here was the Resolution: and drawn by a legitimate successor of Talleyrand; but could not the Canadians have said of their case as we did of ours, that it was "unprecedented." If the latter part of the Resolution conveyed any meaning, it was—that whenever an "unprecedented." If the latter part of the principle of responsibility should easily a convert the despatch and the Resolution, they must remain disunited. Let members look to it dispassionately and honestly; let them not hesitate to give their unbiassed opinions, and may no man's constituency ever truly say—our Representative basely deserted us in the hour of need, and shrank from his post like a convert. should apply; so that in all cases it must be first ascertained whether the evil has a precedent or not, before the House should interpose. He said he admitted of no such floating principle of Government; the case of decided apply and the house should interpose. He said he admitted of no such floating principle of Government; the case of decided support its views in all things; but it was mere-pose. wrong—precedent or not, must and should have an immediate and decided remedy; for according to the very resolution he had read, if a want their influence in the country. He helieved in their influence in the Executive Council, like that for 237 should again arise, that House would apply the same remedy, and no doubt with as much success as at that eventful period. He wished to be understood as applying the principle of the despatch, not to mere matters of desail in the administration, but to measures of general policy. He hoped hon, members would be cautious, and not give the principal question. As regards the Executive Council how correct the go-by. He again repeated that he loved the doctrine; and Great Britain would never laved been what she was without it. It was the application of that doctrine which had saved her again and again, and had brought about the most invaluable reforms in the kingdom. It was by its operation that the haughty John was compelled by the Barons, to sign the great Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Barons, to sign the great Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Barons, to sign the great Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Executive Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Executive Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Executive Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Executive Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Executive Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Executive Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Executive Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Executive Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Executive Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Executive Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Executive Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Executive Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—left by the Executive Charter of British lib its operation that the haughty John was compelled by the Barons, to sign the great Charter of British liberty. By its irresistible working—the High Commission Court was thrown down, the State Chamber abolished, and the odious exaction of ship money thrown overboard. But he could not enumerate the blessings, which in the could not enumerate the blessings and in no accordance with those followed by his predecessor; would be not find himself embarrassed in so doing, if our quarters, and which we trust will be writtened to the mother country and her colonies; than which nothing the not find himself embarrassed in so doing, if our quarters, and which we trust will be writtened to the mother country and her colonies; the not find himself embarrassed in so doing, if our quarters, and which we trust will be writtened to the mother country and her colonies; the not find himself embarrassed he could not enumerate the blessings, which in our great nation had flown from it; and who that had made himself acquainted with her rise and progress, had not traced this salutary and preserving principle; running like a brilliant golden thread, through the whole events of her history. Let the hon, and learned member of Governors; and he was one of those, who gave history. Let the hon, and learned member from Restigeuche, show that the principle was his hearty assent to that course of proceeding, from Restigeuche, show that the principle was not British; he Mr. W. would not put up with bold assertions: he called for arguments, and he expected them; for it was his deliberate opinion, that the principles of responsibility, by pervading every branch of the Government, contributed to the stability and permanency of the whole, and were best calculated to advance the property and happiness of the country at a property and happiness of the country at a property and happiness of the country at the prosperity and happiness of the country at a useful one, in the civilian's book; and if

Government."

Also. But their freedom of action must not be quenched; they must not be enslaved or required to assent to all measures, suggested by the administrator of the government; for if so, how members, he was fully and firmfy persuaded, that the view he had taken of this despatch, when he had the honor to open the debate yesterday, was correct in substance and in fact; and that all, the arguments he had heard from its Lett Lord John Russell annly his postures. terday, was correct in substance and in fact; and that all the arguments he had heard from the other side of the House, had only the effect none of those hon, members who spoke as if the responsibility question was involved in the land; our system worked well during patch, had ventured to assert, that it would be there found plainly expressed in ordinary lans. guage; and it was only by some complicated process of ratiocination, that they could accomplish the object they desired. He would quietly ask those hon. members, whether it was at all reasonable or probable, that a question of such importance, would be placed before the they could be placed before they could be p House or the Government in any other than the plain language of truth, such as an Englishman could understand? Was such an idea consistent with the reputation of Lord John Russell—or the manly frankness which breathes forth in every line of the "Circular Memorandum."

