTREAL AND KINGSTON
MAIL LINE
OF STEAM BOATS AND STAGES.
THE Public are informed that the following are the arrangements for the Season: the
Commodious and Fast-sailing Low Pressure
STEAMERS,
HIGHLANDER, Captain Stearns,
CANADA, Captain Lawless,
GILDERSLEEVE, Captain Bowen,
DOWNWARDS,
Will ply daily from Kingston to Coteau du Lac, (15 miles from Montreal,) leaving Kingston Every Morning, at 7 o'clock, and arriving at Coteau du Lac early the same evening; from which place Passengers are conveyed to the Cascades in Stages (on a planked road), sleep on board the Steamer "Chieftain'," and arrive in Montreal the next morning at 7 o'clock.
UPWARDS,
From Coteau du Lac, the Boats leave every evening, on the arrival of the Mail and Passengers from Montreal; and reach Kingston the following afternoon, in time for Passengers to take the Steamers for any Port on Lake Ontario.
The Boats pass through the splendid Long Sault Canal, the magnificent rapids of the St. Lawrance, and the Lake of the Thousand Islands by day-light, affording Passengers the most desirable, safe, and expeditious route between Kingston and Montreal.
The above Steamers call at the following places:—Gananoque, Brockville, Maitland, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Matilda, Williamsburgh, and Cornwall.
Steam-Boat Office, Com. Wharf, Kingston, 26th April, 1844. 87

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.
THE following extract from the Minutes of the Council of King's College, is published for the information of all parties concerned:—
"Whereas, it appears, that many debts due to Upper Canada College, which were contracted before the year 1842, remain unpaid, although repeated applications have been made by the Collector of the College for payment thereof, Resolved, that those accounts shall be placed forthwith in the hands of the Solicitor for collection, and that he be instructed to proceed for their recovery."
HENRY BOYS, M. D.,
Registrar and Bursar.
King's College, April 8, 1844. 83hi

LONG POINT, (LAKE ERIE.)
NOTICE is hereby given, that a LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on Long Point, (Lake Erie) and is now lighted. The new House stands about 250 yards to the S. E. of the site of the old one. The light is a plain fixed light, and stands about 67 feet over the water.
THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.
Board of Works, Kingston, May 1st, 1844. 89hi

TO LET,
BY the Subscriber, his MAMMOTH STORE HOUSE, in whole or in parts; also, several smaller ones near to the above.
Can also Store any quantity of Freight that may be committed to his care.
All the above premises are so well situated as to the water and convenience, that an enumeration of their advantageous situation would be needless.
Apply at the Office in Ontario Street.
WM. GARRATT.
Kingston, 28th March, 1844. 79z

BY PRIVATE SALE,
100 BBLS. MESS and Prime MESS PORK.
WILLIAM WARE,
Agent.
Kingston, 20th April, 1844. 85z

Midland District } TO WIT: } BY virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the District Court of the Mid. District and to me directed against the Estate real and personal of Joseph Daly, Plasterer, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the Suit of David Bockus, for the sum of twenty two pounds eight shillings and ten pence, I have seized all the Estate, real as well as personal, of the said Joseph Daly, and unless the said Joseph Daly return within the jurisdiction of said Court and put in Bail to the action within three calender months or cause the said claim to be discharged, all the real and personal Estate of the said Joseph Daly, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claim.
T. A. CORBETT, *Sheriff, M. D.*
Sheriff's Office, Midland District.
26th March 1844. 79-12i

TO LET.
THE Cottage in which Ma. KILLALY at present resides. It is roomy, and fitted up with hot and cold water baths, &c., and every other convenience necessary for the comfortable accommodation of a respectable family. It is within fifteen minutes' drive of the Town of Kingston, and has attached to it good Garden, young Orchard, and 22 Acres of good Land; with all the requisite out-offices. For particulars apply to John Breakenridge, Esq., Kingston. The House may be seen between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock on any day except Sunday.
There are also on the premises two good Cows, a Farm Cart and Harness, a capital poney, and a large quantity of Dry Cord Wood, which would be disposed of on very reasonable terms.
Kingston, April 23, 1844. 86z

