

proposed. He regretted however with those gentlemen who had preceded him, that the Council had not gone more fully into the views of the House, and abolished the fees. Under these circumstances, he was satisfied that the Bill should remain over, and that the House should ascertain what effect would result from the proposals that had been made by the College Council.

Mr. WELDON thought after the liberal modification which had been proposed, it were better not to adopt any action on the Bill before the Committee. The College Council had met the Legislature in a spirit of harmony, and with a desire to remedy what are deemed to be defects in the college charter. He thought therefore it would be advisable not to proceed with the Bill, as where legislation could be avoided it were better; and the suggestions that had been offered, did not differ materially from the measures that had been proposed. He thought there could be no objection to enlarging the college council, and making the Bishop a member; indeed it was rather an improvement, as it would secure to that body a gentleman of education and talents. It were better also to secure a permanent council, and the visitor would always give to it by his appointment of members, a liberal character. With reference to the objection which had been urged by the learned member for York, in allusion to the fees; they must be defined by the college council, and were not determined by the charter. As all were desirous of securing the usefulness of the college, there ought not to be any division of the Committee on minor clauses; but it should be left to the government to amend the charter. By pursuing that course, more good would be effected than by any further discussion in the House.—He would therefore propose that the farther consideration of the Bill should be deferred till the next session, and that an Address should be presented to His Excellency, praying for the favourable consideration of the government; and in that way they would obtain all that was desirable.

Mr. McLEOD called the attention of the Committee to the nature of the fees that had been allowed to, and which were for board and tuition. He thought students should not receive a college education gratuitously; they should be ashamed to do so. Even in parish schools he said the parents pay equally with the Province; and why should there be any difference with reference to a college education. He did not consider it necessary however to make any enactment on the subject, as they might be modified elsewhere. It appeared that the proposals that had been made by the college council, meet every objection that had been advanced; and he agreed that all tests should be abolished, except with reference to the professor of theology. He should leave the question of fees to be settled by the Council; and was satisfied that it was not the wish of the House that the highest branches of education should be obtained gratuitously.

Mr. WILMOT said he had made allusion to various fees, that for board must certainly be paid. He saw it was stated that an alteration would be made in the College Council; he should like to know who at present compose that body. Hitherto the affairs of the institution had not been managed well; and if a large majority in future were to be composed of the same individuals, there was little prospect of any beneficial result. He should like to see the members of the College Council changed.

Mr. STREET said the Bill before the Committee was the same as was passed by the House last session. It appeared the College Council had taken the subject into consideration, and submitted certain alterations which they suggested should be made in the charter. The college he said, was an institution of great importance to the Province, and any person who was desirous of seeing the rising generation properly instructed in the higher branches of learning, must wish to promote its usefulness; it also costs a large sum to the Province, and as legislators they should render its operations beneficial; and if there were any defects in the charter which militated against that object, they should unite with the College Council in the adoption of such measures as would produce its amendment. But before they took such steps, they should ascertain whether the grounds of complaint did not lie with the management of the college, rather than with the charter; and after having given the subject every consideration, he felt satisfied that such complaint was caused by mismanagement, and did not originate with the charter; in that respect he agreed perfectly with what had fallen from the learned member for York. He was told the vice president did not reside in the college; he should certainly do so, and exercise a vigilant supervision. He did not mean any thing personal in his allusion, and was on friendly terms with that gentleman; but he would not allow any feelings of delicacy to prevent him from discharging his duty.—The College Council he said should consider the subject, and see that it was rectified. He had heard that the management of the college was not creditable to those having the control;—that was not the fault of the charter; therefore before they applied for an alteration, they should be satisfied that the prejudices which had been created were well founded.—At the time the charter was obtained, it was if he recollected correctly, thought to be on liberal principles, more so than were in operation in any other colony; and he understood that for Windsor was made more liberal to conform with it. Viewing the subject in that light, it appeared the College Council had made concessions, which while they would not have an injurious effect upon the institution, would render it more popular throughout the Province; he thought therefore the Bill had better be withdrawn, and leave the College Council to recommend those modifications which may be considered useful, consistent with certain constitutional principles which must be adhered to. The professor of divinity should be a member of the established Church, and should not be chosen from different sects; or the institution might become what they are in the United States; the Council had left the door wide enough. He said he thought the suggestions that had been made, very nearly met the views of all; and under all the circumstances he would not legislate any further, and would go with the motion for postponement; he thought however they should not give satisfaction until the divinity chair should be thrown open to all denominations. That was a state of things which he did not wish to see, not because he was bigoted or set in his opinions, but because it would be productive of the same effects which had happened in Cambridge near Boston, where a College had become decidedly unitarian, producing scepticism and infidelity in the students, and leading to doubt and uncertainty in their minds.

