

the money grants, so long as he continued a Representative of the people; because he thought they were possessed of the best information as to how the money should be expended. As to the despatch, it was now before them, and for one was willing to adopt it, and let all appointments hereafter be made under its tenure; this was perfectly just and fair, as all would be aware of this, when they accepted office. As the amendment moved by the hon and learned member from Gloucester (Mr End) he (Mr B.) thought it repudiated the doctrine of responsibility entirely; (Mr End, no no.) taking it all together it certainly did repudiate the principles of responsible government altogether: he could hardly understand this, when but a few years since that hon and learned member had avowed himself an out and out Responsible Government man! But he had halted now, (Mr End—no I have not) well he hoped that he would mend his resolution then. As to the doctrine of a pension list, he hoped there was too much good sense in that house to do an injustice to any one; but that they would continue to move along with that good feeling one towards another, and with that care and attention to the public interest which had always characterized them.

Honorable L. A. Wilnot said it mattered but little to him what conclusions the Government had arrived at in this matter; he thought they, at least, would have been extremely wrong indeed, not to have expressed their opinions upon the principles laid down in this important despatch. For himself, he felt like a man who had long been toiling his way through difficulties innumerable; beset by enemies on every side; seeking for a resting place—for some green spot whereon to repose his aching and wearied limbs. That green spot—that harvest of rest had come at last, beset and surrounded by opponents, the advocates of these principles had worked their way: the tempest raged—the storm ran high—the billows of the political tempest, had, at times almost engulfed them; but they had never despaired of victory. No one in their ranks had ever quailed before it. The principles in this despatch were no new principles: the advocates of those principles regarded it as a new ally come to their assistance—these principles were just as constitutional in 1537 as they were now; you my colleague Fisher—said Mr W. turning round to that gentleman—know this to be true. He hoped that while expressing his opinions and feelings upon this subject, that no offence would be given to his hon friends around the benches; but that they would allow him a little latitude—a little room for exultation, now that he found the enemy giving way. He recollected that when the principles of this despatch were first advocated in New Brunswick, it was sounded almost from pole to pole—that they were rebellious in their character—that this feeling had begotten the rebellion in Canada. Yes, and it was the denial of those principles of British justice and British liberty, that had severed the thirteen States of America from the throne of Britain; and if, in 1688, when that noble band of men came to New England, to lay the foundation of a new world on this side of the Atlantic; if at that time those glorious principles had been extended to those men Sir, the proud flag of England might to day have floated in the breeze over the vast North American continent. It was the denial of those principles of British justice which had cost Charles the first his head; when anarchy and rebellion shook the empire to its centre; but the self regulating—the self-adjusting principles of Saxon blood and Saxon men, had restored peace to the land, and had saved a nation trembling on the very verge of destruction. He would not stultify the people of this country by saying they were unfit to receive the principles of this despatch, or a portion of them; they wanted the whole of them. Was he to be told that Canada and Nova Scotia, with the same representative institutions, governed by the same laws, were so far advanced that the principles of this despatch were applicable to them and that New Brunswick alone was unfit to receive them.

Who was it that sent them there to that House—and why could not the gentlemen in the lobby come in and debate upon the principles of this despatch? Because they had not the authority to do so; they alone were authorised—they were sent there charged to represent the people. It had been said that this despatch gave too much power to the popular branch; now what power did it give them—the power to remove one, two or three public officers, but what was this, compared with the power they already possessed as the Representatives of the People; what was this, compared with the power to levy taxes, the power to determine the right of property—of regulating James—the power of life and death; they had even the power to stagnate the Council, and cause it to fall—Power!—they had power beyond measure; and was he to be told that with all this power they were not fit to be entrusted with the removal of two or three Government Officers; Public officers to be sure! mighty men! But who paid them? where did the money come from? Not from the Crown! no, it came up from the People—and there was not a Prerogative held by the Crown, this day, but had gone up from the people. Was it doing wrong then, that they should be delegated with the power to remove them? Certainly not. The hon and learned member from Resignouche (Mr Barbare) had said, that under the workings of this despatch there would be a constant squabbling for Office—a continual going in and out, and that the Attorney General dare not act independently for fear of offending the House or the people. But if that hon and learned member had studied

