spicen at us. He would tell that hon, member that there was a stigma affached to the late administratios, a stigma which they never deserved, that they were associated with the hon, member they would have deserved to be spurned from the presence of their Sovereign's Representative, for it was impossible to touch pitch without being defiled; but they had avoided such pollation, and he could tell that hon, member that he would be spurned by every county in Lower Canada. There may have been some of the late Government who were willing to demean themselves by consulting with that hon, member; but for me! edahing the book in his hand on the table, waven! An appeal has been made by the hon, member for Lenox and Addington to former administrations—those blessed days of rampant to-ryism and family compactism, and the statutes of that period were lauded. The hon, member has iorgot that there is an act of those days which authorizes people to be banished from this province because they were British subjects; and there is now a man within hearing "ho is seeking redress for the infamous oppression exercised towards him through that act. (Alluding to Mr. Gourlay.) Allusion has been made to bayonets, and opposition to the British Government; but responsible government is too strong to need any such help. Reference has also been made to the Gourlay.) Allusion has been made to bayonets, and opposition to the British Government; but responsible government is too strong to need any such help. Reference has also been made to the example of Sir Robert Peel in requiring the dismissal of the ladies of the bedchamber, in which he was perfectly right; for he knew that he could not conduct the Government of the country unless he had the confidence of his Sovereign, and the country would never believe that he had her confidence while the wives of his political opponents held high office at coart. But that case was not so strong as this. The influence complained of there was the influence of young and handsome English ladies; and any man would yield something to such influence as that; but here—to be thwarted by the influence of ugly old women, not of the fearmine geeder, (roars of laughter,) by ugly old women, I say, for I call all old women who dabble in politics without intellect to temprehand them, or integrity to intended the committy that the sworn advisers of the Crewn are mpire confidence; is it by such fragments of humanity that the sworn advisers of the Crewn are to be circumvented? A few days ago what tongues were louder in praise of the administration than those of the hon members for Beauharnois and Richelieu? And why this change in them? It is pretended that we had no reason for them? Is it pretended that we had no reason for what we have done? Why an offer of the highwhat we have done? Why an offer of the highest place was made to a member of this house unknown to the Executive Council; and comin it was offered to another person without their knowledge; and yet we were held responsible for acts of which we knew nothing until they were done! If there are any persons who would hold office on such terms, they are not the members of the late administration.

Capt. Steele could not give a silent vote. He was one who cordially recognized the great

Capt. Steele could not give a silent vote. Ale was one who cordially recognized the great principle of responsible government, and would continue to support it. At the second session another great principle was admitted, which he would also ever support, viz. an equal participation of all classes in the government. He came to the house an independent member, and had ever remained so. He had never rought any thing for aimself. He had recommended persons to office, and if they were not appointed he felt no annoyance. He thought it would have been better if the administration had resigned before the session commenced, as the difficulty seemed not new. It was a premature act, there being no sufficient cause for it. Was sure no administration could be formed that was not composed of liberal men—none that did not subscribe to responsible government.

Mr. Black said this was an occasion on which every member may be expected to state his opin-

Mr. Black said this was an occasion on which every member may be expected to state his opinions. It involves questions of colonial policy not often discussed in this house; first, what are the necessary consequences of responsible government; and next an approval of the conduct of the seconding members of the government. The first he looked upon as involving more difficulty than the other. All must deplor; these events. Although differing from several measures of the government, he yet deplored the present crists. Nothing is more difficult than to settle the question which we are called upon incidentally to settle—the foliative powers and action of the supreme state and the dependent colony. To determine what power shall be exercised by the metropolitan government, and what by the colo-

metropolitan government, and what by the colonial, will embarrass any intellect. The Governor General is an officer of the metropolitan government, not responsible to any authority in the colony for the acts of his administration. If he deviate from his strict line of duty prescribed in his instructions, he is liable to impeachment at home; and where he is called upon to carry out any given line of duty, he cannot, dare not disobey Questions of this nature have constantly ariser between supreme and dependent powers, and difficulties have arisen in the United States as to the powers of the Federal Governm't, & of the reparate States. It was properly stated by the hon, member for Port Neuf, that the subject is not new. Responsible government is only a new name for an old thing. The principle arose in the old colonies, now the United States; and he knew of no colony in which the Government was a government of will,—of none not circumscribed either by constitution or instructions. Responsible government under another name was as well understood in 1831 as now. The Executive Council was regarded as a Board of Control, as well as a Council of Advice. It is the formet in all cases in which the Governor annot do a thing without their consent—where has no power to act without it. On these

