

to the Representatives of the People of this country. The late Ministry governs by the aid of a Government of the kind which is now being established in the United States. The late Ministry governs by the aid of a Government of the kind which is now being established in the United States. The late Ministry governs by the aid of a Government of the kind which is now being established in the United States.

new office holders, (we will not call them ministers) are to act on the same principles as the last so as to make only a change of men. The old ministers have been relieved, except Receiver General Dunn. And this is Sir Charles Metcalfe's interpretation of responsible government! Thus he "Subscribes" entirely to the resolutions which deprecate that he should be assisted by subordinate officers, forming a provincial administration, possessing the confidence of the people's representatives. A greater force was never enacted, for it is notorious that a majority of three for the people's representatives are opposed to this mockery of a ministry. It does not, cannot, fulfil the first condition which the Tories admit, is essential to any ministry in Canada—that it should confer a full share of power upon the French Canadians, for Mr. D. B. Viger's name is now nothing. He has forsaken his party, and stands alone like a blasted pine! The Tories have long reproached the French Canadians with being led by the nose by their leaders, but they and the Governor, are now taught better. No leader can lead the Canadians from those principles of government for which they have so long contended, so many years; and if Mr. Lafontaine were to attempt to lead them astray from those principles, he would share the fate of Mr. Viger. Thus the mockery of a ministry does not possess one strong point it should possess—it does not include the French Canadians—it does not possess the confidence of the people's representatives—and therefore it cannot be a ministry for Canada. If they think to make it so by a dissolution, let them try. That Sir Charles and his Council have some faint hope of that kind is the only thing that can save them from utter contempt, for they know very well that the ghost of a Council is in direct opposition to the resolution which His Excellency has so recently adopted.

several things, and did not give confidence in them. He argued strongly in favour of responsible government, and the Tory motion adopted by the Governor, that he is not bound to take advice, because not bound to follow it as if a Judge should refuse to hear both sides, because he could decide only in favour of one. By such miserable quibbles it is attempted to evade responsibility to the people through their representatives, but the attempt is made in vain. Mr. Wakefield has published here a letter addressed by him to the *Colonial Gazette*, London, on the resignation of the late Canadian administration. We ascribe the letter to him, although it is anonymous, because it bears internal evidence of being his production. He gives therein his views of the causes that have produced the recent change; and if it were not that he has acquired some kind of notoriety, his exposition might be supposed to pass unnoted to oblivion, for a more miserable abortion never saw the light. If Mr. Wakefield be, as he is generally supposed to be, one of those "ugly old women, not of the feminine gender," spoken of by Mr. Aylwin, as being their lack star influence against the late administration, and thereby contributing to produce the recent resignation, it is but natural that he should endeavor to gloss over the part he has taken, and make out a case, right or wrong, against the late ministry. But if he expects to give the people of Canada will be influenced by his perverted glosses, he knows them not, as he has proved in another instance. For what is his explanation of the recent change? Why, that the ministry fell, because they were too strong! Smile, ye Tory readers, at that! He says they were too strong, or that a house fell by its own weight, or that a ship's anchor is broken because it is too strong; or any other imaginable stupidity. The way in which he attempts to prove his case shows that he is either unable to perceive and comprehend facts, or else that he is unwilling to state them honestly. His argument is, that the ministry were so strong as to be careless about offending their supporters, and brought forward measures, and pursued a course of haughty, overbearing conduct which alienated many of their friends. Now, if this had been true, it would have been declared in the usual way, by lessening majority in the House. These alienated friends would have dropped out, and the ministry would have been reduced to a small one. But did any thing of this kind occur? No, nothing like it. The only government question which there was a diminished majority, was the Seat of Government question, and on that the majority was 24—quite strong enough for every purpose. Did the vote on Mr. Price's motion show any falling off from the ministers of friends whom they had offended by a presumptuous confidence in their own strength? They were out of power then, and Mr. Wakefield's "rattled" Mr. Wakefield one of them; but the vote was two to one in favor of ministers, and this shows that they were not so strong as to regard any man. What a monstrous absurdity, then, is Mr. Wakefield's theory—the mere "ugly old woman" of the feminine gender, "a tale of the same class as 'Beauty and the Beast,' and other romances addressed to youthful credulity. The ministry resigned with their original strength undiminished, because they found that the Governor was opposed to them in principle; and instead of having used their great strength to provoke a rupture, they had endured several appointments of their political opponents to office, and several appointments made without consulting them, things that no ministry in England would have endured for a day. The utter emptiness of Mr. Wakefield's theory is proved by the fact that the Governor has been unable to form another administration. If the late ministry had alienated their friends, and fallen by an abuse of their strength, their places could have been easily supplied; but of all their friends only one has been found willing to supplant them, which shows that Mr. Wakefield's nursery tale is all moonshine. Besides his general misstatement, he makes many particular unfounded charges. For instance, he says the ministry attempted to carry an assessment bill for Upper Canada by Lower Canadian votes, which is not true. To introduce a bill is not an attempt to carry it. The objectionable part was struck out before the second reading, and all parties conformed in supporting it. Mr. Wakefield also threw a gross insult upon the late ministry, by Mr. Baldwin's "self-esteem," "an unpopularity," "haughty temper," and Mr. Hincks' "unpleasant" method, of which all that is true is most probably that they were laudably to Mr. Wakefield himself, as they had good reason to be. His whole quarrel with them appears to spring from their refusal of his advice, and the ministry will probably be formed, the late administration the support of a majority of the Assembly, which, like the rest, is all moonshine. He attempts also to evade the force of the vote on Mr. Price's motion, by saying the members were "hurried" into the vote, which is a gross misrepresentation. Mr. Price gave notice of his motion on Tuesday, deferred making it on Thursday to the next day, and it was not until Friday, and it was debated that day and Saturday. Thus the motion was four days before the house, and was debated two days; yet Mr. Wakefield has assurance enough to say that the members were "hurried" to a vote! Capacious as are his powers of legislation, we wonder the word did not choke him. We can easily understand the mortification he feels in seeing all his expectations and promises frustrated, and the powerful ministry that was to spring forth at his nod, like Pallas from the head of Jove, reduced to a brace of spaniels; but that mortification, intense as it is, can never excuse him for giving to the people of England a totally false view of Canadian affairs. Mr. Wakefield also says that Mr. D. B. Viger is, in the absence of Mr. Price, the leader of the French Canadians. Or which is sufficient to remark that in the division on Mr. Price's motion, the said leader led one solitary member, and now stands alone in the Government, every man of his party, even his own adopted son Mr. Charrier, having refused to accept of office. Verily Mr. Wakefield is a prophet of lies, a blundering statesman, and a false historian.

