could not do of erwise than vote against the address, in the shape in which it had been prepated. He would now take up the address itself, and what were its contents. It trea's de omnibus rebus et quibusdam al.is. He certainly must accuse his n. friend of bad taste in the drawing up of that What had that house to do with the affair of McLod's imprisonment? it certainly looked like a desire to rouse our natifotism-to induce us all to prepare for an expedition across the river burn, sink and destroy all whom we might meet, until McLeod should be released. Was it not in the power of Great Britain to secure this object without the interference of that house? He for one was not disposed to consent that his attention should be diverted from those subjects which would require their consideration. Another prominent topic contained in the address was subject of a loan of a million and a half ster. He (Mr. Aylwin) would be as ready as any one if they had the money that it should be judiciously expended for the purposes alluded to, always provided we had it at present; but when he considered that it all depends on the ministry at home, it amounts to a mere promise of influ to every courtier: and even suppose the money to have been obtained, they had already seen the fruits of mismanagement of public monics in the Province of Canada, that Province having fallen into debt to an amount which induced him to believe that the men who had the management of affairs were not honest men. (Hear, hear.) But perhaps the object is to borrow a million and a half to pay up the debts which have been already incurred! These were the reasons why he felt it his duty to vote against the address. He would new conclude by begging pardon of the house if he had spoken at too great length. He hoped his observations would not be considered as having been made in a narrow and sectional view: he had endeavored to view the whole subject upon the broad grounds of national benefit; and in this light he still thought that if instead of obtaining an of a million and a half they were freely offered the whole treasury of England, with the national debt added to it, in order to induce them to assume the Union bill in its present form, he at least for one would spurn the The old and true liberties of Englishmen are not to be bartered away. In conclusion we would say that no member would be more disposed than himself to afford a fair trial to the operation of the Union bill, and to enter into all feasible plans for local improvement, but at the same time no one could convince him [Mr. Aylwin] that any one man alone could govern this large Province in the way in which it ought to be governed, unassisted a responsible Executive Council. Mr. BALDWIN said he would not have trespas

see upon the time of the committee had it not been that he had been alluded to in the course of the debate by an hon. member. It might be o importance that he should proceed with those explanations which he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had accepted office at a period when the government was admin the present Governor General. Th views which were entertained upon the subject of responsible government by the Governor General, views which were contained in the despatch to which the hon. gentleman had alluded, and which were also expressed in Lord Durham's report to which that despatch alludes: those views were in practical application from the time of his taking office up to the commencement of the present session. It would be also right to state that of which the public were aware, that having accepted office he had formed no coalition with those gentlemen who then composed the council of his Excellency; he had always acted with a party which was entirely opposed to them. When the union of the provinces having been declared he union of the provinces having been declared he was called on to take his seat in the Executive Council, he had reiterated to those gentlemen his express reservation of his original opinions, and that he had not changed his position which he held in respect to them. At this time there was no parliament of Canada which might give exion to the confidence of the people; but when the result of the elections became known, when it was ascertained of what materials the House of Assembly was composed, it then became his duty to inform the head of the government that the administration would not possess the confidence of the House of Assembly, and to tender to the representative of his sovereign the resignation of the office which he held, having first, as according to the duties of his office he was bound to do, of fered his advice to his Excellency that the administration of the country should be reconstruc-ted. This advice not having been adopted, my resignation followed, which was accepted. er's chair whose opinions with respect to the administration you heard denounced because he had no confidence in the administration, but the administration dared not propose another. Hon. gentlemen might look upon this as a tilling matter, but he (Mr. Baldwin) considered it very differently. Having given this explanat on he would not trespass farther on the time of the house, but would thank them for having heard him with

Col. PRINCE said, the debate had taken a very extraordinary turn. The remarks of the learned gentleman from Hastings were altogether f reign The remarks of the learned to the subject before the Committee. The speech of the hon, gentleman from Port News had been delivered in the most gentlemanly tone and man-ner, and in replying to that gentlemen he hoped he should be guided by the same spirit. But with regard to the learned Ex Solicitor, it was really extraordinary that the committee should have been interrupted for half an hour with an explanation of the reasons for his resignation. The hon, and learned gentleman should have produced the correspondence, if they existed, upon the subject of his resignation, if he considered it of so much consequence; but he [Cel. Prince] would not admit that the resignation of that hon, and learned gentleman could have been of so much consequence to the country as he seemed to imagine. With regard to the speech of his Excellency,

