it ing for a certain number of papers which con n de debat s was far less objectionable.
Mr. Cook declare! that the H use of Assembly of Upper Canada had had more trouble with reusiness of the country. (A laugh.)

Mr. Black said he certainly thought that legis-

lative bodies ought to have the control of all neces sary expenditures, but it would be time enough when they saw a practice of this kind introduced into England for us to adopt it here.

Mr. Dunand said the hon, gentleman must re-collect-the very great difference there is between the circumstances of England and of this country Something more than the ordinary newspaper pat-ronage was necessary here to induce reforers to give their attention to reporting the debates of the House of Assembly.

Sir Allan McNan again rose and urged upon

the house the necessity of adopting some measure for the encouragement of giving the debates of that house to the public. It was the duty of hon. members to keep themselves in close correspon-dence with their constituents. If it were wrong to order five hundred copies it were equally wrong

The motion was adopted.

EXPLANATION OF MR. BALDWIN. Mr. BALDW . said that after the disclaimer or the part of the hon, and learned gentleman from Ottawa (Mr. Day) of any desire to wound his (Mr. B's) f elings, he was bound to believe that the hon, and learned member had no such intention and he should therefore treat those terms Weich that hon, and learned member had though proper to apply to him in their restricted and parliemen ary sense and not as designed to be personally offensive fMr. Sol. G neral Day across the table assured the hon, and learned member that he had meant to speak to bim 2in no other that the hone and learned member in objecting to his public conduct for which he readily admitted with the hon, and learned member in objecting to his public conduct for which he readily admitted with the hon, and learned member he was answerable the hon, and learned member he was answerable at the bar of public opinion. The har and learned gentleman had in the first place arraigned the course which he (Mr. B.) had taken in accepting office on the proclamation of the Union. The hon, and learned gentleman had, however, forgotten that he (Mr. B.) was not at the time to whic the hon, and learned gentleman referred in the position of one out of the administration, and then for the first time invited to join it. The Head of the government, the heads of departments in both Provinces, and the country itself were in a position altogether anomalous. That of the head of the Government was one of great difficulty and embarrassments, and while he had felt bound to protect himself against inisapprehension as to his views and opinions he had also felt bound to a-wold as far as possible throwing any difficulties in the way of the noble Lord who held that distin guished situation. It would be remembered that tive Council, he was already one of those public whose offices made it necessary for them to hold seats in that council. Had he then at the very moment of being called upon to take that seat tion as a mere adjunct which the new system to be applied to the working of the Provincial goheld,) refused to accept it he must of course have left office altogether or have been open to the imleft office altogether or have been open to the imgutation of objecting to an arrangement for the
wordnest of public affairs which had always met
with his most decided approbation.—And in either case what a position he would have been placed in! How readily and triumphantly would
the hon, and learned gentleman, and all those who
mow condemned him for having accepted that
west, have then denounced him as one utterly impracticable if not absolutely factious. Then
would have been pointed out in glowing colours
the peculiarly difficult position of the Head of the
government, and the obstracy and precipitancy
of one who at such a moment, on the eve of a geneone who at such a moment, on the eve of a gene Tal election, and that too the first election for the United Province, when there were no means of ascertaining the point towards which popular con-fidence might be directed, had refused to accept the seat which according to his own views, longed to the office which he already filled, as would be the necessary consequence, withdraw from the administration altog ther.—What, he would ask, would have been the effect of such a course at such a time? What the misconceptions to which it would necessarily have given risewhat the downs and fears which it would unquestionably have raised in the minds of all upon the reat question of Responsible Government, with which his name had been so much connected and upon which public opinion throughout the whol country was so concentrated. He f Mr. B.] would not hesitate to say, without assuming any imporhumble name with that great principle had in the public eye attributed to him, that no step that could have been taken would have been m re cal-culated to produce distrust and alarm. It was under a deep sense of the responsibility which he would lacur in taking such a step that he had come to the conclusion that his course was to accept the seat to which the Head of the Government had called him and he would contend, that in the peculiar position in which he was placed, coupled with his well known political opinions, had he done so, without another word with rese opinions either as men or measures. neither the Head of the Government nor those hon, gentlemen of the Council who now condemned him would have had any just ground of com-plaint against him. He had taken office original ly with a full avowal of his principles and of his want of political confidence in certain h n. gentlemen. This was before the public, and those aon, and learned gentlemen from Lower Canada who after the Union had been called to seats in the Executive Council of the United Province, were at least equally bound to take notice of them as he had been held to be of the political views of the hon. and learned member himself, and in the absence of any express change in those opinions lie was entitled to be considered by all of those hon, gentlemen and by the public as still holding But he had not rested satisfied with that, but had on the contrary in order to prevent any possible misconception, explicitely declared those opinions both to the Head of the Government and to those hon, gentlemen previous to his acceptance of a seat in the Executive Council. And he would take the liberty of trespassing so far as to read from the correspondence, which he of course now considered open for reference, though he did not deem it necessary to read the whole of it, the note announcing his having been named to the Executive Council and the letter which he