FORWARDING &c.
1844
THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully prepared on the opening of the navigation, with efficient means, to carry on their usual business as FORWARDERS, WAREHOUSEMEN, and SHIPPING AGENTS.
Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal *via* the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St. Lawrence downwards.
Their Line of *Steam Boats, Ericsson Propellers,* (first introduced into Canada by them,) *Schooners* and *Barges,* equal to any in the Country, will enable them to forward *Merchandize, Produce* and *Passengers,* on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in the Trade.
In addition they would beg also to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their Spacious STONE STORE HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the navigation.
These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occupied in Kingston, while the safety of Property Stored in Fire Proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public to require comment.
At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied.
Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods Consigned to them from Great Britain.
MURRAY & SANDERSON,
Montreal.
SANDERSON & MURRAY,
Kingston, Brockville, and Bytown.
February, 1844. 67z

TO AGRICULTURISTS
200,000 BUSHELS
Of Coarse Grain
WANTED ANNUALLY.
THE Subscriber having now completed, and ready for operation, his new and extensive *Distilling Establishment,* which is intended to consume FIVE HUNDRED Bushels of Grain daily—together in connection with his Brewing Establishment, will require TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND Bushels of Grain annually, and wishes to acquaint the Farmers generally, that they can now depend on at all times a steady market for the Sale of Coarse Grains of every description, at the highest Cash prices, and trusts that this new and extensive opening for the consumption of Produce, which has hitherto been but limited, will meet with a spirit of enterprise on the part of each Farmer to supply the desired quantity, thereby seenring to the Country the circulation of a large amount of Cash, which no doubt our American neighbors would like very well to pocket.
JAMES MORTON.
Kingston Brewery & Distillery, January 3d, 1844. 62z

Remittance of Money by
Settlers and others,
TO THEIR FRIENDS.
THE CANADA COMPANY, with a view to afford every facility to promote settlement in Canada, will *remit* any sum of money no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND or EUROPE.
The Commissioners will at the *option* of the Settlers, or other parties—*either* grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London payable at THREE DAYS SIGHT, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom—or, the Commissioners will place the monies in the *hands of the individuals for whom they are intended.*
During the last year, the Company sent to the United Kingdom and Germany in 329 Remittances the sum of £2990 13 4, averaging about £9 each Remittance, viz:—

£1438 3 7 in 185	Remittances	to Ireland.	
£1075 12 2 in 85	do.	to England and Wales.	
£ 441 14 5 in 58	do.	to Scotland.	
£ 35 3 2 in 1	do.	to Germany	

£2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances.
Canada Company's Office, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th February, 1844. 65 6m

THE LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS, AND
PICTORIAL TIMES
FOR 7½ EACH.
THE Subscribers having a considerable quantity of the above papers remaining unsold, will dispose of them at the reduced price of 7 1-2d. per No.
The back Nos. of these they need scarcely state, are much superior to any that have been lately issued.
RAMSAY ARMOUR & Co.
Kingston, March 19th, 1844.

HOOPING COUGH—To parents.—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is, without exception, the most valuable preparation in use. It converts Hooping Cough into a mild and tractable disease, and shortens its duration more than one half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea spoonful, will certainly cure Croup in infant and young children in half an hour to an hour—The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually, by always keeping it on hand ready for every emergency. For sale at No. 20 South 3rd street, Philadelphia, and also by Wm. Mackie, Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

Announcement for 1844.
HAINES' AUCTION ROOM,
At H. Smith's Esq. new Stone Buildings, a few doors above the Lambton House Hotel, Princess Street.
THOMAS A. HAINES, grateful to his friends and the Public for past favors, begs to announce that he has rented the above premises and is prepared to attend to Sales of all descriptions of Property, (whether in-door or out of door Sales,) and from his long experience feels assured that he will give entire
N. B. Satisfactory reference can be given when required.