he for one approved of it; and there was one part of the hon. gentleman's [Mr. Aylwin] address to the committee which he approved of, and that was that the speech was a momentous one; for never since Canada has had a Constitution, was there that the spectrum as had a Constitution, was ince-since Canada has had a Constitution, was ince-delivered so powerful a speech from the throne; and we have only to look with the eye of one and we have only to look with the eye of one who wishes well to his country, to be convinced that it is the earnest desire of his Excellency the Governor-General, to put in practice those useful measures to which he has in h s speech referred. He [Col. Prince] hoped that they would obtain the million and a half sterling, as a loan; he would not ask for it as a gift-if they did, it would be in vain. The people of England are not such fools, [a laugh] until they could establish a confidence in the credit of this country. We would remain in the same impoverished state to which we were at present.

There was one observation which had beer There was one observation which had been made by the hon, and learned gentleman from Port Neuf, which was really extraordinary that gentleman is possessed of aristocratic feelings—nature has given him those feelings—and he feels as every one of us must feel, that the honor of England has been tarnished by permitting the imprisonment of McLeod, by their not insisting on his immediate release. But we are to die the Servet. mediate release. But we are to'd in the Speech colonies at all hazards. He was astonished that the hon, and learned gentleman has also stated, that he doubts whether England does really entertain any desire for the preservation of his country. He (Col. Prince) would ask, do s it show indifference, when we see England sending her fleets and armies to protect this country from an invading foe? That she has spent her resources, and continues to spend them, to preserve these Colonies; and although they may not be profitable to her, she knows that it is her duty towards hose who have confided in her—who have shown their

reason he opposes the address.-It is extremely unconfleons towards His Excellency to move counter resolutions in preference to resolutions o-riginally introduced; it was not according to Parliamentary practice. The hon, gentleman with that suaviter in modo so peculiar to himself, would have you to believe that the instructions which were sent out eighty years ago to the Governor of Georgia were such as we should now follow. No, sir, the instructions to be looked at are those sent out to the Governor General. The hone gentle-man shakes his head, but I have not yet heard im shake out one sound argument to prove that the instructions to the Governor of Georgia are aplicable here at the present day. One objection to the speech was stated to be a want of reference to the swi ject of responsible government. It certainly would have been very singular if his Ex-cellency had alluded to it. It is thoroughly understood, and by no one is it better understood, than y the hon, gentleman himself. He says also that the election riots should have been noticed but how is his Excellency to know that riots have occurred? They always have happened, and they always will happen as long as the freedom of elections exists. Besides the common law furnishes ample means for punishing outrages of that kind without the interference of the Executive. Such are the principal objections raised by that hon-gentleman to the speech. Whether those objecions would have any weight with that committee t was not for him to say; but he did think that the committee would upon reflection discover that we cannot do better than to agree to the resolutions. He thought the committee would discover that there was much to be hoped for of those matters contained in the speech, and that his Excellency had pledged himself to do more for this colony than was ever done before, and pledged himself upon such terms, too, that he beieved he would carry out what he had promised. And as he had said before, it was due to the Executive that the answer to the speech should be arried forthwith, and it was due to the country hat there should be no dissensions among them The vote upon this question would doubtless be a trial of strength, but he firmly believed the origi nal address would be carried by a large majority and that by doing so they would give satisfaction to the country.

Mr. Hincks said he should not have addressed the Committee at this stage of the debate, had it

