We need searcely recommend to our readers an attentive perusal of the able and eloquent address in another coluent, which it gives us so much pleasure to publish, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Princ pai of Victoria College. It is creditable and characteristic of Mr. Ryerson, that he should be the first Divine to come forward and address his countrymen in this crisis of political discension in the spirit of christian fellowship. Mr. Ryerson steps into the arena not as a political, or an ecclesiastical gladiator, but as a missionary of peace, seeking to withdraw attention from the acerbities and recriminations, and mutual injuries of the attest conflict, and direct the minds of the combatants to those lights of history and philosophy which stand recorded for our especial are and benefit, but which in the blindness of passion we see not or freed not. The tendency of Mr. Ryerson's labours upon this occasion, is to allay the proscribing spirit of the present day in Canada,—to show that the Government of Sir Charles Bactor became "by the moral power of its identity with the mass of the proper the strongest that whow that the Government of Sir Charles Bacor became "by the moral power of its identify with the mass of the people, the strongest that ever existed in Canada"—that the ceurse pursued by his policy was the one prescribed inevitably by the circumstances of the timer—that disaffection to a system now obsolete, no unor implies disaffection to the system of this day, than it would be to impute disloyalty or disaffection to the Crown, Cabinet, and Parliament of England, for having condemned that former system as defective and bad, and supplanted it by another,—and after fully sustaining the argument by proofs from the history of all nations and men, he shows that Sir Charles Bacor has pursued a course "which has added brilliancy and men, he shows that Sir Charles Bacor has pursued a course "which has added brilliancy to the noblest acts of the most renowned states men of Greece, and Rome, and England, a course the recollection of which no doubt sy ecture the hours of retirement and suffering, and will embalm his name in the grateful remembrance "Caneda, when the tongue of calu may shall have been silenced, and the breath of faction shall have been silenced, and the breath of faction shall have been silenced.

To the Editor of the Chronicle and Sazette.

Sir.—The views expressed in the followin article—which was written better than a fort night since—have been recently sanctioned by the highest authorities—Lord Stanley and Stanles Metcalfe. In a late speech in the House of Commons, Lord Stanley stated tha "The acts of Sir Charles Bagot were in uniso with, and in conformity to, the instructions had received from Her Majesty's Government.' In Sir Charles Metcalfe's Replies to the inhabitants of the Gore, Talbot, and Wellington Districts, His Excellency "deprecates that spirit which leads to reproachful and often unjust imputations against our fellow countrymen, when To the Editor of the Chronicle and Gazwhich leads to reproachful and often unjust imputations against our fellow countrymen, whot
we are in duty bound to love and to cherish;
expresses his "anxious desire that all partie
would forget and forgive past injuries and offen
ces"—that "they would lay aside their dissensions, and units with heart and hand to advance
the prosperity and happiness of the community,
and that he "looks with hope to the united etforts of all classes of the community against in the state of the community. forts of all classes of the community acting in harmony, as the surest foundation for genera

have been extinguished amid the gratifications of a united and happy people." No one can rea this effusion of a powerful and beautiful writer

without imbibing some portion of a spirit that must improve both the understanding and th

harmony, as the surest foundation for general prosperity and happiness."

These authoritative declarations were unknown to me when I wrote the following article. It is, therefore, no small satisfaction to learn, that what I shad conceived and endeavored to illustrate as adapted to the best interests of the United Province, may not merely be stated in reference to the administration of Sir Charles Bagot, sharman he regarded as the settled and avowed

eners the administration of Sir Charles Bagot, battunay be regarded as the settled and avowed policy of Her. Majesty's Government and Hei Majesty's Representative in Canada.

As the subject of which I have briefly written belongs not to a party, but relates to Canada, deem no apology necessary for me (who advocate the supremacy of no party, but the interests of all,) in attempting to supply a decideration. cate the supremacy of no party, but the interest of all, in attempting to supply a desideration which I have not seen supplied from any othe quarter. As a Minister and Member of the Weslevan Methodist Church, I feel grateful to Si Charles Bagot; and for both his private cirtue and public acts, I believe he has a claim to the grateful remembrance of united Canada.

Yours respectfully,

E. RYERSON.

Victoria College, May 15, 1843.

Victoria College, May 15, 1843.

For the Kingston Chronicle. SIR CHARLES BAGOT AND HIS CANA-DIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIAN GOVERNMENT.

On the appointment of a new Governor General of Canada, the administration of H's Excellency Sir Charles Bagot becomes a subject of history; and as such, it deserves a respectful notice, whether we consider the nature of the policy involved, the interests affected, or the rank and character of the illustrious Statesman who, like his noble predecessor, seems destined, by a mysterious Providence, to close his earthly career with his Canadian Government. I ventured to offer an humble tribute of respect and tured to offer an humble tribute of respect an gratitude to the memory of Lord Systematic in his premature removal: similar feelings prompt me to offer a similar tribute to Sir Charles Bagot on his premature departure.

The work of each was sui generis; each haven compelled to retire before completing it. atitude to the memory of Lord Sydenham

The work of each was sui generis; each has been compelled to retire before completing it; but each has done enough to enhance his own previously high reputation, and secure the grateful remembrance of Canada.