she changed her mind, and wrote informing him thereof. Upon the receipt of this epistle he took to his bed, and died in a few days. A Hint—When members of Parliament attend meetings among their constituents, they should be careful not to overdo the thing, or else they will be suspected of being either fools or knaves, and will lose their election. A considerable quantity of snow has fallen, making good sleighing; but the weather continues mild and the river and lake are still open. The British Whig of the 15th calls upon us to retract our statement respecting the omission of the paragraph in Sir Charles Metcalfe's reply to his Council's explanation, but we shall do no such thing without better authority than any that has yet been given. It was stated in the Assembly that enquiry had been made into the matter, and the document was correctly printed according to the copy furnished from Government House. To that statement no answer was made, nor has any yet been made that we are aware of. Therefore the *onus* rests on those who furnished the copy to explain how the omission occurred; and until some satisfactory explanation be given we shall adhere to our opinion that the paragraph was left out intentionally, for we do not think that a whole paragraph could have been omitted by accident. Since the preceding remarks were in type, the *Chronicle* of Saturday has given an explanation of this matter, which, in substance, is this—that the omission was made by the printers, the copy having been cut into several pieces for the composing room, and the copy furnished from Government House was not correctly put together. It would do well enough if there had been no reading and correcting of proof, but the document had been printed just as it was set up by the compositors; whereas the proof was sent to Government House, read and corrected there, and sent to the printer with that paragraph omitted. The explanation, therefore, is low game those who read and corrected the proof at Government House to send it to the printer wanting that paragraph? and this question the *Chronicle's* explanation does not touch. It appears that the omission was without Sir Charles Metcalfe's knowledge or consent; but whether some of his printers can equally clear themselves remains to be seen. If they do not, they will be obliged to then they can only say that they did not read the proof by copy, for if they had the omission must have been known. And if they admit that they did not read the proof by copy, they will convict themselves of most inexcusable carelessness in giving to the world an important official document, the contents of which had been left for the printer to correct, he would have been bound to read it for its correctness; but it was taken out of his hands by Government officers to correct it, and therefore they alone are answerable for its inaccuracy, for it was printed according to their corrected proof. The omitted passage was the following: "The Governor General subscribes entirely to the Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 24th Sept. 1841, and considers any other system of Government, but that which recognizes responsibility to the people, and to the responsible Assembly, as impracticable in this Province." This passage, which was read to the House of Assembly by Mr. Secretary Daly in his place, was contained in the manuscript copy brought to our office; but the printing of the document being very much hurried, and the view of its being placed in the hands of our members with the least possible delay, the copy was cut up into pieces and distributed among sixteen Compositors, each of whom, as he completed his portion, had a proof of that portion drawn and handed to the proof reader, by whom it was read in separate pieces in this manner, and without reference to the order or succession of the paragraphs. The proof reader could not but be aware that any paragraph had escaped composition. In little more than forty minutes from the arrival of this lengthy manuscript (making six-fifths of pages of print), in the printing office, it was returned to the gentleman who brought it, with a proof for correction. It was supposed by that gentleman that the composition with the manuscript had been perfected in the Printing Office, and he merely read the proof with a view to mark verbal errors. Upon its return to the Office with a few corrections of this nature, the whole matter was put to press, and it was not until a number had been struck off (and of which but few copies were distributed) that the error of omission was observed. No time was lost by us in striking off a new and correct impression; some thousands of the defective copies were destroyed in our office, and those in circulation gathered up for the same purpose, and with so much success that very few in fact went to the country. We have no doubt, Sir, that your knowledge of the exact details of a printing office will enable you to perceive how an accidental omission of this kind might occur without the blame of design, or negligence in any great degree, attaching in any quarter. It must ever remain a source of the deepest regret with us that under any circumstances an error originating at our press should have led to the propagation of a misconception so grave, and to the imputation of motives so utterly unfounded and improbable. We have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servants, DERBISHIRE & DESBARRES, Queen's Printer.

