tions, but in support of an immediate and final had in 1836, we should have opposed it; and for settlement of Canadian affairs by act of Parlia- the following reasons:ment. It will soon be seen whether he was in earnest while condemning the ninisterial absurdity, or only playing a part to gratify his dispirited followers. In the former case, Lord Melbonrue's readiness to sacrifice the Canadas once mue to his own ease, will be of no avail.

Supposing the latter case, and that the Tory leader, after some more flourishes in front of his party, should withdraw from the contest for fear of a wictory which some believe he does anything hut covet, what a prospect is there for the people of Canada! Three years more of Garrison government and tormenting suspense—the farmers turned into soldiers—and the fields neglected emigration stopped, which is the chief means of Colonial prosperity, and permanently diverted into other channels—another rehellion or two, as I kely as not arising from the wavering policy of the Imperial Government, and only to be suppressed by fire and sword, not to mention any other cost of ruinous emigration from the Colony (for the Duke of Wellington should be told that the militia and volunt er force to which he so strongly objects on account of its tendency to provoke a
war with the United States is necessary in Canada, an is necessarily placed on the frontier, in order to check the desertion of the regular troops) in a word at least three years more of "Constitu-ted anarchy"-such as the prospect which the Whigs, if they should not be succeeded by the Tories, hold out to the inhabitants of the two Canadas. And then in 1840 for effect in 1842, there is to be practical legislation; Lord Durham's repo t being forgotten, new excitements and states of feeling having arisen, new desires there and new opinions here; and new information from the spot being required in order to legislate for distant provinces with any chance of a happy desail. In 1842, as well say 1942 or Doomsday! Is the Government mad or what? We answer the question by recurring to the opinion with which we set out. The G vernment is utterly helpless, its palsy is at length complete, its death very near at hand. In fact, England is without a government. It would maker little of nothing therefore what Lord John Russell proposed with respect to Cana-da. A peec of folly more or less coming from men we have destroyed their party by folly after men we have destroyed their party by folly after folly should excite no surprise, and is of no sort of consequence. If any wonder at the extensive absurdity of suggesting an abstract proposition in this case instead of legislation, let him reflect that a truly nominal government cannot deal with realities and should be excused for making believe to do something. The farce however is nearly over. Would that the curtain might drop on Thursday night. Some imagine that Lord Melhourne participates in this wish, and new holes of-fice for no other purpose than to smooth the way for a Tory Minister—if is should prove so, those who have watched him will not be astonished."

A HINT TO HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

There lately dired at the Table of the Lieutenant Gavarnor of an Island, not 100 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the following official persons.

One of Her Majesty's F xecutive Council.

One of the Legislative Council. The Treasurer.
The Marshall of the Instance Vice Admiral's

Court. Three Commissioners of the Vice-Admiral's Court for trial of offences on the seas.

The Provost Marshall. (A sinecure.)

A Puisne Judge. A Master in Chancery. An Examiner in Chancery.

A member of the Court for Hearing and deter-

mining Divorces.

A Justice of the Peace for the whole Island. A Referee of the New Brunswick A surance

A Trustee and Governor of the Central Academy.

A member of the Board of Education.

The Vice President of the Agricultural Society.
A Vice President of the Auxilary Bible Society.
The Comptroller of His Exc llency's Household.

Why one, and his name is — HAVILAND.

Morning Herald, Apr 15th, 1839. (Con

Apper Canada.

SPIRIT OF THE PROVINCIAL PRESS.

From the British Colonist. The proposal of Lord John Russell to postpone the settlement of the Canada question for three years, is the most disgraceful to the ministry, and years, is the most disgraceful to the ministry, and the most discouraging to the colonists, that could nave been made, it has blasted at once the hopes of the toyat and well-disposed, while it will serve as an encouragement to the corrupt and vicious, to proceed in their former ways. If things are permitted "to remain as they are "f r three years longer, the party in power will have ample opportunity afforded them of finishing what they have undertaken, for the r own personal agreements. undertaken, for the r own personal aggrandize-ment; and by that time, when the principles of a constitution come to be applied, the work of iniquity will have been so far completed, that scarceing after.

We are told, that it is inconsistent with colonial dependence, that a responsibility within the co-onies should exist; but surely the opinion will not be advanced, that to continue colonial dependence, it is necessary to perpetuate colonial corrup-tion. Responsibility sometimes makes regues hon-est, and no man who is honest in principle well a Responsible Government, and in what that ought naturally to account, implies, at le st, equal distrust in his own integrity. Leave things as they are for three years longer—keep the country in suspense for that period—and what accounts. in suspense for that period—and what encouragement's offered for individual industry or enter-What hope is there left of any good dur-

