# THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

ermment, not his colleague in the representation of tive felt this reply to be, they could not but admit and from the minutes of the interview of the Dele- came there for any purpose other than to do his there been a violation of any established and recog- He did not commit himself to vote for resolution but that His Excellency had strictly followed out the gates with Lord Glenelg, and the Despatches on duty faithfully to his constituents had mistaken nised constitutional principle, the Government against amendment.

Victoria.

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Mr. LEWIS said he had been misrepresented; a constitutional course prescribed for him, and the subject, to show how the faith of the Crown the man. speech.

nice compliments on the speech in question.

### SATURDAY, March 26.

Mr. M'Phelim's bill relating to the Judiciary was committed for a while to day. The principal feature of the bill is in that it provides for the removal of any Judge by the Governor, on address of the House of Assembly; Judges to have the right to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Agricultural Bill passed. It provides for the establishment of a Provincial Board, as a corporain addition, are appointed by the Governor, and one by the Board. The Board meet yearly. during the session of the House. No alteration made as to the amounts given to the Agricultural Societies, but, instead of making return to the Secretary's office, they must obtain a certificate from the Board. It provides likewise triennial fairs or exhibitions to be held under the directions of the Central Board.

## MONDAY, March 28.

have nothing to report of this forenoon's proceednoons have been, and as several more are likely to be-in discussing the famous resolution of Mr. General. Our reports of that discussion will run lution. along consecutively, without regard to the days on which the several speeches were delivered.

made. The principle contended for by the mover dealing with it. He read from the very despatch tlemen manifested such reluctance to speak upon bill passed last winter, those differences did not morous strains. Solicitor General corroborated the statement of the resolution not only was not incorporated in quoted by Mr. Steadman, the statement of the diffe-Solicitor General corroborated the statement of the resolution not only was not incorporated in quoted by Mr. Steadman, the statement of the diffe-of Mr. Lewis, and paid that gentlemen some very the constitution here, but it had not been acted the some remarks. The resolution was important, in-be processing to do everything in their power to advance be processing to do everything in their power to advance be processing to be the constitution here, but it had not been acted rent Colonial ministers, in which they refer to that some renarks. The resolution was important, in-upon either in Canada or Nova Scotia. [Here the principle in the strongest terms. He (Attorney asmuch as constitutional principles were involved. once to do everything the Attorney General and be. Progress was reported and House adjourned at 6. Attorney General pointed out its different parts.] General) cited Despatches, Acts of Parliament, It was difficult to ascertain from the wording of the the object of that bill. The Attorney General and The third recital he divided into two parts : the &c., to show the distinction between the Crown resolution, the real intention of the mover; from himself (Provincial Secretary) had voted against

first-the accountability of the Executive Council revenue and the ordinary revenue. In one instance its construction, one would certainly understand the representations prepared by the College Council. for the terms of the despatch-he denied; and be- he showed that in Canada, a nation of itself, the it as a direct attack upon the Governor; 'twas The Executive applied to His Excellency for copies ing matters. fore his learned friend could call upon the Com- Imperial Government had maintained the faith of true, the last section of the resolution, by what of all representations to be forwarded through him mittee to agree to the resolution, he must show that the Crown, in regard to the distribution of the he (Mr. G.) considered a mere assumption, sought to the Colonial Secretary. This request was refused the principle was embraced in the constitution of Clergy Reserves. The Despatch, he contended, to fix a charge upon the Government. Although the see the Government the right to see the Government to the country. The second part of the recital was was a narration of the facts; there might be color- doubts might arise in the minds of hon. members himself but as a post through which those docu- despatches, or not? As constitutionally they had not the true: it was the duty of the Government to take ing in accordance with the opinions of the writer, as to the mover's intention, taking the resolution ments were transmitted to the Colonial Minister ; right, they should not be held responsible. The Governthe measures to obtain Her Majesty's assent to acts but they could not find a statement in it which was as it stood, yet the speech of the mover could have of the Legislature. In the case now in question, not true. He (Attorney General) then commented left no doubts as to his intention. His whole request home, in order to obtain an expression of the vote of ment of confidence to the block of the blo tion, to be composed of one member of the House from each County, to be elected by the County Agricultural Society; or if there be more than one society, by the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of V new right. It was evident, though, from the de- pected to write; and he put it fairly at last, stating fidence in the Government. The arguments of the representations bearing upon any act of the Legis- amendment. points one member of the County. Three members, spatches, that anything they could have done would that his only object was to enable the Colonial mover, as well as those of his colleague, had been lature transmitted through His Excellency, should Chandler would vote for the amendment. He defended not have affected the question, so far as the grant Secretary to see if it involved the faith of the in his opinion, based upon assumptions. He had be first submitted to the Executive; as well as inlas of Responsible Constraints of the prinfrom the Civil List was concerned : and the Impe- Crown. It had been stated that the Legislature been amused at the sophistry, and attempted ingefrom the Civil List was concerned : and the Impe-rial Government had not been influenced by any of was the true exponent of the public mind, and that the proceedings or representations. If the Coun- the Governor had gone outside for facts. He had censure was implied against the Governor. The influence in determining the question, as to the Hanington eulogized Steadman as a consistent Liberal. cil had done their duty,-as it was clear, from the done no such thing; he had taken the records of hon. mover, as well as those who had supported allowance of the bill. The hon. gentleman had He believed that, since the introduction of Responsible papers, they had, and his hon. friend could not the Legislature, to obtain its opinions. His in- his resolution, appeared entirely to forget that New declared that the despatch now in question was Government, the Governor could not be reflected upon, as show that the Executive had any constitutional structions required him in the fullest manner to Brunswick had any relation to the British Crown, not a fair statement of all the facts. When he his show which had any relation to the British Crown, not a fair statement of all the facts. right to see the despatches which his Excellency had state the reason and occasion for the act, with the and formed only one of more than forty Colonies; (Provincial Secretary) told him that His Excellency had state the reason and occasion for the act, with the written in obedience to the 14th clause of the royal minutes of proceedings.