For Sale at the Herald Office, A PAMPHLET, ENTITLED MENTORIANA. BEING A Series of Communications published in the "Kingston Herald" between the years 1839 and 1844, on the subject of the Statute Law of the Province, or Law of the Land, establishing the true Boundaries and Lines of Survey on a permanent basis, and thereby securing the rights of Land in the original Patents to the Loyalists and their Heirs. MRS. HURLBURT'S LADIES' ACADEMY, COBOURG. TERMS commence on 31st Thursday of October, 1st Thursday of January, and 4th Thursday of May; but Pupils can enter at any time. Expenses per Term of eleven weeks, £2 15 0 for Board and Tuition in highest English Branches, and less for common English. Instruction is also given in Music, Oil and Water Colour, Miniature Painting in Ivory, French, Spanish, Italian, Wax Work, &c. It requires Book-keeping, Algebra, and Latin. Mrs. H. converses in French with those studying that language. The Pupils form a part of Professor Hurlbert's family, and can have access to various experimental and interesting Lectures. The Academy is divided into four Departments, with a competent Teacher over each. No Academy in the Country can afford greater facilities. Reference is politely permitted to the following gentlemen, from whom circulars can be obtained, giving further information: JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Mayor of Kingston; D. THOMPSON, Esq., M.P.; J. W. POWELL, M.P.; J. P. ROBLIN, do.; Rev. M. RICHEY, Kingston; M. CAMERON, do.; J. GILCHRIST, do.; Mr. A. HOOKER, do.; J. GILCHRIST, do.; Mr. S. W. BRADY, do.; J. H. PAGE, do.; J. H. PAGE, do.; D. THOMPSON, do.; HERALD OFFICE, do.; Cobourg, November 1, 1843. NEW DRY GOODS. Haines, Forster & Co. LONDON WAREHOUSE, Extensive Wholesale and Retail Establishment, Princess Gate Street, Kingston. HAVE now received the whole of their importations for this season. In the selection of their Stock, no pains have been spared to render it desirable and attractive to all who study Fashion, Comfort, and Economy, and by offering their extensive and superior Stock at Unparalleled Low Prices. They will make it plain that they are willing to extend to their friends and the public generally, the full benefit of those advantages, which they themselves have advanced through the purchases made by experienced agents, in the English, Scotch, Irish, and French markets, during their late depressed state. Those who wish to secure BARGAINS and to select from a Stock, the beautiful variety of which is calculated to please every taste, and of such superior manufacture as to give satisfaction to every purchaser; have only to call at the above well known Establishment, where ocular demonstration will prove the facts alluded to. Wholesale & Retail, for Ready Money, Country Storekeepers, and Hawkers, will find this an advantageous opportunity. A splendid lot of FUR CAPS, Boas, Operas, Mitts, Fur Gloves, Gannets, &c. CHEAPER THAN EVER, a lot of Blankets, Counterpanes and Quilts, well worth attention. Flannels, in Red, White, Yellow, Green, Blue and Scarlet, much under last year's prices. Plain and Diamond Beavers, PILOT CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, Waterproof, and other Tweeds, Fancy Dress, Cassimeres and Cloths in great abundance. Full Cloths, Satinets, Molekins, Woolen Plaids, Druggets, Scotch and Irish Linens, Twilled and Plain Bagging, Bed Ticks, Sheetings, White and Striped Shirtings, Plaid and Netted Woolen Shawls, Corsettes, Snow Stockings. NOTICE THE FOLLOWING. Merinos, Orleans Cloths, Parisian; Ali Pach, Cobourg Cloths, Syrian Crapes, Cheni de Laines, Chausons, Silk Striped Zulesti Dresses, Crapes Tartans, Printed and Plain Velvets in Cotton and Silk. Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers, A great variety of Satins and Silk Goods for Bonnets and Dresses, Factory Cottons, Printed Calicoes, and Cambrics, Printed Furniture, white Dimity, Cotton Sheets, Horse Rugs, Guernsey, Merino and Lamb's Wool Shirtings. A most complete assortment of HOSIERY & GLOVES. Decidedly Lower than usual, colored and white Stays, French and English make. Muslins, Checked, plain and fancy, at astonishing low prices. *Mudlin and Lace Collars and Cuffs, Netts, Laces, Cap Fronts. Handkerchiefs, black and fancy, do. for Neck and Pocket. Stocks, Muffling Shawls, woolen and cotton Night Caps. *Walsels, Carpet Bags, Braces. A beautiful assortment of VESTINGS, with many other Seasonable Goods too numerous to mention. *Take notice these Bargains may be obtained at Haines, Forster & Co.'s, Princess Street, Kingston. For Ready Money—No Second Price. Kingston, Nov. 1843. COMMONALTY OF KINGSTON. OFFICE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. Kingston, 4th December, 1843. NOTICE is hereby given, that an alphabetical List of persons qualified to vote at the Election of an Alderman and Common Councilman for Ward number TWO in this Town, (subject to the corrections of the Court of Registration appointed by the Common Council for the purpose,) is put up in the Town Hall, and will be continued there until the day of election, being the last Tuesday in March next. Notice is also given, that until further notice, a Court of three members of the Common Council will sit on every Saturday morning at eleven o'clock, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of hearing and deciding upon applications which may be made by any elector of the Town for the insertion or omission of names in and from the said Voter's List. By order of the Common Council, FRAS. M. HILL, Clerk C. C.