Hon. SPEAKER did not mean to make a speech, and was willing to suspend legislation upon the subject. The suggestions that had been made, must be received as an experiment, and not as a final measure as the learned member for Gloucester had intimated; and after a few years trial if the proposed plan did not work well, it could be amended; what might suit the state of society 400 years since would not do now, and it might be the same with a measure a hundred years hence, which would answer at present. He said he professed to be a reformer upon constitutional principles. He hoped the farther consideration of the Bill would be postponed, and that they would try the proposal as an experiment; it might be found to work well, and probably they would never have to legislate upon the subject. The discussion that had taken place

had already had a beneficial tendency with reference to the College itself. He wished to state however that he was not a member of the college council, and did not know who at present composed it.

Mr. WILMOT said the Bill did not exclude members of the established church from the theological chair, but left the question open; and it would be found upon reference to the report of the Committee that they did not venture to recommend a measure which would have the effect of rendering students of divinity polemics and not divines. He would say no more upon the subject, but must express his dissatisfaction at the loose manner in which the affairs of the college had been conducted, which was most unpardonable; and by which the students had been deprived of instruction in a very important branch of education. Two of the professors had become extremely popular, the reputation of the college was extending far and wide, when the first thing that was heard, was that one of them had obtained leave of absence, and meeting with a situation more in accordance with his wishes, had left the college altogether; he hoped another would never be allowed to quit until he had given notice of his intentions. He was satisfied the absence of the gentleman alluded to, had been productive of great disadvantage to the students, who must have felt his loss, and which he considered as a public one.

Mr. STREET said he was glad to stand corrected by the learned member for York, and to find the views of the Committee were such as he represented. He concurred also with the learned gentleman as to the loss which the college had sustained owing to the absence of the professor alluded to. Blane was attached somewhere; and sufficient time had elapsed since the retirement of that gentleman was known, to have had the vacancy filled up; he believed no answer had yet been given to applications that had been made; which was another proof of mismanagement on the part of the college council.

Mr. BARBARIE after some reference to what took place in the Committee last year while he was in the chair, from which he inferred that the object of the majority was to interfere with the theological chair; expressed his gratification at finding members generally satisfied with the suggestions that had been made by the college council; he had not had an opportunity of examining them, but as there was a disposition to suspend legislation; he should feel happy in voting for the postponement of the Bill.

Mr. FISHER stated that he had never made a speech on the College question; and it was not his intention to do so now; he had merely risen to express his opinion of the effect of the extensive modification of the charter as proposed by the College Council. He was perfectly indifferent how the object the House had in view was attained, provided it were attained, and he would vote for either of propositions before the House. For his part under the present constitution of the College, there was no honor that he could not attain, and in expressing his opinion of the proposed modification, he could not be actuated by any personal consideration, though he was averse to tests upon principle. He was satisfied unless every cause of complaint was removed, the object the Legislature had in the original endowment of the College would not be attained. The benefit to be derived to the country generally from the operation of the College, depended mainly upon the opinion the people of the Province entertained of it. Now there were five or six great denominations of Christians in the Province, all in his opinion entitled to equal privileges, he knew of no difference, and as the representative of the different denominations, (for all were to be found in York county;) he would not as a faithful legislator recognize any. He was satisfied that the introducing a dignity of any church, however respectable into the College Council, would be regarded by all the other denominations whose interests were not provided for by a similar provision, as injurious; and there would be no lasting peace on the subject, till all these religious preferences were abolished. He entertained the greatest respect for the dignitaries of the Church, but he felt himself called upon to express his opinion of the effect of the proposed amendments, lest by his silence it might be supposed that he concurred in the opinion, that the modification would give entire satisfaction to the people generally. He regretted that the College Council had introduced the Bishop after his rejection by the House last session. There was another change he did not see the reason of, the Secretary for the Quisine Judge; it was of no moment, but he could not understand why it was made.