But with the Council as a Board of Ad-

vice difficulties will sometimes arise. It is said that the Governor is not bound to take their advice, because not bound to follow it when he cannot agree therewith. It may as well be said that a Judge is not bound to hear the plea and arguments of a party in a cause tried before him, because not bound to decide according to his wishes. He would be a singular Judge who should refuse to hear both sides because he could decide only for one. It is impossible to deterecide only for one. It is impossible to deter-ine beforehand the cases in which the Council is called upon to resign. They state their reasons for or against any thing, and he exercises his judgment in adopting or refusing to follow their advice. This is the constitutional rule,

to ensure the well working of the government. What caused the old British colonies to separate from the Mother Country? Was it responsible government? No; for they had it not; and this is a sufficient answer to those who contend that this principle will lead to a separation, on the contrary, he thought it would keep up the connexion for all time to come. The hon, member for Lenox and Addington had referred to the army and navy being paid by Great Britain; but he (Mr. M.) would maintain that we supported them as much as the people of Great Britain did. The army and navy are unquestionably paid by the Howe Government, but how? by taxes on importations, and the consumer pays them. They claim admission for their manufactures here, and exclude those of other countries; and those manufactures have all paid taxes in Great Britain, which are in fact paid by us who consume them. Thus we pay part of their taxes by cur commerce; and that is the advantage of the colony to the mother country. Has she any advantage in our patronage? No; it is in commerce. It is said that responsible government is not understood, but he would show that it was. He would first show the condition of the country before it was introduced. [Here the hon, member read an extract from Lord Durham's report.] He would also show that all parties agreed in condemning the interference of the Home Government in our local affairs. [Here Mr. Merritt read the well known address of the Tory As-

thoroughly understood that the people of this country will sustain the late ministry.

Mr. Harrison was desirous to making some observations on a question so important. The first resolution lays down this proposition—that to offer advice to the Governor by the Council is their right. On this point there is no question. Responsible Government is a right inherent in the people & the constitution—not derived from any report or despatch. It existed before, and must exist in all colonies having representative Governments under the British Constitution. The resolutions of this House in 1841 were drawn up with great care, and went to embrace ever possible case. No word was used but what was carefully considered, and they were adopted without discussion, because taken to express the opinions of the country. They were taken to meet the case that has now occurred, for in all cases the Cunneil were to offer advice. It is not necessary to go into any discussion on this point now, for the principle is taken for granted, and is fully maintained in the colony from one end of it to the other. It is admitted the Council should have the power of offering advice, yet a difference arises, and the statement made by the hon. member for Rimouski shews that appointments were made without their knowledge. To this the hon. member for Megantic has made a reply; but he (Mr. H.) did not like either one or the other. They did not place the facts in a proper light, but from the whole we may gather the facts. It appears, then, that some appointments were made that the Council did not know, and they advanced a requirement that the Head of the Government should stipullate not to make such appointments in future. To this he (Mr. H.) objected, in whatever way it was put, ture coming to an end without any symptoms of the other. They did not place the facts in a proper light, but from the whole we may gather the facts. It appears, then, that some appointments were made that the Council did not know, and they remonstrated, a conversation took in the facts. It appears, then, that some appointments were made that the Council did not know, and they advanced a requirement that the Head of the Government should stimulate not make such appointments in future. To this he (Mr. H.) objected, in whatever way it was put, if it was meant that he should agree to such a stipulation. But we must take what was said as the result of a series of conversations, and these documents to be the substance of what passed. It would be unfair to the members of the Council to take it as a precise stipulation—it was rather a remonstrance, and a request that the thing should not occur hereafter. We are in a crisis, not créated by ourselves, and we must come to a décision as conscientiously as we can. It is perhaps best to take all that has passed as an objectioir of the Council made to the Head of the Government, which has considerable was said we had fesigned too soon, others have said to sprinciple admitted that they ought to advise, they were right; and the question is difference of opinion, the "antage" between His Excellency and us: there for we could not have resigned sooner, and we would to this who he sory the found in Canada to fill is the time of the wind in the late administration. Common particular the manufacture. We are in the result of a series of conversations, and there are not a few and the substance of what the thing should not occur hereafter. We are in a crisis, not créated by ourselves, and we must come to a décision as conscientiously as we can. It is perhaps best to take all that has passed as an objection then, is, did they act rightly! If it be grir-ciple ad they advocate that principle properly? or it is reduced simply to this proposition, did they do right? They did right, because it is evident there was an infringement of responsible government. But it was right for him to state that they appeared to have acted inprudently in the manner of doing this. He had had the honor of holding a situation which involved this, question so far as related to the patronage of the Crown in Canada West. A difference of offinion sometimes occurred then, but it never came to a crisis while he was there. Yet as the Council were right in advocating the principle of responsis while he was there. Yet as the Council were right in advocating the principle of responsible government, although he thought them imprudent in their mode of doing so, he could not say they were wrong on the whole. No one could deplore more than he the consequences that might follow the step that has been taken; but is it one not sought for by us. As the case now stands he thought the gentlemen who seceded were right, though imprudent. nts there can be no question at any time, for Lecy are plainly laid down in the law and instruc-

