

or a portion of them, many and serious obstacles are presented, which can only be overcome by mutual consultation of the leading men of the Colonies, and by free communication with the Imperial Government.

"Therefore resolved, That His Excellency the Lieut. Governor be respectfully requested to put himself in communication with His Grace the Colonial Secretary and His Excellency the Governor General, and the North American Colonies, in order to ascertain the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and the opinions of the other Colonies, with a view to the enlightened consideration of a question involving the highest interests, and upon which the public mind in all the Provinces ought to be set at rest."

The charge of having pressed this matter "with indecent haste," the Council cannot understand, as more than a year was suffered to elapse after the proposal to unite these Provinces was submitted to the Legislature before any action was invited thereon.—The Council emphatically deny that any "use or abuse of Her Majesty's name" has been resorted to in carrying this question, which has not been fully sanctioned by Her Majesty's Ministers, who in the papers submitted to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, declared that it was "the determination of Her Majesty's Government to use every proper means of influence to carry into effect, without delay, the proposed Confederation."

It is quite true that the Council have felt themselves justified in drawing the attention of the Legislature strongly to the following paragraph in the despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in urging upon them the duty of adopting the defensive measures thus emphatically urged upon our attention, lest we might imperil the disposition of the Imperial Government to afford us protection:—

"But there is one consideration which Her Majesty's Government feel it more especially their duty to press upon the Legislature of Nova Scotia. Looking to the determination which this country has ever exhibited to regard the defence of the colonies as a matter of Imperial concern, the colonies must recognize a right and even acknowledge an obligation incumbent on the Home Government to urge with earnestness and just authority the measures which they consider most expedient on the part of the colonists, with a view to their own defence.

"Nor can it be doubted that the Provinces of British North America are incapable, when separate and divided from each other, of making those just and efficient preparations for national defence which would be easily undertaken by a Province uniting in itself all the population and the resources of the whole."

The statement that the action of the Legislature gives power to "certain gentlemen to be selected by the local Government to change, modify, or overturn the institutions of this Province at their pleasure," is best refuted by the terms of the resolution, itself, which are as follows:—

"Whereas, in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North American Provinces shall take place:

"Resolved therefore, That His Excellency the Lieut. Governor be authorized to appoint Delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of Union which will effectually ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province, each Province to have an equal voice in such delegation—Upper and Lower Canada being, for this purpose considered as separate Provinces."

It is complained by the Memorialists that this action is proposed to be taken without "any reference to the people,"—it is declared that they would resent "such a violation of the trust reposed in their representatives," and it is asked that nothing shall be done without having the measure first submitted to "the people at the polls."

When the late Government, of which Messrs. Annand and Locke were members, obtained authority to deal with the subject of a Union of the Colonies, they invited the action of the other Colonial Governments by an official communication signed by Mr. Howe, the then Provincial Secretary, of which the following is an extract:—

"You will perceive that the Colonial Governments are left free to invite all the leading men of all the Provinces concerned, to a discussion of the question of Union, either of all the Provinces, or the Maritime Provinces only: and Her Majesty's Government, it would appear, are disposed to give due weight and consideration to any resolutions in which the Colonial Legislatures may concur.

"It must be obvious that there can be no great progress made towards an adjustment of this question unless the resolutions to be submitted to the Colonial Legislatures are in substance the same, and in order that uniformity in spirit, and, if possible, in language may be secured."

It does not seem then to have been considered necessary to refer the question to the people at the polls.