Lord Sydenham had a Constitution of Government to establish: Sir Charles Bagot had a system of Government to work. Lord Sydenham had two Provinces to unite: Sir Charles Bagot had two Provinces to cement. The former had an administration to create: the latter had an administration to establish. The one had to inspire the country with hope and confidence: the administration to establish. The one had to inspire the country with hope and confidence: the other had to inspire it with charity and enterprise. Lord Sydenham fell amidst the regrets of the people of Upper Canada: Sir Charles Ba got retires amidst the sympathies and blessings of the people of United Canada. The one was admired as a Statesman: the other as a Father. What Lord Sydenham did for Canada has long since been recorded: what Sir Charles Bagot has done for Canada remains to be fold—thunch

has done for Canada remains to be told—though posterity alone can estimate it. Sir Charles Bagot has created throughout the length and broadth of united Canada, the settled and delightful conviction, that its government is henceforth to be British as well as Colonial,—and as such, the best on the Continent of Ameri ca; that Canadians are to be governed upon the principles of domestic, and not of trans-allantic policy; that they are not to be minified as mer and citizens, because they are colonists; that they are to be unified as mer and citizens, because they are colonists; that they are (to use the golden words of Sir Robe)
Peel) "to be treated as an integral portion of
the British Empire." This has often been avow
def from the highest quarters in Canada; S
Charles Bagot has illustrated it, and establishe Charles Hagot has illustrated it, and established the universal belief of it. The proof of this assertion is found in the entire absence throughout the press of Canada, of any allusion to the government of a neighboring Republic, except to evince our own more favored and happy condition. This single fact—so amazing to any one who possesses the requisite information to construct the former and present spirit of a large portage of the Conadian press—indicates in another the conadian disco of the Canadian press—indicates in an-quage as conclusive as it is gratifying, all the differences between a settled and an unsettled state of things—between a strong and a weak Government—between a discontented and a hop-

Government—between a discontented and a nappy people.

Sir Charles Bagot has also, by his appointments to office, and general policy, furnished
practical proof that a difference of religious spinion in Canada is no longer to be made the execrable ground of political proceription, and the
fruitful source of civil discord. While a section
of not the most numerous sect arroganity and
sehignatically above exclusive claim to the name
and altribute of Christian Church and loyal faith,
and deal cath both religious and civil anathemas
against their more numerous, and, in many ingrances, more intelligent and virtuous feilow

ristians and subjects, the policy of Sir Charle Christians and subjects, the policy of Sir Charles Bagot, in trampling down the selfish arrogance of the sectary, and embracing virtue and ment under every form of religious faith, exhibits the morning splendor of a brighter day for Canada, when "Ephraim will no longer envy Judah, nor Judahrex Ephraim;" when the very variety of formain in the works of nature—may evince the more clearly the essential unity of essence and the community of order and destination. Thus by conferring a common protection and privilege, to community of order and destination. Thus by conferring a common protection and privilege, to make the Throne the centre of attraction to the affections and interests of every form of faith, claiming origin in the Bible, and to place the strength of the Government in the affectionate attachment of a united people rather than in the bayonets of an armed soldiery, is the noblest work of both choirty and patriotism. No one can contemplate the calamitous past without sympathizing with the sentiment of the Poet:—

Perdy xit misses 12 Whilst none can survey the present aspect of our cival and social relations, and especially under the auspicious advent of a second Policy, without exclaiming with the same Poet—

Traduce, si qua manet sceleris vestigia metri, Irrita perpetua solvent formidine terras.

But that which, as it appears to me, will lavest the name of Sir Charles Bagot with the binghtest halo of glory, and render his administration the greatest benefit to Canada, is the very point on which he has been most assailed—namely, his effacing the lines of former party demarcation, his countenance to elasses of the community, and selection of individuals for civil employments, upon the ground of personal qualification and public influence, without reference to former party association or political predilection. It has been alledged that Sir Charles Bagot has encouraged and promoted the disaffectel and the disloyal; a charge which, as may be easily shown, involves a fallacy in argument, il not false hood in fact. The proof of the allegation is laid in transactions which took place (to give the largest period) between the years 1830 and 1840. Were all that has been stated, with every real or imaginary aggravation correct, it would amount to no proof in the present instance. The general application made of such statements, eral application made of such statement olves a sophism termed by the Schoolment of a secundary good ad dictum simplication secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter-ning that what may have been true ertain circumstances, as true absolutely and un

er all circumstances—arguing that because the chabitants of Great Britain have at differen-times shown themselves disaffected to partial an espotic government they are therefore disaf-cted to monarchical government of every kind, o render the proof satisfactory and complete in e present case, it must be shown that the same estem of government existed in Upper and Low-Canada from 1830 to 1840, which has obtain in united Canada since the latter per sections of the inhabitants of either or l winces have manifested disaffection to a If sections of the inhabitants of either or both Provinces have manifested disaffection to a former system of government, the Imperial Parliament has participated in that disaffection by repealing the old system of government and establishing a new one, as different from the old as was the British Constitution after the revolution of 1688, administered according to the Bill of Rights," by William and Mary, from what it had been under the regime of the Tuders and Stuarts. The bitter arrows therefore, which have been aimed at Sir Charles Bagot and portions of the Canadian copie, bound with equal force, from the immediate objects of attack against Her Majosty and the Imperial Parliament. If the old systems of Canadian Government have been abolished by the supreme authorities of the Empire, the party distinctions and organizations engendered under them ought, of course, to be abandoned—which was indeed one essential object in the establishment of the new system. No man therefore, whom the law protects ought to be judged by what may have been his views and conduct in respect to an abrogated system of government, but by his views and conduct in respect to the present established system. Surely no man in Canada ought to be condemned and proscribed for a dislike to what has been abelished, and therefore practically condemned

and proscribed for a dislike to what has bee abolished, and therefore practically condemny fer Majesty and the Imperial Pacliams. The discrimination of Sir Charles Bagot in the things which so widely differ, and his me

things which so widely differ, and his moral sourage, and generous humanity, and British Statesmanship, in acting upon that discrimination, present him in advantageous contrast with his impugners, and suggest to the reflecting mind the germ and fountain of inestinable blessings which are yet to adorn and enrich the social system of Canada.