not been for some observations which fell from the hon, member from Port Neuf. He really did bink that hon, gentleman, had attempted to mystify still more the subject of responsible govern-ment, than the learned Atty. General himself. He thought it of the highest possible importance that no dissentions should take place. He believed there could be no difference of opinion in that house, with regard to responsible government. (Hear, hear.) This was his belief, and he regretted exceedingly that the learned Atty. General had not stated his views in such a manner as would have admitted of no misconstruction. He (Mr. Hincks) would by reading a few extracts from public documents show equally to the house e country, the difference between the principle as it is now received, and that which dvocated during the administration of Sir Francis Bend Head some years ago. The true princi-ples of responsible government have never been carried into effect in either Province, and if as one on. gentleman had stated, it be no new principle, it is decidedly an improvement in practice. He presumed the hcn. gentlemen who are members of the government were prepared to act in accordance with the admissions they had made. He (Mr. Hincks) was perfectly satisfied with those admissions. He was sorry that the hon, gentleman from Essex, (Col. Prince) had thought it necessay to make remarks he had with regard to the learned gentleman from Hastings. The necessity of making the explanation he had made, was im posed upon that hon, gent'eman from Port Neuf. He (Mr. Hincks) believed that the learned tleman from Hastings is fully convinced that sponsible government is fully conceded; the dif-frence between himself and his colleagues is in the application of that principle. He would now revert to that which was more particularly the subject of the present debate. He had no desire to offer any thing like a factious opposition, but ne would take occasion to say, that he objected o the speech not on account of any thing contained in it, but for emission. He found no fault with the speech for alluding to the subject of McLeod's impris nment, for he felt that it was important. He concurred with the hon, and learned member for Essex, in thinking it was not improper for the executive to assure the people of this country, of her Majesty's protection. But he would connect the speech with another document—the Union contained in the speech from the head of the go-vernment, he thought it his duty to take care that ne did not sanction with his vote the details of the bill. He would keep himself unfettered upon that soint .- He was convinced that a majority of that house were epposed to the provisions of the Union bill, and it is a matter of notoriety that the opinions of the people of Lower Canada were not ta-ken upon the subject (hear, hear.) The next subect to which he would briefly advert is the sub-ect of the civil list. No reformer can think of voting for it as it stands at p esent, while it admits the right of the Imperial Legislature to take our money without our consent. This was a principle which no one would have the presumption to stand upon the floor of the house and attempt to But the civil list is pretended to be hed by the resolutions of the last house of Assembly of Upper Canada. Nor would be consent hat pensions should be granted without the conent of Parliament. An individual who had recently come to this province, and who had been amply paid for all the services which he had ren-fered, had nevertheless as he (Mr. Hincks) was nformed, a pension of £200 a year granted to im: he certainly did not think that this was a case which justified the grant, at all events he would not be disposed to place the power of granting pensions in the hands of the Executive under an cureumstances. He could not find that such a system had been adopted in any other colony. He stood there as a Canadian, as the representative of Canadians, and he could see no reason why he should stand in an inferior situation to that of his fellow subject inhabiting other colonies. (Hear.) He was desirous of supporting the Union bill as far as he possibly could, but he was against pledging himself to support the details of the U-Capt. STEELE desired to say a few words with

egard to the alledged interference of the Executive in the elections. Armed soldiers it is true were present in some cases, and many came to the polls under the assurance of their protection who would not have dared otherwise to have voted. (Hear, hear.) Here we behold the British soldier the protector of that freedom which is so precious to us all; and yet it is endeavored to throw discredit on the government for that which should rather meet our approval. Solicitor General Day said that he should deem

it his duty at this late hour to confine his remarks to as limit d a space as possible. And he could not enter into the great business of the debate vithout expressing his sense of the manner in which the learned gentleman from Port Neuf had treated the subject of the debate, putting it upon that footing and giving it that tone which it is so particularly desirable it should assume. And from the Throne, that England will maintain her colonies at all hazards. He was astenished that courtesies which had characterized the speech of the hon, and learned gentleman. It would be proper before entering into the immediate subject of the debate to allude briefly to the explanations of the debate to allude briefly to the explanations of the hon, and learned member for Hastings. That gentleman had failed to explain upon what grounds it was that he accepted office, and afterwards abandoned that office. He would assure that hon, gentleman that he desired to continue those courtesies which were due towards him, that non genteman that he desired to continue those courtesies which were due towards him, but at the same time upon entering into the cir-cumstances connected with his acceptance and resignation of office, he must deal plainly with the