Mr. LAFONTAINE said he would make so explanation. All hon members know that he had no desire for office; and when he took office be had no desire for office; and when he took office last session his views of responsible government; were known. They had been ably explained by the hon. members for Rimouski, Niagara, Lincoln, &c. The resolution of 1841 was understood by all the House as the rule by which all members who took office should carry on the Government by Parliamentary majorities, or rettire when they had not a majority. The first thing required is that they have the confidence of this House and the country; but it is not less required that they should possess the confidence of the Head of the Government—his entire, cordial confidence. Without this they could not go on. For what duties and obligations were incurred? Were not he and his colleagues responsible for all acts of the Government, and especially him. It was in consequence of that resolution that he took office, and when the address was under consideration they were assailed for three days on this very principle—responsibility for all appointments to office. Last year, when sons for or against any thing, and he exercises his judgment in adopting or refusing to follow his judgment in adopting the history of the subject whether the Council should resign or not when they had not a majority. The first thing required is that they have the confidence of their advice is rejected; for in small Mairs in worde arguer a want of patriotism if the Council were to resign. But if in important affairs—not trifling matters—their policy cannot be carried out, they must unquestionably resign. It is asked why the Governor should be bound to take their advice, when he is not bound to follow it. Writing the Governor should be bound to take their advice, when he is not bound to follow it. Writing the Governor should be bound to take their advice, when he is not bound to follow it. Writing the Governor should be bound to take their advice, when he is not bound to follow it. Writing the Governor should be bound to take their advice, when he is not bound to follow it. Writing the Governor should be bound to take their advice, when he is not bound to follow it. Writing the Governor should be better to decide between them and the information of which he will always receive abundance through other channels. These are principles that no colonist will ever dony, and they are extending to all other Bitishs colonies. The original proposition involves an expression of confidence in the second ingenerated to vote confidence in them. He had personally a high-esteem fee most of them, and also had confidence in their political integrity but it would be invidious to select one and omit another. His confidence was not in unch, but in measures, and to many of them he was confidence in them. He sond the confidence in them he will be the proposition to the fore successive Governments, and to make the adaptive proposition to the confidence in them had held office under five successive