and he was not bound to go further. The terms of eral was speaking, If that was so, we must send Government had never yet admitted that there than a branding of His Excellency with having passed. of the despatch were of no moment; the Governor, another delegation; and another hon. member were no Imperial interests here. The Governor made unfair statements. It had been said the Tapley considered neither Governor nor Government res-Apart from the contents of our summary, we as representative of the Council sent home no remonstrance. The council sent home no remonstrance is a representative of the council sent home no remonstrance. as representative of the Crown, was responsible to said, What did last delegation do?) One thing he acted in a two-fold capacity, as the head of the Council sent none no remonstrative. The Council sent none no remonstrative is the term of the council sent none no remonstrative. The Council sent none no remonstrative is the term of the council sent none no remonstrative. The council sent none no remonstrative is the term of the council sent none no remonstrative is the term of the council sent none no remonstrative is the term of the council sent none no remonstrative is the term of the council sent none no remonstrative is the term of ter ings; the afternoon was occupied-as several after- of the Governor, he need go no further; but he felt gation had done. He and his hon. friend and col- sentative. Our Constitution certainly required that with the memorandum of the Council in his it would be pusilanimous in him, entertaining the league in the Government had on every opportunity that in all local matters he should govern according hand, the Colonial Secretary never would disallow Mitchell commenced to speak against the resolution, but opinions he did, and occupying the position he did, put forward prominently the doctrine that the to the well understood wishes of the people, as ex- the bill, influenced by the ex parte statements of did not finish. Steadman, and the amendment of the Attorney not to review the proposition contained in the reso- Province of New Brunswick never would repudiate. pressed by their representatives,-at the same time parties interested in the College, without first Progress reported, and House adjourned at 5.50. (Hear ! hear !) In every public assembly he had the Royal Instructions compelled him to guard making the Executive of the Province aware of the

The resolution was a reflection upon the Gover- addressed he had stated that no public man dare against any infringement on the pledged faith of circumstance. It had been asked where was the nor; and it was the first time since the introduc- stand up on the floor of the Legislature and advo- the Crown, or Imperial interests. other despatch of June 24th. That despatch was

would not have hesitated a moment to have te- Surveyor General came next. He traced the growth of free principles and establishment of Responsible-Govern-Mr. LEWIS said he had been misrepresented, a constitutional course presented for min, and the subject, to show now the lattin of the Crown of the under the bad not intended to signed, and left the matter with the people. Mr. GILLMOR said that he had not intended to signed, and left the matter with the people. Mr. GILLMOR said that he had not intended to that there were no grounds for remonstrance, and was involved in that in all cases difference of opinion was entertained by the term difference of opinion was entertained by paper had it that he, when the subject of opinion was entertained by the Board of Works was before the House, read an certainly none on which to found an appeal to the since the compact, the Imperial Government with reference to the the Board of works was below by the none of which to resolution as without an appendix of works was below by the none of which to resolution as without excellent speech. He denied ever having read a people, as had been intimated should have been most scrupalously adhered to that principle in ber from Westmorland, to day, but as other gen-

A bill relating to co-partnerships passed. College discussion resumed at 2 o'clock. Lewis was the first speaker. He thought the whole question resolved into

and formed only one of more than forty Colonies; (Provincial Secretary) told him that his Excellency of constitution, the Government had seen despatches. The and although Responsible Government had for penned that despatch himself, surely he would not Government, he contended, was not called upon to resign instructions,-there was an end of the argument, (An hon. member cried out while Attorney Gen- some years been in operation here, yet the Home deny that his statement is nothing more or less merely because a resolution censuring a particular policy

and induce the concession sought for.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.

The only business of importince this morning was the

House was engaged this afternoon with no very interest-

TUESDAY, March 29.