hands, must consent that his actions shall be critically judged. (Heat.) He would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that gentleman's political career, so far as he (Mr. Day) had been connected with it. The office which now hold, was conferred upon me by the present Governor General, in May of 1840. Long before that period I had received a requisition from the which I represent, to become a candidate for that county. I came out with an address which I intended should contain an expression of my po-litical sentiments; I mention this to show that the hon, gentleman must have been aware what those sentiments were. On the fifteenth of February following, when the Governor General commu cated to the bon. gentleman his intention of call ing him to his Executive Council, that hon. gen tleman declared that with segard to those who held office at that time-myself and three others. he could have no confidence in them (hear, hear,) that this is the first step of inconsistency, with was his duty to ascertain who were his colleagues and whether he had confidence in them or not; if he had not, then I say as a public man he had no right to accept office with them. (Hear, hear.) If I had acted on the principle which the hon-gentleman seems to have adopted, and formed my judgment of his character from the public print to have held office with him. But I would not rest my judgment of his character upon those grounds; had I done so I never would have been his colleague; and the straight forward and manly course would have been for that gentleman to have refused to accept office with the he professed to have no confidence. (Hear, hear.) His colleagues afterwards went before the people they went before respectable construencies, notwithstanding what had been said by the hon. gen-tleman from Port Neuf, constituencies perfectly capable of judging in whom their confidence could be safely placed. They were returned to Parliament with the sin of being government officers upon their heads--(hear, hear,)--that was the first step towards responsible government. I had the satisfaction of meeting the bon. gentleman in Montreal on business, but not a word was said by him respecting political opinions, not a step was taken towards discovering the views of his colleagues in office. The Parliament was called to gether under extraordinary circumstances-entering as we did upon a new era, which will be the commencement of a chain of events, the nature of which will materially depend upon the first steps which are taken. Under these circumstances, no man who had accepted office, and who had his reason to trust his colleagues when he did accept it, then told his Excellency that he must break up his administration. [Hear, hear.] Two days before the meeting of Parliament a communication is made to the Governor General that he would retire from office, in consequence of what? not that he had discovered a difference of opinion between himself and his colleagues, for he had not taken the trouble to ascertain their opin thear, hear, I-no; but because he had found by secret enquiry, by attending secret meetings, that he could form a party to overturn the Government. Hear, hear, hear.] Instead of bringing his party to the support of that Government whose servant he was, he endeavors to make it the instrument of his own purposes. And I would put it to the heart and understanding of every member of this house, whether he had not placed himself in a predicament—upon the horns of a dilemma. I would ask, whether the mere facts themselves would not justify the supposition that he had en-tered the administration with the intention of committing a deliberate act of perfidy! [Hear, hear, hear.] Let it not be supposed that I desire that this inference should rest upon the hon. gentleman. I do not believe he would have been actuated by a dishonorable motive; but the justifications of public men must rest on the broad face of facts. After his acceptance of office, the mos remarkable circumstance of inconsistency is, his continuing to hold office without making any effort to discover what were the political his colleagues. The worst feature of all is, that having led the Governor General and his colleagues in office by his silence, up to the time of the meeting of Parliament, to believe that he would act in concert with the administration of the Government, after having consulted with his party, and having found that he could embarrass the administration, he then resigned his office. No explanation which he has given, or can give, will alter my opinion that his conduct was an outrage upon the representatives of the Province. It was a gross injustice also to his colleagues. I will take upon myself to say, that my opinions are as liberal as his own. [Hear, hear.] I do not believe that this Colony will be secure to the British Crown unless we go on extending those liberal plans of opinions which I have formed have not been draws from old books or journals, neither from the repor of Lord Durham, nor from the messages to the Assembly of Nova Scotia-but they are conclusio: at which he had arrived by the exercise of reason and reflection. Although those opinions do cor-respond with the documents I have referred to they are not based upon them. [Hear, hear.] shall now take the liberty of offering a few re marks upon the immediate subject of the debate namely—the amendments which the hon. gentle man from Qu bee has proposed to the answer to the address. For my own part, after carefully examining the contents of that address, I can fin nothing in it which should excite in this House any other than respectful attention to the subjects on which it treats—nothing which can in any way intrench on the rights of this House. I find i nothing at variance with that spirit of harmony which ought by every man to be promoted in this House and in the country. I find no particular defect on the face of the address. I must say that it is utterly impossible in an address of this kind to meet the precise wishes of every individual member; but I will put it to this House, whether that address is not marked with a spirit of con-ciliation; and he hoped and believed it would be met in a similar spirit—and I do entreat this House not to travel beyond the matter which is now be fore us. A good deal has been said about the ope ration of the Union bill. I do not stand here to de fend that bill; it is not my act; it is not the act of this house; it is that law which has been sent us think that one known Reformer has deserted his in order to restore this country to that state of peace and tranquility the absence of which has been so deplorable in its effects; and I do entreat that hon. members will cast their eyes back and reflect for

ne moment upon the occurrences of the past before they reject that address.

Mr. Durand said that with regard to the he and learned member for Hastings, nothing which had been said or which could be said would have sufficient weight to injure the character of that gentleman. He was held in too high estimation both in this country and in England, (hear, hear.) He had long been known in this country as the champion of liberal principles of government, and he (Mr. Durand) fully believed that he could have heen returned for any county in the Province, (no no.) He believed that that gentleman deserved well of the country for having made the attempt to heal the dissensions which exist, and one who would not for the sake of office abandon his prin-

ciples, (hear, hear.)