BURBANK & CO'S. EXPRESS
FOR NEW YORK CITY &c.
In connection with Pomeroy & Co.
FOR the transmission of Packages of all descriptions, Collections, Sale and purchase of goods by sample or otherwise, &c. &c.
The Messenger will be in Kingston every *Tuesday.*
J. H. GREER, Agent, Kingston—to whom the public is referred for particulars.
April 17th, 1844. 87z

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the late firm of McLEOD & LOGAN, Builders, Kingston, are hereby requested to present the same for adjustment, on or before the first day of July next, to RICHARD LOGAN, and all those who are indebted to the said firm are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.
R. LOGAN,
Surviving Partner and Executor of the late John McLeod.
ANGUS McLEOD, THOS. MASSON, } Exec'rs.
Portsmouth, near Kingston, 27th April, 1844. 88-16i

NOTICE.
A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the *Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the Midland District,* will be held at the Office of the Company on Monday the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM IRELAND, Secretary.
Kingston, 1st May, 1844. 88hi

TO LET,
AT the head of Princes Street, a STONE DWELLING HOUSE, two stories high, with four Rooms and a Hall on each floor, with a Cellar and Cellar-Kitchen, and with the necessary out-buildings, Garden, and a Well of good Water. The above is well calculated for a Gentleman's residence; the rent will be moderate. Apply at the Subscriber's Office, in Ontario Street.
WM. GARRATT.
Kingston, 28th March, 1844. 79z

For Sale,
A TABLE OF DUTIES on Imports into Canada, compiled conformably to the *Revenue Laws* now in force. Price 3d.
Chron. & Gazette Office,
Kingston, April 7th 1844.

LARD OIL,
BEST and cheapest for Machinery for Sale by the qr. Cask, &c., at the City Store, by
J. CARRUTHERS.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
THE NOTES of this Bank will be redeemed in New York by Messrs. Bell & Maclachlan, No. 7, Dixs Building's, Hanover Street, at the current rate of Exchange in that City.
THOMAS ASKEW,
Manager.
Kingston, May 7, 1844. 9tz

FOR SALE,
BY the Subscriber one of the newly invented Patent Harmonic Piano Fortes, with all the improvements, which renders the touch and tone equal to the Grand Square without being so cumbersome—which he offers for sale 15 per ct. below any other house in the line.
N. B.—All instruments Manufactured at this Establishment are warranted to stand this climate.
MILLIGAN,
Piano Forte Manufacturer, Wellington Street
PIANO FORTES TUNED.
Kingston, Nov. 4, 1843.

NELSON M. BOCKUS,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
"Chronicle & Gazette" Buildings, Brock Street.
IS NOW prepared to receive DRY GOODS, Groceries, Furniture, or other Property on consignment, to sell by Auction or otherwise,—will attend to sell for parties at their residence, or purchase Goods for parties in town, or Montreal, where he has arrangements with a person well acquainted with the Canada Trade.
Kingston, May 7, 1844. 90z

TO LET,
AT the flourishing and picturesque Village of Portsmouth, a neat COTTAGE, containing 8 apartments, suitable for one or two families, with a Garden, if required,—rent moderate. Apply to
JOHN CARRUTHERS.
Kingston, 10th May, 1844. 91z

LAND FOR SALE.
LOT No. 1, 6th Concession Pittsburgh, containing upwards of 100 Acres. Apply to
WILLIAM SHARP,
At the Kingston Bakery.
Kingston, 13th May, 1844. 92z

B. R.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
Midland District, To wit: } ON SATURDAY the 17th day of February, 1844, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands, seized by virtue of Executions to me directed out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, viz:
William Walker,
vs.
Archibald McNeill,
West half of Lot No. 22, 7th concession Township of Ernestown, Town Lot No. 5, North half of Lot No. 19, 2nd concession Range, Township of Richmond. Lot No. 12, 7th con. Township of Richmond, Western boundary and Lot No. 13, 7th con. of said Township.
James Bell Forsyth, et al.
vs.
James Mathewson.
Delino D. Calvin, et al.
vs.
James Mathewson.
Lot No. 1, in the 9th con. of Pittsburgh. West half of Lot No. 2, 9th con. of Pittsburgh. Lot No. 1, in the 10th con. of Pittsburgh.
Any person or persons having claims on the above property, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.
THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff M. D.
The sale of the above Property is POSTPONED until Wednesday, the 1st May next.
Sheriff's Office, February 17th, 1844. } 82
The above Sale is POSTPONED until Saturday the 15th day of June next.
THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff, M. D.
Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 1st May, 1844. }
The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 24th day of April next, at the same time and place.
T. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff, M. D.
Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 9th March, 1844. } 74