#### COLLEGE MATTERS.

patches ; Mr. M'Clelan in the chair.

tion of Responsible Government that a resolution cate such a doctrine; (Hear! hear!) that he was House in committee of the whole on College des- nor. He was prepared to show, by reference to the House referred to an act which involved the doc-Mr. STEADMAN moved the following, of which he were not true. The Governor was not there to passing it reflect upon the Governor for bringing defend himself, and he (Attorney General) stood before the Colonial Secretary a statement of facts.

had previously given notice : "Whereas His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, there to defend him; and, though it was not ne- and thereby perhaps preventing the Imperial Govin his despatch to the Colonial Secretary of the cessary to his purpose, he would show by the des- ernment from allowing a bill which was in fact a the Journals and Minutes of Proceedings of the loss of the los 16th July last, relative to the act passed at the last patch itself, and other evidence, that the resolution repudiation of the pledged faith of that Government. session of the Legislature, entitled, "An act to sus- was not warranted. His own opinions upon Con- His Honor closed with some general observations pend the grant to King's College," urges objections stitutional Government were patent to the country; and by citing several instances in the Colonies debate, was whether the Government were patent to the country; and by citing several instances in the Colonies debate, was whether the Government were patent to the country; and by citing several instances in the Colonies debate, was whether the Government were patent to the country; and by citing several instances in the Colonies debate, was whether the Government were patent to the country; and by citing several instances in the Colonies debate. to the said act which are at variance with the clear and he would not abate one tittle of the principles which proved the nice regard entertained by the under any circumstances to address a communica- ernor; and the amendment a pusilanimous and cowardly and undoubted rights of the Legislature, and the involved in those opinions, for which he had for so Imperial Government towards those to whom tion to the Colonial Secretary without submitting tend toward the introduction of that principle. best interests of the people of the Province; and many years had the honor to contend; and he directly or indirectly its faith was pledged, and it to the Executive Council. That under the Conwhereas the said despatch was calculated to create could not much regret that the discussion had now ended by moving the following resolution :

Majesty's ministers as to the justice and policy of tance in establishing a principle not yet acceded, - while the Imperial Government requires His Exthe said act, and thereby defeat the action of the that all despatches emanating from the head of the cellency to transmit to Her Majesty's Principal Legislature; and whereas the responsibility of His Government, having reference to acts passed by Secretary of State for the Colonies in the fullest Excellency's advisers for the opinions enunciated in the Legislature, should be first submitted to the manner the reason and occasion for enacting all Council, learned that memorials would be forwarded worthy of censure. despatches emanating from the Executive Govern- Executive; thus, to its fullest extent, comprising laws, it is desirable that the Executive Council to the Colonial Secretary against the bill; the ment relative to the local affaios of this Province, the principle that the Governor can do no wrong, should have the right to see such despatches, or be Attorney General and Provincial Secretary, as ment relative to the local affaios of this Province, the principle that the obvience of the principle that the obvience, or be members of the College Council voted against that as also their duty to take the necessary steps to and placing all the responsibility where it should fully advised of their contents before they are so proposition, and immediately communicated the obtain Her Majesty's assent to the acts of the Leg- rest, on the Executive advisers. He could refer to transmitted to the Colonial Secretary-

islature, has been fully admitted, therefore flection upon the Legislature, contrary to the just violation of any constitutional principle was in- to use all constitutional means to obtain that right. expectations of the people, and inconsistent with volved in the act of any Governor, or when there Mr. END seconded the resolution.

it fuller.

MR. STEADMAN said it was necessary that we should know something about our rights, and the rights of the Legislature, and the Constitution a perfect right to pass any resolution relative to the Legislature, and it was the duty of the Executive Council to urge upon Her Majesty's Govern ment reasons why that compact should be departed from ; failing in this they did not in his estimation. do their duty by the people. He read from Durham's Report (page 106) to show what were his ideas of the relative position of the Crown and the Governments of these Colonies. The Act relative to King's College had passed both branches of the Legislature here, had received the sanction of the Governor, and it was the business of the Executive to have placed that Act in the most favorable manner before her Majesty in Council to insure its being carried out. He also read from the despatches of put down in his resolution was whether the Execucellency to do so without some remonstrance .--Whether his Excellency's despatch was written by his advisers or not he could not tell, but he assumed that they had seen it, and they had made no remonstrance or objection to it. [He read from the debates of 1854 to show the opinions entertained by hon. members of the present Government in former years relative to the duty of the Executive to use their exertions to have the Acts of the Legis-Excellency : lature sanctioned by her Majesty, and of the rights of the Government to see his Excellency's despatches.] see, it was their duty to have remonstrated with his Excellency ; and if he persisted in sending it with- | cil would most respectfully bring the question again under and contended that his Excellency had no right to take any expression of opinion outside of the Legislature-the House expressed the wishes of the would feel authorized, without further reference, to furnish his advisers to take the advice tendered them by the on their application therefor. (Signed) people through their representatives, without any S. L. TILLEY, regard to outside opinion. He did not wish to be W. H. STREVES, understood as being opposed to Academical Educa-tion, but he contended that from the nature of January 13th, 1859. King's College it would have to be swept away and the foundation of an institution laid anew before we could have a proper Collegiate education. cy's reply : He would not believe, even if told by the Lieut. Governor, or Colonial Secretary, or any body else. that we were bound to keep the College there for all time, whether it did harm or good. The Casual and Territorial Revenue, like all the other ince. From the very doctrine laid down by his with copies of such representations. (Signed) hon. friends in 1854 he contended that they should January 15th, 1859. have applied to the Government of that day. His feelings he confessed were with the present Government, but the principle was general, and as appli- ti, every despatch should be submitted to the Exec- something in favor of the bill when in England. opinions were those of his advisers. Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL said the proposition General. Leaving the general principles involved, results might have followed. The Government speech with which they had been favored by the upon which the remarks of his hon. friend, the he (Attorney General) proceeded to show that His should be held responsible for the disallowance of hon. member for Westmorland (Mr. Botsford). mover of the resolution, were based was a great fal- Excellency in his despatches, so far as related to the bill, and should instead of a cringing desire to He (Provincial Secretary) was surprised and some- by which Attornies are required to pay 15s. annually, and lacy. That proposition was the assumption that the justice of withholding the grant to King's Col- hold on to place, have resigned their offices and what amused to hear the hon. member taking the thus become entitled to privileges of Library. Also, bill the dispatch in question was framed under the lege, had only done his duty.] It was very well appealed to the people if they could not accom- credit of having in 1854 held opinions in unison relating to trespasss. direction, and by consent of, the Executive, and known what his (Attorney General's) opinions had plish it. Mr. Botsford spoke about two hours, with His Honor the Speaker and other hon. memthat the advisers of His Excellency must be held been, as to the right of withholding the £1000 ap- and his speech was interspersed with very extensive bers of the present Government, on the great conresponsible for it. That was a principle which he propriated out of the Civil List, and he had always quotations from the Political Primer, and from the stitutional question then at issue. He (Provincial (Attorney General) desired should become a part expressed freely his opinions as to the probable Journals of the Assembly, in the absence of which Secretary) remembered very well how for nine to take up consideration of Head Quarters' Commissioners' of the constitution of the country, for the estab- light in which the matter would be regarded by authorities our report is necessarily brief and in- days that discussion lasted, and how during that Report. lishment of which he had always contended; and the Imperial Government. He contended that the complete.