It is well known to the Home Government-at least it ought to be-that the system that has been native land, have made the glory of England and followed throughout in this province, was as vi-cious and corrupt as any that could have existed, must transplant a cutting from the veneral That the party who ruled, did so for their own special benefit, regardless of the good of the country,—and with this knowledge of the facts,—and causes of dissatisfaction in the colony, so perfectly explained and understood,-the only measure of redress that has been proposed, is, the expediency of re-uniting the provinces, three years hence, leaving things for that period to remain as

Lord John Russell has attached some importance to the remonstrance of the present assembly of the province, against the Report of the High Commissioner. Is it accessary to repeat here, that the nicinhers of assembly, with a few exceptions, do not faithfully represent their several constituencies? Or is it accessary to individualize them so far as to shew, that they are composed chiefly of office-h-lders who are directly interested in coatinuing the present corrupt system? The simple istimution of the fact, that such weight has been attached by the ministry at home, to the rem n-strance of the present assembly of Upper Canada, should at once inspire the people with the deter-minat on, to let it be known, that their views, and those set forth by the assembly, are widely different,-and wherein they differ. Never was there time, when it behoved the inhabitants of any to watch with more than jealousy, their interests, than at present it behaves the inhabitants of this colony;—and if, as we have been apprised from various patts of the Province, the people are really desirous of supporting the Report of the Earl of Durham, they should be "up and doing," and give their decided negative to the proposed laws in legislating upon it.

From the Christian Guardian.

But we wish not to be understood as saying that we were prepared in 1836 to have advocated the ity of the Executive Council after the manner recommended in the Earl of Durham's Report, had it been proposed unconnected with any other theory of Government. Our impression is, that with the information and experience we

the following reasons:—

1 We were fully satisfied with the principal

and instructions of Lord Glenelg's despatch of the 15th December, 1835, and with the policy recommended in Lord Goderich's despitch 1832, to which Lord Glenelg referred Sir F. Head as the platform and rule of his government. Every thing that could be reasonably desired in the government of the province was recommended in those despatches, in relation to the apppointment of persons to office possessing the confidence of the public, the Clergy Reserves, and the entire adninistration of our provincial affairs.

2. We had not the shadow of a doubt as to the

faithful and efficient observance of those instruc-tions by the Governor of the province, and more tions by the Governor of the province, and more especially after he had published them and assured the people of Upper Canada that they should be the rule of his government.

3. We supposed the Imperial government, in the maintenance of its own dignity and authority, and good faith with the people of Upper Canada, would not suffer any disobedience of its orders, and would visit with due punishment any depar ture from them.

Entertaining such opinions and such confidence. we thought the inhabitants of this province had succeeded in their representations to the Imperial government, and that the means of redressing every evil complained of was in their own hands, and that it only remained for them to avail them-selves of the advantages they had thus acquired. But we are now of a different opinion, and for the following reasons:

1. The facts referred to have proved a dead let-

ter in the government of Upper Canada to this day; nay, they have proved worse than a dead left r-they have proved a barbed arrow of disappornment in the hearts of those who trusted in them, and staked their public reputation and sup-port of the government upon their integrity and

efficiency.

2. Those despatches have never yet been can celled; yet the administrators of the government who have been spitting in the face of the Imperial government during the last three years, by disobeying its instructions and falsifying its promises to the people of Upper Canada, are unpunished, unreproved, and even upheld! And there is no

We happen to know of official instructions which were sent out to this province a long time since in relation to the Indian lands, &c., and which have remained a dead letter to the present hour! We are therefore convinced, 1. That the people o Upper Canada must have some better security than Imperial Despatches and the motions of gov-ernors for the proper administration of their gov-ernment and the promotion of their civil and gen-eral interests. 2 That no such security can be obtained under our present form of government and in connexion with Great Britain, except in the responsibility of the Provincial Ministry to the Representatives of the people, as recommended by the

From the Examiner: RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT .- Let us compare the state of England before and after the concession of this principle. Before the revolution of 1688, we find that the country was almost constantly in a state of anarchy, with little it any security either for life or property. The history of England during the reign of the House of Stuart is a history of warfare between the Executive and the Parliament, of rebellions, impeachments, executions on the scaffold. Since the revolution, the government has been worked in perfect harmony, and there have been few instances of impeach ment, none of the execution of ministers. hat is this different state of things to be ascribed? We answer,—since the revolution the Crown has selected advisers acceptable to the representatives of the people. Before that time, it was deemed an infringement on the "prerogative" for the House of Commons to dictate to the Sovereign what advisers he should choose, just as Sir Francis Head and Sir George Arthur deem it an infringe-ment on their prerogative for the Honse of Assembly to presume to interfere with their choice. The Eng-How many persons sat at Table besides the lish people were repeatedly thwarted in their not efforts for responsible government. Rebellion after rebellion was put down by the despotic and tyran-nical Stuarts, and the blood of English patriots flowed upon the scaffold; but that blood was not shed in vain. The rights of Englishmen have long since been acknowledged, and the memory of the martyred patriots, Russell and Sidney, is embalmed in the hearts of their regenerated posterity. But are we, the people of they are promulgated. Upper Canada, less entitled to the rights and priviges of British subjects than our ancesters? Are we less intelligent? Are we in any one way in-ferior? We leave to the hireling Tory prints the degrading task of writing down the abominable slander that the people of Upper Canada are unfit for the full enjoyment of all the privileges which their fell w-subjects in the mother country enjoy. We, at least, shall never admit such inferiority.—

> vant no more, - with less we should be ashamed to say that we were contented. From the Peterboro' Backwoodsman, July 5. AN ADMIRABLE EXPOSITION OF THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDED BY LORD DURHAM.