But were the case less clear—were the Canalass under the same Constitution of Government and as informer years, and also under the same system of administration—were the only difference in the former and present state of things a difference in the strength of the Government and in the treakness of its chemies, arising from the past complete defeat of the latter, and an amazing revolution of feeling in the great body of the community, and admitting the truth of what has been alleged against individuals and parties of the state of the latter, and an aparties of the latter of the strength of the community, and admitting the truth of what has been alleged against individuals and parties of the state of the latter of the state of the st pecn alleged against individuals and parties still the course of Sir Charles Bagot's short adnistration would, I am pursuaded, be equally dictates of a sound policy and noble gener-ty. The present argumentation of this ques-n in the abstract is, I am aware, prohibited by he blindness of passion, and the oblighty or orejudice, and the selfishness of party; but ever when abstract reason and truth will not con ince, the illustrative analysis of history may im

How did the famous Spartan Legislator treat hat portion of his wealthy fellow citizens who had been disaffected to his system of government? On their submission the remembra ious disaffection was obliterated : and eve ander who, in the paroxyism of rebellion, had out the eye of Lycurgus, was forgiven, re wed into the household of the illustrious satesan whom he had maimed, and by kindness was ul friend and useful servant. Can that which all ages have proclaimed as the highest glory of Lycurgue, be the deepest reproach of Sir Charles

After Attica had been desolated during a long After Attica had been desolated during a long eriod of anarchy and civil war, what was the olicy of the immortal Thrasybulus, on his trimph over his enemies, and re-establishment of he ancient form of the government? Did Thraybulus pursue the policy which has been strecully urged upon Sir Charles Bagot? Nay, as tollin says, "Thrasybulus rising above those esentments from the superiority of his more exensive genius, and the views of a more discensing and refound policy, foresaw that by acquiescing and rofound policy, foresaw that by acquiesing in the punishment of the guilty, etern seeds of discord and enmity would remain, weaken by domestic divisions the strength of wraken by domestic divisions the strength of a republic, which it was necessary to unite against the common enemy, and occasion the loss to the state of a great number of citizens, who might render it important services with the very view of making amends for past misbehaviour. Such conduct after great troubles in a state his always seemed to the ablest politicians the most certain and ready means to restore the public peace and tranquillity." Thrasybulus recalled the exiles, and at the same time proposed the celebrated ammesty by which the citizens engaged upon oath that all past transactions should be buried in oblivion. "This" says the eloquent historian "is one of the finest events in ancient storian " is one of the finest events in ancien story, worthy of the Athenian lenity and ben olence, and has served as a model to success

No doubt many a resentful and aspiring Athemian objected to the policy of Thrasybulus in thus treating alike the friends and enemies of the ancient Government: but history has long since placed it amongst the most perfect specimens of masterly statesmanship and refined humanity. Thrasybulus required by oath, what Sir Charles Bagot has only recommended as a duty; and those who admire the conduct of the former, ought to respect that of the latter. Judicious historians were thus treating alike the friends and enemies of policy.

It was the Legislative measures that Lerd Sy.

sense of duty, and the special kindness of Provieus since placed it amongst the most perfect special sp

ion for all former offences against the state, and exhibited for a time a disposition to given impartially; and for no pert of his administration has the able and amiable Vespasian ocean nor honoured than for his giving a general pardin that who had been found in arms against himilallowing every citizen access to his person forder to state his grievances—and in declaining a Tyrirs, says, "war against that vile reasons." order to state his grievances—and in uscianing as Tytler says, "war against that vile rate of pecisioned informers, which had multiplied seexceedingly during the preceding reigns." Julius Cesar's celebrity as a general and a conquer over armies and provinces, is surpassed conquest over his own personal resentact d party feelings (after having grown up and red amidst all the asperities of both)—when he pardoned all who had carried arms againsthim ade no distinctions with regard to parties,"
cowed in one of his speeches, "I will not
ew the massacres of Sylla and Marius,
rry remembrance of which is shocking to ow that my enemies are subdued, I will ow that my enemies are subdued, I will ow that my good of ide the sword, and endearour by my good offices, gain over those who continue to hate me." Such an example may, with personal honor do public advantage, be imitated by every philathropist and Christian in Canada, as it has

een by Sir Charles Bagot.

If we turn from Roman to English History, re meet with examples, even during its less nlightened periods, which ought to silence and

enlightened periods, which ought to silence and shame the proscribing spirit of our times.