STOVES 386 At greatly Reduced Prices. THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the Foundries, made to special order, a very large assortment of Stoves, consisting in part of COOKING PARLOUR, BALL & BOX STOVES, of the latest improved patterns, which are offered exceedingly low for Cash. Before buying elsewhere, be pleased to call at the old established Stove Stand, and examine the assortment and price. JAMES POWELL, Princess, late Store Street, Kingston, Nov. 14, 1843. NOTICE. TENDERS will be received from competent persons for the execution of the entire of the Machinery, Earth, and Rock Work, on the line of the Machine Canal, or for such parts thereof as are included in the several sections respectively, according to the plans to be sent to the Office of the Board of Works, or at the Office of which places, copies of the Specifications, a 4 Parts of Tenders, &c. may be had. The Tenders, sealed, to be forwarded to the Office of the Board of Works, Kingston, enclosed "Tenders for the Machine Canal," on or before Friday the 1st December, and they are to be countersigned by two solvent persons, who are willing to best security for the due performance of the contract. THOMAS A. BEGLEY, Secretary, Board of Works, Kingston, Nov. 4, 1843. POSTPONEMENT. THE time, at which the specifications &c. for the above work, as it is deferred until the 20th inst., as a period for procuring the tenders is likewise deferred until the 11th December. THOMAS A. BEGLEY, Secretary, Board of Works, Kingston, Nov. 4, 1843. Postponement. THE time for receiving Tenders for the Machine Canal has been further postponed until Wednesday the 20th inst. THOMAS A. BEGLEY, Secretary, Board of Works, Kingston, December 4, 1843. CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT. Kingston, 24th November, 1843. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that an inspection and valuation of the School Lands in the Towns of Talbot, Brock, Newcastle, Midland and Johnston Districts, (Canada West,) will be made without delay; and that the same persons who have been, or who may hereafter be appointed Inspectors of Clergy Reserves for the above mentioned Districts, will also be appointed to that service. The said School Lands are situated in the Townships of Southwood, Westminster and Yarmouth, in the London District; Doughton and Middleton, in the Talbot District; Bradford, in the Brock District; Seymour, in the Newcastle District; Bolton and Sheffield, in the Midland District; Edwardburgh, in the Johnston District. NEWS From the Seat of Government!! CHEAP GOODS!! CHEAP GOODS!! HAVING received large additions to their former Stock, the Subscribers are now offering an extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, at prices which must convince those who inspect them, that they have been laid in upon most favorable terms, and are offered at unusually low rates. To enumerate their extensive and varied assortment, consisting as it does of every article usually met-with in a Dry Goods Establishment, would be tedious; they beg, however, to invite attention to the following, viz: West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, in every beautiful color and shade; Pilots, and fig'd & plain Beavers, of superior make; Cassimeres; Dressings; Tweeds; Kerseys; Vestings; Blankets; Flannels; Plaidings; Serges; Baza; Kidderminster 3 ply Imperial, and Brussels Carpetings; Hearth Rugs; Druggets; China Cloths; Gals Plaid; French and British Merinos; Indianas; Alpaccas; Orleans; Palestine; Angora; Lana, Britannia and Parisian Cloths; Paramattas; Cambletons; Brocheilas; Black and colored Silk Velvets; Satins; and Satin Turcs; figured and plain Green & Naples; Manchester Prints; 48, 101, and 121; Bleached Linen Sheetings; Huckabacks; Diapers; Dowlas; White Shirtings; Water Twist Grey Cottons. JEAN SERRES, Turkey do; Fovar Shootings; Twilled Sacking; Osnaburg; Canadian Linen; GLASGOW & EARLSTON GINGHAMS, 31, 74 and 61 Tackings; Marseilles Quilts; White and Mottled Counterpanes; Home Brogs; and Blankets; Camblets; Worsted Tartans; Furniture Stripes; Blankets; Watered Merino; Table Linen; Damask and Brown Table Cloths; Table Covers; Chateau Lamb's Wool; Merino, Worsted and Cotton Pantalons and Vests; Gentlemen's Scarfs and Stocks; Regatta Shirts; Claret and other Travelling Bags; Waterproof Cords, Claps and Cloths from 15s. Gentlemen's London Beaver, Gossamer, and Velvet Hats; Cloth Caps; Umbrellas; Cotton Wair; Caddiswick; Wadding, &c., &c. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery & Haberdashery, of every description. A few Bales of superior NORTH-WEST BUFFALO ROBES. FURS, In Cape, Muffs, Boas, Capes, Collars, Gloves, and Gannets. Tans, Sole Leather, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. A B O R S A L L. Intending purchasers wishing to economize, will do well to call and see for themselves, that every article is offered in view of the principle of "small profits and quick returns." C. W. BRENNAN & Co. Princess (late Store) Street, Kingston, Nov. 1843. TO LET. A TWO story Stone DWELLING HOUSE, with outbuildings and other conveniences, situated at the head of Princess Street, being a respectable residence. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at his Lumber Yard, Ontario Street. JOHN BULEY, Kingston, Dec. 4, 1843. KINGSTON MARINE RAILWAY. A Half yearly dividend of 1 per cent on the Capital Stock paid up of the Kingston Marine Railway, is hereby declared, and payable at the office of the Company, on the first Monday in January next. By order, CHAS. W. FENKINS, Secretary.