The same Government also put on record on various other occasions their opinions as to the legitimate powers of the Representatives of the people, as may be seen by the following extracts from Minutes of Council, Nov. 1st, 1860:—

"A vast majority of the people of England are not represented in Parliament at all, yet the Executive Council need not inform your Excellency that a public man would be laughed at who claimed to seize the government because he had their support. Forty counties in England, with a population in 1841 of 9,109,281, had but 143 members, while 187 cities and boroughs, including but 5,879,327, had 323. Now what would be thought of any statesman, with the county members at his back, if he claimed to rule England, or compel the Sovereign to dissolve, with the representatives of the cities and boroughs against him. What representative of the smallest constituency in Great Bri-

tain would yield to the member returned by the largest any more influence than he had himself; or admit before a ministry was turned out that it was necessary not only to count the members in the lobbies, but their constituents also? \* \* \* At this moment a majority of the people, of the constituencies and of their representatives support the Administration, and we have a larger proportionate majority to sustain us than Lord Palmerston has in the Mother Country. Under these circumstances, we are not very much afraid of the interference of the Imperial Parliament."

January 29, 1861.—Minute:—"Mr. Hatfield and Mr. Campbell are the best judges of the soundness of their own views and the propriety of their conduct. They are not delegates but members of Parliament, and from the moment of their election they were bound to represent, not only Digby or Argyle, but the whole Province, whose great interests were committed to their care. This doctrine laid down by Mr. Burke at Bristol in 1774, has never been questioned in the Imperial Parliament: and Mr. Horsman, member for Stroud, though recently called on by his constituents to resign, has asserted his rights, and illustrating this sound British doctrine, positively refused. It members were to resign whenever for a moment they displeased their constituents, the calls would be frequent—personal independence would be rare, and questions would be discussed by requisitions rather than by fair deliberation and manly debates. If Parliament were to be dissolved whenever a gentleman changed sides, or a discontented constituency petitioned, free institutions would become an endless distraction, and no man would ever dare to deliberate or run the risk of being convinced."

March 30th, 1861. Lord Mulgrave, by the advice of the Government, of which Mr. Howe was the leader, and Messrs. Annand and Locke were members, said in a despatch to the Colonial Secretary:—

"It is the undoubted principle of the British Constitution that a member once returned by a constituency has to consider what he believes to be the interests of the whole country, and not the simple wishes of his own constituency. He is elected a Representative and not a delegate, and the constituency have given to him for the limited period fixed by law for the duration of Parliament, the power which they possess. They have a right to represent to him their views and to refuse to re-elect him at the end of the Parliament, if they are dissatisfied with his conduct, but they have no right, pending the duration of the Parliament, to coerce his actions, still less have they the right to expect that the Royal Prerogative should be used because they are dissatisfied with the choice they have made."

In conclusion the Council may state that more than a year since they submitted the proceedings of the Quebec Conference to the Legislature—that this question of the Union of the British North American Colonies has been a subject of constant discussion in this Province from that time, yet the opponents of Union were only able to obtain the signatures of 8,085 people out of a population of not less than 350,000 for presentation to the House during the present session, praying that it might be referred to the people at the polls. The foregoing resolution, after full deliberation and discussion, was carried in the Legislative Council by a vote of 13 to 5, and in the House of Assembly by 31 to 19. All the members of the present Government and four members of the late Government, of which Mr. Howe was the leader, united in sustaining the resolution, while but two voted against it.

Under these circumstances the Council believe they are fully warranted in the opinion that the public sentiment of this Province has been most emphatically expressed on this great question in the manner recognized by the Constitution of this Province and the practice of Great Britain.

CHARLES TUPPER, W. A. HENRY, J. W. RITCHIE, JAMES McDONALD, JOHN MCKINNON, ALEX. MACFARLANE, SAMUEL L. SHANNON. JOHN CREIGHTON.—(Absent.)

May, 1866. INLAND ROUTE. St. John, Portland, Boston, &c. FARES REDUCED.

THE Steamer EMPRESS, will leave Windsor for St. John, during the month of May as follows: Wednesday, May 2, at 1.00 p. m. Saturday, " 5, " " 3.00 p. m. Wednesday, " 9, " " 7.00 a. m. Saturday, " 12, " " 9.30 a. m. Wednesday, " 16, " " 11.30 a. m. Saturday, " 19, " " 3.00 p. m. Wednesday, " 23, " " 6.30 a. m. Saturday, " 26, " " 9.00 a. m. Wednesday, " 30, " " Noon.