Mr. MERRITT.—I fully concur in the sentimen expressed by the hon, and learned Solicitor General for Lower Canada, that we should conciliate and cultivate good feeling, but wholly dissent fro the censure he has cast on the learned and ho member for Hastings. The announcement of the resignation of that hon, and learned member will be received throughout the Province with feeling of deep regret, from his fixed and determined ad herence to the principles we advocate, he has gained the confidence of the great body of the reformers who place reliance on his judgment. As who have confided in her—who have shown their allegiance. She has gone to an extent which was unparalleled; and therefore the hon. gentleman is extremely wrong, when he believes that England is indifferent to our welfare: no such thing that the hon. gentleman says, that the speech of his Excellen is full of objection—and for that

nents, and his pretended friends, who openly and publicly maintained that he never intended, not-withstanding the declarations made from time to time, to adhere to their proper spirit and meaning. The appointment of the learned gentleman was an evidence of his sincerity, and gave a confidence to his administration, which ne other man in Canada could at that moment have ensured, to an equal extent. The resu't of the Elections is the best evidence of the extent of that feeling in Upper Canada. Had the resignation of the hon. and learned gentleman taken place at any other period. it would have materially weakened that confidence—but sir, I am one of those who never feel disposed to look at the dark side of an event, be it what it may. It is our duty to avert what we suppose an evil, but when it arises, it is equally our duty to take the most favorable view of it, and turn it to the best account-at first I confess, I apprehended the most disastrous consequences from that this is the first step of inclusively, which it appears to me the conduct of the hongentleman was marked.—When the offer of so
more than any other measure, to establish the principle without his being subject to any imputation.

The hongentleman avows on all occasions his firm bel ef that his Excellency Sydenham, ever has, and still does, intend to caroperation—and it is not his intention to embarrass the proceedings of government as at present constituted or offer them any factious opposition; and I feel assured this course will entitle him to the continued confidence of the people of United Canada. The hon, gentleman is no more liable for censure in taking office than the present administration for acts of which they have no knowledge. He is now left to pursue his own course without embarrassment. We will judge him hereafter by his acts, and if he originates, matures and proposes measures which tend to promote the best interests of the country, he will retain our confidence; if not,

he will not deserve it; and cannot expect it. Mr. BUCHANAN thought that who position of parties is kept in view, the retirement rom office of Mr. Baldwin will be seen to be a much more important circumstance in the discussion of the address than some hon, members see willing to allow. It could not be pretended that the address, or indeed any future measure of government, could pass this house without the assis tance of the liberal members from Upper Canada That large portion of the house, whatever might be their various views as to the propriety, under the circumstances, of Mr. Baldwin's resignation, still retain full confidence in Mr. Baldwin's political integrity, and still continue to hold that it was only on liberal principles that Colonial government can hope to succeed. Mr. Baldwin and the other liberal members from the western part of the Province carried their elections because they declared themselves supporters of the Union and in favor of the politics of the Governor General; and now that responsible government is granted, there is surely a still stronger obligation imposed on to view with a friendly eye the acts of the Executive. But he (Mr. Buchanan) did not consider it as at all necessary to their giving an independent support to Lord Sydenham, that they ondemn or not continue to countenance the ex-Solicitor General. That hon, and learned mem-ber's taking office at first was of infinite service to government, as securing for Lord Sydenham pportunity of developing his policy; and he (Mr. Buchanan) believed that in Mr. Baldwin's retire ment from office that gentleman had done what he could to avoid any demonstration of opposition to the head of the Government.—There could be no doubt that Mr. Baldwin's resignation was mainly nstrumental in bringing the present Executive Council to declare themselves as they had on what is called responsible government. In this new position of men and parties he has already seen a fresh argument in favor of allowing Canadians public opinion, as represented by the majority of the House, to have a direct control over our local legislation, for we see that even an Executive composed of men whose past career would not command for them majorities of the Assembly as constituted, may retain office by framing their measures to suit the majority, and can retain office in no other way. Under the new system the principles of the majority become the rule of Govern-ment as far as legislation is concerned; and in fact the majority are in power even if not in place.
Upon motion that the chairman leave the chair

of committee, that the House might adjourn. Mr. Hale observed that the business before them should be proceeded with. Their constituents had not sent them to that House merely that they might eat, drink, and be merry

Mr. Johnson said that he thought there should be less speech-making. Each member should be limited to five minutes. The Reporters would then have less to do, and the business of the coun-

try would be facilitated.

The committee rose, reported progress, and ask ed leave to sit again to-morrow. [See Supplement.

Kingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1841.

To enable us to publish full proceedings of Parament we are necessarily obliged to curtail our isual variety of editorial and other matter.