AND REQUIRED IN UPPER CANADA.

We claim the rights of British freemen.

Unison in sentiment can alone ensure unison tion, and the former can only be obtained by a thorough acquaintance with the subject and con-viction of its truth; to lead to this result we shall

to s e its genial rays penetrate the darkening gloom of the Canadian forests in their primeva purity, and raising to maturity those rich harvests of blessings, which centuries of cultivation in our native land, have made the giory of the world. To effect that purpose we which may combine the various virtues of its several grafts, and by constant care and attention a

dap: it to the circumstances of our new country.

A judi ious writer observes, "The government of England was founded on principles of liberty: its constitution as the work of a wise and brave people; who, considering that all power was derived from them and work of a rived from them and was to be subservient to their happiness, committed it into the hands of the three estates who were to be a mutual support and a mutual check upon each other, and yet so ordered that the interest of each is best promoted by each confining itself within its proper bounds.¹² This in a few words is the principle of the constitution which is every B. iton's inheritance. To enjoy the blessings of that constitution in its fullest sense we have selected this rising colony for our adopted land, and how far we do enjoy it we shall try

We have a House of Assembly or Commons co pased of the representatives of the people, elected by them and under their control; who every fourth year at farthest must be dissolved, and again thrown upon the votes of their constituents for continuence of their confidence.

We have a Legislative Council (representative of the anistocracy and tantamount to the Lords) chesen by the crewn; but rendered independent of its influence by their appointment for life; of the component parts of this Assembly we shall say nothing at a cseat, farther than that it might receive, without injury to the purposes for which it was embodied, a considerable accession of talent

As the supreme head of the Executive, or bod to which is entrusted the ministration of the law and the efficient execution of the legislative en actments, stands the Lieutenant Governor, presentative of Her most Gracious Majesty, by the present system, alone responsible to the powers in

PRY, which as at present constituted, is merely a eipher to give a numerical weight to the value of the whole; having absolutely no executive func-tions to perform: in the inefficiency of this coun-cil lies the root from which all the grievances, imaginary and real, of the province originate. It being presumed that the Lientenant Govern-

or, however versed in the constitutional rights, and Imperial interests in the colony, could not possibly of his own knowledge become acquainted with our lord details, and in consequence, for the purpose of carrying into effect the local policy of our provincial legislature, must be guided by the advice of those, whose residence in the colony and engagements in conducting the heads of Departments, have enabled them to form opinions in their sever-al branches from observation and experience. To guide his Excellency in such matters, he is em-powered to call to his councils such persons as he may deem best qualified to afford that advice which may enable him to carry on the execut ve functions of his station, in all that relates to our LOCAL affairs in accordance with the spirit of our PROVINCIAL ENACTMENTS - The Imperial interests in the colony being of course wholly under the con-trol of Downing Street. For this purpose a counter part of those through whose interposition the Crown can do no wrong, and who are responsible for their advice, which the Crown is bound to seek and they to give, was originally intended to be afforded to this province by our provincial constitution under the title of the "Executive Council..." The const tutionality and advantage of such a council has been totally abrogated in this province, by the principle as laid down by the late Lieutnant Governor "that though bound to call them together he was not compelled to consult them;" and the fact of their functions having been wholly usurped by the self constituted and irresponsible holy, usually designated as the "Family Compact," who have so long used an undue influence in the affairs of the colony, and in truth controlled and guided the executive functions of the governaround which they form a barrier through which none but those devoted to their interest can possibly obtain a passage.