Watted Institutions, was the light when he deploy of the government. So far from that being the case, he thought it would have a contrary effect; inasmuch as it would place them in a true of gentleman said he at one time supposed that this was the language of debate, but now he if they now remained in office, they must be unspected that it was the language of debate, but now he if they now remained in office, they must be unspected that it was the language of debate. But now remained in support the Government of the Government of the Government of the Covernment of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Covernment of every line of the "Circular Memorandum."—
He happened in the course of reading, that very morning, to take up a work on Religious controversy—it was a subject, as the Committee of the whigs. Must our Executive troversy—it was a subject, as the Committee of the whigs. Must our Executive members in future be creatures, so happily mind, would certainly much rather resign, than the language of debate, but now he derstood to support the Government and have nothing to screen themselves behind. Such being the case, any man of common independence of the whigs. Must our Executive members in future be creatures, so happily mind, would certainly much rather resign, than the language of debate, but now he was convinced that it was the language of debate, but now he was convinced that it was the language of debate, but now he was convinced that it was the language of debate, but now he was convinced that it was the language of debate, but now he was convinced that it was the language of debate, but now he was convinced that it was the language of debate, but now he was convinced that it was the language of delib-the happened in the course of reading, that was convinced that it was the language of delib-the happened in the course of reading, that was convinced that it was the language of delib-the happened in the course of reading, that was convinced that it was the language of delib-the happened in the course of reading, that was convinced that it was the language of delib-the happened in the course of reading, that was the language of delib-the happened in the course of reading, that was convinced that it was the language of delib-the happened in the course of reading, that was convinced that it was the language of delib-the happened to the course of reading, that was convinced that it was the language of delib-the happened to the course of reading, that was convinced that it was the language of delib-the happened to the course of the was convinced that it was the language of delib-the happened to the course of the was con would suppose, on which he had burnt very few candles and no oil; and probably the Committee would pardon him, and not convict him

Ry doctrines fashioned to of impiety or a desire to treat sacred beings with levity, if he was to allude to the work. It appeared to be a controversy on the doctrine of purgatory; and it was asserted by those who opposed the doctrine, that it was not to be proved by any positive text in the New Testament, ved by any positive text in the New Testament,
And simple truth his brightest skill."

And simple truth his brightest skill."
In conclusion, he would earnestly entreat the mere inference. As to the doctrine he said he could not presume to give an opinion upon it. could not presume to give an opinion upon it. in that place, nor was it necessary that he should; but this much he would say, that if it committee seemed to be farther from the questior any other doctrine political or religious, were on, and more embarrassed as to the real con-

requested Mr. W. to read it. "Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that this House ought fully to recognize the principle laid down by Lord Glebels, that the Executive Council should be composed of persons having the confidence of the country at large; and that the cordial sympathy and co-operation of that body, are absolutely indispensable to any system of administration. And although the House 'should repudiate the claims set up by another Colony, that the Executive Council ought at all times to subject to removal, on address for that purpose, from the popular branch of the Government, yet they should view the present case as one unprecedented in the annals of colonial history, and which peculiarly calls for the interposition of His Majesty's Government." Now hat the manuals of colonial history, and which peculiarly calls for the interposition of His Majesty's Government." Now patches as the opinion of this course and harmony that the Executive Council ought at all times to extent themselves, but to exert themselves to subject to removal, on address for that purpose, from the popular branch of the Government, yet they should view the present case as one unprecedented in the annals of colonial history, and which peculiarly calls for the interposition of His Majesty's Government." Now hat draw the constitution, and the Resolution, they must remain distundance of the constitution and the monals of colonial history.

The learned the Committee, defined the nature of the creation and admired. To a certain extent says the bon.

Speaker, we have and always hate, a remove and lawns have had, a responsible government in this Province, as the confidence of the condition and admired. To a certain extent says the bon.