Government House, Montreal, 13 February, 1841. " My dear Sir :- I am called upon to name an Executive Council for this Province without delay, which at present will be composed exclusively of the chief officers of the government, and I have

had addressed to the Head of the Government in

reply to that note. [Mr. Baldwin here read the following note]:-

therefore inserted your name in the list. "It will be necessary that you should take the oaths here, but there will be no necessity for this being done immediately and it may be most convehient for you to come down when the other Up per Canada officers get back. Believe me, &c

[Signed] "SYDENHAI
to The Solicitor General of U. C. Toronto." 66 SYDENHAM.

Mr. Baldwin would here ask any-hon, gentleman hether from that note itself in the government speaks expressly of those of whom the council was to be "at present" composed, he had no just ground of supposing that his Excellency himself looked forward to such changes as the calls of public opinion might afterwards demand, enore particularly when attention to such calls for med the very basis of the new principle to which allusion had been so often made. To that note however, he fMr. Baldwin had replied under the date of the 18th or 19th of the same month as fol-

[PRIVATE.] "Mr. Robert Baldwin has to acknowledge the receipt of the Governor General's note informing ur of calling him to the Executive Council of the United Province. The names of the other gentlemen appointed to the council not having been communicated Mr. Baldwin is of course ignorant, ex ept from rumor who they may be, and other author takive guide than the intimation that they are "the chief officers of the governmen'," Mr. Baldwin would have probably waited the official announcement if he did not feel that in all natters of this kind, not only candour but promptness, as far as consistent with due deliberatio surest means of avoiding ultimate misunderstanding. Mr. Baldwin then assuming that the gentlem en to whom rumour has as igned seats in the new Council are those to whom his Excellency has felt it necessary should "at present" composi it, deems it a duty which he owes to the Govern General at once to communicate his opinion, that such arrangement of the administration not command the support of Parliament. That with respect to those gentlemen Mr. Baldwin has himself an entire want of political confidence in all of them except Mr. Dunn, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Daly, and that had he reas n to suppose that the generally understood political principles and views of the other gentlemen of the council were hose upon which the government was to be ad-ministered, he conceives it would be his duty resectfully to decline continuing to hold office under . Mr. Baldwin has however no desire to risk

Marie Carlotte Williams

harrassment to the government, and at the preent critical moment, taking into consideration the lifficulties with which the Governor-general has contend, he does not feel that he would be jus ified in doing so, by declining on these grounds altogether to accept the place to which his Excelepcy has thus appointed him. But he fears that not withstanding his well known well to a winder not withstanding ex sting circumstances, and his peculiar individual position, might be misinterpreted by the genilemen whom he has refetred, as a tacit admission o his confidence in them as well as in the gentlemen above named. To prevent therefore the possibility of any such misapprehension on their parts, Mr. Baldwin will feet bound candidly and explicitly to communicate to the former his sentiments in regard to them politically, and he takes it for granted that there can be no objection to his doing so on the present occasion, any more than there was to his ac opting a similar course with respect to Draper and others, on his acceptance of the office

of Solicitor General of Upper Canada."