his own acts, and to the acts of his Government, as Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of the information to their colleagues in the Government. " Resolved, That the despatch referred to is a re- proving that they had never hesitated when the Committee it is the duty of the Executive Council

the true principles of Responsible Government." was any attempted invasion of the acknowledged Mr. BorsFORD said that from the position which Before giving Mr. Steadman's remarks, we have rights of the House, or of the country, to resign he had assumed with reference to the College bill His Excellency on the subject, in these words, great debate will no doubt have been concluded; to express our regret that, through circumstances place and appeal to the people. But here there last winter, it would be expected that he should unforeseen on our part, and quite known to Mr. was no violation of established principle, no inva-Steadman, we were unable to give as full a report sion of acknowledged right, on which to base the House. He should regard the question as a of his speech as we desired. We copy the follow- a resignation or an appeal to the people .- constitutional one, and apart from any party feeling report of what he said from the Morning News. Reference had been made to the circumstances of ings. He proceeded to analyze the resolution subwhich is probably better than any we could have '51, when great constitutional questions were dis- mitted by Mr. Steadman, and to show that in his or allowance of the act to suspend the grant to wasted, but will lead to results and benefits perhaps and the only way to reconcile the difference between the written, as far as it goes; we should have preferred cussed, in connection with the appointment of the opinion that resolution did not contain one tittle King's College, we respectfully request Your Ex- teo great for our full appreciation now. There Governor and Council was by an appeal to the source of Chief Justice. His views had never changed, but of reflection on the Governor ; it merely went on