Mr. BROWN hoped the learned gentleman laboured under a mistake. The Bishop would not occupy the situation which he held when the charter was granted, he was then Visitor, now he would be merely a member of the college council, and he hoped there would be sufficient liberality in the country to regard the arrangement favourably; any opposition at present must be purely factious. With reference to the divinity chair a feature attaches to it, which it is impossible to get rid of; and any interference had been pointed out in the report of the college committee, as having a tendency to produce injury rather than benefit to the cause of religion; and therefore it had been inserted in the Bill of last year that the theological chair should be filled by a minister of the established church.—The proposals of the college council met his views upon the subject very nearly; and he thought the people of the country would look with a favourable eye upon what had been proposed. The learned member for Gloucester had said that he would not have changed his sentiments had he been in the council, but would have been driven to the last bastion. Had it come to that? He denied that the council had been driven to the course they had adopted, but were induced to do so by their own good sense and a desire to benefit the institution. He was much gratified to find their proposals so far in accordance with the recommendations of the committee as set forth in their report, from the sentiments which had been generally expressed, he should withdraw his motion, for the farther consideration of the Bill.

The motion for postponement was then passed, and unanimously agreed to.

[Some misconception appears to prevail with reference to the Vice President of the College, to whom allusion was made in the speech of Mr. Street. The gentlemen in question, finding it inconvenient, may presume, to keep a large family constantly with him in college; he furnished them with another residence, on his own property in the Cardigan settlement, where some or other of the family generally lives. But the effect of this arrangement evidently is, to leave Dr. Jacob more at liberty to devote his time and attention to the students; which in point of fact, we are assured, are thus regularly and conscientiously bestowed.]

MONDAY, FEB. 28.
Mr. WOODWARD inquired what was the course to be pursued with reference to the resolution of the College Council; and whether it was intended to address the Lieutenant Governor upon the subject. With reference to what had fallen from the hon. member for Charlotte, Mr. Brown, on Saturday, in reply to the statement of the learned member for Gloucester, that the College Council had been driven into a corner; he certainly considered that the change which had taken place in the sentiments of that body had been produced by public opinion, op-

rating from time to time and expressed by that House, and which ultimately produced its effect upon the minds of the members; and he was induced to hope that his Excellency in reconstructing the Council, would do so in accordance with public feeling.

Hon. Mr. WELDON said the necessary steps would be taken, when the Messages of His Excellency, should again come under consideration in Committee. In the mean time, he did not think it was right to keep alive bad feeling; but he hoped every thing that had passed would be buried in oblivion. Any other course could have no beneficial effect, and might be productive of injury.

Mr. END explained.—He thought it right to state, when the subject was under discussion on Saturday, that he had not acted in concert with the officers of the college in the ultra support which he had afforded; that it might not be visited on their heads. He had also stated that his opinion remained unchanged, and that he did not think the proposed modification of the college charter was wished by the people of the Province. He regretted that any motion should have been made in the absence of Mr. Wilmot, who had had the subject in charge, and who would take care that the measure should be completed.

Mr. BROWN did not think there was any disposition in the House, to take the management of the college question, out of the hands of the learned member for the County of York; and he believed such was not the intention of the hon. member for the city, and who had been replied to by the learned member for Kent. While up he would take that opportunity to state, that whatever cause might have produced the alteration referred to, it did not become hon. members to shew any thing like exultation. He had so expressed himself on Saturday, and also his gratification that the College Council had thought proper to coincide with the sentiments so generally entertained in the House.

Mr. PARTELOW said it was of very little consequence what cause had produced the result; he disliked those observations, and thought they might as well have been avoided by his hon. colleague and the member for Charlotte; as their only tendency was to agitate the public mind.

Mr. STREET agreed that such observations could do no good, and might produce harm. He thought they need not trouble themselves about the manner in which the object had been effected; it might seem to the conclusion that the remedy of an evil, was not the principle by which hon. members were actuated; but that complaint had originated in improper motives. They should not shew exultation at what had occurred, and keep alive agitation in the public mind. The effect of the modification will render the college a more useful institution, and therefore it was but fair to infer that the College Council have been actuated by proper motives.

The conversation here dropped.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, for the consideration of Supplies to be voted to Her Majesty; and passed several Resolutions for the ordinary services of the year.

Mr. PARTELOW moved a Resolution for granting to L. A. Wilmot, Esq. the sum of £200, in addition to £288 at present in his hands, for services performed as a Delegate in the year 1836.

Mr. STREET enquired what had been the expenses of the two delegations, as he had never heard the amount.

Mr. PARTELOW replied that owing to the high premium on Bills, and payment of agencies, the expenses had been rather high, and amounted to about £1700; which sum was divided between the two Delegations. The Resolution was then passed.