Judging from the character and disposition of a najority of the present House of Assembly, we are led to believe that many measures important in their nature, and beneficial in their operation, will be adopted-measures for which the great body of the people have for many years contended; and we think there is a disposition on the part of those who have always resisted those salutary reforms, now to acquiesce in and support them. We do not affirm that their opinions of the principles alluded to have undergone any change; but expediency often forces upon unscrupulous politicians, practice to which prejudice and inclination are averse .-Some of our contemporaries are loud in their exultation that the Reformers in the House are divided -and they have actually discovered that a certain portion of them are "sound constitutionalists"principles; if a coalition be formed, and a union of sentiment and action take place between the Reformers and the Tories, it will unquestionably be by the latter relinquishing their obnoxious views, and falling into the ranks of the former. Every thing so far has led us to come to this conclusion. But, upon some of the questions which will be introduced, the parties will not agree. Then we shall see if Reformers will desert their posts, and the principles and wishes of their constituents .-We know then, too well to harbor for one moment a suspicion of this nature; but we are prepared, from the experience of a few late months, for all kinds of shi'ting and turning, chicanery and equivocation, inconsistency and desertion of long established principles, by the tories.

It is a remarkable feature in the policy of the present Administration, that the sworn advisers of the Queen's Representative, view matters and things through quite a different medium from that they were formerly accustomed to; and instead of recommending and enforcing their well known exclusive principles upon the Governor General, they even anticipate his Excellency's wishes, by the suggestion of liberal and somewhat popular measures. Who could have believed that Mr. Draper would hold office in an administration based upon public confidence, and whose existence depended upon the voice of the people, speaking through their representatives! Who, knowing the real sentiments of Messis. Draper and Ogden, was prepared to hear them avow their willingness and determination to act upon the principle of Re Did he fight on the right side—viz. on the

sponsibility! Verily office hath charms, irresistible. side of oppressed hun There has yet been no quest on before the the lead in the house. B onse of any political importance; and the diviions that have taken place upon minor matters, do not give the strength of parties, nor a decided character to the house, further than the expression of a willingness to give the Union a fair trial; and although some hon, members who voted for the " Echo to the Speech" are not satisfied with the details of the Union Bill, yet to allow the Governor General every possible advantage to make it become a blessing to the country, they are determined to throw nothing in the way until the measures of his Excellency have become fully developed. The Governor General knows very well that the character of the house is liberal, consequently every "cabinet measure" to ensure its successful passage through Parliament, must bear a like construction, else the administration will be deservedly upset.

The monthly meeting of the Kingston Total Abstinence Society was held in the Union Church of this town, on Friday evening last. The meeting was ably addressed by the Rev. Mr. Carroll, Methodist Minister, J. P. hoblin, Esq., M. P. P., Malcolm Cameron, Esq., M. P. P., and a Mr. Nicholl. The large and very respectable audience appeared highly gratified with the services of the evening. Thirty-five individuals enrolled hold, than the character of his their names with the society,-which, with those who had previously joined, make the Regiment of Tectotallers in Kingston 293 strong. A collection amounting to £1 113, was taken up, for the purpose of purchasing Tracts, &c. for gratuitous distribution, and paying for necessary printing.

We learn by the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser hat the steamer British Queen will not come to this continent again this season, in consequence of the great excitement in England occasioned by the non-appearance of the President.

The steamer Great Western took ou: 82 passengers for England on her last trip.

"THE SAILOR'S CAUSE."-Under this capion our readers will find an article on our last page worthy an attentive perusal. We understand that in a few days a subscription list will be pened for the support of a Bethel Minister at this place, a copy of which list, will be left at the principal Warehousing & Forwarding establishments.

We learn from Montreal, that Wolford Nelson, one of the Canadian insurgents, who were banished to Bermuda by Lord Durham, and afterwards liberated, has returned to that city. He has been Viewing things through a pract residing for some time in the United States. way, but he has not that fore

Cathedral was laid near St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Ascension Day. The sum of £2000 was subscribed, towards its erection, on the spot. The printers of New York have formed an asso-

The foundation stone of a new Roman Catholic

ciation to be called the "Franklin Temperance Society." Fifty-six members joined at the first The New York Herald announces the death of

Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey on the Bermu-The Louisville Advertiser states that Corn has peen sold at auction in Missouri as low as three

cents a bushel.