Connecting with the International Company's steamers which leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston, every Monday and Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock.

FARES. Halifax to St. John, \$4.00. Eastport, " 5.50. Portland, " 7.00. Boston, " 8.00.

Connecting also with the Grand Trunk Railway at Portland, for all parts of Canada and the West. Through Tickets and any further information can be had on application to A. & H. CREIGHTON, Agents, Ordnance Square. May 2.

Marriages.

On the 26th April at St. George's church, Bristol, England, by the Rev. W. Grigg, M. A., Jas. St. John Gage Parsons, Esq., M. D., to Bessie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard McLearn, of Halifax, N. S. No cards.

At Hammond's Plains, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. E. K. Phillip, Mr. Robert Thompson, to Miss Jane Have stock.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. T. Cumming, Mr. John Crocket, of Musquodoboit, to Miss Ann J. Cox, of Halifax.

By the same, on the evening of the 6th inst., Mr. Horatia Taylor, to Miss Annie Myers, both of Halifax.

At Kentville, Nov. 12th, by Rev. S. B. Kempton, Mr. U. H. West, of Canada, to M. J. Robinson, of Cornwallis.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. W. H. Richean, Capt. Eljah Nickerson, of Wood's Harbor, to Lydia Ann, daughter of Mr. William Brannen, of Cape Sable Island.

By the same, on the 25th inst., at Charlesville, Mr. George Lyons, of Wood's Harbor, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Capt. David Morrissey.

At Newport, Oct. 19th, 1865, by Rev. George A. Weathers, William Smith, son of James Smith, Esq., to Miss Eliza Brisson, both of Newport.

By the same, at Newport, Nov. 30th, Robert Harvie, to Miss Mary Sanford, both of Newport.

By the same, at Newport, March 15th, Henry Bugher, to Mrs. Margaret Macumber, all of Newport.

On the 21st April, at Lower Granville, by the Rev. Isaiah Wallace, Mr. James Chisholm, of Londonderry, N. B., to Christiana Weasel, of Lunenburg, N. S.

At Pugwash, by the Rev. John Miller, on the 12th inst., Mr. Henry Crow, of Londonderry, to Miss Mary McCullion, of Pugwash.

Deaths.

On Sunday morning, the 6th instant, Mr. John Matthews, in the 75th year of his age. His long and severe illness he bore with great patience. His remains will be interred at Camp Hill cemetery, this day Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 82 Maitland Street. He was much respected in this his native city. Friends and acquaintances a respectfully invited to attend.

On Sunday, April 29th, aged 60 years, Mrs. Ann Forbes.

At Minister's Cove, East Port Medway, Queen's Co., on the 17th April, Cato, youngest son of Zacharias P. Armstrong, Esq., J. P., aged 17 years.

On Wednesday, the 2nd inst., in the 3th year of his age, Charles A. P., son of the late Robert Kerr.

At Dartmouth, on the 6th inst., after a protracted illness, which he bore with exemplary fortitude, the Rev. James Stewart, A. M., late Rector of St. John's Parish in the 46th year of his age.

On the 6th inst., Charles Draper, a native of England, aged 40 years.

At Glenburn, Cumberland Co., on the 30th ult., after a long and painful illness, born with much fortitude, and sustained throughout by a hopeful trust in his Saviour, Joseph Read, Esq., in the 63rd year of his age.

At Five Islands, April 30th, George L. Brodrick, sixth son of deacon John Brodrick, aged 12 years.

On the 18th April 1866, of consumption, Israel Bent Read, of Lower Granville, youngest son of the late Edwin Read, aged 25 years, leaving a wife and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss. His end was peace.—(Christian Visitor please copy.)

Shipping List. PORT OF HALIFAX.