The Earl of Pembroke, who, during the minority of Henry III. (1217.) was protector of the Kingdom, is admitted to have been the ablest statesman and general of his age. Yet, after suppressing a rebellion which had commenced during the latter part of the reign of King Joan, that distinguished nobleman (to use the werds of Hume), "received the rebellious barons into favor; restored them to their possessions; and endeavored by an equal behavior, to bury all part animosities." Of the illustrious Edward I. who had extinguished a most formidable rebellion, headed by Leiesster, at the famous battle of Eversham, (1266,) the following facts are related by Hume:

y Hume : Adam de Gourden, a courageous baron, ma ed himself during some time in the forests of myshire, committed depredations in the neighbook, and obliged the Prince to lead out a book. berhood, and obliged the Prince to lead out a body of troops in that country against him. Edward attacked the camp of the rebels; and being transported by the ardor of battle leaped over the fence with a few followers, and encountered Gourdon in single combat. The victory was long disputed by the valiant combatants; but ended at last in the Prince's favor, who wounded his antagonist, threw him from his horse, and took him prisoner. He not only gave him his tip; but introduced him that very night to the Queen, procured him his pardon, received him nto his favor, and was ever after faithfully served by him."

It was by the career of half a century tine nenced, and by a course of legislation and rement harmonizing with such acts, that obtained for Edward, both from Historians d Statesmen, the appellation of the "Engisl stinian." How can an act that ennobles the me of Edward I., be disreputable in Si

harles Bagot?
It is known that Henry V.,—the most be of It is known that Henry V.,—the most he'oic nonarch in English History—found the Kingtom convulsed by the contests which had been ommenced by his Father, Henry IV., between the Houses of York and Lancaster—to the later of which Henry himself belonged. Yet, siys Hume—"

"The King seemed ambitious to buryall vary distinctions in oblicion; the instrument of the preceding rain, who had been advantaged for e preceding reign, who had been advanced for eir blind zeal for the Lancastrian interests ore than from their merits, gave place ever here to men of more honorable character; are more than from their merits, gave place every where to men of more honorable character; artus seemed now to have an open career, in which it might exert itself; the exhortations as well as example of the Prince, gave it encouragement; and all men were unanimous in their attachment to Henry. How much more honorable to Henry, and beneficial to the nation, was such a policy, than the partial and proscriptive policy which has been pressed upon Sir Charles Bagot, and than the party policy which characterized the otherwise most useful reign of Henry VII. of the came House with Henry V. After referring to the union of the two Houses by the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth, heir of the House of York, Hume says—"Instead of embracing the present happy opportunity of abolishing these fatal distinctions, of uniting his title with that of his consort, and of bestowing favor indiscriminately on the friends of both lamilies; he carried to the throne all the partialities which belong to the head of a faction, and even the passions which are carefully guarded against by every true politician in that situation. To exalt the Lancastian party, to depress the adherents of the House of York, were still the favorite objects of his pursuit; and through the whole course of his pursuit; and through the whole course of his pursuit; and through the whole course of his rsuit; and through the whole course of high he never forgot his early prepossessions. It will be a dark day for United Canada, should

It will be a dark day for United Canaan, knows, is Governor become "the kead of a faction," and not the moderator of factions; but Sir Charses Bagot, disregarding the littleness of party faction, and acting upon the maxim which even Buonaparte had the discrimination and wisdom is now,"—has pursued a course which held brilliancy to the noblest acts of the mo Med brilliancy to the noblest acts of the most mowned Statesmen of Greece and Rome and agland; a course the recollection of which no outst sweetens his hours of retirement and suffring, and will embalm his name in the grateful membrance of Canada when the tongue of calmy shall have been silenced, and the breath faction shall have been extinguished, amid the ratulations of an united and happy people. gratulations of an united and happy people.

Cicero has compared the Statesman to a Pilot, whose art consists in managing every turn of the winds, and applying even the most perserse to the progress of his voyage. Thus did Sir Charles Bagot—when he failed (in consequence, as it appears to me, of their own prejudices and resentments) to connect with his administration a now hostile party in Upper Canada, he made in the occasion of allaching to his Government the entire French population of the Lower Province—a measure which all preceding Governorshad failed to accomplish, which at once rendered the reduction of the Military Force in this Country safe and expedient, and which has made his Government, by the moral power of its identity with the mass of the people, the strongest that ever existed in Canada.

Whilst it has been theoretically admitted upon all sides, that our French fellow subjects are fairly entitled to a representation in the Council of the Sovereign, as well as of the people, Sir

of the Sovereign, as well as of the people, Sir Charles Bagot has been assailed with unwonted bitterness for the selections which he has made—a charge as consistent and as rational as it would be to admit the right of the People of Great Britain to a representation in the Executive Councils of the nation, and then demounce Her Majesty for selecting such men as a Peel and a Wellington; since the same British principles of state policy, and the same means of information which suggested to Her Majesty. Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Wellington, as the most influential and appropriate advisors of the Crown in behalf of the people of Great Britain, suggested to Sir Charles Bagot certain individuals whom he has selected as the most influential and appropriate advisors of the Crown in healf of the French People of Canada; a measure so just, so wise, so expedient, as to induce the non of the reence l'eopie of Canada; a measure so just, so wise, so expedient, as to induce the Hon. Mr. Draffer, not only to advise it, but to regard his own retirement from the power and emoluments of office as not too great a sacrifice for its accomplishment to the reduced to the result of the results. for its accomplishment—thereby furnishing a no-ble example of genuine patriotism and the high-est presible encomium on Sir Charles Bagot's nolicy.

per interest he has manifested in bringing the inversity of King's College into early and efficient operation, and in encouraging and support on the educational Institutions, indicate he much he would have done as a Legislator, hyportunity been allowed him. Of the merits ival parties in Canada it is not my province peak; but of Nir Charles Bagot during hihort Canadian administration, I may say whicelebrated historian has said of Scipic—

Nil non laudandam aut dixit, aut fecit, aut sensit.