The following are the characteristics of a new teamboat. The inventor is a Mr. Richardson .-A New York cotemporary says :--

"This invention has already received the ap-"The plan of the invention is to have two hulls to the case in point, and the subject of say 300 feet in length, 12 feet beam, and of the time being handling. It is important to the case in point, and the subject is the time being handling. a width, running the whole length of the boats. These hulls are to be placed in a parallel position, about 60 feet apart, and are to be connected by a light, plain deck, on which is placed the cabi a light 40 horse power engine on the after part, from which the propelling power is applied directly on the water, and between the two boats. But the principal novel feature of the invention consists in a large elliptical gas-holder of sufficient dimensions and buoyancy to raise the body of the boats entirely out of water, leaving the keels only immersed to steady and guide the boats. By this means the resistance of the water (which is the greatest impediment to rapid navigation) is almost entirely avoided, the resistance of air being only an eight hundredth part as much as that of water. The boats are perfectly guarded from any danger of upsetting or similar accident, as may be seen, as well as a more e aborate account of the plan, by reference to the New York Mechanic, of the 8th and Extra of the 21st ins: "

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.—The population of Connecticut is about 300,000, and of the whole their rights. it was ascertained by the late census, that there was but one man who could not read and write.

For the Kingston Herald. NO 1. Characteristies of prominent Members of Assembly.

MR. DRAPER-MR. HINCKS

OAK.—There has been consideral done in this article since our las, an prices. 9d. to 1s. 4d.

RED PINE.—Several parcels have and the week, and prices have materially 9½d to 11d. is now offered.

WHITE PINE.—A steady demandant all good lots are rapidly taken up.
4d. to 5½d. We have however, hear prime parcel at 6d. This first named gentleman is the most plausible of mortals: Bland, insinuating, prime parcel at 6d. ELM.—Duil; 4d. to 6d. persuasive, and somewhat eloquent when speaking, one would suppose, he was honesty of intention personified. If you dont look out, he will make you believe he is the most candid, open, frank, of all public men. corresponding period last year, an While he is making carnest declarations of all this, he is squirming, twisting, and mouldhave come being of the better ng a delicate little loop-hole, which few but sessed of some means, have with vo ceptions, passed over into the Units nimself sees, out of which he will afterwards by the way of St. Johns, Kingston creep; and no one dare to accuse him of inports, and have preferred to consistency. His manner is most taking, settling under republican and deman and he gains a deal by this. Himself the stitutions than remain under the same most prejudiced of mortals—the greatest stickler for prescriptive rights and usagesfully convinced that although th he takes good care not to do violence to the faults in a republican government prejudices of others. No! he is not to be is there on earth that is perfect !) & orced into any such imprudence, no more in any other, still they cannot be were than he is to be compelled to make an open they have been but that they me confession of all he thinks. Wedded to The old cry of emigration being notions of Church and State, he is a century of a country, and that the gr behind the spirit of the age, yet to gain his lation, the more prosperous and we ends, he will even ape liberality of sentiment. likely to become, is all true con But, whatever liberality he may possess in instances, as is clearly verified private life, political liberality he has none, States, but it is not by the for and he would only concede, when, to withsettlements on the Labrador coast hold, would compel more than would otherthe country with the outcasts an wise be necessary. A true disciple of the old tory school, he is a faint imitator of Sir of the land, and flooring it wil paupers, and the contents of the Robert Peel. Although not possessed of is it by the speculations of those great powers of mind, he has very respectable talents, and is certainly the most easy and regardless of every thing else private interest, and the pounds pence which they shall make most ready speaker in the House of Assem-He is a long way a head of any of his all the old crazy timber vessels colleagues; and though there are more logitheir hands on and dividing th cal minds, and men of more true capacitypartments more like cattle as far as generous and just sentiment is conthing else, and fitter for brute be man beings. These are a few of the

political point of view, is all question. By educationdeas, he is an aristocrat would, shake himself fro of thought. He belongs political and moral ph to be taught any thin kind have always been few, and Mr. D. has not comprehend how it can him this appears a law of God-and it would be any degree. Minds of think so. Without or strength, and not much pa clined to venerate every thing recommend it. Old are embodied in the song English gentleman, have a over them, from which they and they utterly abhor all who thise with such maudlin stuff. - V although smooth and ins clearest preception of thir volves a subject, and leaves

found it, or at least without the light on it. Probably this from the false position he polish of education has done as much for him as mother natu gard to his political integrity, the ponest mended. Mr. HINCKS.—The first look tleman will be apt to deceive observer. There is nothing about him, and it strikes one the be anything of intellectual dis

e may be called a utili

grasp of conception, to follow out

hat organization which leads to

with the people, and his power

as he sticks by their interests,

rom, and lie entirely with them

will increase, and be felt, and

hose who under other circumst

be apt to undervalue his attain

has shrewdness enough to know

and we think abide by it; and care

opinions or favor of the great,

great, he will court that of the

vill not owe his popularity, to

addressing himself to the passion

ple. If he reaches them at all.