Arrived. Tuesday, May 1st.—Brigs America (pkt.) McGregor Boston; Aristos, Cornwall; Cienfuegos; brigs J. B. Banks, Cochran, New York; schrs. Eastern, Coalfield, New York; Mary Ann Corbin, Lunenburg; Spring, Loring, P. E. Island; Frank, Bis-ct, St. John, N. B.; W. Guysboro, McIsaac, Margara, C. B.; Harriet, Bird, Arichat; Margaret, McDonald, P. E. Island; James Otis, Kety, P. E. Island; Edward & Eva, Cowdry, P. E. I.; Emily, P. E. I.; Ann e, Wooden Pictou; Emblem, Green, Pictou; Velocity, Home, Pictou.

Wednesday, 2nd.—schr. Morni g Light, Maskell, Jedore Native, Foster, P. E. Medway; Spitfire, Ryan, Liverpool, N. S.; Sterling, Landry, Arichat.

Thursday, 3rd.—schr. J. W. Deering, Corbin, Providence; Matilda, Hopeme, Ormiston, Cow Bay; Agenora, Dickson, do; John Lochan, Livingston, Kelley's Cove; Ari I, Dickson, St. Mary's; Mary Alice, Kety, Glouce Bay.

Friday, 4th.—H. M. S. Aurora, Com D'Horsay, St. John, N. B.; bark Janet, Kenney, Philadelphia; brig Atlantic, Wark, Nassau; schrs. Mischief, Hopewell, Porto Rico; Snow Squall, Chasson, Margaree; Marion, McKinnon, Glouce Bay; Francis, Buffet, Nfld.; Wild Wave, Kenney, Barrington; E. S. McIntyre, Lavee, P. E. Island; Rapid, Evans, Sydney; The Stewart, Crowell, Barrington; Bianche, Lent, New York; Mary Ann, Rourke, P. E. I.; Billow, Foggere, Baltimore.

Saturday, 5th.—H. M. S. Aurora, Com D'Horsay, Bermuda; brig Hound, Gammon, Cienfuegos; schrs. Mary Jane, Landry, P. E. I.; M. E. Banks, McKinnon, Yarmouth; J. M. Lane, (Am.) Hopkins, Sable Bank.

Sunday, 6th.—R. M. S. Merlin, Griffin, St. Johns, Nfld.; Steamship Asia, Ramsay, Liverpool and Southampton; barque Britannia, Proud, London; brigs Ella, Eckles, State of Maine; Aurora, Cochran, Philadelphia; schrs. Mary Alice, Glouce Bay; Sheila, McNeill, P. E. I.; Sylvanus, McVie, P. E. I.; Chester, Carson, New York; Native, Muggah, Sydney; Levi Hart, Hutchinson, Canoe; spirit of the Day, Arbucke, P. E. I.; Alexander, McKay, Bridgetown; Hydra, McThomas, Sheburne; Experiment, Gallant, Cow Bay; Janet, Landers, P. E. Island.

Monday, 7th.—R. M. S. China, Inglis, Liverpool, G. B.; schrs. Queen of Chippers, Philadelphia; Clipper, Frost, P. E. I.; Janet, Landry, P. E. I.; Charles, McNeill, P. E. I.; Ticker Sydney; D. P. King, Pugwash; Ella Thorne, Cox, Sydney; Bridget Ann, Po t Hawkesbury; Messenger, White, Margaree; Native, Muggah, Sydney; Squando, Sullivan, Guysboro; Ripple, Newfoundland; Nimble, Newfoundland.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. H. N. PAINT having become a partner in my business, the same will be carried on from his date under the style and name of

FRASER, PAINT & CO.

WM. J. FRASER, Head of Commercial Wharf. April 18.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

CONNECTING WITH THE First-class new Steamer "Empress," at Windsor, N. S.

Between St. John, N. B., Canada, and United States. Bay of Fundy, International Steamship Routes.