the question as to the right of the Executive to see responsibility upon the Executive, who are sup-His Excellency's despatches was discussed. In posed to represent the feelings of the people. The under which we live. He held that the House had that case the Governor had called upon the Coun- clear and constitutional duty of the Executive cil for their advice as to a local appointment ; they Council under Responsible Government was to enany compact entered into between the Crown and gave that advice, and supposed that the question deavor by every legitimate means to have acts would remain open till the Legislature met, as they passed by the Legislature with reference to local had advised. Three months elapsed, during which matters, so represented to the Colonial Secretary time there had been a meeting of the Council, and as to insure their allowance by Her Majesty ; but they had no intimation of the Governor acting he claimed that in the case at issue the Govt, had contrary to their advice; and the first intimation not fulfilled its duty. The College Bill had passed he (Attorney General) had of the Governor's acting last winter after repeated discussions and the most contrary to their advice, was the appointment of mature deliberations. It was the result of public the Chief Justice, and the notice for the Royal pressure, and it was not necessary for him (Mr. B.) Gazette, in handwriting of the Governor. Upon to argue then as to whether the bill in principle that he (Attorney General) remonstrated and re- was right or wrong. If in principle it was wrong, signed. As to the Judges' Bill, Mr. Street, then if it involved the repudiation of the faith of the Attorney General, stated that he had never seen Imperial Government guaranteed to the Professors the representations till they were laid before the of the College, and the Attorney General had, as House; and he (Attorney General) had contended stated, known it, then he contended that the Gov-Earl Grey to support his views. The proposition that he should have seen them. In the present ernment should have last winter taken the matter case, he (Attorney General) had so acted as to up, as a Government measure, and should have tive Government should have written such a des- give effect to the opinion then expressed. And stood together unitedly to oppose its passage. Inpatch as the one in question, or if they had not what, he would ask, had the result been? Why, stead of that, the Government was divided, and the whether, in common justice, -- and, we trust, our in 1854, by the appointment to office in Gloucester, Yerk patch as the one in question, or if they had not done so whether they should have allowed His Ex-done so whether they should have allowed His Ex-there could be no question that it become the dots anee of the bill. The fact was stated by the Secre- there could be no question that it became the duty tary, that, had the representations sent home had of the Executive to use every effort in order that any effect in leading him to the conclusion he had the well understood wishes of the people should be come to, that he would most assuredly, before giv- carried out, but they had failed in this. Knowing ing effect to that conclusion, have sent such repre- that representations were to be sent home, in order therefor. sentation to the present Executive for their infor- to influence the Colonial Secretary against the bill, mation. And further, on following up the matter | they (the Government) failed to send any remonas they had by memorandum of Executive Council, strance, nor did they even in the despatch allude dated Jan. 13, 1859, in which they say to His to the fact, which would have had a very powerful The Despatch relative to the Act to suspend the grant to the bill had passed by a vote of 27 to 12. It was King's College, in itself appears, in the opinion of the Exe- true the report of the Attorney General was not He held that if the Government had not seen the cutive Council, to contain an assent to the principle stated before the House, but they had sufficient index to despatch they ought to have seen it : if they did in the Memorandum of the Executive Council; and as it is its contents to lead to the belief that in the last of importance that questions of this kind should be settled, and the rule of administration defined, the Executive Councould be no doubt about the Executive having been out modification, they should have tendered their Your Excellency's consideration, with a view of ascertain- aware that representations were to be sent home resignations immediately, and appealed to the peo- ing from Your Excellency whether, in the event of any against the allowance of the bill, because the Atple. He read from paragraph 6 of the despatch, Act of the Legislature being passed on any subject, where torney General and Provincial Secretary were both parties who may feel interested in or aggrieved by such members of the College Council, and were present legislation, make representations thereon to Her Majesty at the meeting of that body at which the resolution or the Secretary of State through Your Excellency, you was adopted to send home representations. [Propeople, and it was the duty of his Excellency and the Excellency and t The Executive then should have sent home remonstrance, and should have insisted upon seeing His CHARLES FISHER, JAMES BROWN, DAVID WARK, Excellency's despatch. Mr. B. then referred to J. M. JOHNSON, " Political Primer," quoting from the speeches of CHARLES WATTERS, CHARLES CONNELL. different members of the present Government to show what strong opinions they entertained in They had received the gratifying assurance, con- show what strong opinions they entertained in meater such, without submitting it to the very Foreign Blole Society held its annual meeting on now sought to shelter themselves under the dictation of the parties who might be engaged in the plot. This Tuesday evening last. Effective and eloquent ap- Colonial Office. Had Government sent home copy of argutained in the following paragraph, of His Excellen- the responsibility of the Executive for the acts of was a mere supposition. With regard to the Gov- peals were made by Rev. Messrs. Prince, M. Lardy, ments used by Smith in '54, would have reduced the allow-In the event therefore of any representation, either to Assembly, was involved, having immediate reference opinion that he had only argued one side of the Society. The following gentlemen were Lawrence said the resolution was no reflection on the Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State, against an Act to the Judges' bill, endeavoring to establish an passed by the Provincial Legislature, from parties who may analogy between that case and the one now at feel themselves aggrieved by the Act, being placed in His issue, and proving on these premises a want of con-Excellency's hands for transmission to the Secretary of State, Revenues of the Province, belonged to the Crown, His Excellency would feel himself at liberty, without a sistency in the members of the present Government, but it was held in trust for the people of this Prov- reference to the Secretary of State, to furnish his Council with some of whom in 1852, he (Mr. Botsford) had although we had a right to legislate upon the stood side by side, fighting the battle of the Con-J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON. stitution, and endeavoring to do away forever with Government by despatches. He blamed the dele-

We had no written Constitution,-it was made simply an enclosure, - quite unimportant, and committal of Gray's Bill to make Railway Commissioners had been moved directly reflecting upon the Gover- sorry to have to say that the resolution before the up of precedents, dispatches, &c., of which the withheld with no ulterior motive whatever. Pro- liable, &c., being the second time the bill had been altered Royal Instructions formed a part. In those in- vincial Secretary went on to explain the complex which was continued after dinner, ensued. Much personal despatch, that the statements in the resolution trine of repudiation, and the House would by structions the Governor was directed in the 14th character of the grants to King's College, - the one reference was indulged in, and great confusion prevailed. Section thus : "You are to transmit in the fullest part being from the Civil List, the other from the At 4.10, the chairman, Mr. Wright, commenced to take manner the reasons and occasion for enacting such general revenues of the Province. He contended the question on the motion to report progress.