through an array of facts, appl

way, as to rouse indignation and

and he has not the remotest pro

the one, and scarcely any to the of

he deals in matters of fact, that app

nisunderstand what he aims a

sing the judgment he will rely

eading facts, in support of his

He must apply these however,

hensively summing up the whole

what afraid he will speak too

thereby weaken his position.

characteristic of a great mind,

opportunity, and then come do

orce. To speak on all small eco

-more practical than poetical; at

exactly such a man as is useful to

nasmuch, as he will be a stumb

the path of any man-or set of

aim at illegal power, or the abrida

rom the Quebec Correspondent of the Moster June 24th, 1841.

I send you a review of the Lumber !

The number of emigrants already

this season scarcely exceeds the number

nent that they have always been us

the past week.
OAK.—There has been considerable

evidence of weakness. To sun

Hinck's talents are more useful

demonstration, Q. E. D. We at

along, for he has not the facu

part on the citation of by-go

To speak at once to the pas

eloquence and high comm

principles would sometimes

bject of our Merchan of Lake St. Peter, an Lawrence Conat .- [1 such a head as he rejoices in. the deepest regret oly this conclusion is not a lon lempt was made on t the truth. Still, we must not prejudice by first appearances indergoing such alte Hincks, there is evidently cons use of Worship. several officers of the of character, clearness of ed in Phillipsburgh, where to keep up the posiding, on the frontic shrewd concentration of powers he does possess, he has make the most of them; and this of the most disgrac ry talent. Without fancy, ind ngle spark of that celestial which throws a charm even are ill reflect discredit ne pon the country. The fact, he is a common sense pers every thing he writes or speaks. been brought to town once to the understanding await their trial .lightened. Want of com ompensated, in his case, by gr ion has been calle emperament, and the power of at present existing of the vessels in po-command. Nothing his thoughts. Shrewd, concise, not to be misled by plausibili

gration system, and

profit, and who c

and wretchednes

their victims, nor

ees of flooding a co

evolent exertions

dozens, from th

necessaries of life

are the outlines of

me.-[Canada]

of this city is evid

We say evidently, t

to every one, that ther

than was ever seen be

roduce arriving is in for it, is difficult to pro

for it, is difficult to pro arters sufficient to per Then again, our fo A ship le't our port i New South Wales, a

ed from Cuba. We

flour and staves and I

the foreign islands in nish Main, and to the

ave a portion of this to the arts of peace and

r, and it will be bett

f nouses, shops, and

have risen greatly.

in large capitals, "Th

since this unpleasant t

table individuals m

iless individuals,

viduals, who loo

to judge what must

ocking than the cri vers captains of tradi eir sailors. After a their wives and chi em, than the wages s in the power of a ca d sect to prison for de fidavit to the fact, no en to contradict them d tried summarily un y are not allowed to enormities which system are too startli blate patien ly. It is the character of the ca such practices, but th hom, generally speal respect, it must be t rally, high character i here is an effect too ns between Capt not be to strongly men of g od charact in down by being for Police to bend to the ossessed by their n is of the law-impe ist among the proflig jail with the ceitainty y were not so before.

lowing is from the Nice of the 14th instar su papers.

cy.—We perceive by

ling of the Mosquitas,

ous to his decease made

ed Queen Victoria has n her all the rights ! sovereignty of the cas the Chief of a tri the former province (ca) and that his territ ras. The English w but abandoned it in I

rstand that arrange for raising and organ veteran companie service in Canada, upon garrison dut rank and file, will c iments at present s -[U. Serv. Gaz.]

EFFECTS OF TIGHT L y of English womer and partly to the con xpinsion of the chest, they are deprived o and the altered blood with a fatal, unnatu and and ninety Eng this in urable male fact induce persons of their country women gures the body, stravous or other disor able tendency to im-ady in the frame? G

icial bones and ban happy to inform or whose astonishing press, and many dis United States and E United States and E y, has arrived in toward Thursday evening blime art of which We are certain we are certain to the the gentlemen of gentlemen of gentlemen with all others will embrace the presentation and delight report. f report speak true, part a thorough knowing art—with which filling public capaci of which no gentl From the nume of the most highl did literary attanners we anticipate for the in town one of the re ever been the recipi of the hour and place be given in Circular after many weeks is so far advanced the which have recei recover to make e weather is now d ling is coming on raj