Through our representatives in the Assembly

Through our representatives in the Assembly we have generously voted enormous sums for the improvement of the country, and saddled ourselves with a debt, which individually we would cheerfully struggle to afford our shares to liquidate, could we but see those appropriations judiciously and honestly expended, for the purposes we designed them, under the direction of a Executive-But can any feeling save that of disgust and dissatisfaction pervade the public mind, when we see the sums which we so lavishly gran ted for the public good, in almost every instance, devoted, by a graduated system of JOEBING, from their original purpose to the individual agrandze-ment of the heads of the compact, and the service hacks who form the medium through which their dirty work is shamelessly accomplished. When through the Compact Influence, which invarially secures the commissionships for themselves or their understrappers, we see Jobs (for Contract and Job is here synonimous) given to men totally inadequate to their accomplishment, because they may chance to be indebted to a Commissioner, and the public funds handed over to pay their private debts, in open violation of honor and of principle. When we see the grossest cases of dishonesty of the part of Commissioners, openly exposed and reprehended in the public prints, and loudly conplained of by the constituency, yet the delinqueris screened & honored by the very Compact legislawhen we see the most flagrant acts of injustice unblushingly committed and loudly complained of, yet no redress afforded; is it not time to UNITS? Is it not time to insist that some degree of RESPON SIBILITY must be afforded us, to secure the honest expenditure of the funds which spring entirely from the industry and liberality of our population?
And what is the remedy we ask? All we require is, that we may be permitted to enjoy the first great vited principle of the constitution, which is our birth right and our blessing, as secured to us by the programment of a colony. If colonists often feel that their interests are sacrificed in the surface vite. — I similar responsibility on the part of the Execut ve or Ministry in this country of the Execut ve or Ministry in this country of the first principle of the constitution, which is one about the sacration of a colony. If colonists often feel that their interests are sacrificed in the sacration of the execut velocity of the sacration of a colony. If colonists of a bill for the government of a colony. If colonists often feel that their interests are sacrificed in the sacration of a bill for the government of a colony. If colonists often feel that their interests are sacrificed in the sacration of a bill for the government of a colony. If colonists often feel that their interests are sacrificed in the sacration of a bill for the government of a colony. If colonists often feel that their interests are sacrificed in the sacration of a bill for the government of a colony. If colonists often feel that their interests are sacrificed in the sacration of a bill for the government of a colony. If colonists often feel that their interests are sacrificed in the sacration of a bill for the government of a colony. of the Provincial Parliament should, in common sense, enjoy the confidence of those by whom England-

The general outcry which is re-echoed from one end of the province to the other against the "Family Compact" has been raised not against the men, but against their usurpation of the minister all or executive functions, and their total irresponsibility for their unconstitutional and injudi-cious exercise of them. If for the purposes of provincial improvement we willingly burden ourprovincial improvement we willingly burden our-selves with a heavy debt, in the fond hope of increasing our prosperity; it is our constitutional projects are entrusted, should be responsible to US for their honest expenditure in accordance with the spirit of the acts under which they are appro-

We ask not in the slightest degree to interfere with the IMPERIAL policy or interests in the province. As a portion of the British empire, and the most essentially British of her colonies, we have strained and will strain every nerve to maintain inviolate our connection with the mother country, our dependence upon which is our highest glory We only ask an equal control over our local af fairs to that which a mercantile house in London would grant to a colonial branch, viz. :- That it would carry on its LOCAL business to the best of that on all subjects affecting the general interests of the Firm, that it would look to the head for astance and advice.

Thus dutifully respecting the parent state; we only wish to be placed in such a situation as may enable us to devote our means and energies, with the greatest degree of efficiency, to our LOCAL vantage, and, in consequence, to the general beneft & glory of that great nation, to maintain a filial dependance upon, and mutual affection with which, we would willingly sacrifice our lives, our fortunes, and our homes, fervently praying that our latest breath on earth may be yielded beneath the ample folds of England's cherished flag,

The Werald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 839.

In our recent remarks on the ministeral plan for Canada, we have considered the quesion as it is usually taken-that is, as a question between the Colony and the Home Government. In this light it has generally been placed; in the light it was discussed in the House of Commons, this light it is quite possible that the British min isters solely consider it. This view of it's tolera-bly correct, so far as an immediate remed is concerned; but a litt'e reflection on the mater will show that the question is less between the Colony and the Home Government, than between two pasties in the Colony, one of which has, b some extent, induced the ministry to espouse the cause. The question, s ripped of all extranous hatters. is really between the "family compact" farty on the one side, and the friends of civil and aligious equality on the other. The former are striving to retain and extend their exclusive privilege; the latter are striving to render the government free and equal, impartial in distributing favous, and inflexible in maintaining the equal rights of all classes of its pecple. The Church and State party have enjoyed by far the greatest ware of government patronage, indeed nearly the whole strong. This unjust monopoly has roused the peo- the malady has reached a crisis, and he is handed have our own opinion. A Tory from that quarter Old Countyman." "A Travell r in our perfection of the peo-

We have next an Executive Council or MINIS- ple to assert their equal rights, and cast off the over for medical treatment. He has long been faple to assert their equal rights, and cast off the over for medical treatment. It is a brother Tory in Kingston, and was rebuked abhorred yoke of the "family compact." The mous for finding out Mares' nests, and in his last brother Tory in Kingston, and was rebuked him for it as that was not the abhorred yoke of the "family compact." The mous for finding out making out making out making out making out making the mous for finding out making out mak