ernment intimated that this mode of conducting the Government was not needed here. He would now meet the objections of the hon. member for Beauharnois. He supposes that in practice the Governor always consulted his Council, and if a difference arose, it was on the merits of the case. It was not so. In some cases the Governor has taken advice from his Council; in several refused. If this House refused to recognize a responsibility in us for appointments to office, let us know it; for how "could we meet objections to any thing if denied a knowledge thereof? If we are to have responsible government, let us have it. If it is to be done away, let us know it. But lie would never be placed in the situation of having it said that he had deceived his friends. According to his views of responsible government, the Council were bound to the situation of having it said that he had deceived his friends. According to his views of responsible government, the Council were bound to resign when when not consulted. He was sorry to see that in the document sent down by the Governor, he had been advised to make use of an expression which he himself dared not have used to us—that we desired the patronage of commerce; and that is the advantage of the colony to the mother country. Has she any advantage in our patronage? No; it Ta in commerce. It is said that responsible government is not understood, but he viouid show that it was. He would first show the condition of the country before it was introduced. [Here the hon. memer his read an extract from Lord Durham's report.] He would also show that all parties agreed in condeuning the interference of the Home Government in our local affairs. [Here Mr. Merrit read the well known address of the Tory Assembly of Upper Canada, dated March, 1834, condemning the conduct of the Home Government on the Bank Charters, which was passed by 31 yeas, to 1 nay, all the Tories voting for it. He would also show what remedy was proposed for these evils. [Here Mr. Merritt again read from Lord Durham's report.] The matter is here made as plain as A, B, C. Our local affairs are to be managed by a ministry possessing the confidence of, the people's representatives; we must pass no law here to change the form of government, or to interfere with the trade of other colonies, the mother country, or foreign tit read except through Eugland. But bills for our internal affairs should be passed here, not reserved. What is to be the result of this measure we can base here the dome of the country! We do not attempt to meddle with trade except through Eugland. But bills for our internal affairs should be passed here, not reserved. What is to be the result of this measure we can be a such as a such and the proposition—that to offer advice to the Governor by the Council is there? Where is there a measure we can be a such as a such as a such and the proposition on a question so important. The first resolution lays down this proposition—that to offer advice to the Governor by the Council is their right. On this point there is no question. Responsible Government is a right inherent in the people & the constitution—not derived from the country was not better known. The first resolution lays down this proposi must say that he had suspected his honesty ever since his allusion to the power possessed in this House by me, and was certain that hon member was not with its when he described the Brüish party of Lower Canada as likely to re-assert its power. He (Mr. L.) knew that there were persons who would strive to raise dissensions there, but they would not succeed. It was said that he (Mr. L.) had great power. He had been in office 14 months, and let any one in Lower Canada say if he had abused that power. If responsible government is to be stopped—if we are to go back to the old system that caused the rebellion, let it be plainly stated to the courty.

be go suck to the old system that caused the re-bellion, let it be plainly stated to the country. He had taken office under the new system, but would never do so under the old.

Mr. Boswett was never more surprised than when he heard of the resignation of the miniswhen he heard of the resignation of the ministry, and even now he could not account for it. No symptom: of mech an event had occurred: it came on both their friends and enemies usexpectedly. In all history there was no example of an administration possessing such a strong support from the popular branch of the Legislature coming to an end without any symptoms that this was about to happen; and after reading all the decuments and heaving all the would not have resigned sooner, and we would not hold office longer after having ascertained that fact. He would state a fact not gen.

Bill had passed both Houses, to have it vetted by the Governor General!

When Canning made the first Tory-movement act as index as to chosen to follow it up by resigning his office as we have done. He would also further state that in their conversations with his Excellency that in their conversations with his Excellency they never attempted to impose a stipulation on him, and all that has been said against us on this point is founded on sheer mistake. Moreover, during a long discussion there was no heat, no warmth of temper, nothing that could be constru-ed as being personally offensive to His Excellen-cy; so that the hon member for South North-umberland is combatting a phantom of his

Mr. Morris defended the administration from

Opinions of the Press.

From the Banner. THE PRESENT CONSTITUTIONAL CRI

If the dissolution of Sir Charles Metcalfe's first ministry had been merely a change of the men who carry through the public business, the people of Canada would naturally take a lively interest in such an event. Every such change involves an alteration to some extent in the policy of Government. But the change which has occurred is far deeper in its character. It involves in point of fact, the denial of that great principle of "Responsible Government," which was solemnly and deliberately incorporated with the political frame-work of the colony. It has been expressly stated in the ministerial manifesto, and has not been denied, that the Governor expressly holds "that affairs might be more satisfactorily managed by and through the Governor himself, without any necessity of concord among the members of the Executive Council, or obligation on their part to defend or support the acts of the Governor."

The distinguished individual who now holds the reins of Government, and whose fame had gone before him and prepared the colony to receive him with the utmost favour, has unquestionably a right to form his opinion on the fitness of the constitution of Canada, but he has no right to alter that constitution without the consent of the contractine mixture. olution of Sir Charles Mete

to alter that constitution without the consent

the contracting parties.

The resolutions of 1841, cannot be interfered with in such a manner. No case has been made out, or over alleged to exist, which can warrant their abolition. These resolutions received the sanction not only of the Legislature, but of the Governor General. Even the present Governor General admits their validity, while the statement now given, and his official acts are in open hostility to such admission.