Laws or Ordinances, together with fair copies of that the Governor had taken a strictly constitusaid Council and Assembly." The question upon ableness that the principle should be unmistakably the Chair. Galleries were cleared, and peace restored withwhich the great difference of opinion existed in the established, that the Executive should see all des- When the doors were opened, the House had resumed the stitution he was obliged to do so had not been amendment, contending on the same general belie every political principle. If they did not vote for an unfavorable impression upon the minds of Her arisen, as the result might be of very great impor- Whereas it is the opinion of the Committee that claimed in Canada or Nova Scotia. Shortly after grounds as those who had preceded him on the the bill suspending the grant to King's College same side, that the Government had been derelict Solicitor General replied, defending the Government, as passed the Legislature, the Attorney General and in duty; had not carried out the well understood having acted constitutionally and consistently, quoting Provincial Secretary, at a meeting of the College wishes of the country, and consequently were largely from authorities, to prove his position. He wished

> proposition, and immediately communicated the Had Mr. Fisher and Mr. Tilley been absent from that meeting of the College Council, the Government would have known nothing of those remon-

strances. The Government immediately addressed where we do we must necessarily anticipate), the Company was agreed to. "Having reason to believe that representations and although it will have cost the country much, sion, and spoke 24 hours. He said while not involved in have been made or are about to be made to Her and have been made the channel through which the consequences, he was interested in the resolution before Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, or Her Majesty's hon. members have let off a good deal of buncombe, the House, having been a member of the Government when Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, not a little bad feeling, and more party faction, through Your Excellency, against the confirmation still, the time and money expended will not be quoted. The Governor had no power to show despatches, cellency to cause a copy of any such representation are constitutional principles involved ; and upon an asthority,-from Philip to Philip's master-the Imperial remained precisely as expressed then. It was true, to give a statement of facts, and then to fix the to be furnished to us, that we may be enabled to acquaintance with those principles, which go to Government. The late Government never saw a despatch, offer our remarks thereupon.

His Excellency declined shewing those represenprogress of our peuple. tations in these words : "The request of the Executive Council in Committee is, the Lieutenant disseminated through the press, the people will Prohibitory Law, and who now find fault with them for Governor believes, without precedent; and in the learn in what their constitutional liberty consists; not opposing the Governor in the exercise of a constitutional absence of any instructions from the Secretary of how much they have, and how much they have a responsible to the Overnor enjoyed a prerogative, for the exer-State, His Excellency must decline preliminarily not; what has been done by former legislature; to submit for the formal consideration of his what still remains to be done by present or by Council, representations addressed not to His Ex- future legislation. We therefore recommend a carenications addressed to Her Majesty, through the ent hon. members. Governor. These memorandums were both for-

warded to the Secretary of State.

In the meantime, McIntosh had risen to speak, and inin the House with closed doors, and progress reported.

attempt to get rid of the resolution, which was based on principles of Responsible Government.

Steadman joy of the company he was now in.

Progress reported and House adjourned at 6.10.

THURSDAY, March 31.

The ice in front of the city started at 1 o'clock, P. M., and moved some distance

The Medical Bill as amended by the Legislative Council. passed. Bill providing against damage to person or property was agreed to. Bill to enable the Magistrates of St. Ere this meets the eye of our readers (writing John to loan £2500 to enlarge the Alms House was agreed to. Bill to incorporate the Dorchester Olive Freestone

Order of the day .-- Hon. Speaker commenced the diseasthe action referred to was taken. He proceeded to an claborate roview of the speeches delivered, and authorities make up our constitution, depends the political never asked to see one, and in case of the Judge's remonstrance sent no reply. He pointed out the inconsistency of members, whose cry was disloyalty, applied to members As the speeches on this question now at issue are of the present Government, with reference to action on

cise of which he was responsible to the Queen alone. He contended there was no such term known as Executive desatch, as claimed in the resolution.

Allen spoke next, basing his remarks upon two quescellency, but to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of ful perusal of the reports of the discussion, which tions; 1st, is the Executive responsible for principles enun-State." He would not quote further; that would we have made as full as possible, -not so full, in ciated in the despatches of His Excellency; 2d, was it the be sufficient to show that His Excellency did not many instances, as we could wish, from the diffi. duty of the Government to take steps to insure the allewfeel bound under his instructions, to show commu- culty of obtaining the authorities quoted by differ- ance of the College Bill. He proceeded to argue the affirmative of these. Government by remaining in power, after having become acquainted with the despatch, assumed the The gist of the question involving the discussion responsibility. He thought the Attorney General must is indeed all in a nut shell. The Government are have known the contents of the despatch before it was sent. The Colonial Secretary in reference to those des- blamed for a certain despatch sent home by His On the same principle that Government was condemned in patches, stated, "I am only desirous that your Excellency. The constitution admits the right of 1851, applied to the present Government, would turn them Council should be fully aware that, if I had formed the Governor to write despatches without the cog- out. The inference was that the reason no steps were taken any opinion that those representations were such nizance of his Executive. The despatch in question the Government could not agree, part being Destructive as to influence my probable decision on the act, I was not seen by the Executive; and our readers and part Conservative. Certainly proper efforts had not should have considered it right to refer them to the can easily for themselves make up their minds been made. Government had violated principles haid down Progress was reported, and House adjourned at 6.10.