this matter a little more—if he had only penetrated an inch beyond the surface, he would never have made this assertion. Was he to be told that a majority of that House could be got up every day for the mere purpose of displacing an officer, that some one else might fill his shoes? or that an Attorney General dare not act for fear of offending? Away with such an idea; the representatives of the people were not quite so flexible as this came to; and, as for the Attorney General, be he who he might, he would soon be taught to do his duty, and to act with vigour, else he would find himself out of office very soon.—He had been at a loss to understand the application of his hon and learned friend's fable of the cock, the barley, and the gem; but he had now discovered what it meant—they had been amused and pleased with the glitter of the Prerogative (the gem) quite long enough but now they had found the barley (the despatch) which was far preferable to the glitter of the gem. His hon and learned friend (Mr End) had exerted all his ingenuity to twist it the other way, but notwithstanding his intimate acquaintance with 'Esop,' he had failed. He would now go back as far as 1836, for a while. He well recollected how matters stood in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at that time. The different Councils were purely irresponsible, and Family Compacts and Favoritism and every other ism reigned predominant, from one end of the Colonies to the other. He also remembered when he first launched out into political life, and used to fire away at those abuses; it was a wonder he had not been hung! If there had been a Judge Lynch in this country he would have swung for it, there was no doubt; he would never forget what his venerable old Schoolmaster used to say to him—'Allen! yer going mad. But they continued struggling for liberty, and in 1837 got the power. After this they were pointed to as a pattern Colony; Lord Durham in his report on the affairs of Canada had paid us this compliment. But since that time they had dropped astern of all the rest; Canada got ahead of us, Nova Scotia had also taken the lead, and poor New Brunswick was now bringing up the rear. Much had been said about the agitations of Nova Scotia; but if they would but reflect a little, they would see that they were very much indebted to agitation. There were some people in this country who were very much alarmed at the word agitation; and if five or six men should happen to meet any where in the street and stop to talk—Oh! they were Political Agitators! But wait until an Election came round, and then see who were the Agitators!—These very men, were, of all others, the most busy at the different polls; but O, dear! what a horrible thing it was to agitate any where else. Howe, Uniack and the Youngs, were noble fellows; they had fought, and had won their battles, manfully and powerfully. His hon colleague, (Mr Fisher) and himself, would be but mere 'jolly boys' beside these men—then why reproach them, as his hon friends (Messrs End and Barbare) had yesterday done. He was happy to think that we had won the battle without fighting for it. He had sometimes, in the heat of debate, gone perhaps, too far, but they had always shook hands afterwards, and made it all up. But had this despatch been withheld from New Brunswick, there would have been agitation and fighting here too. He refused to go into the Government last year, unless he carried with him two of his friends, in a Council of seven; or three in a Council of nine. But this had been refused by his hon and learned friend (Hon. Mr Hazen), and he remained where he was; they had asked for departmental Government last year, and was it not just as applicable then as now? they (the Government) had come over to their side of the House. Suppose he, as an Executive Councillor, should have an office offered to him—for it would have to be offered.—(Mr End—yes, I suppose so)—he would not get it by any back stairs influence, at all events—the moment the Country said, we have no further use for your services, he would go out (Here Mr Wilnot read his reasons for resigning his seat in the Executive, in 1845, in which he stated that he held his office upon the tenure of 'the confidence of the People'.)

His three hon colleagues who left the Government at that time assigned other reasons without a enunciation of principles. His hon and learned friend [Mr End] had asked what good these principles were going to do the country? He would ask him if these principles did not prevail in England? Were they not a necessary incumbent of representative institutions; and as such were not the people of this country entitled to them? He looked upon them as being more applicable to the Colonies than to England; for this reason; every five or six years we have a new Governor, and by the time he begins to understand the wants and capabilities of the country, he is recalled, and a stranger takes his place. This showed the necessity of having good and efficient Councillors, men who possessed the confidence of the people, and who thoroughly understood their wants and wishes. In 1843 when he and his then hon colleague in the Government (hon. Mr Hazen) took office, they conceived it to be their duty to come down to this House, and advocate the doings of the different public officers, and they did so. (Hon. Mr Hazen—yes we did!) Now look at the position of the hon and learned gentlemen (Messrs Barbare and End) who were opposed to the principles of this Despatch.