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
ON SATURDAY the 20th day of July next, will be sold, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following Lands, seized by virtue of executions to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and the Midland District Court.
B. R.
Alexander McGlashan, Pl'ff.
vs.
John McLeod and Richard Logan, Defts.
All the right, title and interest, of said Defendents in the broken front of the West half of Lot No. 19, in the first Con. of the Tp. of Kingston.

B. R.
Horace Yeomans, Executor, Mary Vincent, Executrix, } of John Vincent, deceased,
vs.
Allan McLean, Defendant.
All the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, John McLean, in Lots No. 225, 226, 227, 91, 102, 103, 114, 115, and 276, in the Town of Kingston, Lot No. 22 or Gore, in the Township of Pittsburgh, Lots 1, 2, and 3, with Belles Island, and broken front, and part of Lot Nos. 5, and 6, on West side of great River Cataraqui, in the Township of Kingston, and South East quarter of Lot No. 9, in the 4th Concession of Kingston.

B. R.
George W. Yarker, Plaintiff,
vs.
John McLean, Defendant,
All the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, John McLean, in Lots No. 225, 226, 227, 91, 102, 103, 114, 115, and 276 in the Town of Kingston, Lot No. 22, or Gore, in the Township of Pittsburgh, Lots 1, 2, and 3, with Belles Island, and broken front, and part of Lot Nos. 5, and 6, on West side of great River Cataraqui in the Township of Kingston, and South East quarter of Lot No. 9 in the 4th Concession of Kingston.
All persons having any claims on the above advertised property, or any part thereof, will make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.
T. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff, M. D.
Sheriff's Office, M. D. April 12, 1844. } 4in

NOTICE.
IF ALEX. ANDERSON, son of the late Alex. Anderson, of the town of Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, who left for Canada, some years since, and is supposed to have lived in Montreal and in Upper Canada, will apply to the subscriber he will hear of something to his advantage.
R. U. INNES.
Kingston, May 7, 1844. 90hi

FOR SALE,
A LOW priced second-hand PIANO FORTE. Apply to
F. H. G. MILLIGAN,
Piano Forte Maker.
Wellington Street,
Kingston, 18th May, 1844.

THE BRITISH MAGAZINES & REVIEWS FOR APRIL.
AS the Postmaster at Halifax has detained them for the first trip of the Unicorn, via Pictou and Quebec, they are not expected to arrive here before the 9th or 10th of May.
RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.
Kingston, 3d May, 1844.

TO LET,
FROM 1st May next, the Stone Dwelling House, the property of Thomas Molson, Esq., recently occupied by Wm. Wilson, Esq., situated on King Street, with an excellent Garden attached,—Stables, Coach House, &c. &c. Apply to
GEO. A. CUMMING.
Kingston, 8th April, 1844. 82z