If any one circumstance, in addition to the ciousness of having done his duty, and th onscionsess of gratitude and sympathy which reet him from every part of the Province, can leviate the sufferings of Sir Charles Bagot and sed disappointment of so premature a retirement om office, it must be the respectful and affectionale references which are daily made to him by his distinguished successor, SIR CHARLES METCALFE. Indeed it is a spectacle of moral sublimity delightful and affecting to the whole sublimity delightful and affecting to the whole Country, to see two such Statesmen, free from every feeling of personal jealousy, almost emulate each other in expressions of confidence and hope on the one side, and of praise and sympathy, on the other. Were their spirit imbibed and their example imitated by the entire population of Canada, how soon would the fulminations of bigotry and the criminations of party cease throughout the land, and be succeeded by the purer language of Christian charity, and the nobler acts of public patriotism.

While in the new Governor General I doubt not the people of the united Province will find all that we have lost in his predecessor—a Father,

not the people of the united Province will find al that we have lost in his predecessor—a Father a Friend, and a Benefactor,—I should have donviolence to my own feelings, not to offer to the departing Sir Charles Bagot, this sincere, though feeble tribute of respect and gratitude for the impartiality, wisdom and excellence of his ad ministration, and without adding what I believe to be the prayer of United Canada,—May Jehovah-shammah be with him; may Jehovah-nisi defend him; may Jehovah-lier provide for him. efend him; may Jehovah-jireh provide for him nay Jehovah-shalom send him peace! EGERTON RYERSON.

Victoria College, May 1, 1843

EPLY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO THE MONTREAL ADDRESS. To the Clergy, Magistrates, Merchants, and er residents in the City of Montreal:

I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept my since I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept my sincere thanks for your kind congratulations on my assuming the Government of this Province; and for the honour you have conferred on me by presenting this address, and by the favorable sentiwhich you have expressed regarding my past career in the service of my country.

In accepting the trust confided to me by her Gracious Majesty, I was deeply impressed with a conviction that the Government of this country would be attended with great difficulties.

conviction that the Government of this cory would be attended with great difficulties since my arrival here I have become satisf that the difficulties are even greater than I im-gined; and that I need the support of all whose ingle purpose is the public good.

The assurance of your fidelity to our m

The assurance of your fidelity to our most gracious Sovereign, of your involable attachment to the Parent Country, and of your anxiety to be continued in the full enjoyment of those blessings and advantages which are secured to us hits powerful protection, is not only responded to by the warmest feelings of my heart, but also inspires the cheering hope that in my devote efforts to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of Canada, I shall have your symmathy and co-operation. athy and co-operation

Kingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1843.

DEATH OF SIR CHAS. BAGOT

With deep sorrow the Governor General as ounces to the public the afflicting intelligent f the demise of His Excellency the late Government is morning at 3 o'clock. General, Sir Charles Bagot, which took pla

"The Governor General has no doubt that all hasses will join in testifying their heartfelt grief t this melancholy event. "Kingston, 19th May, 1843." The people of Canada will read the preceding announcement with deep and sincere sorrow. The sad event has been expected for some time back, although there were frequently grounds to hope for a more favorable result. But Sir Chas. Bagot has fallen, and is mourned by all the people of Canada. Even those who disapprove of his conduct as Governor, still mourn the manthe refined, generous, and noble spirit, now reposing in death: while, beyond this, the friends of popular government, of the constitutional theory practically applied, lament the loss of the late Governor General as the less of a statesman whose full and prompt appreciation of constitutional principles solved the difficult question of governing Canada, and by establishing the rule of a representative majority, and conceding po The people of Canada will read the precedin of a representative majority, and conc a representative majority, and conceding poovernment on a basis that will endure all the etty attacks of party warfare, and perpetuate ne connexion of the Colony with the Mother, country to the latest posterity, by making the colonist feel that he is in every thing a Briton When the present strifes and personal animosien the present strifes and personal animos shall have passed away, Sir Charles Bagot ne will be treasured in the grateful recolle name will be treasured in the grateful recollec-tions of all parties as that of a great and good man, an enlightened patriot, an impartial and popular Governor. Those who are now dissat-isfied will come to see that by conferring politi-cal power on the people we attach them to the constitution and government, and the tears that bewilder their minds and prevent them from acknowledging the merits of a noble character, will vanish like clouds before the midday sun. The reformers of Canada West know their ob-ligations to Sir Charles Bagot, and our brethren rations to Sir Charles Bagot, and our brethre Canada East will revere the memory of overnor who was not afraid to do them justic The following remarks we take from the Chronicle of Saturday.

It is but a few weeks over twelve It is but a few weeks over twelve months since Sir Charles arrived among us, to all appearance in the heyday of life and strength. The highest in the land has sunk to the common doom of mortality. Sir C. Bagot is the third in succession who had represented the British Crown and interests in this country upon whom terious Providence, within the ore than three years, has laid the ic

hand of death.