And in pursuance of what he had there stated to the head of the government he did address letters those hon, gentlemen explicitly informing them of his entire want of political confidence i and that had he reason to suppose that their generally understood political principles and view vere those upon which the government was to be administered, he would not continue to hold office under it. He [Mr. B.] would now appeal to non, gentlemen whether he could have de to put all parties in possession of his views and opinions and to prevent the occurrence of any mis apprehension as to the position in which he felt himself placed. He might have taken the course himself placed. He might have taken the course of retiring from the government at the period referred to, but so might the hon, gentlemen. In not taking that course he [Mr. B.] had acted from a sense of public duty and he felt bound to give credit to the hon, gentlemen for having done the same in the course which they had pursued. He had felt, as he takes it for granted they had done, that the wordist of the courtry was to decide when that the verdict of the country was to decide whe ther the political views of those hon. gentlemen or nis, were most in accordance with the wishes and interests of the people. The next charge made against him by the hon, and learned gentleman was his not having interchanged those communications with the hon, and learned gentlemen and the other hon'ble gentlemen alluded to which might have led to a correct estimate of the respective political epinions of each. But the hon, and learned gentleman forgot that this was no charge at all, except upon the supposition that he [Mr. B.] had entered into a coalition with those hon. gentlemen. Without that pedestal to rest up amounted but to this, that he bad not acted incom sistently with his already avowed political opinion of these hon gentlemen, and misled them by a show of confidence into a belief that his previously expressed opinions with respect to them had been modified, or it resolved itself into a repetition of a new shape of the first charge of accepting the office of Executive Councillor at all, to which he had, he thought, given a sufficiently satisfactory answer. As far as regarded those hon, gentlemen he contended that he had by the course objected to, done no more than maintain the position which he had already assumed with respect to them. But with respect to those hon, gen lemen of the political confidence, the hon. member for Toronto, he hon. member for Megantic, [Mr. Daly I whom he had the pleasure of meet ng for the first time on occasion of the visit to Montreal, to which the member for London, and he might add the hon Secretary who had not yet a seat in that house,-to one and all those gentlemen he would boldly ap-peal whether he had not communicated with them in the fullest and frankest manner upon every topic connected with the state of the country, and upon one more fully than that involved in the subject of the present discussion. The third charge made against him by the hon, and learned gentleman was that he had not at an earlier period tendered that advice upon the rejection of which he had fest himself called upon to resign. It was somewhat hard that he was on the one hand accused of precipitancy and on the other of delay. when the circumstances in which he was were fairly considered, when it was remembered that from the time of his appointment to the time of his proceeding to Montre al, he had been actively engaged first with the Upper Canada elections and more particularly the contest for Hastings and the City of Toronto, and afterwards with attending to the duties of his office of Solicitor General a public prosecutor in the Home Circuit, part of which he had been unable to attend to, and had been obliged to request his hon, and learned friend from the East Riding of the county of York to attend to for him, and which were not completed when he received the signification of his Excellency's pleasure that he should proceed to Mor That he had not only expressly communi cated to the head of the government at the time of accepting the seat in the Executive Council his expectations of the result of the then approaching lections, but had never concealed his opinion tha those anticipations had been realized. That he had when in Lower Canada the advantage of seeing only a portion of the Reform members returned to the United Parliament and that until he had an

opportunity of communicating with the great body of them and of ascertaining how far it was poss ble that the Reformers of both sections of the province were prepared to act together, a course on their parts which he [Mr. B.] had always deemed of the most vital importance to the best interests of his country, as he had frequently and candidly stated both publicly at the hustings and privately to those hon, gentlemen of the administration with whom he was prepared to act politically .- When these circumstances were considered, he felt con-vinced that to the dispassionate at all events he would not appear to have been to blame in this res-And this brought him to the fourth charge of the hon, and learned gentleman, that of caballing, as he was pleased to term it, though after the hon, and learned member's assurance he Mr. B.] would not assume that the term was applied in an offensive sense—in secret meetings to overthrow the administration of which he was a member. If he [Mr. B.] understood the principle which was now to be applied to the working of the Provincial Government, it was this, that those only who possessed the confidence of Parliament were to be retained in the confidence of the Crown. If he was correct in this view, he would be glad to be informed by the hon'ble and learned gentle man or by any other hon. member, how he or any other man was to ascertain, whether individually

the Province had sent to represent them, which the h. n. and learned member had been pleased to designate as "midnight meetings and secret cabals." For his part, he had not only telt at liberty to communicate frankly with the hon, members of that house with a view to ascertain their sentiments upon this as well as other subjects, but he had felt it to be his duty to do so [hear, hear.] And he did not for his part, see how the system of Responsible Government was to be worked with out such communications. He had always avowedly been a party man, and he should continue such. Parties were incident to all popular governments, and it was only through the instrumentality of party that such governments could be successfully worked. When he said this, however, he must not be misunder tood, for while with these views he felt bound to connect himself with a par ty, he felt equally bound to satisfy himself that the principles and objects of the party with which he had connected himself were such as he could approve, and such he conscientiously believed of that party with whom he had the pleasure of acting. But neither to that party nor to any other, neither to that house, no, nor the whole body of the peo-ple on the one hand, nor to the Crown or its Re presentative on the other would be sacrifice even one particle of principle [hear.] But to show ho little justice there was in the imputation of the hon, and learned member that he had been plot ting measures for the overthrow of the administration, he would take the liberty of reading a letter which he had addressed to his hon, and learned friend from Nicolet [Mr. Morin] with reference to a meeting of the Reform members of that House, held on the first day of the present session. Mr. Baldwin here read the following letter to Mr. Mo

" Olco:t's, 14th Jane, 1841. "My Dear Sir :- So long as the question re-pecting the Speakership was confined to the conwhen I belong should fall, I of course felt not only justified but bound to be present, that I might be prepared in another capacity to place such genin, whoever he might be, in the administration candidate, and thereby prevent a defeat of the administration, but having been given to understand that it is proposed this morning to consider the means of making the questio f speakership a question to test the strength of the administration, as at present constituted, my friends will of course at once see that I cannot, while I continue to hold office, be present at a meeting where such a course is intended to be discussed. You will therefore do me the kindness to explain to my friends the reason of my absenting myself from the meeting this morning. Believe me, my dear Sir, faithfully yours.

