

Toronto Association statesmen. They require that the Governor-General shall consult his advisers only after a certain mode. The chairman of that Association says, "He maintained that the mode of consultation ought to be, by the heads of departments going to the Governor, and saying what the country wanted, and what they recommended to be done. Not by the Governor going to the heads of departments, and telling them what he wanted to be done. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. Boulton) had been a hundred times in Downing-street, during the reign of several Sovereigns, but he had never known an instance of a King going there and giving directions as to what he wanted done.—(Laughter.) No, the Minister goes to the Sovereign and says, I propose to appoint such a person to office, and then the question is, shall he be appointed by the Crown or not."

Now, I have also been in Downing-street during the reign of successive Sovereigns, and although I have never seen the Sovereign come there and give directions as to what he wanted to be done, I have known something still more shocking to the non-prerogative men of the Toronto Association. I have frequently known the King to send to Downing-street, and command heads of departments to go to the Palace, in order that he might tell them what he wanted. I once had an appointment to meet a head of department in Downing-street, and when I arrived at the appointed time, I was told that the King had commanded his Lordship down to Brighton—sixty miles from London! I recollect of hearing it as a public rumour in Kingston last autumn, that the Governor-General very seldom came down to the Council Chamber—in our Canadian Downing-street—but that the heads of departments were under the disagreeable necessity of going all the way to the Government House—upwards of a mile—whenever they wished to "tell him what they wanted to be done." But had the Governor-General commanded them to go sixty miles, to learn what he wanted them to do, what a death-blow would have been given to Responsible Government, and what an address would have come forth from the Toronto Association!

Why, Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself—the practical and profound statesman, the patriarch of civil liberty—is but a novice compared with these giant expositors of the Toronto Association—he is a more hopeless heretic in their political creed than Sir Charles Metcalfe himself. In the late debate on the state of Ireland, Lord John Russell referred to her Majesty and her instructions in the following words; The Sovereign I have served—and a Sovereign more anxious for the benefit and happiness of the Irish people, it would be impossible to serve. Never did I RECEIVE, when I was in the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, any INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SOVEREIGN, but such as bespoke an equal regard for all her Irish subjects—for Protestant, for Catholic, and for Presbyterian." Here Lord John Russell speaks of receiving advice from his Sovereign—as well as of giving advice to her—nay, even of "receiving instructions from the Sovereign," and of receiving instructions not merely in respect to an appointment to office, but in respect to the principles and spirit of the government of all Ireland!

The truth is, that in England, statesmen of all parties, and the entire nation, cherish some regard for the opinions and wishes and feelings of the Sovereign, and a universal determination to maintain unimpaired the safeguards of the throne. But while in England the Sovereign can even be the guest of the political opponents of the cabinet; in Canada he must not hear opinions from any but the "leaders of the majority," even at the Government House. In England, the Sovereign can send for a minister even at the distance of sixty miles; in Canada, he must not even go to a minister at his department. In England the Sovereign can even give instructions to a minister; in Canada he must not even express a want. Nay, he must know no wants but those which his advisers see fit to express, and the length and breath of their wants will be the interests of themselves and their party. And this we are told is British Responsible Government! And because Sir Charles Metcalfe will not bow down to this, he is to be impeached and ostracized as an enemy to the constitution and people of Canada, and driven back (to use the expressive words of Captain Irving amid the cheers of the Toronto Association,) "into retirement in dear old England, where tyrants have no power," and where "he will write under the reproach and remorse that is ever inflicted by a secret monitor on all those who disregard, or wantonly sport with the happiness of their fellow creatures, or trample on the rights and liberties of those they were unfortunately doomed to govern." [Loud Cheers.]

There are several minor circumstances referred to in the statements of the late Counsellors, which will be noticed when I come, in the next number, to discuss the converse of the proposition discussed in this article, namely, "That the statements of his Excellency are fully sustained by the testimony of his accusers and adversaries—especially those of Messrs Sullivan, Hinks, Boulton, and Brown (Editor of the Globe newspaper)."

I will conclude this number with three general remarks. The reader will have seen, that I have judged the accusers of Sir Charles Metcalfe out of their own mouths. I have given their statements and doctrines in their own words, and examined the import, truth, application, and tendency of them, upon the most obvious and universally received principles of true interpretation and sound evidence; and that on every ground they are shewn to be unproved, unjust and unfounded.