During his seven months' illness, Sir Charles Bagot bore his sufferings with a degree of fortibude and suavity of temper, that endeared him to all who approached him. The patient exhibited powers of vitality and resistance to disease surprising to his medical attendants, and far beyond the average force of such powers in the human species. He might have even triumphed over the last paroxysm of his diseader, but for the debility of his frame, attenuated by long and exhausting sickness and confinement. The approach of death was most gradual, and he finally yielded up his last breath without effort, tranquility. It is not for us to lift the veil of domestic grief. All can understand what must be quillity. It is not for us to lift the voil of domestic grief. All can understand what must be
the feelings of the bereaved one, at the moment
of that separation which the grave makes, from
one with whom there has been an enduring connubial happy harmony for more than half a life.
Lady Bagot has been an assiduous, unremitting,
anxious watcher by the sick couch of her partner throughout his long term of suffering. The
unatural strength of her mind, sustained by a high
sense of duty, and the special kindness of Providence, can alone have enabled her to come
through a trial so severe both to the body and
the mind.

It is, we hear, the intention of the family these

ous of modern days. As the great Duke, when a been rebuked by His Excellency Sir Cha be came to the exercise of civil power, with all the Metcalfe, in the following reply to their a deeponsibilities attached to the important trust, eeponsibilities attached to the important trust, devorated and carried, through every difficulty he Catholic Relief Bill, or as the measure was alled, the "Emancipation" of the Roman Catholics from the thraldom of religious prejudice and sigetry, so Sir Charles Bagot upon being similarly invested with civil power and responsibility manaripated the French Canadian race from the solitical proscription under which they had been one permitted to languish, as though they were a race inferior to other races in this country. In ce inferior to other races in this country respect Sir Charles was true to the enlig school of politics to which he belonged. It cour intention here to enter into polenics imply to advert to the public career of the sed. Sir Charles was Member of the House

leceased. Sir Charles was Member of the House of Commons and Under Secretary of State for Foreign affairs in 1807. At the continental seace of 1814, he was appointed Minister Plenicotentiary at Paris, and remained in that Capital during the eventful Hundred Days of the illiated Napoleon after he had invaded and overun the mighty Kingdom of France from the nignificant island of Elba in the Mediterranean. Sir Charles Bagot was afterwards, in 1820, ambassador to the Court of Russia; and at the fague in 1824; and in the same cancity of lague in 1824; and in the same capacity a Vashington. Of the manner in which he exe uted the various duties of the many offices h led in the interest of the British Crown, filled in the interest of the British Crown, the best proof we have of the opinion of the British Government is to be found in the appointment of Sir Charles to the important post which fell va-cant by the sudden death of Lord Sydenham. We have reason to believe that no one in the British dominions was more opposed to the ap-pointment than was the lamented Sir Charles Bagot himself. It was pressed upon him by the British nightry in a manner that would have Bagot himself. It was pressed upon him by the British whistry in a manner that would have rendered his continued refusal selfish, and wanting in a proper sense of public duty. To that sense of public duty Sir Charles finally yielded; and at the post of duty, upon the altar of his country, he has nobly sacrificed his life.

We cannot conclude this article without adverting to the considerate & delicate conduct of His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe towards the whole of Sir Charles Bagot's family, from the time of His Excellency's arrival in King-

he time of His Excellency's arrival in Kin ton to the final catastrophe. The columns of ewspaper are not the fitting chronicle for the etail of such matters; but, if we are right nformed, no member of that family will everage to feel towards Sir Charles Metcalfe of rwise than as to a Father or a Brother.

The Court of Queen's Bench finished its bu the court of the most singular cases wat of Mr. George H. McLean, who having so the most singular cases wat of Mr. George H. McLean, who having it in pending, brought against him by Const Donolly, for false imprisonment, addressed er to the Clerk of Assize, (a son of Jud est,) in which he gave a list of twelve jur-m he desired the Clerk to swear in on the. The Clerk took no notice of this, b ore in a jury in his usual manner, who after aring the case, gave a verdict against McLea th £5 damages. But the sending of the lette ming to the Judge's knowledge, this attemp tamper with the administration of justice turally caused some indignation, especially a Mr. McLean was a magistrate. He was accor-ingly called into Court, and asked why he ha-sent such a letter: to which he replied th where store personal enemies of his amore in the price of his amore in the property of the pro entenced to a month's imprisonment in to common gaol, which the Judge afterwards con muted to one week. Intimation was also give to the Attorney General that Mr. McLean's aan should be left out of the Commission of the Peac John Tyner and Hugh Bailey, found guilty manslaughter, as mentioned in our last, we sentenced to 3 years penitentiar Thos. McClancey, larceny, 3 do. do.

Patrick Kelly, perjury, 2 do. do.
Elijah Huffman, assault, 20s. fine, and to be committed until fine be paid.
James Coulon, larceny, 3 months' gaol.
John Goldey, larceny, 3 do. do.
Lucinda Joyce, keeping a disorderly house.

month gaol. men from Fredericksburgh wer ined £10 and a month's impriseriot in some charicari business.

The District Council of the Prince Edward District at their recent session adopted an Address to His Excellency Sir C. T. Metcalie, in which they have laid themselves open to censure by contravening the provisions of the Distriction of the Council Act, in meddling with political matter A congratulatory address was proposed by som members of the Council, to which the following was moved as an amendment, and carried by

To His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe, G. C. B., Governor-General of British North America, and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

AT IT DITAG

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal sub-tts, Members of the Municipal Council of th-strict of Prince Edward, in Council assembled avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity mo spectfully to congratulate your Excellency four arrival amongst us to assume the administra-ion of the affairs of this portion of Her Majesty's

dominions.