[Signed] "Ro "ROBERT BALDWIN.

[Hear, hear, hear.] Hon'ble gentlemen would now see even if the characters of the hon. gentlemen with whom these communications were held did not of itself afford a sufficient guarantee that nothing objectionable or inconsistent with a high sense of hondur could have possibly tran-spired in the couse of them, that he [Mr. B.] had not sought in those meetings, the means of grati-fying personal ambition, but that political infermation as to the standing of the administration in the confidence of the members of that house had been his sole object,-information which he unhesitatingly alleged to have been not only right, but his duty to acquire, and to have done so by the very means that he had made use of, ineed there could be no other. Upon such information had been based the advice which he had endered to the Representative of his Sovereign, [hear, hear, hear,] and he would now that there be no possible mistake as to the nature and cope of that advice so far trespass upon their ience as to read one extract from his letter to the Head of the government, in which that advice had been tendered. [Mr. Baldwin here read the following extract from a letter from himself to the Governor General, dated June 12, 1841.

"Mr. Robert Baldwin has the honour of in-forming the Governor-general that the union of the R-formers of the Eastern and those of the Western section of the Province, into one united party, has taken place. That of the united party Mr. Baldwin is a member, and that with that party, while he can do so consistently with the prin s he has ever held, he is prepared to act. that party, in Mr. Baldwin's opinion, represent the political views of the vast majority of the peo ple of this Province.- That the members of that party, with scarcely a single exception, as far as Mr. Baldwin has as yet had an opportunity of learning, profess to have no confidence in the administration, as at present constituted,-the want of confidence however expressly not extending to the Head of the Government. That Mr. Bald-imitate. He found that his opinions were win therefore feels himself bound to declare to his not respected; his advice was not taken; his administration in whom he had felt and avowed Excellency that he conceives the administration, as at present constituted does not possess the confidence of Parliament or the country. That to place it upon a footing to obtain such confidence it will be expedient, in Mr. Baldwin's opinion, that Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Draper and Mr. Day should no longer form a part of it; and that some gentlemen from among the Reformers of Lower Canada should be introduced into the administration, whose accession to office would bring with them the support of the Lower Canada section of Reformers, and with that the confidence of the whole Reform party of the United Province.— But he repeats that he looks upon the accession of Lower Canada Reformers who will bring with them the confidence of their friends, as absolutely essential to the arrangement. The Governor-general will remember that Mr. Baldwin's individual want of political confidence in those of the gentle-men above named, who then held office under the government of Upper Canada, was candidly de-clared to his Excellency when he did Mr. Baldwin the honor of offering him the Solicitor Generalship of that Province<sub>3</sub>—that it was explained to those gentlemen then—that it was reiterated to them and a similar want of political confidence in the other two gentlemen declared both to his Excellency and those gentlemen themselves, in February last, prior to Mr. Baldwin's acceptance of a seat in the Executive Council. The nor-general will also recollect that Mr. Baldwin at that time anticipated that the result of the then approaching elections would demonstrate that the administration as arranged would not obtain the support of Parliament. Mr. Baldwin therefore in the faithful discharge of the sacred duty imposed upon him by his oath of office, feels bound respectfully to tender to his Excellency the Governor-general his humble advice that the reconstruction of the administration upon the basis suggested is a measure essential to the successful and happy conduct of the public affairs of this Province.

[Hear, hear.] Such had been his course from first last, and such the advice which he had felt himself called upon to tender. Much had been said of the difficulty of the position in which the head of the government and the hon. gentlemen opposite were placed, but surely candour would have suggested that the difficulty was not all on one side. He [Mr. B.] had had a difficult and most responsible position to sustain he had endea-vored to maintain it with honour to himself, with as little embarrassment as possible to the sentative of his Sovereign, and those whom he' retained in his confidence, and with advantage to his country. As to how far he had been successful in these latter objects there might be a difference of opinion among the members, but he at a loss to conceive what course he could have taken more open, candid, and straightforward towards all concerned than that which he had pursued, and he professed himself wholly unable discover in it that injustice either to the head of the government or the home government which had called for the heavy condemnation of the hon. and learned member, [hear, hear.] At all events he would no longer occupy their time, he would throw himself upon the judgment of that House, and the country, and by their verdict he was perfectly willing to abide, [hear, hear, hear.]