> ple. Yet how little are Imperial interests served by such a course. Rather, how much they are weakened and perilled. The interest of the Home prosperous; but they cannot be so while a small faction usurps the chief advantages of government: therefore the interest of the Home government is to reduce that faction to its proper place as a small part of the whole and servants of the whole, instead of being their imperious masters. A mixed population like ours will not endure the exaltation one class above all others. And British free men, accustomed to the working of the British constitution, will not endure a system which renders representative government a farce, by placing the full power of the state in the hands of men who are independent of the people's representatives, and in no shape or sense accountable to them for any improper or illegal act. Men who have been accustomed to see their votes influence the government, and produce a prompt agreement with the opinions of a majority, naturally reject a system which renders their votes useless, and enables the cabal who rule to set those votes at defiance for a series of years with impunity. It would not be easy to devise a plan that could produce greater irritation than this. If we had no pretence to the British constitution but were avowedly under the sole control of a few irresponsible men, at any rate we should not be disappointed. We should expect nothing liberal or equal, and, having no right to interfere with the government, we could not complain that it never regarded us. But to be mecked with a shadow, yet denied the substance: to be told that we are governed under the British constitution, yet be denied the vital principle which is essential to its successful working, is to add insult to injury, and to give us a stone when we ask for bread.

A great part of the evil consequences of such a vstem falls on the British Government, without its deriving any countervailing benefit from it. Disorder and contention, embarrassment and expense, loss and disgrace, flow plentifully from such an unconstitutional plan of government, and of all these Great Britain must of course sustain the greatest share. Her most important domestic interests are greatly affected by the contentions of her colonies. Indeed, the continuance of her ministry and their policy is suspended on the fate of a bill for the government of a colony. If colof inflicting mutual wounds by each party there. lem here reacts on its authors there, and misgovernment in Canada upsets the Government in

If such acts were unavoidable they should be enfured with patience; but they are not; for both mpetial and colonial interests require that the stablished principles of the British constitution hould be applied to the government of these colo-ies. It is not enough that we have received a few nee phrases, or general professions of paying def-inence to the House of Assembly. The govern-nent must no longer depend on any man's discre-tion or caprice, but must be so arranged that the ple may exert their legitimate control over it, nd know that it must be agreeable to their col-

The Tory destructives of this province-the enmies of the British constitution,-have seduced he ministry, by representing that to make the govrnment here amenable to the people would lead a dissolution of British connexion. This arguent, or assertion rather, says in effect, that our pople are either too ignorant or too corrupt to enjoy be privileges of Britons. If they were invested ith a British control over their government, they vould ignorantly or corruptly use it to dissolve their union with Great Britain. This is the Tory pea. Is it not a libel? Is it not a direct insult to very man in the country? The people demand eir constitutional rights, but they are denied unor the base pretence that they may abuse them. It this the Tory destructives display their usual sort-sightedness. They cannot see that the skiftest and surest way to dissolve British connexin, is to withhold from the people the full benefit of the British constitution, No man likes to be npcked, nor yet to be deprived of his rights; but when he is visited with both in one he will surelyseek a remedy some where. The Tory plea is alo a libel on the British constitution, as if the free play of its essential principles would lead to a dic. In opposition to all this Tory cant, we say, let the constitution be fairly tried; and let our people also be fairly tried, and see if they are not worthy of their sires, and worthy of every privilege which a Briton enjoys at home. Are they to be told, and by the guilty interested parties too, that after having possessed certain public rights common to every Briton, they must lose them by coming to Canada, though the country is professedly ruled by the British constitution? this the way to render them contented and prosperous? Are the men against whom the people have complained thus to evade enquiry and ishment? Are they to gain a fee simple in their respective offices, by traducing the only means that can subject them to a just accountability? that can subject them to a just accountability?— Truly we are "advancing a few steps back— ward", as the Irishman said, when the parties who are impeached are allowed to be witnesses and judges in their own cause, and to malign the high tribunal before which they ought to be arraigned. Does not the very mode of their defence render them subject to greater suspicion? But why do we speak as if the case were doubtful? Has not the country condemned them already? and is not this the reason why they invent every flimsy pretence for avoiding a responsibility to the country?
The people are not to be trusted with the British constitution, forsooth, for fear they should turn its owers against the British empire! It wanted but this insult to cap the climax of the "family com-pact's" folly. As the slave-holder justifies his iron rule by saying that the slave is fit for no other, so