It gives us pleasure again to express our devotedness to Her Majesty's person and government, and our unalterable attachment to the British constitution, and British connexion; and we beg leave to assure your Excellency of our cordial support in all measures which may have for their object, the development of the resour-ces of this country and the prosperity of its in-We deeply sympathize with your Excellency's

predecessor in his present severe affliction, and take this opportunity to express the high opinion we entertain of his public and private virtues yet we cannot but convey to your Excellency our decided disapprobation of the course he was induced to pursue, in calling to his councils and appointing to offices of trust, persons of

our decided disapprobation of the course he was induced to pursue, in calling to his councils, and appointing to offices of trust, persons of doubtful loyalty.

We regret the agitation at present existing in the minds of the people of this District, on the subject of the removal of the seat of Government, having always considered the pledge given by the late Lord Sydenham, to the Assembly of Upper Canada, before the union of the Provinces, as decisive of the question, that the Seat of Government should be in Canada West. The Warden Jacob Howell, Esq., refused

gn this address, and the majority therefore ussed a resolution declaring that they had no onfidence in the Warden, and requesting the Executive Government either to semove him or dissolve the Council. If he had adhere strictly to the law, he would have stopped aldebate or action on the resolution as soon as i was read; for the District Councils are express ly prohibited from even deliberating on any mat-ter not placed under their jurisdiction by the Act, by the tollowing clause of the 22nd sec tion; —" and at no meeting of any such Councilla any matter be deliberated or determin tion; —"and at no meeting of any such Council, which is a such as the content of the council and the second of the powers and jurisdiction of such Council."
What those matters are is particularly defined in another section, from which every thing political as carefully excluded, and therefore the Council have signed and published their own condemnation. One of the strongest objections made by the Tories to the District Council Act was that the Councils would become hot hedse of political agitation; and yet the Tories are the first to pervert them to this purpose—another striking proof how little their practice agrees with their professions. When the Johnstown Bistrict Council travelled out of the record in a similar way last year, they were rebuked by though bring the want of the processing the Prince Edward District Council have also the second on the want.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENER,

To the Deputation of the Municipal Count the District of Prince Edward.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your kind gratulation; and still more for the leance of your devotion to Her Majest and Government; and of your attention the British Co developement of the resources of & the prosperity of its inhabitants; have been more gratified by your had abstained from questioning the state of the prosperity of the prosperity of the property of the prosperity of the prosper Such injurious imputat from party spirit, tend to excite mand to prevent that universal harm is most desirable to establish for

vate virtues of my distinguished; will grieve to learn that the mem likely to be too soon all that will above-carth in this world. The question as to the perm

nsettled. It will no doubt at some per termined by Her Majesty's Government til then it would be nent, has always b ay anything on the sul

We trust that the above conde untry and their Queen better than ning the loyalty of every man whooppose them in politics.

If the News could produce any authority dissipations against Mr. Walker Smith, it is save his credit, but he cannot. The state that we published is correct. The tale of Smith having been pardoned by Sir F. Hez the field is a falsehood. It will doubtless if the Tory slandgers exceedingly to the Tory slanderers exceedingly to that Mr. Smith has received his common His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe

We are indebted to a friend for a paper ne news by the Caledonia, which reached on last Friday morning. There is nothing

Arrival of the Caledonia.

From the Boston Mail, May 19.
FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROI The Caledonia arrived this morning at a refere 5 o'clock. She had rather a rough sage for the greater portion of the trip.

By this arrival we have Liverpool p
be 4th, and London to the evening of t There is no particular change it most every department.

There is no change worthy of notice is no change worthy of notice is no change Market. Consols maint

neir price, though the market fo The Overland Mail from India and Chin he first week in the month, had not are The Queen of England and the infa

ess were "doing remarkably well."
The Duke of Wellington completed his or on the 1st inst. and gave a Levee of A very extensive seizure of topacco had nade at Belfast, by the chief officer. A ma rrested in carrying off the contraband arti-

It was stated that nearly 500,000 persed through the The Richard Arkwright, Esq., the richest con

The late earthquake was quite severe

mild without a hand. The child was ersed by the authorities, and the occasion seized and bound over for

harge of sedition.

A plot for overturning the government in had been defeated by the Picchnontes rument, which seized at Arona a large q f guns and ammunition which

Lombardy.

Lombardy.

And accounts from Naples state that tom Lombardy.

Latest accounts from Naples state that uvins was again belching forth large quant filame and smoke.

A notary had fled from Orleans, leaving licit of 500,000 francs. He was supposs ave gone to England.

Three families in the County of Dane reland, had been posisoned by eating of the

reland, had been poisoned by eating oe, or death-root, supposing it to be A large number of tenants on the and dissatisfaction among the tena and, on account of the high rents, was gr

daily more apparent.

A series of murders, of the most extraore nd revolting character, have been ight in Bedfordshire. A woman is cl ing been instrumental in the death band and one child, by administering nic in their food.

A woman of fortune and most response nections, named Maynard, has been come to the Brentwood jail for a series of petry t £8000 in Bank of England notes were fou her possession.

The King of Naples had taken the occasion

the bird of a daughter to grant an annes all offences of a secondary character. An extensive seizure of flour, belonging Kentish miller, has been made in London, which bone dust was mixed, and the miller acted to a heavy fine.

A wild boar was lately shot in the For taulaing, in the Vosges, which weights.

Nearly 1300 shots were fired at him.

lbs. Nearly 1300 snots were the killed more than fifty dogs.