Mr. PARTELOW then moved that the sum of £200 should be voted to the same gentleman for services performed on the delegation in 1837.

Mr. WILSON said he had opposed the vote before; and it had been rejected elsewhere. The sum which the Delegation had cost was a large one, but its object was one in which all were interested. He thought it very probable that the learned gentleman alluded to had been put to inconvenience; but whenever a member had it in his power to benefit the Province by his exertions, it was his duty to do it. Let the £288 therefore be remitted, and £200 in addition be given Mr. Wilmot, and he thought when that sum of £488 was paid, in addition to what had been allowed for expenses, that the Province had paid that gentleman liberally for his services. But he thought that £800 for six or eight months' services, would be too large a sum. He must be permitted to say a word with reference to his colleague, who had relinquished all claim for compensation, whether arising from change of disposition or not, he would not undertake to say; but whose services he believed it was generally admitted were ample, and whose knowledge and general intelligence must have been of great service to the Delegation. He believed the principle had been conceded to the first delegation; and that owing to the change of ministers, and the Tories going out, who had been succeeded by a more liberal cabinet, it became easy for the second Delegation to carry out that principle which had been already recognized. He was willing to give those gentlemen credit for the successful issue of their exertions; still he should vote against the present Resolution or the granting any larger sum than £500.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON hoped there would be no division on the Resolution. It had been agreed that essential service had been performed for the Province, by the Delegation in question; and although one of its members was willing to perform his proportion of those services without remuneration; yet the other had stated that it was out of his power to do so. The language held out therefore at the time of his departure, was that he should be amply remunerated; and had he required it, a larger sum than that now claimed, would have been guaranteed to him. The amount of the present Resolution was £300, and he would ask if taking into consideration the absence of the learned gentleman from his professional duties, and that he had paid his partner £250 to replace the sum paid by him for counsel fees, the remuneration which had been proposed could be deemed too large. The sum he had just mentioned would merely absorb the balance which Mr. Wilmot held in his hands; and by passing the present, in addition to the first resolution, the Assembly would be giving him for two years services £560.

Mr. END hoped the Resolution would pass and that all discussions would end. There was no individual more convinced than himself, of the professional advantage which had resulted to the learned member for York, from having been placed on the Delegation, and the rank and high legal standing which it had given him; and altho' being the senior of that gentleman by seven years, he had felt himself neglected in the promotion which he had obtained; yet he would vote for the resolution. He would not measure out remuneration by what had been gained or lost to the Province; altho' whatever might be the result of the acquisition that had been obtained, and which he hoped would be found beneficial, yet much had been gained by the peaceful times which the success of the Delegation had produced, and the absence of all faction and ill feeling in the House. Believing that the country had been thus benefited, and was willing to go with the resolution, and trusted that it would pass in a manner most agreeable to the

House and satisfactory to the individual himself.

Mr. STREET said viewing the question as one of pounds, shillings and pence, he was willing to make a liberal allowance, particularly as the learned member understood at the time that he was to receive compensation, and that he was to proceed as a hired delegate, to perform certain duties. He mentioned this, because he was so much in the dark at the time the delegation was sent home, that if he wished to insult a member of that delegation he could not have done it more effectually, than by offering him payment for his services. He had always voted for such payment however, but would not go to the extent of £800; as he tho't the sum too much, in addition to the expenses which had been paid liberally. The senior member of that delegation had declined receiving remuneration, and had acted magnanimously in doing so; but in pursuing that course he had consulted his own respectability; and he would also add, that the learned member for York, would have consulted his own standing in the community and in the profession, had he done the same. The learned gentleman said he thought £600 for the two years services were abundant, and that the hon. member for St. John would be more likely to effect his object, by withdrawing the first resolution, and substituting another for that amount; as the first might pass in another quarter and the other be thrown out; whereas if one resolution went up for the whole, limiting the amount to £600, it would probably pass the Council, and there would be an end of it; and he thought in receiving that sum any professional man in the Province, would consider himself as amply paid.—The first delegation laid the cornerstone for the successful issue of the second; although he was ready to admit the exertions of the latter, and that they had driven a good bargain. The expenses of the former delegation however, he believed did not exceed £1000, although a large proportion of the excess of the latter was owing to the heavy premium on bills. When every thing was taken into consideration, the sum he proposed was a handsome compensation, and was all the House should make.