Of the 24 members of the Legislative Council, 8 are of the established Church of England, 8 of the Established Kirk of Scotland, and 8 of the

Kingston Gerald. KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1841. We publish to-day the explanation of Mr. Baldwin, in the House of Assembly, of the causes which induced him to accept office under the present administration, and subsequently to resign the same into the hands of e Governor General; for which we are in debted to the Toronto Examiner, as the Kingston reporters were absent from the House at the time of its delivery. We are sure that all reasonable and impartial persons, willing to examine the subject with an unjaundiced eye, must be satisfied that Mr. Baldwin was influenced by the most honorable and consistent motives, in resigning his seat in the Executive Council, when he found that he could not act in unison with his colleagues, and when he was convinced that'the Governor General adhered more to their advice than his. There appears no doubt at all that at the time of Mr. B.'s appointment, his Excellency signified his intention of re-mod-deling his Council, when the character of the Assembly became known. Has he done so Who advised the selection of the Legislative Council? And has that selection been pleas ing to the party upon whom the Governor General mainly depends for support and success? Has it given satisfaction to any class of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada? We emphatically say no; and we are at a loss to define the policy, at the present time, which dictated the appointment of a Legislative verse to those of the Assembly! True His Excellency may, by a peculiar tact for which he receives ample credit, succeed in carrying any measure he may please, through the Council, but is there a probability that his successor will be equally fortunate?-With

egard to the expediency of Mr. Baldwin's esignation at that particular time, the sequel has proved that it happened as well then as at any subsequent period, for the cause of Mr. B.'s retirement is NOT YET removed; and in all probability, the Crown Officers will be induced to swallow the Intestate Estate Bill, the Election Bill, the Naturalization Bill, and perhaps even the nauseous Ballot, providing it be not Executive policy to oppose those measures; and thereby "maintain their position" in power during the sojourn among us of His Excellency Lord Sydenham. one will deny that had Mr. B. continued his connection with the Administration, he could not have voted as he has done, without opposing the Government of which he would been a member; and were he still in office, and had voted contrary to his feelings and judgment, merely because he did no wish to come in collision with his colleagues. how unmanly, how unprincipled, how utterly despicable would his character have appear ed in the eyes of every honest, independent man. Besides His Excellency has declared that "those who live by the Government. shall support the Government," or resign of course. Mr. Baldwin accepted office under the expectation of finding in the Council a fellow feeling, a union of sentiment, politicians, as is the case in the Cabinet of Eng land, agreeing with him in the cardinal and leading principles of government willing to defer to his opinions, and in short, to UNITE with him in rendering the character of the Executive popular and virtuous and at the same time dispensing office, power, liberty and justice with impartiality. But in what posi-tion did he find himself? Surrounded by enenies secret enemies men in whose prin ciples he had no faith; under whose govern ment he had reason to think the people would not be contented, nor the country prosperous men who eyed him with suspicion, and who doubtless would take every opportunity to get rid of one whose sentiments they detest ed, and whose uprightness and consistency of conduct it was foreign to their natures to views were not carried out: his re some of his colleagues should be forced to give place to others having the confidence of hat class of persons into whose hands the Head of the Government had thrown himself for maintenance and support, was not answered; in short he found that he was a mere automaton-head and shoulders to be sure, but no action, no power to move! What could he do? Bear the responsibility of selecting a Legislative Council in whose opinions he was known to disbelieve ?-or man fully come forward and tell his Excellency that having in vain waited for the loudly called for change in his advisers, and not wishing to embark his reputation in the same boat with theirs, he feels it his duty at the earliest period to return his office into His Excellency's hands, that he may be at liberty to vote inscientiously in his place in Parliament?

Mr. Baldwin chose the latter course, and the country will uphold him for it. If blame can be attached to the late Solicitor General, it is in the alone fact of his ac cepting office at all; but when we consider the necessity that existed for some demonstra tion to give reformers confidence in the Go vernor General, we must come to the conclusion that Mr. Baldwin acted from the purest and most disinterested motives in throwing the weight of his influence in the Governmen scale. It cannot be denied that his appointment to office was received by the country with heartfelt satisfaction, and tended in no small degree to enlist the reformers, for the first time within five and twenty years, in support of candidates approving of the policy of the Administration.

If the resignation of Mr. Baldwin has effected no other benefit, it has, without doubt, been a principal means of forcing from the Crown Officers their admission of Responsible Government; and this, we fancy, will be conceived of no small importance. Since his retirement Mr. B. has made no factious opposition to the Government; but he has been perfectly consistent-mild, decorous and conciliatory to his opponents, which we are sorry to say, has not characterised the conduct of his late colleagues in the Council.