A man named Walsh has been arrest Mountbolus, charged, with the murder of a named Cleary, more than thirty years ago. By the returns, nearly complete, of the ral Assembly of the Church of Scotland fully ascertained that a complete revolution been made in the character of that bod that the schismatics had been entirely defined by the character of the character

Nothing of interest bad occurred in the Parliament, except the debate in the of Commons on Tuesday night, arising Mr. Hume's motion for a yote of thanks Ashburton, in connexion with the Washington. The motion brought up lest men on both sides of the House; ubject has been worn thread-bare by piscussion, and its novelty has passed away ssion, and its novelty has passed away.
some able speeches and clever party
ing; Sir Robert Peel was more than it rief and quiescent. He was, perhaps, pu so, from a wish not to repea his slashing reply on a former occasion, to Palmerston, and had this been the feelin others, the debate would have been less pri ted. But, though brief, he was effective, at

pelesse of the Almaden quicksilver mines them in fact into the hands of the o throw them in fact into the hands of the hilds, seem to excite a good deal of jeal-sons the arti-French portion of the people. rems subberies continue to be perpetra-resus robberies continue to be perpetra-e province of Catalonia, and the people

the providently in a state of feverish excitesmeiller, the agent at Midrid of the

Weismenter, the agent at all drid of the said firm, was robbed recently near Bur-let the robbers, after relieving him of his in quietly suffered him to proceed on his GREECE.

GREECE.

It see it stated in a letter from Athens, that the threatens to abdicate his throne, under most potent sovereigns of Europe, who him where he is, shall lend him more than the thinks it outrageous that they should him to govern such a people with an empassary, and with no means of replenishing cheat oppressing the people.

CHECASSIA.

The rumor, heretofore given, that Russia was rumor, heretofore given, that Russia was been a great expedition against Circassia, is simed by further accounts. The Emperor, which is determined not to protract this users with the same of not does not prove successful, he exhaust the right of the hardy mounts to govern themselves. A strict block to be enforced along the Black Sea, and have that the Circassians will be able to stand this powerful force—but then the luck belief to been all on their side, and many susthis powerful force—but then the luck to been all on their side, and may sus-

persian by the large of Persian and Turkish troops. The serious and Turkish troops. The serious and Turkish troops. The serious concentrated at Bagdad thirty thouserous, and there were about an equal force beam. The pacha of Bagdad has received by wecupy, at all hazards, his former positive of the frontiers of Persia—a movement of the Persians will not submit to without

TRELAND.

IRELAND.

IRELAN

selegates of the selegate selegates and selegates and turned out, and had believed a great part of the barony of selegates of the barony of selegates of the selegates of the barony of selegates of the selegates vere out, and the greatest excite-

TURKEY & RUSSIA.

TORKEY & RUSSIA.

Riograph correspondence between the Nichelas and the Sultan, on the affairs more Nicholas and the Sultan, on the affairs rica, which has just come to hand, is made two interesting State Papers.—That correspond to the state of the state o over the Ottoman Empire; in it al-sparkle rage and cunning—a desire to and force the Porte into a rupture

portical.

papers, to the 24th of April, give an of a destructive fire which broke out on it is a large public building called the des Nobros, formerly the Jesuit's Collitaterly the Polytechnic School. It the fire was caused by an explosion, ok place while some chemical experience being made. The King and his large were speedily on the spot, and every assistance. The greater part of ling was destroyed; one of the French est his life on the occasion. e occasion. CRE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE MAR-SLANDS & SUITE — We regret to state,

nelancholy intelligence has just been this country from the new French set-the Pacific by a merchant vessel, the schooner, which left Otabeite on the pars that the French Governor of the as, with fourteen attendants, had been to the native King, Nicahevar, where been hospitably entertained, & suspect-Inach station without probably taking prop-reation against the treachery of the natives. By were attacked on the way, and the, Gov-and fourteen persons were killed. This

te event proves the unfriendly dispose natives; but what will it avail them the Government will instantly send or at force to crush all opposition. [Liv. E INFANT PRINCESS .- Her Royal Highnes reable fine infant, not so delicately forms ester, the Princess Royal, and in fearer resembling the Prince of Wales large light blue eyes, and hair which the fearer is the second of th

high light blue eyes, and nair which to be flaxen.
It Anti-Corn Law Conference was addo be held in London on the 9th May, deputies had already been appointed parts of "the Three Kingdoms."
FOOL CORN MARKET—May 3. Since report, trade has remained in a very intale. The market this morning was attally by a small number of local millors sets, and very few hyvers from the couns, and very few buyers from the coun

me has been a good supply coastwise and meland during the past week, but there wen no large imports from abroad.

Sew parcels of Wheat for consumption taken at a decline of 1d on Foreign, but was no general disposition to accept low-res. Flour met a moderate sale at the met rates.

FROM CHINA. ship Zenobia arrived at New York from having sailed on the 1st of February, the following on the 1st of February, wing news :hing definite has yet been done toward the securite has yet been done toward the shment of commercial regulations under half with England, although Elepoo, the rai Commissioner, had placed himself in smication with Sir Henry Pottinger. Two are assigned for the delay—one. Sir Hendermination to hear from the Emperor, restermination to hear from the Emperor, regit cruel treatment of the captives at may before he would enter on negotiations, other, a difference of opinion between the state of the state

Anking, but were discontinued and street to Canton. The following is an outthe points agreed on at Nanking, as stalike points. iations had been carried on for so

is of the duties to be established, the thich had been previously paid by British als trading at Canton. The British Plenser expressed his readiness to fix the tase on a fair scale, which should be neithbeat at is to encourage smuggling, nor so low rm a fair and legitimate source of re-

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