Mr. PARTELOW declined doing so: the first resolution he said recognized the principle of remuneration; and the second extends it to the last delegation. He considered the sum proposed as a small one for an absence of nine or ten months. He was not apprehensive of the action of the Legislative Council, whose members had a right to exercise their unbiased judgment.

Mr. BROWN entered into a detail of what took place, when the two first delegations were appointed, chiefly for the information of his hon. colleague, who was not in the House at the time. It was unnecessary he said to refer to the third delegation; but if he ever felt sorrow, it was when he saw its members driven away in the depth of winter, because the interests of their country required it. He considered the principle of remuneration for services that were then performed, had been recognized; and that the learned member for York should be paid for the time which had been spent, and which must have interfered with his professional duties. What amount should be allowed for that he would leave gentlemen to determine, who were better acquainted than himself, with the nature of that profession, of which Mr. Wilmot is a member.

Mr. BARBARIE considered that as the expenses of the delegation had been paid, and a claim was now put in for payment for services; he was freed from any delicacy upon the subject, and considered the applicant as public property; and would do justice not only to the House but to the public. He would not say the learned gentleman was not entitled to remuneration, because that question had been settled. He had heard much about the expenses of the delegation, and had not changed his sentiments upon the subject; he always spoke what he thought; and if a pledge were given it was but right that the parties should be paid; as to the amount of compensation, that remained to be decided.

Mr. HILL was adverse to the vote last year, and was equally so at present. He agreed with the learned member for Northumberland, that £600 was a liberal allowance, and would be an ample compensation for the services performed, and are equivalent for what the learned gentleman would have gained, had he not gone away.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON explained, and stated that the money retained was an offset to the amount paid for counsel fees: Mr. Wilmot had kept an account of the different expenses that had been incurred, and showed that balance was in his hands. He would put it to the learned member for Northumberland if he would absent himself from his business, and incur a great sacrifice of time and professional business without claiming remuneration. The circumstances of Mr. Wilmot were not the same as those of his colleague in the Delegation, who could better afford to relinquish any claim that he might have for the services he had performed for the Province.

Mr. STREET admitted that there was a loss of professional employment sustained; but he thought the sum of £600 which he had proposed was a sufficient remuneration, and a fair and liberal allowance; and he would not go beyond that amount. He would again advise the hon. member for St. John to withdraw his first resolution, and include both in one.

Hon. Mr. WELDON was not in his place when the vote passed last year; but he had before expressed his approbation of the Resolution, and was disposed to vote a liberal sum. The former House of Assembly had decided that they would remunerate Mr. Wilmot; but a new House having been summoned it became necessary to bring the subject before it by petition. The learned gentleman was the best judge of the loss he had sustained by his absence, and as he had fixed it at the proposed amount, he should vote for that sum.

The Resolution voting £300 was then carried.

Baptist Seminary Grant.

Mr. WILMOT moved the usual grant of £500 to the Trustees of the Baptist Seminary, to enable them to discharge the debts due by that institution. The learned member described the flourishing state of that establishment, and the means that had been recently adopted to render it more efficient; among which is the acquirement of a Female Teacher of superior qualifications and attainments. The sum moved for he said, was the same as that which had passed the House annually during the last five years. There were no petitions before the House, the Managing Committee having decided last spring not to make any application to the Legislature, although petitions numerously signed had been prepared. The learned gentleman said he did not intend making a speech upon the subject, or to refer to the proceedings in another quarter, in any way that could keep alive any hostile feeling to the grant, but he put it to the members of the establishment, which had already obtained 26,000 acres of land, the endowment of a college, and various grants for the support of Madras schools, whether it was fair to oppose a vote such as that then under consideration. If the undertaking were in its commencement or of doubtful character, it would be another affair; but after what had been done, and a number of students were receiving an

education, and the institution was doing so much good, he hoped it would be considered as worthy of public support.

During the past year the services of a properly qualified and accomplished teacher had been obtained, and he would venture to say that Miss Bennett's superior was not to be found in the Province, or one better qualified to produce benefit to a community.—Then why should it go down. He hoped there was a disposition to help each other along, and bear with each others failings, and thus promote the public welfare and advancement. He had reason to believe there would not be any effectual opposition in another quarter, but that a grant would pass elsewhere, which went to promote the diffusion of education.—The support of the Legislature had been extended to every other institution, and for St. John a sum was annually voted for the benefit of the Catholic school in that place; and it was so understood by the House, although granted indirectly; whereby the minds of children of that persuasion were improved, and they were better fitted for discharging their duty to society. He trusted that opposition would not be created again; but that what had been applied for during the last six years, would now be granted.