The Chronicle & Gazette has at length gone

a monopoly of place, and from this vantage ground all the fervour of a maniac who takes himself for his principles. So that whether the Tories of the dead or not they recommend the recommendation of the dead or not they recommend the recommendation of the dead or not they recommend the recommendation of the dead or not they recommend the recommendation of the dead or not they recommend the recommendation of the dead or not the recommendation of the recommend a monopoly of place, and from this vantage ground an the lervour of a maniac management the deed or not, they rejoiced in it, and thus me they plied their schemes so diligently that they a dunghill fowl. The newly discovered Mare's the deed or not, they rejoiced in it, and thus me they plied their schemes so diligently that they have almost persuaded the Home Government to nest is this—that we did not write the leading arhave almost persuaded the Home Government to nest is this that we did not still ness is peculiar of the Star's writings but to encourage Lynch L dentity itself with them. In this base work the ticle of our last number. The has tried the same trick in against the reformers? and if their persons are their opponents as "rebels not found out," in the the Bank question, the Chronicle thrust his horns their opponents as "rebels not found out," in the bank question, the Chronicle thrust his horns the Bank question has the Bank question had been the their opponents as "rebels not found out," in the the Bank question, the Colonical tribution of the notorious fact that a large number of out of his shell, and whimpered forth that we did libels on the reformers of the District, and discontinuous fact that a large number of them were among the first to put down rebellion, not write the articles. Again, when we exposed incentives to mob them when they assemble them were among the first to put down rebellion, not write the atticles. Again, while the atticles as was acknowledged by Governor's speeches, and the folly of Sir F. Head's administration, the exercise their constitutional rights; and while the folly of Sir F. Head's administration, the exercise their constitutional rights; and while the folly of Sir F. Head's administration, the exercise their constitutional rights; and while the folly of Sir F. Head's administration, the exercise their constitutional rights; and while the folly of Sir F. Head's administration, the exercise their constitutional rights; and while the folly of Sir F. Head's administration are set to be a second to the folly of Sir F. Head's administration are set to be a second to the folly of Sir F. Head's administration are set to be a second to the folly of Sir F. Head's administration are set to be a second to the folly of Sir F. Head's administration are set to be a second to the folly of Sir F. Head's administration are set to be a second to the folly of Sir F. Head's administration are set to be a second to the folly of Sir F. Head's administration are set to be a second to the following the followin as was acknowledged by Governor's speeches, and the folly of Sir r. Head's administration, the following speeches, and while the following speeches, and while the following speeches, and written in Chronicle squeaked his penny trumpet to deny our spirit pervades the Tories of that quarter, we may be a speeches, and while the following speeches are speeches are speeches, and while the following speeches are speeches are speeches are speeches are speeches and while the following speeches are speeches Chronicle squeaked his penny trumper to deny out well believe that offences against the property the property and the property that offences against the pro lood on the battle field.

Aided by these advantages, and their own long been thought that by this time he would have disractice in misrepresenting colonial affairs for their covered his mistake, and have suffered himself to persons. Those Tory destructives own benefit, the Church and State men have near- perceive the truth; but no. He is one of that ly succeeded in placing the Home Government in class who are incapable of learning. His soul a false position, by adopting the quarrel of our Tory | would go into his needle's eye, and still leave room officials and fighting their battles against the peo- for the thread. His head is a mere squash filled with buttermilk, which he has churned so often in vain, that, in self defence, he imagines other people's heads are also mere milk bowls. We ver believe that we shall have to borrow an Irishman's Government is to make our people contented and shillelagh, and fetch the Chronicle a smart rap on his squashy crown, before he will admit that have any corporeal substance and attributes. He makes an excellent "Judy", for he is never tired of being laughed at. But now for the Mare's

nest over which he has played such fantastic tricks. Be it known then, to all whom it may concern, and especially to the "Judy" of the Chronicle & Gazette, that the leading article of our last paper was written by ourself, in our office, on Friday weigh day of July, in the year of our Lord housand eight hundred and thirty nine. We must be very particular, because we have to satisfy a lunatic, and lunatics are always unreasonable. If it will stop the churning of his substitute for a brain, we will tell him the precise time when we began and finished the aforesaid article; and what kind of pens we used in writing it, whether crow quill, gray goose, swan or steel; and also what kind of ink was used, whether gray or red, blue or black; in short, every kind of information that may stop the tempest in the squash which he owns as a head, shall be fully given, free of all cost or charges, for we "pity the sorrows of the poor

And this king of squashes must not only mis- knows any thing of Upper Canada knows that, as represent the author of our article, but also its na- we have said elsewhere, the different assemble. ture. He darkly insinuates what he dare not plainly assert, that we would have the people to 12 or 14 years to dispose of the Clergy Reserves. neln themselves to local self government as Mac- yet all their efforts were in vain. One such fa kenzie did. This vileness is not peculiar to the Chronicle. Most of the Tory destructive papers may say, perhaps, that it was not the Buish Gar chronicle.

In the province pursue the same course, and represent those who support local self government as the followers of Mackenzie, and ready to seek it by the

That might be made an argument in favour of followers of Mackenzie, and ready to seek it by the same means as he did. Let the Chronicle speak plainly out on this point, and we will give him a very short answer. We are half inclined to give it now; but let it pass. He quotes part of our article, in order to countenance his insinuation, and as either by using its influence with that body, or by the counterface. He angles nart of altain, its composition and if they show that usual he garbles his quotations. He quotes part of a paragraph, but leaves out its close, which shows that the principle for which we contend is also maintained by the Tories whenever their interests are affected. It would not do for him, good honest soul, to show that none more strongly insist on local self government than the Tories do whenever their pockets are touched. We and the people the passed as the people desire. For this purpose the pockets are touched. We and the people the government must be made accountable to the er their pockets are touched. We and the people happen to think that the Tory principle will covnappen to think that the Tory principle will cover all our local affairs as well as some of them.—
There is neither sense nor reason in applying that principle when it is to benefit the "compact", they have been foolish and the principle when it is to benefit the "compact", and withholding it when it is to benefit the people But what do the Tories care for the people, except as they can sponge money from them?