Here were a set of public officers, with extravagant salaries, who come to their offices at 10 o'clock in the morning, and wear away when they pleased—their Clerks doing their

duty—surrounded by a Breakwater—the Executive Council, [it was no wonder that his hon and learned friend—Mr End, groaned.] There they were perfectly immovable, while the breakwater Council had to protect them. They, the Council, in the mean time disposing of a parcel of offices, for which they received nothing but abuse, they got that because it was cheap! If it had cost any thing, they would not have received even that. His hon and learned friend [Mr End] voted with the Government last year, at that great trial of strength, he [Mr E.] had thrown in his help—they formed three deep around the Government upon that occasion, and all the small arms they could muster were brought into requisition, but he [Mr End] did not receive any abuse for that—No! nor much pay either. But let those office-holders know that they were responsible to the people for their public conduct, and you set them to thinking at once, they would begin to look at their £1200 a year (looking towards the hon. Surveyor General) and too see how necessary it was for them to study the interest of the public; and the country at large, they would be wide awake then, and be willing to lose a few hours sleep, if the public good required it.—One of the best things in the world to wake a man up, was to remind him of losing the tin.—This was a failing inherent in human nature, they all professed it to a great degree—even his hon and learned friend (Mr End) was not exempt from it. He would ask, if his principle were carried out, would they not have a good working Government? He did not wonder at the gray hairs which began to show themselves in his hon and learned friend's head (hon. Mr Hazen's); he (Mr E.) had been in the right place to make grey hairs; he had to come down here and defend those proud public officers, who were driving round in their carriages, and living on the fat of the land, while his poor grey-headed friend (Mr Hazen) was working all the time for nothing. Was this right was it justice? No! it was contrary even to common sense.

"All work and no play,  
Makes Jack a dull boy."  
But he would reverse it;  
"All play and no work,  
Makes Jack duller still."

Now if he were correct in his conclusions, it was evident that self interest was the best guarantee for a good government; and those who performed their duty best, were the best entitled to their country's pay. He could not help thinking as he walked down the street this morning, that under the workings of their new constitution, some humble cotager's son who perhaps that day was the inmate of some parish school, might yet stand side by side with the great and the noble of the land; and when the doors of the old political Jerico shall have tumbled down, and the pass word to honor and distinction shall be—talent integrity, honesty; this humble boy might then receive the gratitude of the country, that gave him birth; and what was still better, the gratitude of the best and noblest of all institutions, that which related to both worlds. About the pension list,—he would like to know how the government was to get at the money, had not they the keys of the chest? Certainly they had, and the money could only be obtained through a majority of that house. There was no other possible way; and Earl Grey or any other Colonial minister, might write as much as he pleased; it could make no difference. Then again hon members talked about having to yield up the initiation of money grants in the hands of the Government. What a bug bear it was. Everything had initiation connected with it now. He would merely ask those hon members if they thought the government could get hold of this power, without the consent of the assembly? No, and to use a vulgarism, they could not begin to do it, but when the house found it was necessary to give it up, they could do so, as the House of Commons did in England in 1838. But suppose the present house was to give up the power to the government, could not a new house take it back again without any trouble. Certainly they could. They were responsible to the people. The hon and learned member for Resignouche (Mr Barbare) had related a story yesterday, about a friend of his who went up to Montreal for the purpose of transacting some business at one of the public offices, but owing to the press of business, the legislature being then in session, he had come away after remaining there six weeks without getting his business done. Now he [Mr W.] would just mention an offer to this, what had been told him by an hon member who was at present absent on leave, (Mr Tibbitts). This gentleman had told him that since departmental government had been introduced into Canada, you could get more business done in three hours, at the public offices, than you could before in three months. Mr T. had formerly been opposed to this system; but having seen the beneficial workings of it in Canada, he had become a convert and now says, it is the only thing for the people. It had also been argued that the attorney general for instance, could not attend to his duty properly, and at the same time be a politician. But how did he [Mr W.] attend to the duties of his profession, and fulfil his duties as the representative of the people? It would keep a man from stagnating, and he that could not attend to both was unfit for either. Public men should not sleep over their work; but should do it with all their might. His hon and learned friend [Mr Barbare] had said that we had always been able to remove a public officer, by appealing to the home government. True, but he would bear in mind that a colonial minister had more than one colony to look after, there were upwards of