While we deny the power of the Governor General to make the alteration, let us examine how the new system would operate if carried into effect.

to effect.
The existence of a Council is still contemplate. The existence of a Council is still contemplated by his Excellency, but its official responsibility is to cease. It is doubtful, whether it is even necessary that the Council should be members of the Legislature, as when their ministerial character ceases, they will be no more than first clerks in their respective departments. If the members of the Executive Council are not to be members of the Legislature, a most happy approach will be made to the system of the neighbouring Republic. Instead of the frank explanations and official communications, which neighbouring Republic. Instead of the frank explanations and official communications, which it is the peculiar privilege of the British Parliament to receive through the responsible ministers of the Crown, as members of the Legislature, we should have the formal and unsatisfactory republican practice of message and answer from the Parliament to the Executive on every little matter. The effect of that system in the United States government is most injurious. The public character of the President becomes the object of the most furious attacks. Upon him alone the whole vials of party indignation are poured. Although lie has ministers it is are poured. Although he has ministers it is known they are merely his agents, and they ne-ver share the blame of a single act of adminis-

But the bosing that it is deemed necessary that the lieds or first clerks of departments should be theinbers of the Legislature under the new regime; the pressures are not to be their's but the Governor's. There is not a man among them but will be justly liable to the suspicion of only the representative of the opinions of another, who is sheltered by his reflected prerogative from

who is sheltered by his reflected prerogative from all legal responsibility in the colony.

With what dignity or firmness can this first Clerk of a Department rise in his place to propose a measure in the Assembly! How unlike his former self, whose every eye was turned on him with that respect which is usually awarded to him who fills a high and responsible public office in the British Government! Will men be found in Canada to fill situations so degraded, or will constituencies be found to return to Parliament those who are not amenable for a su-

erally known, namely—that when they went to just and popular principles of Government, remonstrate with the flead of the Government, it was with the concurrence of the hon member for Megantic, so that he is responsible for that act as much as we are, although he has not denly left the opposition benches, and, to their immortal house, placed themselves on the Trea-sury bench behind the Prime Minister, sapported his measures so far as they were of a liberal character, and gave him an overwhelming mathey never attempted to impose a stipulation on him, and all that has been said against us on this point is founded on sheer mistake. Moreover, during a long discussion there was ro heat, no warmth of temper, nothing that could be constructed as being personally offensive to His Excellency; so that the hon member for South Northumberland is combatting a phantom of his own brain. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the manner of their parting with the Head of the Government; and the whole difficulty has arisen from a difference of principle between His Excellency and his late advisers, a difference which, had they discovered it sconer, would have produced their resignation sooner; but we were allowed to go on until last Saturday under an impression that there was a general agreement in principle between us and the Head of the Government.

But the system of the present Govern

THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA

political measures. He makes his public appearpolitical measures. He makes his public appearances, holds his levee, and is approached with all the respect attached to the Representative of the Sovereign of Great Britain. But let Ministerial responsibility cease, and although he may still be sheltered from all legal attack, within the Colomy, every man in it feels that his relation to the Governor General is entirely changed. He is no longer seen through his character of first branch of the Legislature, and the dispenser of mercy, but becomes the mark of every disappointed placeman, or disaffected citizen. The Governor General says, he does not wish to be the head of a part,—by such a course he becomes so in reality. With his own hands he has pulled down the constitutional screen which protects

ed placetnan, or disaffected citizen. The Governor General says, he does not wish to be the head of a party.—by such a course he becomes so in reality. With his own hands he has pulled down the constitutional screen which protects his high office, and brought himself to the level of a mere Minister of the Crown. Let the public prints be examined for the last two years, and it will appear that the official character of the Governor General has every day been less and less attacked. There was no want of complaints, but these fell chiefly on the ministers. Go back before that era, and every opposition paper rung with charges and complaints against the Governor and the British Government. The question then was not whether the ministers had done right or wrong, but whether the Home Government had not forfeited the affections of the Colony. Do the advisers of his Excellency wish to see this state of things revived? They cannot be the friends of British connexion, or if any of them are, they must have miserably mistaken the mode of promoting that interest.

The great supporters of the present movement always assume that there is in a colonial connection a necessary inferiority on the part of the colonists. We utterly deny this position. Colonists are ceteris paribus entitled to every right of British subjects, and those who assert the contrary are the most ready instruments for exciting disaffection among the people. Let a colonist enjoy this full privileges of a British subject, and he is in the most favorable political condition which the world affords, and he will generally be loyal and contented. Let him have lose, and he is discontented, and ready to fall into the hands of the turbulent and designing.