The Chronicle also quotes our remarks that the

people must help themselves, but he omits our statement of how they must do it. He does this, with characteristic villany, in order that he may "must choose representatives who will firm! maintain their rights, and then they will be grant TROIL OF OUR LOCAL AFFAIRS EXTENDS, as is estab-lessed between the Ministry or Executive in Eng-land and the House of Commons; in fact that the

He notices our remark that we never expected

much from the Home government. We made the same remark, in substance, about twelve months ago, and again a month before the late session of the Provincial Legislature. But why do we expect nothing from the Home Government? Not because their professions towards Canada are in every part objectionable, but because their liberal professions are never accomplished. They make fair speeches, send out liberal instructions, and new Governors, but still there is no change here. The instructions are strangled in Toronto; the Governors are governed by the "Family Compact," and Colonial misrule continues, if not un checked, at least unchanged. When the Home G vernment make a complete change of office holders in this province, we shall then think that they are in earnest, and intend to give us something more than fine speeches and promises. Even in this very speech of Lord John Russell's, which the Chronicle thinks so conclusive against our views, his Lordship virtually grants all we desire. He complained that his words had been misrepre sented, and said that what "he really said was, that the Executive should be carried on in such a way as that their measures should be acceptable and agreeable to the representatives of the people, and that he saw no reason why the government should not agree to adopt the measures approved of by a majority of the colonists." Now this is the substance of all that we have ever contended for, and if the Home government act faithfully in the spirit of these words, they will content us. But in order to this, we say again that our people must help themselves, by choosing representatives who will firmly insist on this British principle, and then it will be granted.

The Chronicle closes with some truisms and trash respecting affairs in Canada. He says that we have the choice of our representatives. We have; and the complaint is, that they have not the powers belonging to them by the Bri ish con stitution. They cannot bring the government to agree with them. The "Family Comto agree with them. The "Family Compact" laugh the people's representatives to scorn, and take good care to suppress all measures that are not agreeable to their imperious ma-ters. Take one notorious example. For twelve or four-teen years the people's representatives passed bills to appropriate the Clergy Reserves to education. On this point, tories agreed with reformers, and whatever the Houses might be in other respects, these bills were passed by large majorities. But for all these years they were set at defiance. say nothing then of matters sought to be carried by Reform Houses, on this matter, in which reformer and Tory were one, their united voices were of no avail. The people's representatives have not their proper weight with the government. They are mere cyphers, to which the "family compact" give what value they choose. What would have been said or done in England if successive Houses of Comments. Tory and Reform had cessive Houses of Commons, Tory and Reform, ha passed bills for 14 years, to be as often quashe hy the government? The answer we leave, as we now leave the guilty and degraded Chronicle. The fallacy of some other remarks of his might be exposed, but enough at present.

A writer in the Star makes some corrections of our account of the Haldimand reform meeting .-Our information was derived from authority quite as good as his at any rate; but as he and his party are very thackful for very little things, we will give his account. He says that the meeting was held at the Four Corners; that not more than three hundred were present, and that these were partly from the adjoining counties. He says also that the Bull which was injured was of less value than of it, and have used it for the purpose of laying "clean daft." He has for some time shown de- we were informed, and that its owner does not the foundations of their lower broad, deep and cided symptoms of approaching insanity, and now, think the Tories did the deed. On this point we

"Prove their doctrine orthodox; By apostolic blows and knocks." But the "argument of blows," deceives no m Every one knows that when a man resorts to see means, his cause is weak, his temper bad, and his conduct execrable. The papers of the Lower Province seem to ber

but little to do now a days, except to discuss he affairs of Upper Canada. There is some cana ion between them, which is likely to be increased yet the people of this province are able to alth to their own affairs, without being so ofter letter ed by their brethren in the sister province. The lecturers often make mistakes in fact as well as a argument, and their advice would be none the less welcome if it were less frequently obtruded, The Quebec Gazette has published part of Mr. Merritt's speech on responsible government, and accompanied it with some remarks. In the course of these the Gazette says: "You could propose any law which you thought conducive to the general welfare, and, assuredly, the British Goven ment, nor its authorities in this country, never of jected to any such, when it was proved by the persevering and deliberate wish of the people a large." We wonder how the Gazette could make such an unfounded assertion. Every man who present evils on themselves. They have to some extent been so; but they now understand cause of these evils better, and are resolved strike at the root of the matter, by making the government accountable to them for whom it ess, and by whom it is paid. Every man know that servants ought to be accountable to their may ters; but in this province the order of things been reversed. No wonder that confusion and