To the Editor of the Patriot.
ORGANIZATION.
SIR:—In proportion as you are supposed to utter the views of many individuals, so it seems but fair to assume that any other individual incorporates with his own, the views of those with whom he is accustomed to converse and concur on the particular subjects brought under discussion.
By this party of reasoning, the sentiments issued from Cobourg by a "U. E. Loyalist," may be taken to be the strong opinions naturally enough formed by an influential and numerous class of the community; but that these opinions are based on sound policy and wisdom, for reason of their being strong, can scarcely be admitted to be an infallible conclusion.
Writing from Cobourg, I know not who the gentleman an influential body, it does not the less follow that these views may have been formed rather upon the basis of an unqualified sense of obligation to support the Representative of our most gracious Sovereign, while in the obvious vindication of the prerogative of the Crown, than a calm and deliberate reflection upon the present state and elements of our new political existence; or in other words, that he is speaking in language better suited to by-gone days for ill-fated Canada, in which too many would be but too happy to concur in contemplating the past, rather than in suiting themselves to the present state of newly-founded institutions of colonial government.
Having thus deferred to the opinions so strongly urged by a "U. E. Loyalist," it is hoped a like consideration will be extended to those observations of an humble individual (perhaps not less a Conservative or Loyalist that himself) from another outer district of Canada, however dissentient from his views as to the course to be pursued in the present exigencies of political parties.
Sir Charles Metcalfe is the first Governor of Canada, who has clearly identified himself and his Sovereign with "Responsible Government," and the only representative of Sovereignty who has condescended to announce this system to be adopted, and announcing it, has explained the views and intentions of Government regarding it.
By this stage of public discussion, Conservatives were reduced to identify themselves with this new system, or stand forth boldly in opposition (equivalent to rebellion) to the new order of Government which the dignity of the Empire became pledged to sustain, and the loyal subjects of the British Crown were called upon to vindicate.
It next becomes our duty to see that the rules of government so recently laid down are clearly understood, and that as understood, so it shall be administered. So far, Sir Charles Metcalfe has not brought those rules into constitutional practice, through the medium of an Executive Council so as to impart to the views he has disseminated the practical impress of ingenuousness, by which alone can we be efficiently taught what form of government we are really called upon to support, but to pledge our political principles and veracity to vindicate as a party.
Conservatives do not indulge in the expression of a doubt that Sir Charles Metcalfe will carry out the liberal Monarchical principles enunciated; nor can it be believed that such doubts are entertained; but still it is due by every Loyalist to the dignity of his own reputation for consistency, to stand in the calm quiet of prudent inaction, until a practical illustration of this new scheme is opened through the medium of the *Canada Gazette,* stamped with the authority of our most gracious Sovereign by the Governor, in the advertisement of a new Executive Council.