Speaker, we have and always hate, a remove the two small awas than benefits and admired. To a certain extent says the bon.

Speaker, we have and always hate, a rem the prosperity and happiness of the country at large. Mr. W. then moved the following resolution:

Whereas the avowed object of convening this Branch of the Legislature is to make Statutes and Ordinances for, and to advise the Executive Government in, all questions affecting the peace, welfare and good government of the Inhabitants of this Province: And whereas the exercise of all Executive functions should be controlled and directed, with a special view to the attainment of the same objects: And whereas this Committee cannot waive or forego the inherent right of this Branch of the Government to advise and assist in such control and direction, and to demonstrate against the abusive exercise

"Those skilled to fawn and seek for power, By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour;' or let them rather remember the noble sentiment

"How happy is he born and taught, That serveth not another's will; Whose armour is his honest thought

and comparison of certain texts; and that therefore it could not be a true doctrine, in as much
of argument; they were plain and well meanthing was farther from Lord John Russell's intenof argument; they were plain and well meaning men. Let them then take up the question in all honest simplicity; and rest assured, that

or any other doctrine political or rengious, were sustained by mere inference alone, and not positively recognized in direct terms, the argument ever. This arose in a great measure, from hon.

This arose in a great measure, from hon.

Commons. Under these circumstances and with the question and the complement said he could not against it was both fair and reasonable; and he would take the liberty in the present debate, of launching into subjects in his opinion altogether go with the hon. Speaker's resolution, or the a pressing the same argument abstractedly upon the consideration of hon, members. Responsible government was a most important political members it was contended, that the principles of argument had been adopted, that the principles of argument had been adopted, that the principles of argument had been adopted. doctrine; so important as to elicit the beautiful and eloquent speech, which has just been pronounced by Mr. Wilmot; he could not smother nounced by Mr. Wilmot; he could not smother nounced by Mr. Wilmot; he could not smother the voice of nature in his breast, when the subject was alluded to, and he burst upon them in the full tide of his powers. But even he did not tell them that it was to be read of in the destagrant, as set forth in this Despatch, and he was compelled to reason and to argue, and to draw deductions in order to conserted the modest of the solution which he proposed, with the despatch now before them; and the hon, gentled man is reduced to such a condition, that at last he is compelled to a rague, that "because he finds the despatch giving encreased powers are modes and the separation of the correct one. This was the true argument, used by the learned member for Voyle, who had despatch giving encreased powers are not in the mode, and the special powers are not all the proposed of the controlling, the second of the controlling the powers are a power of controlling the government;" in a word of reducing the government to be subservient or responsible to whatever the opinion of a majority of this House may happen to be, pand this processible government, that was a species of special by the learned member for Voyle, who had destagrant the should be the day to the salt the member for Voyle, who had destagrant the should be the member for Voyle, who had destagrant the should be the day to the themselves, and extend the the proposed, white the learned member for Voyle, who had destagrant that the member of Voyle, who had destagrant that the member of Voyle, who had the tearned member for Voyle, who had the tearned member for Voyle, who had at table to the words were the proposable to extend the arrived at their last the independence of the Executive Council and the houngelf the solution into the ranks of difference to the forth the heart the he the voice of nature in his breast, when the sub-

remonstrate, and in extreme cases to resist by grievances.—This was one of the blessings of force, when all constitutional remonstrance proves ineffectual, the unjust encreachments upon the people's rights on the part of the Sovereign .-And this principle is fully recognised and carried out in our Colonial Government; and admitted by the government of the mother country, as has Home Government, to the constitutional remonstrances that have from time to time been made by the Colonial Commons, against grievances in the administration of the Provincial Government. In this way our Civil List Bill was obtained; and to this extent Mr. S. said, he was quite ready to farther, as it was unnecessary to give any ex-pression of opinion apon the subject, farther than to state their satisfaction at the present state of things. Mr. S. said he believed the country were generally satisfied with the present government, and with the present constitution of the colony; and while such was the case, he thought it better not to introduce any change. The people were now satisfied and contented, and things looked well; while such was the case, he thought they had better put up with their present ills. if scientiously support, and be subject to the odium surrounded by persons on whom he could depend; and the consequent resignation of his advisers, in case of their opposing his views, might and no doubt would operate as a check to the Governor of a Colony; in case of his urging an unpopular