Mr. BARBARIE wished to know if the grant would not be construed into a precedent, and if the House was prepared to give a denial to the Methodists, who were about to erect a distinct institution; [Mr. Wilmot, they will not ask for it, and to other denominations throughout the Province.

The grant then passed unanimously for £500.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In our last we inserted the Reply of Sir Colin Campbell to the Assembly of Nova Scotia; and copy the following Address to the Lieut. Governor which was subsequently presented, together with His Excellency's Reply.

May it please Your Excellency.—We Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Representatives of the Province of Nova Scotia, cannot but express our unfeigned regret at the tenor of the reply, made by Your Excellency, to the Resolutions passed by a large majority of this House, on the 5th instant.

It is true that some of the complaints, urged in those Resolutions, had been pressed upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government in former communications,—but we humbly conceive that the Despatch of Lord John Russell, dated 16th October, and not that of his predecessor in office, dated the 31st of August, to which Your Excellency refers, is the one by which all parties in the Colonies, now and hereafter, are to be governed. We believe that that Despatch, not only gives to Your Excellency the power to remodel the Executive Council, but makes such changes as are required, to ensure harmony between the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Government, imperative.

This House are at a loss to conceive any "motives of public policy" more "sufficient" to render an application of the principles of that Despatch to this Province advisable, than the fact, that a majority of thirty to twelve of the members of the Representative Branch have avowed their want of confidence in Officers, expressly referred to by the Colonial Secretary,—that they have declared it impossible to deal wisely with measures of great importance to the Government and the Country, until confidence between the Executive and the Legislature be established,—and that, while the only efficient Representative of the Local Government, in this House, has resigned his seat, no man of any influence in this Assembly can be found to devote his talents to the service of the Government, while a majority of the Executive Council persist in retaining their Seats, and Your Excellency declines to exercise the powers confided by Lord John Russell's Despatch.

It is to this House a subject of deep mortification, that while, in the neighbouring Province, His Excellency Sir John Harvey recognizes the Despatch of the 16th October as conferring a new and improved Constitution on the Colonies, and has expressed his determination to act upon it,—while in Canada the Governor General declares that "he has received Her Majesty's Commands to administer the Government of these Provinces in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the People, and to pay to their feelings, as expressed through their Representatives, the deference that is justly due to them," that the people of Nova Scotia are to be treated worse than the people of New Brunswick, and that, under cover of a Despatch, written before the new policy was adopted, by a Nobleman who no longer presides over the Colonies, principles are to be applied to Nova Scotia, whose allegiance is unsullied, less in accordance with the spirit and practice of the British Constitution, than those which have been promulgated for the Government of a Province but recently agitated by disaffection and rebellion.

Should Your Excellency, upon re-considering this subject—upon referring to the Governor General's Message of the 14th January, in which he declares "his earnest and anxious desire to discharge the trust committed to him in accordance with the principles announced," still feel compelled to disappoint the just hopes of the people of Nova Scotia, this House will feel unfeigned sorrow; but, in the meantime, they trust they need not assure Your Excellency of their desire to preserve the tranquility of the Province, and to ensure the harmonious action of the different Branches of the Government.

The Country will perceive by an amendment that was proposed in the House, that every man in the Assembly condemns the existing system—that every man has recorded his name in favour of Responsible Government, there only being a difference of opinion as to the best mode of obtaining what all declare to be essential to the peace and advancement of the Province. Such an honorable instance of unanimity, in support of a great public principle, and in defiance of the influence of the Executive, can hardly be found in the history of any Colonial, or indeed of any other Legislative Assembly. The lesson was however, lost—the warning was thrown away. The following answer was returned:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

I have given to this Address the deep consideration to which the opinion of the Representatives of the People is justly entitled.

By adopting the course you suggest, I should practically recognise a fundamental change in the Colonial constitution, which I cannot certainly discover to have been designed by the Despatch of the Right Honble. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 16th October, in the manner and to the extent supposed by you.

In exercising the solemn trust committed to me by my Sovereign, I feel it my duty not to establish a principle involving consequences of deep moment, on which any uncertainty rests, until Her Majesty's Ministers shall have been consulted, and the judgment of the Queen ascertained.

It is therefore my intention immediately to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Government,