It will then be good time to "organize,"—when we can clearly know the end to which that organization is to be directed. Indeed it is to this day difficult to say, that any real difference of opinion exists between the Governor General and a political party now "organized" *ostensibly* to oppose his government, how great soever the difference between the purposes of Sir Charles Metcalfe and the latent designs of the *leaders* of that "organization;" and that (if any) the difference cannot, in my humble opinion, be clearly distinguished, until the Governor General really shows by the indubitable evidence of appointments to office, and above all, by the measures, rather than by the members of Government, which are either to oppose or support,—in the possible Government, whether indeed it is a virtual transcript of that responsibility which in England numbers the days of ascendancy of any particular class of politicians; or whether it is an invisible element of agitation, on the one day pandering to the power of a party to overthrow British dominion in Canada the moment it ceases to be permitted to prostitute that power to mercenary ends, and the next day gliding into the opposite extreme of concentrating all the powers of the state in the will of one individual for a period of months in the name of the prerogatives of the Crown, which, as in England must be held sacred, but should no longer be entrusted to the single-handed care of a Governor than a Sovereign; but that the Governor of Canada, like the Sovereign of Great Britain, shall never cease to be surrounded by a Cabinet; the one party yielding seals of office to their successor, *at the command of the Governor,* but not *to the Governor.*
If this is not what Sir Charles Metcalfe means by Responsible Government, then do I most solemnly proclaim, *in the name of the loyal people of Canada*—*in the name of my Sovereign*—*in the name of an unsettled and unstable State*—*and, as he values the affections and support of Conservatives of British connexion,* IT IS TIME THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA HAD GIVEN AN UNEQUIVOCAL, PRACTICAL EXPOSITION OF WHAT HE MEANS TO BE UNDERSTOOD TO BE THE RULES OF GOVERNMENT FOR THIS BRANCH OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS, AND THIS PORTION OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE, BY THE FORMATION OF A MINISTRY. "Ministry," this word seems used in mockery of its real meaning—in the sense in which it is now to be understood, in this pigmy ideal sphere for shadowing forth the powers of the body it designates in the British Empire—but it has been forced upon us as good subjects to take it up in the sense which the British Government imparts to it.
Whilst you are attacked by an individual assuming to express the views of the Loyalists in one District, it will not, I trust, be deemed obtrusive that one from another District—entertaining no less ardent attachment to everything really British, and no less anxious for the success of the Government of Sir Charles Metcalfe, nor perhaps less willing to devote his humble energies to ensure that triumph to his efforts—should support the position you have indicated in late numbers of your paper, and especially in reference to a "U. E. Loyalist," and it may be satisfactory to you know that like sentiments are entertained by most Conservatives in this District, and are unhappily giving rise to impatience.
Sir Charles Metcalfe cannot have too forcibly impressed upon him that his adversaries are successfully wielding this apparent supineness on his part to his prejudice.
It is really time this unhappy country were blessed with some established form of Government—and may Sir Charles Metcalfe consummate this to his renown—and when all cardinal principles of Government shall have ceased to be a dispute and be displaced by the creation of parties contending legitimately for power as in England—designated by some such names as Whigs and Conservatives—elsewhere as Locofoco or Whig—anything but disloyal or loyal; then indeed may he hope to have made his name blessed by the present actors on the theatre, and revered by future generations.
With these views your repugnance to Organization will be strongly seconded until the future policy of the Governor General is further developed.
This is perhaps the only County in Canada West from which addresses have not gone to Sir C. Metcalfe, and in which the people of country villages and the farmers have not been called together to Organize, and I believe this absence of tangible means of arriving at a correct conclusion upon this public discussion, is the leading cause. Hence we stand unpledged either for the Governor General or the ex-Cabinet, and I congratulate all parties on this wisdom.
NIAGARA.
15th May, 1844.