DESERTERS DROWNED .- The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday states, desertions are said to be very frequent from the 34th regiment stationed at the Falls on the Canada side. One night last week nine soldiers attempted to swim across the river a little below the ferry. Two of them succeeded in breasting the mighty torrent—the remaining seven were drowned, and four of their naked bodies are now floating about in the whirlpool. Our informant says they present a horrible sight, tossed about by the mad waters. They are lying prone upon the surface, with limbs extended as if in the act of swimming, and it is difficult to believe they are not alive.

The Hon. S. B. Harrison was elected Member or in conjunction with others, he or the administration under which he holds office enjoyed the Church of Rome. Its national character stands public confidence, except by means of those very thus:—11 Scotch, 7 Canadians, 2 Irish, 2 Eng.—gentleman took his seat in the House the same communications with those whom the people of lish, and 2 Americans.

To the Editor of the Kingston Herald. \*Dear Sir,—Some time ago, I saw in the columns your papers letter from the Rev. Job Deacon address to you, but in answer to one written by a "Freeholde I did e apect the "Freeholder" would have replied, I nothing has since appeared from his pen. Mr. letter contains erroneous statements and misreptions, which, whether wilfully or inadvertently thous, which, whether windly or inadvertently made, they are to my injury and disadvantage. I therefore, hope you will give the following letter addressed to that gentleman, a place in the columns of your paper. I indulge in no unkind feelings towards Mr. Deacon, but, justice requires that the inaccuracies contained in tis communication, be corrected.

JOHN DIAMOND, JR.

Fredericksburg, July 2d, 1841.

TO THE REV. JOB DEACON.

Rev. Sir,—I bave observed in the columns of the Kingston Herald, a communication from you addressed to the Editor of that paper, in which you attempt a reply to facts stated by 'A Freeholder,' which facts you say appear to allude to you, 'and which would with anonymous calumny endeavor to bring before the public transactions purely private.' I ask Sir, if to seize the property of your neighbour and remove it three or four miles to be exposed for public sale is 'a transaction purely private.' You say your right to do so, has not by the 'Freeholder' been denied. Then why are you so unwilling to have the transaction brought to public view!

view!

In attempting to give the "real facts [you say] misstated" by the Freeholder you assert that I rented
since 1837 about 120 acres at £9-14 2 per annum.
Here Sir, you have mistated the fact. If you are not
aware of this, call on me and you can see it stated in
your own hand writing, that I have but 100 acres instead of £20. stead of 120.

stead of 120.

You also say, that 'more than three years back' rent
(with the exception of about two pounds) had 'accrued
from the two tenants [myself & Taylor] who were distrained up to the distraint.' Here you have again committed an agregious error. Instead of about two pounds mitted an agregious error. Instead of about two pounds which you say is all you received, in three years, you have received of me alone, for rent £18 17 8½ in a little more than two years, for which 1 hold receipts, the amount and dates ats follows.

In March 1838 £6 7 8½

"Feb. 1839 £10 0

"July 1840 2 13 9

"Oct. 1840 5 16 3

Of this you could not have been ighofant, as the re ceipts are in your own hand writing.

For the common frailties and infirmities of human mature we are bound to make every possible allowance; but it requires an extraordinary effort to exercise sufficient charity and forbearance to overlook wilful misrepresentations and statements, made without the least foundation in truth

but it requires an extraordinary effort to exercise sufficient charity and forbearance to overlook wilful misrepresentations and statements, made without the least foundation in truth.

You say your right to distrain the 'Freeholder does not pretend to deny,' nor did I, or any of your tenants deny it. Why should we deny it, after it has been decided by high authority in England, that a Rector in Canada has the same authority within the bounds of his rectory, that a Rector in England has within his respective Parish.

The Freeholder verily did not deny your right to distrain, nor to write your own warrant, and send your own warrant, so with the even deny your right to extract rent from the benes of your tenants. Nor did the Freeholder deny your right to distrain at the time you did, just before the last election in this County, that Freeholders might see what a blessing it would be to our 'fising Country, to send measures, and support a dominant Church in Canada, contraity to the wishes of a vast majority of the inhabitants of this Province, as has been repeatedly expressed by their Representatives in Parliament

There are many other inacuracies and misstaments in your extraordinary communication. I have only referred to a few connected with your reference to me. I have done this, becuuse my case is different from that of any other person living on the Rectory.