His hon. friend had contended that, ex necessita- gates, particularly Mr. Smith, for not having done It might be urged that interfering with that, was cable to one Government as another. He thought utive before transmission. But such was not the In the Political Primer it was said by the Attorney that he did not now admit, but that was the rea- announced the next as the last of the season, on it possible that had the Executive Council sent case; and that affirmation being worthless and General, "What are timber and corn, what are home a despatch accompanying that of his Excel- unfounded, the conclusion based upon it became mines and minerals, in comparison with the lency, urging reasons why the Act should receive untenable-that the Executive was responsible for liberties of the people ?" Had his Government he wished the mover to prove that the Constitution Her Majesty's Assent, it might have been sanction- every despatch. [The Attorney General here pro- adopted the language of a paraphrase he (Mr. B.) had been violated, which he had not done in his ed. In the absence of such despatch the Colonial ceeded to refer to the royal instructions, and to had made-" What are the pleasures of a delega- opening speech. Secretary could only infer that his Excellency's point out from them the duty devolving respectively tion? what the luxuries of grouse and pheasant, Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY rose with much upon the Lieutenant Governor and the Attorney compared with the liberties of the people !" greater diffidence to offer a few remarks, after the learned

he should, before he resumed his seat, submit a Governor, with a knowledge of all the facts, know- There was considerable delay after Mr. Botsford Was with those who fought for the estabresolution asking the house to sustain them in their efforts to facilitate the introduction of the princi-pledged to the Crown Grant, could not, and dare superial covernor, with a knowledge of an international principles; but how when the vote came to be taken, he deserted and the based of the principle adverted to by former speakers. Niagara arrived at Halifax yesterday. Detained off harwhen the vote came to be taken, he deserted and of resolution. No new points raised; discussion turned on bor 48 hours by fog. Alps for Halifax and New York arple into the Province. The Executive Council had not, at the peril of his situation, withhold from the Mr. M'ADAM said he hoped the apparent unwil- went over and voted against them. And now with Progress reported at 4.50. abolishing Church rates, defeated, 254 to 174. done all they could, and had succeeded in estab- Colonial Secretary his opinion, and such informa- lingness of hon. members to speak might be taken that vote recorded on the Journals, he had the aslishing a new principle, and acquiring a right tion as he might be possessed of; and therefore the as an evidence that they had made up their minds surance to flatter himself and endeavor to make the and Nova Scotia agreed to. hitherto denied, -- and, indeed, never before claimed terms of the resolution were not correct, and the which way they would vote, and felt it unnecessary Committee believe that he had fought side by side Adjourned at 5,5, cently addressed to Governor General of India. by any Government-and the application of which objections of the Governor were not at variance to occupy the time with speeches. It had been with the Speaker, for the glorious principles in-In Commons sundry notices of amendment to Government MONDAY, March 28. was now made for the first time in the history of with the rights of the Legislature, or with the in- said that he had committed himself to vote for the volved. He (Provincial Secretary) felt satisfied Progress made in Bill to divide Parish of Hampton, and the Province. The Government, immediately upon terests of the people. With reference to the charge resolution by seconding it, but he did not feel that no other hon. gentleman would endorse the Bill to incorporate Dorchester Olive Freestone Company. becoming aware of the probability that a despatch of £1000 upon the ordinary revenue, it was not bound in that way. He had seconded the resolu- sentiment so often reiterated by Mr. Botsford, that from His Excellency, accompanied by certain rep- surrounded with the same guards and responsibili- tion, in order to get it fairly before the House; the Government had displayed a cringing spirit, or goods postponed three months. resentations from parties interested in the College, ties as other appropriations; he had been laughed but he should vote for the amendment. It had evinced any disposition to sacrifice the interests of likewise been intimated that he had been influenced the people, or any principle of constitutional liberty, well as noses shall be required, -- passed. was to be transmitted, asked that they might be at before for making a similar statement. College dispatches, &c., again taken up. Mr. Gray first ough than is provided in Bill. furnished with copies of the same. His Excellency He would now, he said, prove his position cor- to bring in his College bill, in order to relieve the to office. They had before by their acts given spoke. He contended broadly that the Executive were re- Wilde said he should move addition to this amendment, declined, replying that such a request was without rect. He (Attorney General) went into a history members of the Government, but he would just say convincing proof to the country that they were sponsible for dispatches emanating from His Excellency, to effect the votes be taken by ballot. precedent, and that he had no authority allowing of the Civil List arrangement ; referred to the va- that he had taken especial care that no man should actuated by higher metives, and in this instance, whether sent by them or not. Responsible Government en- D'Israeli replied that Government enbin to grant it. However unfortunate the Execu- rious negotiations on the subject, know his intention. Any one who supposed he had there been an appointment involved, or had trely removing Governor from all individual responsibility. modifications to its Bill,

etary of State for the Colonies, he says to his common justice,-the advisers of His Excellency Council that he should feel authorized, without should be held responsible for what they did not further reference, to furnish the Executive Council see, and which they had no legal right to see? All with such representations on their application the collateral matters incident to the question will readily be understood by the debates ; and we think

This was a point now settled, that remonstrances from private parties, against any measure passed by the Legislature, must be submitted to the Exof the Executive seeing all despatches bearing upon ecutive Council, in order that they may send their acts of the Legislature, should be obtained; and the Jurisdiction of Magistrates; bill relating to granting effect on the Colonial Ministers' mind, viz: that comments upon such documents. This was now a they will unite with us in the wonder that the part of the Constitution, and any Government that members of the Opposition party in the Houseailed to observe it in future, would forfeit the con- and especially any member of the Government fidence of the country. The point as to Ilis Excellency's right to show his own private corresponthe purpose of obtaining the right before mentioned. dence, was another step which might or might not

be conceded. He (Mr. G.) would be pleased if Several of the speeches as reported are necessuch could be effected, for none desired more fully sarily without a large amount of the authorities the Imperial Government had no disposition to interfere in than he, every right a free people required; but he quoted, as, for instance, that of the Attorney Gen- and negociation would be the acknowledgment of that prinhad heard no argument, or reference to resolution eral. We may, after the session closes, think it ciple to a great extent. The Governor was appointed by or correspondence of any kind, that up to the advisable to reprint those speeches in full, as some the undisputed right of the Queen, whose instructions of present time had been conceded : and it was barely of them would be, in a complete state, worthy of him were binding; and he, following those instructions possible that the British Government might not preservation.