It is true that a colony, in its early state, resembles the helplessness of infancy, and must be treated accordingly by the parent, but that state tought to continue no longer in the colonial than in the family relation. The relation does not cease, but should get stronger from the recollection of past kindnesses. you are in a colonial situation. We ask why is a libel on the British Constitution to say so It is a libel on the British Constitution to say so. Colonies spring from the necessity, ambition, or commercial enterprise of the mother country, and they owe duties to each other which they are reciprocally bound to pay. No part of three diffies can be political inferiority to each other. It would be a dear purchase indeed to gain the highest pecuniary or protective benefits of the mother country, at the expense of the invaluable privileges of British subjects. We cannot bemother country, at the expense of the invariants mother country, at the expense of the invariants believe that the Parliament of Great Britain, when appealed to, as they must be, if the present course appealed to, as they must be if the present course are will throw away the support appealed to, as they must be, if the present course is persevered in, will throw away the support derived from the loyalty and attachment of the people of Canada. The policy of the present Government towards Canada had gained them finch credit. It was one solitary spot in the Empire where their measures had been popular Must that flep be thrown away? Was the discontent in easily great division of the domestic

Empire, where their measures had been popular Must that also be thrown away? Was the discontent in every great division of the domestic Empire not enough to satisfy them, and must it also be extended to Canada.

But there is no cause for despair. Let the people of these Provinces be firm and resolute in supporting their rights—the rights of British subjects—and they must prevail. A little patience and steady action at the polls will cure every evil. Let no feeling of disappointment lead away the mind to Republicanism.

Happy would many of the most intelligent citizens of the United States be, to exchange their form of government for the British Constitution. Sunk in the deepest despondency by the effect of universal suffrage, which has created two parties of the most selfish and unpatriotic public men that can be conceived, many in that country are beginning to open their uses to the true mamen that can be conceived, many in that country are beginning to open their eyes to the true nature of their governmelit. They have found with amazement, that though they can talk about throwing off their colonial subjection, they have not attained the Leans of having good laws or good government; or personal liberty of appech or petition. In despair, the most virtuous inhabitants are forming a third party, to save them from the destruction with which their best interests are threatened. It this fails, the whole experiment of Republicanism, it is frankly admitted, must be given up in despair, and there is no remedy but through the iron hand of despotism, which may gather up the fragments of this crumbling system and in time give place to a more just and rational form by government. It is customary to hear those who would restrict mary to hear those who, would restrict never be surrendered by the people, while is customary to hear those who would restrict the liberties of Canada, also dwell on the evils of Republication, but they are the very people who would bring it to pass. It is when the waters have been most pent up, that the most fearful overflow occurs. Why should the inhabitants of Canada wish are change! Let them have their full right, and they will be the most attached friends and powerful allies of the Empire.

Britain paid twenty millions sterling to set Britain paid twenty infining stering to set free het coloured subjects in the West Indies. By that noblest act in the history of the world, sue proclaimed that a new era had arisen in colonial legislation. Since then her exports to those islands have risen to an equality with those those islands have risen to an equality with those to the United States, although the population is only an eighteenth part. Britain has generously extended her aid to Canada, in regard to public works, which will enable these provinces to advance in their career of improvement. These advances will strely be repaid by the efforts of an industrious population. If a system of just and equal government is only pursued, a vast nation wil grow up, speaking the same language, baving the same laws and customs, and bound to the mother coentry by the strongest bonds of affection—which will be a refuge for her overcrowded population,—a vast market for her manufactures,—and her zealous and faithful friend in peace or war, in adversity or prosperity.

in principle between as and the Head of the Government.

M. Moars defended the administration from
the charge of Mr. Murracy; and said, they had
been freated in an ongenerous manie, assument
that to office; whereas their appointments age,
the trains to office; whereas their appointments age,
trains to office; whereas their appointments age
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The member of Hastings had chassard units
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ters for appointing a work office all two proposed of the province.

Messers Neilson, McLean, Williams, Price,
Cheeley and Child made some remarks on the
aubject, the latter easing that the resolutions of
the province.

Fire Wood!! Fire Wood!!!

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Subscribers who desire to pay in
WOOD are requested to do so us early a
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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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Health Orrice, Dec'r 19, 1843.