KINGSTON HERALD. KINGSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1843.

The Substitutes for a Ministry. All attempts to form a provincial administration have failed. His Excellency the Governor General has resorted to a substitution unknown in English constitutional history, and has appointed a provisional government, thereby going back to the days of first principles, and to his original ideal of a government, in which every department shall be managed by the Governor himself. Mr. D. B. Viger and Mr. Draper were gazetted as members of the Executive Council. They hold no other office. They are responsible for nothing, but are a standing burthen upon a responsible ministry. Other appointments will be made, when they can, & the

Common Schools. In consequence of the failure of the new Municipal Council bill, much inquiry has been made respecting the working of the new School Act, and we find that the bill was so amended as to provide for its being worked by the present District Councils and Town Corporations, if the new Municipal bill should fail. The existing District Councils will therefore have to carry out the new School Act, and teachers must govern themselves accordingly. We shall publish the Act as soon as we get a copy of it. We hear that the Tories intend holding a meeting at Napanee next Saturday to pass an address in favour of the course of the Governor General. The Mechanics Institute intend holding a social soiree next Thursday evening in the large room of No. 1 Wellington Buildings, the chair to be taken at half-past 6 o'clock. From the excellence of the arrangements an interesting treat is expected. A broken heart. In these days of modern improvement the world laughs at the idea of a man dying for love, but such things occur now and then, as if to spite a shallow philosophy. A young lady in the neighbourhood of Kingston was engaged to a young gentleman living up the country. To prepare for his expected arrival he built a new house, and furnished it with new furniture, and the wedding day was fixed; when

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