The second remark is, that if the Governor General be placed under the confinement of all the bands and bolts and

bars which the Toronto Associationists have forged and insisted upon fastening around him, it can no longer be boasted that no slave lives under the British flag—that the moment he plants his foot on British soil his manacles fall off, and he is a free man. Canada will be an exception. There will be at least one slave in Canada—and that slave will be the nominal Representative of the British Sovereign.

The last remark relates to the duty of members of the House of Assembly. I think it has been made apparent in this and the preceding number, that the whole proceedings of the late Counsellors, in their resignation and charges against the Governor General were at utter variance with British practice, and that the proceeding of the house therefore was irregular and unprecedented. I submit therefore to every honest and patriotic member of the house, whether it is not his duty to employ his best endeavours to have this whole affair thoroughly investigated; whether a select committee ought not to be appointed to examine the precedents of British parliamentary practice in such cases; whether, if the mode of proceeding be found to have been unparliamentary and dangerous, what has been done ought not to be rescinded, and the late Counsellors be required to prepare "a case of facts" on which the house might safely and justly decide; or whether a select committee ought not to be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the real causes and circumstances of the late ministerial resignations, and report thereon. The stability of the throne, the privileges of parliament, the rights of the subject, the peace and welfare of the country, demand the most searching investigation of this whole affair. Justice and truth love the light of noon day; party dreads any other light than the blaze of its own organization. In a calm, determined, impartial legislative inquiry into this whole question, I doubt not but misunderstandings would be corrected, explanations given, and concessions made, which would eminently conduce to promote honourable reconciliations, establish "unity, peace, and concord," and heal the wounds of our bleeding country.—Johnston has well said, "Discord begins in mutual frailty, and ought to end in mutual forbearance."

From the Royal Gazette.

KING'S COLLEGE ENCÆNIA.

The Academic Year concluded last week with the accustomed and appropriate observances.

At a Convocation held on Wednesday, May 29th, being the first day of Trinity Term, Mr. H. F. Russell was admitted Bachelor of Arts; and at the Encænia Convocation on Thursday, June 27th, Messrs. G. D. Gilbert, R. N. Merritt, and Charles Lee, were admitted to the same Degree.

On Monday, June 24th, the Annual Meeting of the College Council was held at Government House, and being continued by adjournment to the Thursday following, then terminated its proceedings at the College.

The Collegiate School was examined on Friday, June 21st; the appointed examinations at the College occupied the Tuesday and Wednesday following.

On Thursday, June 27th, His Excellency the Chancellor, attended by the Council, Convocation, and the whole Academic Body, proceeded to the College Chapel, and celebrated the Public Academic Act in commemoration of the foundation of the University; the commemorative Oration, which will be printed at the desire of the Chancellor and Council, being delivered by the Vice President. The Essay on Ancient and Modern Colonization, for which the Douglas Gold Medal of the Year had been adjudged to Mr. William Ketchum, was read by its author; and the other ceremonies having been duly performed, His Excellency was pleased to address the Corporation in the following terms:

Reverend Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

Although the period which has elapsed since I last met you for the purpose of this celebration has not been fruitful of occurrences which call for particular remark, to those who take an interest in the educational prospects of the community, there is much to encourage the hope of progressive improvement.

Occupying the prominent station which you do, and entrusted with the care of forming the minds of those who are preparing for the discharge of the highest and most responsible duties of Society, you will necessarily be the first to appreciate whatever may affect the condition of those establishments in which the elements of knowledge are acquired and the earliest impressions are imparted to the youthful mind and character.

It will therefore interest you to learn that the Legislature has made provision in the present year for an inspection of the Grammar and Parochial Schools throughout the Province. As they are numerous, and it may be apprehended not generally so efficient as may be desired, I hope that such information may thus be acquired as will lead to the introduction of a sound system of elementary instruction, and the correction of whatever defects may be observed in their management.

There are, however, considerations of more extended application growing out of this inquiry. A desire for the acquisition of knowledge is the pervading spirit of the times in which we live; and the improved systems of elementary instruction, which have been elsewhere adopted, possess so many remarkable characteristics, that we should be deficient ourselves of the most essential knowledge, if we overlooked the

success of those methods which intelligence and Christian benevolence have devised; and which are as strikingly exemplified in the humblest Seminaries, as in those of the most exalted pretensions. The calling of the Teacher is now admitted to be no ordinary vocation, but requiring endowments of the first order; and considering the influence he must everywhere exert on the minds and dispositions of the young, it is not surprising that Christian Governments should have become aware that the superintendence and training of those on whom such important duties devolve, are amongst the highest and most sacred of their obligations.