responsible government. It had not succeeded however in New Brunswick, and he hoped never would. But he found it had grown up in Upper Canada; and was the last act of the opponents of government there. There had been meetings also in Nova Scotia, where persons been most satisfactorily evinced, by the ready ear that has always been afforded by Her Majesty's Home Government, to the constitutional remonths the salways been afforded by Her Majesty's Home Government, to the constitutional remonths the salways been afforded by Her Majesty's Home Government, to the constitutional remonths the salways been afforded by Her Majesty's Home Government, to the constitutional remonths the salways been afforded by Her Majesty's Home Government, to the constitutional remonths the salways been afforded by Her Majesty's Home Government, to the constitutional remonths the salways been afforded by Her Majesty's Home Government, to the constitutional remonths the salways been afforded by Her Majesty's Home Government, to the constitutional remonths the salways been afforded by Her Majesty's Home Government, to the constitutional remonths the salways been afforded by Her Majesty's Home Government, to the constitutional remonths the salways been afforded by Her Majesty's Home Government, to the constitutional remonths the salways been afforded by Her Majesty's Home Government, the salways been afforded by Her Majesty's Her M responsible government. He perceived the committee were exhausted; but he hoped they would pause, before they recognised an imaginary principle in a Despatch, which contains nothing new.
Mr. M'LEOD said that honorable members

York; as he took it for granted that was the nature of the responsibility he contended for, in as much as a moderately responsible government we already had; and he did not wish to go farther, as it was unnecessary to give any experiments of the Executive could not corry through its measures. He thought the responsibility he contended for, in as by the people; while if they had not the support of the House, while if they had not the support of the Executive could not corry through its measures. He thought therefore Public Journalist, were we to hesitate in conthe Despatch did embrace the responsibility to the country, of such members of the Executive Council as are members of that House. It had pled and unmerited attack has universally creabeen said, that document gave the Governor great power; it certainly did increase the efficiency of the government, but only for good; because it would be the interest of the Council to advise the adoption of measures for the good of the government, but only for good; between the adoption of measures for the good of in which we understand he was held in Ireland, the government of the government of the good of in which we understand he was held in Ireland, the government of th the country at large, as it would be only those they could support, so as to retain the confidence of that House and the country. As to Legisla-his distinguished services in the Canadas, they had any. He said if there was any real grievance or cause of complaint in the country, he was quite ready at all times to lend a helping hand to obtain redress, and would yield to none hand to obtain redress, and would yield to none the people, it would make it their interest to get of the people, it would make it their interest to get of the people, it would make it their interest to get of the Province:—all these place His Excellency beyond the reach of the malevolent and in exertion to accomplish such an object. But he had no notion of creating excitement and fermentation, in the country by talking about imaginary as this Committee cannot waive or forego the inherent right of this Branch of the Government, and to demonstrate against the abusive exercise of those functions; therefore

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the House should view the Despatch in question, as distinctly recognizing an efficient responsibility on the part of Executive Officers to the Representative Branch of the Provincial Government."

Mr. End rose and said, that having now members, he was fully and firmfy persuaded, that the view he had taken of this despatch, was correct in substance and in fact; in the country by talking about imaginary gievances. It was easy to make people believe taiting, in the country by talking about imaginary gievances. It was easy to make people believe taiting, in the country by talking about imaginary gievances. It was easy to make people believe timple statisfied to vote; and people he thought thought the plan of calling persons from the House to the Council of the government, and be thought the plan of calling persons from the House to the Council of the government, and to demonstrate against the abusive exercise of the source of their opinions; consequently the plane to expense of their opinions; consequently inclined to keep place at the impression. For his own part he saw nothing new in principle or spirit in the despatch in question, and the felt satisfied, that had that despatch in ever issued, and the present Executive advisers or the officers of the government of the Province. He did with independent members, selected from different parts of the Province. He did spot the filled with independent members, selected to part the filled with independent members, selected to pass, without especially worthy of being the care of their opinions; consequently inclined to vote; and people be thought the plane in whom they was a happy suggestion and served to convince the people, that had that despatch in question, and the felt satisfied, that had the general from the fill with independent members, selected