forty parliaments belonging the British Crown and if everything had to be done by address they would never get along at all: this old fashioned doctrine would never answer now days. When he was in England, there was not a wind that blew, but brought despatches from some of the colonies, to the colonial office; and the only way to get over the difficulty was to give the people the management of their own local affairs. He did not look upon the granting of this privilege as a boon conferred upon us, it was our birthright as British subjects, and if we did occupy a country remote from the crown, still he wanted to feel the full tide of British liberty which flowed through, and set in motion, the heart of the empire: He did not want to be told he was only half a British subject.

Some hon members seemed to fear there was danger in introducing those principles, that men would be driven out of office to make room for others. But this argument if it was worth anything, would apply with equal force, against the whole system of representative institutions. He did not fear the evil arising from the introduction of the principles; if they all united together to cast them out for the good of the people—the world our country flourish. But if crafty designing men colligated together, for the purpose of securing to themselves place and power, they would soon find themselves edged from their high places, by an outraged and indignant people. Then why seek to satisfy the people who sent them there, why not that the candidates who happened to get two hundred votes less than they did, was there also. Because the majority governed and had always governed this country. The old rotten craft of the minority had dropped to decay, but they had got a new ship of good 'British Oak', on board of which they could now entrust themselves, and ride out the storm in perfect safety. It was the safeguard. He had gone through fourteen or fifteen years of political life, and he would defy his opponents to point out a single act in which he had sought to make use of legislative power, to further his own ambition; but these days were past and when the history of this day came to be recorded, would it be told that in the year 1848, the essence of New Brunswick, viewing these principles in the sombre light of evening, had declared by their solemn vote, that the people were unfit to receive them; that the people gave them these instructions, and that when the home government proffered them power they refused to accept of it—No, it was in vain that the hon opponents of these principles to point out the difficulties; they were all visionary and groundless. Then adopt this despatch for the future keep quiet, let it be proclaimed throughout the land that the man who sought and obtained an office, for the sake of the salary, was unfit to hold it, and that the days of 'begging' situations and government had gone forever, and farewell to them. As an humble advocate of those principles, he felt pleased that so powerful a body had come to their assistance, he also gratified, because an officer of the crown England had declared, that they who held those principles WERE NOT REBELS.

They had been told during this debate, that a new dynasty was soon to be formed in the Province, and the people of this Country, they were to be blessed with a good Government would stand by him; and if not, they would dethrone him; but if there ever was a time when the best men of the Country were required in her Councils, it was now. Our relations with Great Britain, were assuming a very threatening aspect; every day brought forth fresh news of distress from the different Colonies; and men who the other day would shrink at the bare mention of a union with the United States, were now talking of it as an occurrence not at all unlikely. He would never be actuated by mere party feelings, he would ever lend his aid and support to the Government, which done the greatest amount of good to the Country, and such a Government would be supported by the people at large. He would therefore support the resolution of his hon and learned colleague, Mr Fisher: he would warn those who opposed the introduction of those principles, to be careful how they brought the Governor and the Government into collision with each other, they were standing on dangerous ground. Let them rather stand by those British principles and they would come out of the fire improved and purified, and before the light of the world closed upon his eyes, he hoped to see and know that this country—the country that gave him birth—had adopted those glorious British principles laid down in that Despatch.

European News.

From Late English Papers.  
Loss of the Whaling Ship British Sovereign, and Murder of the Crew.—Letters were received at Lloyd's, dated Sydney, Aug. 17, communicating the total loss of the barque British Sovereign, a whaling ship, Captain W. H. Jones, master, on the eastern side of the Sandwich Islands, and the reported horrible massacre by the natives of nearly the whole of the ship's crew. The vessel left Sydney on the 5th day of January last, for New Zealand, and thence to the South Sea Islands. In the course of the passage she called at the Island of Thanna, where she shipped about twenty of the natives, to assist in procuring sandal wood. The captain then determined to make for Sandwich, first sending