In 1830, I purchased the improvements, and the possession of the glebe, for which I gave six hundred dollars, in view of obtaining a new lease, for which, the required fees had been paid, and a promise from the authorised agent obtained. But soon after the endowment, you increased the rent, so that now I must pay rent for my own improvements, or leave the premises and lose purchase money.

1-hope my case may yet come before the present will not suffer a devoted subject of Her Majesty to be ruined, and then driven on the streets with a helpless family, and no remuneration.

Dear Sir,—Reconcile the inaccuracies above referred to, with the statements contai

to, with the statements contained in your commution, and you shall again hear from your humble

JOHN DIAMOND, JR. Fredericksburg, July 2d, 1841.

For the Kingston Herald. SUMMER IS COME. The earth is arrayed in its fresh lively bloom, Young Spring hath departed, and Summer is come She hath spread her green carpet o'er earth's wide domain, And prepared her rich banquet on every plain:

Bidding a welcome to each coming guest, To haste and partake of the bountiful fear All, all are invited, and all should obey The glad invitation; the merry and gay, The old and the young may together repair, To the wide spreading tablet, its bounties to share. Summer is come," cries the 'miss in her teens

Now I shall put off my dark bombazines, And dress in my beautiful lilacks and greens, And all for a very good reason: For winter's stern advent is far, far away, And nature's broad face looks so cheerful and gay; The fleecy young lambkin does nothing but play. Enjoying the sweet summer season." Summer is come: and the blithe birds sing

Their voices mix with the clear blue sky, As they wing their æriel flight on high. O'er river and dale, o'er rock and plain, Nought is heard but the warbler's strain; Echo responds to each cheerful note, That through the airy fields doth float. The ceaseless flight of the wing of time, Bears the thoughts to a power sublime, Bringing the season's along as it flies,

Their farewell notes to the by-gone spring

O'er the earth's waste through the changing skies. Cold winter moves from his icy throne, When spring breathes forth her silvery tone; But the waking sound of the summer's voice, Bids the desert bloom and the earth rejoice. Summer is come and with eager eye, The farmer has watch'd the spring pass by :

Now gladly resumes his arduous toil, In cultivating the thriving soil. Who having toiled through the fields so wide Repairs to the lonely fireside, Where voices full of gleeful mirth. Gladden the side of the rude-made hearth The Peasant girl longs as she views the trees, For the orchard's coming luxuries :

The peach, the apple and mellow pear, And the many sweets that summer doth rear Though she ne'er sighs that the Spring hath flown Or that summer days will so soon be gone, For childhood smiles as the seasons fly, But old age views them with tearful eye, To think that the flower of their age is past, And their winter of life is come at last, Then why may not yourn ballship care.

And smile through the summer time of life. Then why may not youth banish care and strife

Kingston, June 29th. 1841

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. ROUTINE BUSINESS. Wednesday, June 30.

The following petitions were brought up : By Mr. Cook, that of the Rev. Mr. Straits of William burgh, to be naturalized. By Mr. Small, of W W. Baldwin and others, praying for an investiga tion into the riots which occurred at the several elections for the ridings of York and Toronto. By Mr. Christie, those of Mungo Murray and others of Stroolbred, and Norman McLeod and others, praying for aid to a road from Cross Point to Carle By Mr. Buchanan, those of the Bank of Upper Canada, praying for an increase of its capital to £500,000, and that its charter may be so modified as not to require it to be held at the seat of government. By Mr. Reblin, those of A. V. K. Pruyn, and of Ahira Blake of Picton, for naturalzation. By Mr. Holmes, that of the Directors of the Montreal Bank to have their charter extended, their corporate powers extended throughout the Province, and their capital increased. By Mr. Steele, that of A. Laidlow and others in Mono

for aid to a road. The petition of the Gore District, presented on the 22d, was referred to the committee of the Gore Turnpike Trust.

The petition of D. Calder of Thorah was referred

to Messrs. Steele, McNab, Williams, Dunn and Killaly. The petition of Alpheus Todd was referred to the committee on the officers of the house.

Mr. Moffatt moved that the hour nittee on the 14th July to take the expediency of allowing the the Province of flour and meal, heef and pork, without inspec ing and consolidating the law Province in relation to the inspe

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On Sunday the

Mr. Simpson reported from the the subscription of the house t considered to-morrow. The comend that 500 copies of the Mi

be taken by the house.

Mr. Morris, from the printing comp ted in favor of the tenders of Messis, h Cary—consideration to morrow.

Mr. Prince, from the committee on

er's petition, reported favorably by a Robert John Turner to practice as a & ourt of Chancery. Second read The bill the better to provide f ections and for other purposes the to be read second time this day week Mr. Campbell obtained leave of

eek. Mr. Hamilton moved an address lency for a statement of the net amount collected at the several ports in the Gaspe since 1835, inclusively, also statement of the amount of public; priated for and expended in the said i 1835, inclusively.