learned member for Gloucester, in thinking that it would destroy the independence of the members of the government. So far from that being the case, he thought it would have a contrary effect of the government. So far from that being the case, he thought it would have a contrary effect of the government. At wilmot, Hayward, Hill, Woodward, Kankin Connell; and against it, Hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Allen, Barbarie, McAlmon, Stewart, End, Wilson, Hannington, Street, Partelow, Jordan. H. T. Partelow, Gilbert, Boyd, and Address to His Excellency, it was the reference of the service of the government. mind, would certainly much rather resign, than hold a place in a Government he could not conscientiously support, and be subject to the odium of any mal administration. Besides he thought it was only fair, that the Governor should be ing vote was given by the Chairman, Mr. Taying vote was given by the Chairman, Mr. Taylor. Consequently the Resolution proposed by the Speaker was not put. The hon. Mr. Johnston and hon. Mr. Crane did not vote, being absent attending a meeting of the Execu-

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Greece had its seven wise men-New Brunswick has the honor of producing double that number. To them belongs the imstruction upon it was obviously at variance with Mr. Street said, after two days debate the committee seemed to be farther from the questi-qually so with opinions of the Rt. Hon. Secreta-qually so with opinions of the Rt. Hon. Secretafree Government, namely: the responsibility of public servants to those whose servants they are. They have found out with wonderful sagacity, that the fact of possession involves the right of exclusion, and have creamendment moved by the learned member for ed a political Cerberus bearing the image of the people on its forehead, to guard the passage to this official sanctum against all intruders. They have discovered that our Provincial Institutions have arrived at their last

popular agitation, violence, and revolt; who declares against the means of rectifying as they arise official abuses, by opposing the introduction of "official accountability

A LOOKER-ON.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1840.

Accounts from England are only a day later. There is nothing new from Europe; but affairs still remained unsettled in China and the Russian government, disappointed

Representative in this Province; but which owing to its length, and the late period at which it was received, we have reluctantly been com-

veying through the columns of this Paper, the disgust and disapprobation, which this unprinci-

responsibility question was involved in the despatch, had ventured to assert, that it would be there found plainly expressed in ordinary language; and it was only by some complicated process of ratiocination, that they could accomplish the object they desired. He would quietly ask those hon. In the most of the world quietly ask those hon. In the most of the same o

On Thursday Mr. Woodward moved an Address to His Excellency, for statements of the number of actions in the Supreme Court during the year 1839, the amount of income of the Clerk of the Pleas of that Court, and a Return of the income of the Secretary of the Province, and the Attorney General, from whatever sources derived; and Messrs. Woodward, Hill and Fisher, were appointed a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address. 1

II. As the Debate upon Lord John Russell's Despatch, is one of much importance, and will create much interest throughout these Pro-vinces; we shall prepare and publish in a pam-phlet form, a revised and enlarged edition of the Report of that Debate.

Mr. OLIVER SMITH's explanation with reference to a Handbill put forth by the Baptist Society, will appear on Wednesday.

We have been unavoidably compelled from the crowded state of our columns. to defer inserting several new advertisements until Wednesday.

MINISTRACES

MARRIED. At New Glasgow near Pictou, by the Rev. David Roy, Mr. Robert P. Grant, of the Albion Mines, merchant, to Ann, daughter of James

Carmichael, Esq. New Glascow.

At Earltown, Nova-Scotia, by the Rev. William Sutherland, Mr, Agnes Matheson, to Miss Christy Sutherland, both of this place.