M. Evos Folson will shortly call upon
the fire wood of the province of

mand was unusual, it was because the costance which gave rise to it was unparall the history of representative government late Council, backed by four-fifths of the bly, have displayed both wisdom and part in their conduct. It was in their power tion, when they resigned. But their of serve the country induced them to follow course. They remained in the House was friends, to complete the great measure they had prepared for the benefit of the and did not leave it until prorogued by cellency. In England, the practice in sove the parliament when ministers resisting people may have the opportunity of sing their opinion on the new ministry, the precedent, which would, we presure been followed here, but the Governous knows (by this time at least) that he chance of success with the people. govern without a Council, although he fact done so to the present time. The fact done so to the present time. The or flever will submit to it. They are quiet rein', but they are thinking deeply on the ent attempt to crush their new born his The present silence is the silence while cedes the earthquake—let the intention or arowed and the province will be shall centre to its confines. That His Excentre to its confines. That His Excellency has been listening to the advice of some "cunning cogging knaves," is the general belief. Met who have no stake in the country, and no inter, est in its welfare. These "back stair" advisers no doubt promised him a Council that would be supported by a majority in the House. He must now be convinced of the falsity of their promises. now be convinced at the falsity of their promises Let him, then, dismiss them, and call lack his late Council, & he may be able to ritum to England, leaving the country not worse than beautifum his arrival amongst us.—[Journal & Erpress.] press.

It appears that the Governor General and his It appears that the Governor General and he late Council, agree as to the necessity of adhering to the resolutions of 3rd Sept. 1841 and that the rule there laid down, is the only one by which the Government can be satisfactorily arried on. The difference therefore, which has arisen, refers to the course to be followed, in a carrying cut the april of those resolutions. arisen, refers to the course to be followed carrying out the spirit of those resolutions, late Council claiming the right to be contained to advise the Governor on all appoint &c.—Sir Charles Metcalle denying that

The Assembly by the adoption of Mr. Price's resolution of 2nd December instant, have thrown the weight of their support into the scale, in far. or of the view of this important principle, takes by the late Council; and we mistake much if this is not the view that has been taken of it this is not the view that has been taken of it by the country, since the adoption of the resolution of 3rd September, 1811, and that the concurrence of the country will again be unequivocally enfresped in support of that view of the subject when appealed to for that purpose. The Governor must take the advice of when appealed to for that purpose. The Gore, nor must take the advice of somebody, and it cannot be expected that the members of any Executive Council, whose stations indicate temposeession of the public confidence, could consent to remain in the Government without being consulted on matters of public importance, when it must be apparent at the same time, that the head of the Government has been consulting others in preference for those advantage of the consulting others in preference for those advantage of the consulting others. ers in preference to them, and acting upon advict diametrically opposed to their views. The prin ciple of Responsible Government, and the prac-tical application of that principle, are the points upon which the Governor and the country are at present at issue.—[British Colonist.

THE LATE RESIGNATIONS .- We lay before for the resignation of the late Council, with the exception of Mr. Daly, who gives in his adheson to the unconstitutional policy which the Govern, or-General is attempting to carry out, in the

or- General is attempting to carry out, in the administration of the Government.

We had foundly hoped, that the day had ferever passed, when the representative of the voreign, in Canada would dare to set his foot upon the constitution, and in defiance of the express will of the people, trample upon those seted rights which are most dear to every freeman; but it seems as if the fates had domed this country to be the theatre of perpetual political dissension, and where the rights of British subjects are to be kicked about like fast balk, by the whims, caprice, or tyranny, of any Governor General who may choose to play the despeters of the fact that is the control of the con For the the truth of this, we require no other evidence than the "rejoinder" of his Excellency, to the substance of the explanation made by Mr. Lafontaine, and given in the House, by Mr. Baldwin, upon the subject of their disagreement

and resignation.
We find it impossible, this week, to enter in to the inerits of the question, and we are not quite core that it will be at all necessary; at the principle involved and contended for, by an Lord Sydenham, and administered by Sir C arles Bagot. This question is too wel understoot to need much discussion, and it needs less from the gratifying fact, that every EVERY MENERS from this district, took a high and most defined. mined stand in favor of the principles contende for by the resigning Ministers of the Council and against the usurpations of the Governor General—a stand that will ensure them a tr umphant return to the House, should his Excel cy be so infatuated as to exercise "prerogative," by a dissort and appealing to the people.

Our latest news from Kingston, is, that every attempt of the Governor-General to form a new Administration, has proved abortive; at only alternative that remains now is for Ih Excellency to retire—for his Government will the people is virtually at an end.—[St. Cathe rines Journal.