Mr. Holmes moved for a selection

quire into and report upon such mer nost readily equalize the rates of assimilate the currency through the onsist of Messes. Dunn Duncombe ton, Cartwright, Morris, Moffatt, ar whom were afterwards added, Johnston, the names of Messrs, A oner. Suppon moved that the

morrow go into committee to 27) relating to the currency. Aft s on, the previous question was put. . Simpson did not prevail Mr. Draper moved that to-mo

nto committee to take into cons of the law relating to Courts of Rec -morrow to consider the exped ing an additional loan to cor House and Gaol of the district The Speaker intimated that he h etter from his Exce lency's Se is Excellency's intention

at 4 past 2 to assent to the H ir The House went into committee lutions of Mr. Neilson on the L. C. elections, Mr. Raymond in the chair ed progress and obtained leave to orrow.

The second reading of the five bills

by Mr. Black for the amendment of the laws was s-verally post-oned to Monda The bill for the relief of disabled and ons was read a second time and Monday The House went into committee on

Gwillimbury Road act, reported the sa out amendment, to be engrossed. The order of the day for the co Mr. Prince's motion of Monday rel St. Maurice election, was postpo and that relating to the Be morrow. The House then adjourned

Mr. D. lisle brought up the petiti lell and other loyal inhabitants of Ac emnity for losses sustained during of 1838, and of Iron L. Caron to the By Mr. Small that of the inhabitant harbour; By Mr. Hale, that of the Sherbrook Academy for a contin public aid heretofore granted and grant for the purchase of Philosophi By Mr. Dunscombe that of the Montreal, for an extention of its co newal of its charter : By Mr. Roblin tain land surveyors to be authorised in to ses to witnesses and to persons acq ancient boundaries and landmarks; Br M that of Mrs. Belt, late housekeeper tothe bly of U. C. for remuneration, that of ants of Markham for aid to open a ro he 7th and 9th concessions ther David Elder for refirf for loves sorais the Rebellion; By Mr. Boswell, that if persons in the Newcastle District color elves "Christians" praying for the p holding lands for churches &c. By Max the petition of Rebecca McIntee, wide litiaman killed during the last war fortest of R. M. Boyle and other-contractors for he ment of their accounts as con ractors on the ston and Grimsby Macadamized road; Gilchrist, that of the inhabitants of Aspin Dummer, for aid in opening a road cotte that of Moses Hart and others for poration to Harts Bank at Three Rivers. On motion of Mr. Merritt, the petition tull and Lampman, of J. Decon and other John Kalor, presented on the 15th were re The petition of the inhabitants of the

River lands presented on the 15th June W referred.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that received a return from the clerk of the G chancery, with the name of the Han, S. rison as member for the town of Kingston gentleman was then introduced and tooking Mr. Derbishire moved an address to the the house, stating the amount of dutie Bytown on timber floated down the ris for the last five years, specify amounts and the descriptions of timb stating whether any and what portion ties had been expended in improving the tion of that river above Bytown, and if a

improvements had been effected. [Mr. Hamilton said he had been obliget Now why the hon member for Bytoms exempted from observing the same forms.

Mr. Derbishire said he had the const Executive officers of the Govern House, and as notice was only an actal and convenience to those who might he terest in opposing such a motion, it was sary in this instance. This was a mis-information of the House, and if the hel government had no objection that such is should be given from the public Department der the control of the Executive, the Hel-trould search.

could scarcely interpose against the methad address accordingly was ordered.] Mr. Derbishire gave notice that on Moto he would move that it be a standing orth house that the orders of the day, and me motions for each day, together with the the preceding day, be printed and delive morning at the residence of each memb

IMPORTANT .- It is stated in the Montrel and Commercial Advertiser of Thursday and Denis B. Viger Esq. M. P. P. for Richelle was incarcerated in Montreal ja two years,) is to be raised to the digit Justice of the District of Montre Morin Esq. M. P. P. for the Con ( author of the '92 resolutions') is to be to the office of Solicitor General-and the Barthe Esq. M. P. P. for Yamaska, (a Mr. Papineau, is to be raised to the diguiments should prove correct, what al congratulation the "sturdy old the "gallows fa tening" Herold, will their unceasing support of the Syde istration. - [Brockville Statesman.]

From the Cobourg Star.

We feel that some explanation is due in as conductors of a public journal, and the at present in the district, in apology for as noticing in terms of becoming row, a most horrible and wicked we grieve to say was perpetrated in this the night of Sunday the 13th inst., les

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