DURING the month of MAY, 1866, REGULAR and EXPRESS TRAINS leave Halifax as follows:—

Saturday, 5th May.....\*12.00 noon. Tuesday, 8th.....3.50 p. m. Friday, 11th.....3.50 p. m. Wednesday, 16th.....6.45 a. m. Saturday, 19th.....\*12.00 noon. Tuesday, 22d.....4.15 p. m. Friday, 25th.....4.15 p. m. Wednesday, 30th.....6.45 a. m.

Leave Windsor as follows: Saturday, 5th.....4.15 p. m. Wednesday, 9th.....8.10 a. m. Saturday, 12th.....\*11.30 a. m. Wednesday, 16th.....\*12.30 p. m. Saturday, 19th.....4.60 p. m. Wednesday, 23rd.....6.45 a. m. Saturday, 26th.....\*10.30 a. m. Wednesday, 30th.....\*12.30 p. m.

Trains marked \* are Express Trains, and will stop at Bedford, Windsor Junction, Mount Uniacke and Newport, to land and receive passengers. Should the steamer not arrive at Windsor (from any unforeseen cause) as advertised, Express Train will not run.

† Connect with up trains going east at Windsor Junction. ‡ Connect with down trains going east at Windsor Junction.

AVARD LONGLEY, Chief Commissioner. Commissioner's Office, 4th May, 1866.

Fashionable Mantles, and Silk Dress Goods, At 150 Granville Street.

PER STEAMSHIPS OTTAWA & ANNETTE.

SAMUEL STRONG has now open, received per above arrivals, a splendid selection of BLACK SILK MANTLES, Black and Col'd. Cloth MANTLES, (newest styles), Silk Dress Goods, in all colors and shades, Ladies' Summer Hats and Bonnets, with trimmings to match. 150 GRANVILLE STREET. May 9.

London Goods! PER "ANNETTE"

VAUX BROTHERS HAVE opened ten cases Ladies', Misses, and Children's Straw Hats, Leghorn Hats, Crinoline Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes and Feathers, Straw Wreaths and Trimmings, Childs Cashmere Hoods and Satin Hats, Wholesale and Retail. We respectfully call the attention of the public to the above Goods, which for price we are sure cannot be surpassed. MILLINERY ROOM, Glasgow House, 125 Granville Street. May 9.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. J. L. MACKAY, (Firm of MACALASTER & MACKAY,) 111 Hollis Street, Halifax, is now at Canning, Cornwallis, where he will remain until the 24th of May. Those requiring his professional services will please call early. May 9. pd.

REV. A. McBEAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF COLPORTAGE.

FOR THE American Tract Society. 147 LOCKMAN STREET—HALIFAX, N. S. Communications respecting Colportage may be addressed as above. May 9.

Spring Stock. HATS AND CAPS.

Our STOCK is now very full and well assorted, COMPRISING: SILK HATS—Domestic. Hard Felt Hats—newest styles. Soft Hats—all kinds. Straw Hats—in great variety. Shell Hats—Black and Drab. Cloth and Velvet Caps. Hat Cases, Trunks, Valises and Umbrellas. Having had nearly all our Spring Importations by Cunard steamers, our stock is very complete and in first rate condition. Wholesale as well as retail buyers are invited to give us a call. EVERETT BROS., May 2. 191 Hollis Street.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Very highly recommended in Catalogues for 1866. CARTER'S DWARF MAMMOTH CAULIFLOWER—Hardy, compact, very large, firm white head; earlier than the ordinary early Cauliflower, and said to be the best kind for general use. For sale by BROWN, BROS. & CO.

WHEELER'S TOM THUMB LETTUCE—Early and excellent. For sale by BROWN, BROS. & CO.

LYNCH'S STAR OF THE WEST CUCUMBER—The best variety for general use, 30 cents per dozen seeds. For sale by BROWN, BROS. & CO.

ST. OSETH BEET—The best deep red Beet. For sale by BROWN, BROS. & CO. May 2.