In our last we gave the late Ministry's ex-

planation of the cause of their resignation, sit the Governor General's rejoinder thereto-These highly important documents reached a the evening we were going to press, we there fore were barely enabled to lay them before or readers, without remarks. Both statements an now before the country, and it is for it in judge whether the Evrollency or his late confidents.

to at according to eider appointments to office, sater, and such as require I seruiny into the character, at cation of candidates. But he satisfacturily by the Head of alone, who necessarily can alone, who necessarily can alone to retain the country or its inhabitants. To communities they never to communities they never to community the groupstion constry or communities they never so nonmunities they never so no community or community or community to the community of the when advice is not previous fruit must necessarily be, in the community of the commu pointments, a now contend ment that we now contend to remedy the evils compla responsibility. Let it be be responsibility, ever, that we only contend for them en; but whilst we had from them in some of their delighty of others, we cannot be resignation, under the peculi which they were placed, amended, and shows their point devoid of principle. We unreasonable in the proposit appointments to office—the fall candidates should be loo ability and talent was found porters of their principles, principles of their principles, principles of their opponents, the ribrability or fitness for office and the fall of the selected from that quarter unreasonable in this, and everify been less liberal and everify been elses liberal and everify been elses liberal and everify been else liberal and explicited supporters, it would the practice of preceding and are confident, were a "Tor power this moment, they we that none other but political obtain office; nor do we thin they would be ignored from the ranks of twhich they would be ignored for the people the Tory Press an attempt should be made to the people the Tory Press an attempt should be made to the people the Tory Press an attempt should be made to the people the Tory Press an attempt should be made to the people the Tory Press and the prevention of the Tories entertained the swith regard to the responsibility, and severely abused them, were made that did not pleas the revidence could we have the Tories entertained the swith regard to the responsibility, and the country advisers to the country and the responsibility and the country and the countr made to office. They could sible Government in no oth they are emboldened, since ral has enlightened them to conceded and acknowledge the Crown! Does the Que appointments to office witho Council * Undoubtedly no council *

his, and howev

vernor of only a few month country can do so and his tain the confidence of the The Secret Societies Bill The Secret Societies Bill approachion of His Excellen that Bill—the Party Process Public Meetings, and the Elif the best measures of the objects these measures haven exalted—that of destroy al prejudice, and facilities and conscience, afficients ally strain running through the struly admirable. We has encouragement, of party and encouragement of party au or displays, have been the cregret to see so many still, to old prejudices and dislikes.

The question at issue bet ry and his Council is one of ance. It is one, on the det pends the existence of that of Government which the postruggled for the last 15 years. struggled for the last 15 yea and being at last, as they for eded, has had the effect of tent which hitherto distri-country—of inducing a siz-contentedness, undisturbed, ant and disappointed how is smarting defaulters.

But in the midst of this tr in which all parties in relies

But in the midst of this tri
in which all parties in religion
beginning to bury, their all
join in expressions of satisf
of the noble measures alrea
ed—the splendid, improve
by our Legislators—whe
struggling for equal rig
were pointing to us as an ocontented and happy, under
just system of governithe
all this it is suddenly thum
"awake! for you are sle
your happiness, your securi your happiness, your securivagary of the imagination! delusive dream! you grasp and you thought you had it shadow."

Yes, this has been our co plets hallucination—we sup-tion of Responsible Gover-finally settled by the resolut-leguslative Assembly, and a lord Sydenham, on the 3r But Sir Charles Metcalle to "undefined question!" and "undefined question!" and that his opinion of what its be, is in direct opposition to Council—of the Assembly. He talks of the "Parliamen whose confidence he are whose confidence he are the confidence has a confidence he confidence has a confidence has a confidence he confidence has a confid whose confidence he says reliance for the successful government," what will he ence" of the Parliament as ence" of the Parliament as dress carried up to him by from which only 11 membe, he appeals to the country we that its "confidence" in his be wanting by Toronto Mirror.

KINGSTON I

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, The Substitutes for All attempts to form a prison having failed, His Exce General has resorted to a se in English constitutional pointed a provisional govern back to the days of first p own begu ideal of a governm hing shall be managed by the On Friday, Mr. D. B. Vin aire gazetted as member Caucil. They hold no oth teponsible for nothing, but leque upon a responsible pontments will be made, w