There is now strong probability that the ma robbers will be brought to justice. Conclusive idence has been given against them, as are now in custody at Watertown, until they are demanded by our authorities. Washington Millington whose capture we lately noticed, is one of them. with spirit and good faith in the business, and there are decided proofs of an improved state of public feeling along the whole frontier of New York State. In Detroit, some of the "patriot" fury yet remains, and is annoying British residents and

The July number of the Ladies Companion namented with a beautiful engraving of the Viaduct on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road. This number is also enriched with interesting original articles from the pens of eighteen popular writers, nine of them Ladies. The with justly answers its title of a Ladies' Companie and its favour with the public may be inferred from the fact, that thirteen thousand copies are now issued every month. This extensive circulation is a good evidence of superior merit. CONTENTS OF THE LADIES' COMPANION

For July, 1839.

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Music ; Two pages. Drafts for the 34th, 73d, and 93d Regts. arrivel ere by the Rideau last Saturday. A private of the 73d fell into the water at the wharf and and

Persons engaged in the Lake and River navigation are directed to the notice of the Ship Chandlery Warehouse just opened by the Mess. Ives, in Water Street. It is the only establishment of the kind in the province, and was very much wanted, as persons fitting out vessels have had to go to Oswego for that purpose. They can now be supplied in Kingston with every article they may require, on reasonable terms,

We have New York papers of last Friday ere ning, but no account of the Brit sh Queen. can not have started at the time first mentioned,

To Correspondents. We have no room for "As

TUNE, -Free O the "Family Compact" is m Of most ignorant ninnies, who By lying and cheating, for with Aft our Governors' cars: but, m For Durham To give ther That he surely shall do with

For the Upper Canad

SONG.

That he surely shall us with Then the hon'rable John will a For already he knows that his And, in spite of the putting of C. He'll soon march to the tune of For Durham To give hum And to turn out the "Compact"; Then the two hundred couples of Will all to the right about turn And the John O' Groats Bishop Of the "Compact", apronted w Which swift To give thet And the plans of Lord Durham of Lord

And the puns of Lora Darman But one with the others in vers Arouse up, my hearties, we'll to And swiftly he'll run into Yank To resume his old trade, young a For Durham To give him And little he'll heed the old tyr And little he is need the old 'y'
Now 3 hearty cheers for Sir Ge
For already he sees through th
who our country would ruin,
For we know he'll help Durhas
Brave Durha
To give thei
And bara root and branch the ol

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

coung infant, of 11 months of
r. M. Blasdell of this town, der the following distressi In the absence of the mother, he child a box containing a qu zaps to play with, which it and swallowed some of them after the child was seized with though medical assistance was and every means used for relided the following day. We time ago, an account of a sin the same cause, in one of the this as a warning to servants they put into the hands of chil

On Tuesday, 16th inst , Mr. on the 21st, inst. Emerandy 1 for of Mr. S. A. Irons, aged 2 ye A CARL MESSRS. IVES, own QUEENSTON, beg 1

hanks to Captain Sheriff, of AMES KEMPT, for voluntar Queenston, when on ground in luting last week. Kingstor AGRICULTURAL GENERAL MEETING al Society of the Miske place at the Court Hou russiany the 30th inst. at 10°C uppers of receiving the Repe en Accounts, and to trans

Kingston, 45th July, 1839. riffestoff a ROBINS

THOS. A.

the society.

ARTIST IN FIRE RESPECTFULLY inform keeps constantly on hancral assortment of articles in as Rockets, Mines, When pents, Craokers, Tourbillion A GRAND GA

TRE W Will take place at the a TUESDAY Evening en several new pieces will cluding with a Vie

BAY OF NAPL ount Vesuvius in playing the flowing Lava a astrophes.
Admittance 2s. 6d. each. ars of age half price. By the obliging permanent Dundas, the unrivalled

gt, will attend. NOTICE NENDERS Will be rec signed until 12 o'clock a 27th instant, from such per g to furnish for the use of th 100 CORDS HARD WO

equal portion Hickory and O CORDS PINE WO The Wood to be 4 feet be elivered on the Penite on or before the 1st Septe der before the close ch Tender must be accompa wo responsible persons wh e bound for such contrac

ovincial Penitentiary, 18th July, 1839. ST Received & for Sale 20 tons Pig Tron, 000 fire Brick, 200 quarter barrels

60 kegs Paint, all colo 15 casks Spikes & 20 Bay 126 boxes Liverpool Soap, Kiln (Metal) Tyles, Wilk July 17th, 1839.

WANTE SERVANT-A LAD age. Apply to ogston, 23d July, 1839.

CES CURRENT IN KING

per 100 lbs. do. do. er, per lb. do.

per coupie,

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