ernment of a colony might be plotting against the To CORRESPONDENTS .- Correspondence from "A

Crown. He did not thing it at all likely that such Signer'' received at the office and forwarded to the would ever be the case here, but in such a case it editor at Fredericton. was only reasonable that the Crown would claim

that the Governor should have a right to communicate such, without submitting it to the very Foreign Bibie Society held its annual meeting on who in '51 were so strongly opposed to Imperial interference,

the Governor, as well as their own to the House of ernor's correspondence, he was most decidedly of Salmon, Hunter and Smith, in behalf of the object ance of the College Bill. question, but there was two sides to it; he had unanimously elected office-bearers for ensuing year : Governor, whose conduct stood out in bold and stately relief

written as one decidedly in favor of the College, A. K. S. Wetmore, President. but another opportunity would be afforded to talk Hugh M. Lean, Vice President, about the College. He felt compelled to say that L. P. Fisher, Recording Secretary. H. E. Dibblee, Corresponding Secretary. College, yet it was a little different from ordinary James Grover, Treasurer. legislation, inasmuch as £1100 of the endowment were granted by the Crown out of the Civil list.

interfering with the pledged faith of the Crown

discussion it was supposed from his speeches Mr.

#### FRIDAY, April 1.

C. Perley gave notice of motion for address asking Govroment to take the necessary stops to have a survey taken our readers will all agree that it is desirable, under for a bridge over the River St. John at Woodstock, with

our present system of Government, that the right estimates of expense, &c., of the Executive seeing all despatches bearing upon Progress was made in the following bills: bill to extend

Hanington introduced a bill relating to sick and disabled seamen, and Lawrence one relating to sewerage, &c., in party-should hesitate to adopt a motion made for Portland.

Order of the day .-- Postmaster General, having been referred to several times, would say his opinions, so far as the College was concerned, were unchanged; he still believed lecal self-government. The result of the present discussion . should not be blamed by the Council or Legislature; when he exceeded them then none would be more ready than the present Government to remonstrate or resign.

M'Intosh followed. The Governor had the right to write the despatch; but the Govarnment, by retaining places, assumed the rosponsibility. He had a right to presume that the Excentive saw the despatch in question before transmit-The Carleton Auxiliary of the British and ted. [Attorney General-They did not.] The same men

> to that of Government. Government took no steps to counteract the offects of remonstrance of College, or carry out the wishes of the people. He thought the Government unworthy of support, because it had kept back most important document, Attorney General's report, when all documents were asked for. [Smith said that it was not usual for the Attorney General's report to be laid before the House; but, as had already been stated, if asked for it would have been given.] The Government, if not before, stood condemned now, on account of their unconstitutional proceedings in the

> When Lawrence had finished, Smith remarked, "It has started ! the ice !" and immediately a general stampedo rom the galleries and members seats took place, and many found themselves made April fools.

> Steadman rose for a generol reply. Referring to a statement reported of End, he (Mr. S.) regretted he could not out his hand on his heart and say he respected His Excellency. It was constitutional for Government to have a Minister in the House to defend acts, but not a man could be found to defend the despatch. The right to see the despatch was the foundation stone of Responsible Government,

> and was incidental to the responsibility of the Council. While Mr. Steadman was proceeding some explanations were made by Smith and Chandler, when on the remarks of the latter some triffing demonstrations were made in the gallery. Cudlip insisted upon the standing order of the day, and the galleries were cleared at ten minutes to six. Progress was reported, and House adjourned at 6.30.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, March 28th, 1858.

constitutional principle adverted to by former speakers .- rived same time. In Commons Government Bill, partially Bill to establish boundary line between New Brunswick On the 10th inst., in House of Lords, subject of future Government of Signapore debated. Ministers announced they should be guided by answer to despatch they had rereform Bill were aunounced, one by Lord J. Russell, to the following effect:-" That it is neither just nor politic to Bill to amend Chapter Revised Statutes of Warehousing interfere in the manner proposed by Bill with freehold franchise in England and Wales, and that no adjustment Bill to amend Bear bounty law, providing that skins as of franchise will satisfy House or country which does not provide for greater extension of suffrage in cities or bor-

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

FREDERICTON, March 26. Agreed to in Committee-Bill relating to Law Library,

Progress made in McPhelim's Judges' Qualification bill. Government bill to amend Agricultural Act passed without amendment or division. McPhelim asked Provincial Secretary if it was intended

Secretary said he could not say just then.

College discussion resumed. Gilmour, McMillan and

TELEGRAPHIC

## A lecture was delivered by Rev. Mr. Woodman, in the Institute, on Wednesday evening last, on "The March of Improvement." The President | matter under discussion.