From the Halifax Nova Scotian.
THE EDITORIAL CHAIR.
We love it, we love it, and who shall dare
To say that we love not the old arm-chair?
Old Song.

Two years and a half have passed away since we vacated the Editorial Chair, as we supposed, for ever. In doing so, we were not without some misgivings that the change might not subserve our worldly interests or increase our happiness—but still active as our position, being so closely allied to the ministration, and Speaker of the House of Assembly, it was impossible that we could continue to conduct a fearless and independent Press. We could not animadvert upon the conduct of a single Member of the Body over whose deliberations we presided, or of the other Branch, with which it was our duty to cultivate the most amicable relations. We could not criticise the conduct of Members of the Government, for it was our duty to assume the responsibility of their acts—we could not complain of a public officer, for the ready answer would be, why charge misconduct which it is your business to curb or prevent. Thus hampered, it was impossible that we could continue to wield a bold and impartial pen—accustomed as we had been to plain speaking, and independent action, we could yield no other. We had too much respect for the Press to drag it after us in the train of any Administration, however well intentioned, or usefully and honorably employed. The Press is the fourth Estate—it should be the public censor, not the servile agent of the other three.—Hence the separation: it was right, and wise, and inevitable, whatever some of our friends, who did not feel so keenly the necessity for it, may have thought at the time. Our own honor, the success of our principles—the interests of the party with which we had become identified, rendered it impossible for us to abandon the public positions we had won—and we therefore sacrificed the Editorial Chair to an independent discharge of the duties of which was incompatible with the maintenance of those positions. We return to it now, not to gratify any morbid taste for notoriety—not because our interests are served thereby, for other occupations, less onerous, and more profitable, are open before us; but as a soldier returns to his post, which he may have left for a time upon other pressing service, but which he cannot, with a due regard to the claims and safety of others, honorably abandon. Had a fair and just compromise been made by the Lieutenant Governor, during any one of a dozen opportunities that were presented during the last Session, so sick were we of the ceaseless strife, heartless insincerity, and barren rewards, of Colonial public life, that we would have cheerfully retired to more tranquil pursuits, and abandoned any claims that we might have been supposed to have, either upon the Country or the Government. But, what we would have done cheerfully for the sake of peace, we are not disposed to do upon compulsion. Those who, tolerated and protected by the liberal party for three years, have treacherously sought to deprive them of their heritage—to damage character—to crush by fair means and by foul—to monopolize power, and who have committed the egregious foolery of supposing that the party which taught them Colonial politics—which whipped them out of one antiquated absurdity after another, would submit to leave the Country in their hands, have committed a strange blunder. They might have had peace, let them prepare for war—they refused to share power upon honorable terms, let them have a care that it does not pass out of their hands—they returned 'the magnanimity,' which they were wont to acknowledge, with treachery and intrigue, and defamation, the most foul—let them be assured that a day of reckoning is at hand. At least, let them be assured of this, that we resume the Editorial Chair with very different feelings from those with which it was abandoned, and with a full determination to give to the Country the benefit of our experience of the real character of the jugglery by which our public affairs have become so dangerously involved. Thank Providence, we are now more unfettered and free, to call things by their right names, and exhibit men in their true characters, independent of the trammels of honorary or official station, and utterly regardless of those considerations which weigh upon the free thought, and ingenuous expression, in the varied phases of public life through which we have lately passed. Henceforward we can commune with our countrymen, as we were wont to do in times of old, and never ask Governors or colleagues what we shall feel, and think, and say. Whatever may have been sacrificed, this is a great point gained, and one that secures, in contrast with the opposite side, much of individual happiness. For three years and a half our individuality was lost, and we some ones doubted our own identity—we were a part of a nine stringed instrument, which sometimes produced harmony and sometimes discord, but in which there was no clear ringing tone, neither modified nor subdued. But now, like the lark, we can rise on our own wing, and pour forth our own strains, rejoicing in a sense of freedom that we have not felt for years. This, thank Providence, is an advantage that the Editorial Chair has over any of those in which we have sat of late. While one sits in it, however hard the work, they are answerable for nobody's sins—or follies—or short-comings, but their own; in dignity, it may be somewhat less elevated, but it is second to none in the range of usefulness which lies around it, and in real substantial power—not power to dispense of influence petty patronage, which brings but little gratitude, and much responsibility—not power to strut about as one of a dozen, who are estimated by the positions they are in, rather than for the virtues that adorn them,—but power over men's intellect and their affections—power to influence the daily thought—to touch the hearts—to enter the dwellings of tens of thousands like an old familiar friend, and inform, excite, and guide them; power, not without its legitimate checks—for, when abused, it ceases to be power. Hardly had we taken our seat upon our old acquaintance, when we fancied that ten thousand ties which formerly linked our name and daily labors with the household thoughts and fireside amusements of our countrymen, aye, and countrywomen, were revived, as if by magic—we stepped across their thresholds, mingled in their social circles—went with them to the woods to enliven their labors, or to the field to shed a salutary influence over their mid-day meal. And we had the vanity to believe, that we would be everywhere a welcome guest—that the people would say, "why, here is Howe amongst us again,—not Mr. Speaker Howe, nor the Hon. Mr. Howe,—but Joe Howe, as he used to be, sitting in his Editorial chair, and talking to us about politics, and trade, and agriculture—about our own country and other countries, making us laugh a good deal, but think a good deal more, even while we were laughing." Such is the reception we anticipate—heavely but hearty; and we can assure our countrymen, that we fall back among them, conscious that there is no name by which we have been known of late years, among the dignitaries of the land, that we prize so highly, as the old familiar abbreviation; and no field of labor more honorable than that which we formerly cultivated, with so large a share of approbation, and upon which we are entering again.
"Welcome," says Charles Lamb, to his desk, "welcome, thou dead wood, by which I live." And we say, welcome thou old chair, in which, and by which, we lived in comfort and independence for years,—caring for no lordling's smile or frown, and conscious that our daily bread was not eaten on the frail tenure of any man's caprice; but dependent upon our daily labor, and the bounty of that good Providence, in which we had been taught religiously to trust. Welcome, also, all those familiar objects, and sights, and sounds, in the midst of which we