I do not propose on this occasion to point out any objects for your immediate attention, beyond those to which I formerly adverted. I would still urge on you the cultivation of all those sciences, the practical application of which may contribute to the prosperity of a new country; the characteristics of which should be a vigilant attention to the spirit of improvement in more advanced communities, and an aptitude in seizing and applying whatever may be found to be adapted to its situation. When we reflect how early the Grecian Colonies became celebrated, and how great was the fame they acquired from such men as Archimedes and Euclid, we are encouraged to look for those efforts which in time may impart to our own Colonies the like distinction; and let me indulge a hope, that with the example of England before you, and fortified by those Christian principles which are the foundation of all honourable exertions, this College may become the means of acquiring to New Brunswick a title to general estimation in the enlightened portions of the world; and be enabled to reciprocate those benefits, which the labours of other minds have so largely imparted to ourselves.

I must not omit to express my acknowledgements to the Professors for their zealous exertions during the last Academic year, and also to the Masters of the Grammar School, as evinced at the recent examinations.

I propose for the Douglas Medal of the ensuing year, the following subject, to be open to general competition:—"The Improvements which have been recently effected in the science of Elementary Instruction." The unappropriated Medal of last year is again offered on the terms then proposed, and for an Essay on the same subject.

THE UNION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.—We have heard it reported, upon the authority of a gentleman from Halifax, that the object of the Home Government in calling the Legislature of Nova Scotia together at the present time, is a preparatory step to the Union of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island under one Federal Government. It is well known that Sir Robert Peel has long been in favour of combining the Provinces under one general head, which would be a great saving and convenience, as the present small establishments are often ruinous to the interests of the Colonies and vexations to the Home Government. The avowed object of the meeting of the Nova Scotia Legislature, is for the purpose of ascertaining the validity of the Union of Cape Breton with Nova Scotia, and if this act is pronounced invalid, then is also the separation of this Province from Nova Scotia, for both acts were done under the authority of Despatches from Downing-street!

This will no doubt be an interesting subject for discussion in the Legislature of the sister Province, but the ultimate object of the Home Government will not be long delayed. It has always been regretted by men of intelligence in this Province, that any restriction on commerce should have existed between these Colonies, and the Despatch of the Colonial Secretary last winter, prohibiting the local Legislatures from levying discriminating duties, caused a feeling of regret that it applies to the Colonies. The strong representations which have been made on the subject, have doubtless caused the attention of the Colonial Secretary to be drawn to the propriety of effecting the Union of the Lower Provinces at an earlier period than would otherwise have been the case, and with this view, he is represented as having authorized the assembling of the Nova Scotia Legislature; for it does not appear probable that an extra session would have been announced at this inconvenient season of the year, merely for the purpose of arguing the validity of the annexation of Cape Breton, when the question could be as easily adjusted at some future period.

If what we have heard be true, it will be an important step for New-Brunswick.—*New Brunswicker.*

The Committee of the Common Council, appointed to take into consideration the present state of the City Burial Ground, have recommended that as soon as an eligible piece of land can be obtained for that purpose, the present ground should be closed. The Committee have taken every pains to arrive at a proper conclusion, by obtaining the opinions of several Medical gentlemen, for which they are entitled to much credit.—*Id.*

DISASTER AT SEA.—The French Brig Jenne Ludovic, from Port au Prince for Havre, put into New York yesterday morning, to land the passengers and crew of the schr. William, of Marblehead, Capt. Bridgeo, from Miragoane, St. Domingo, for Boston. The Jenne Ludovic, when in lat. 20 30 lon. 76 fell in with a boat full of men, and took them on board. On the 11th ult. off Cape Nicolai Mole the William was struck by a white squall, and filled immediately. Capt. Bridgeo and a seaman by the name of Grosvenor Williams were drowned.—The mate, four men, and Messrs C. Gelston and G. W. Read, passengers, floated on boards and spars until 12 o'clock, at night, when they found the boat, drifted about the ocean in her until picked up by the above brig. They were all very much exhausted, and lost every thing they had.—Messrs Gelston and Reed are partners, merch-