COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Tuesday, 14th January, 1834. The Honorable Mr. Hale presented three messages from His Excellency the Governor o'clock this day.

The members rose and the messages were in the words following:-

"With reference to the address of the Legislative Council of the 5th March last, relative to the double vote of their Speaker, the Governor in chief now transmits for the information of the Legislative Council a copy of a Despatch which he has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, dated 27th July 1833.

" Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 14th January, 1834."

"Downing-street, 27 July, 1833. "SIR-I have received and laid before the King your Lordship's despatch, No. 28, of the 21st March last, enclosing an address to your Lordship from the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, praying that a question which had arisen respecting the true construction of the Act 31 Geo. 3, c. 3, so far as regards the casting vote given to the speaker of the Council, may be submitted to the consideration of His county, and others connected with it, he direct-Majesty.

"The important subject thus brought unreceive all due attention. After comparing and duals resident on the spot, who were requested revising the weight of the arguments to be to undertake the management of the distribudrawn from the usage of past times in the Pro- tion of it under certain regulations, and taking vince, from the analogy of the House of Peers, and from the verbal construction of the act it- either money or an acknowledgement in writsell, His Majesty's Government has come to the ing for the amount, from the person relieved. conclusion that the Speaker of the Legislative Council has not a right to give a double vote; and that he is only entitled to vote at all when equally divided .- This is the opinion which has been arrived at in this country after a very careful examination of the point under discussion. But I think it right to add, that the present communication is merely the expression of be expedited without delay. an opinion; and that if it be thought necessary ament alone is competent to furnish the final decision.

" My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient, Humble servant, E. G. STANLEY. (Signed)

"To Lieut. Gen. Lord Aylmer, K. C. B." A True Copy. H. CRAIG, Civ. Secretary. (Signed)

Legislative Council for its information, an extract from a Despatch addressed to him by the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in answer to the petition of the Legis lative Council, addressed to the King, which, by desire of the Legislative Council was transmitted to the Secretary of State during the last Session, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne:-

"I have received and laid before His Majesty, the address of the Legislative Council,-Constitution which are contained in this address, and he is readily induced to believe the assurance that the great body of His Canadian subjects do not participate in the views of those who would be desirous to effect extensive changes in the fundamental Institutions of the gratuitous aid, but as loans. country. Yet, His Majesty cannot but wish that in laying at the foot of the Throne, the expressions of their own feelings of loyalty and attachment, they had abstained from using, with reference to the other branch of the Legislature, language less temperate in its tone than is consistent with their own dignity, or calculated to maintain or restore a good understanding between the two Bodies. More especially, His Majesty laments the introduction of any word which should have the appearance of ascribing to a class of His subjects of one origin, views at variance with the allegiance which they owe to His Majesty .- On all classes alike His Majesty relies for a cheerful and willing obedience to the law. To all classes he will ever extend his paternal protection; and the Legislative Council may rest assured what he will not fail to secure to all, the constitutional rights and liberty which they enjoy by their participation in British Institutions.

Castle of St. Liews, Quebec, Jan. 14th, 1834.

ATLMER, Governor in Chief. The Governor in Chief considers it to necessary to apprize the Legislative Council with reference to the Act 2nd Will. 4. cap. 17,

intituled, "An Act to create a Fund for defraying the expences of providing medical assistance for sick emigrants, and of enabling judigent persons of that description, to proceed to their place of distination," which Act will expire on the first day of May next, that it will be his said Act, or imposing any tax on emigrants ar-

riving in this Colony. The Governor in Chief therefore recommends to the Legislative Council to take into consideration the expediency of making temporary provision from the public funds of the Province, in aid of sick and indigent emigrants in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, thereby relieving the inhabitants of those places from the appeals on behalf of such persons, which have heretofore been found to be alike burthensome to their means, and distressing to their

Castle of St. Lewis.

Quebec, 14th Jan. 1834 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, 11th Jan. 1834; of a member for the West Ward of the city of mittee entertained no doubt that they had bet- gislation of Parliament. Monday next, at ten, A. M.

Monday, 18th Jan. 1834. MORNING SITTING.

the Chair, and Mr. Bourdages moved that the ly dependent for its existence upon a popular tion of one branch of the Legislature. House adjourn till one o'clock.

ving the conduct of the Governor in not issu- Constitution; but should events unhappily of a Representative for the country of Montre- passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada ing a Writ for the election of a member in the force upon Parliament the exercise of its su- al, in the place of the Honorable Dominique for carrying into effect the object of subjecting severely for introducing matters in that Bill the introduction of institutions inconsistent Chief communicated to the House, the fact of not appertaining to it, and by so doing compell- with monarchial government, but to maintain- his having withheld his signature to the said ing the other branches to reject it.

Tuesday, 14th Jan. 1834 Mr. Secretary Craig delivered the following

Messages :-AYLMER, Governor in Chief,

In transmitting to the House of Assembly certain documents, according to the annexed schedule, relating to the distress said to exist in certain parts of the province arising from the partial failure of the late harvest, the Governor-in-Chief informs the House in the reference to such of those documents as relate to the county of Gaspe, that in compliance with the urgent representations of members for that ed a supply of provisions by way of loan, to be shipped on his own personal account for the der the notice of his Majesty, has not failed to Bay of Gaspe, consigned to respectable indivicare to require in return for the relief afforded

The Provincial Parliament not being then in Session, the Governor-in-Chief would have declined taking this step, had not the advanced the voices of the other members of Council are period of the season, and the then early prospect of the close of the navigation, when the conveyance of bulky articles to the district of Gaspe becomes impracticable, required, that is assistance were to be afforded at all, it should

The Governor-in-Chief likewise informs the to determine the question by authority Parli- House that he was induced to furnish a loan from his own private funds of £100 currency towards the relief of the inhabitants of Les Eboulemens in the county of Saguenay, whose distress caused by the failure of their harvest, was well authenticated by the documents sub-

mitted to him. The loans to Gaspe in the way of provisions, and to Les Ehoulemens in the way of pecuniary aid, amount to £5? 36d currency, these loans have been furnished altogether from the private funds of the Governor in Chief, and un-The Governor in Chief communicates to the der the circumstances of the case, it is very

The Governor in Chief now recommends the House to consider whether they can leel justified in making provision for indemnifying him individually for any pecuniary loss he may have to sustain from having made the advance above to acquaint the house that he is himself averse copies to be printed. to the practice of granting gratuitous aid from AYLMER, Governor in Chief. pressions of loyalty and attachment to the aware of the abuses which are almost always the House of Assembly that it would be his du-act." found to result from such gratuitous aid; and ty to make a special communication to them in

ceedings of that House.

laid at the foot of the Throne. mode proposed. His Majesty is willing to put already made, are the following, namely : obtained, His Majesty can never be advised to Casual and Territorial Revenue, tive Council was a matter of serious delibera- that Bill is liable.

examined; after which Mr. Speaker resumed to have the mockery of an Executive absolute- taking place by enactment, and not by resolu- principle that persons accepting office of Emd. body usurping the whole authority of the State. ONE O'CLOCK, P. M. I am not prepared to advise his Majesty to re-The House went to the Castle of St. Lewis commend to Parliament so serious a step as with the Address in answer to the Speech, and the repeal of the Act of 1791, whereby the inon being returned, and His Excellency's an- stitutions of this country were confered sepa- dress from the House of Assembly was pre- probation of your Lordship's refusal to sanction swer thereto read, the house, on motion of Mr. rately upon the Provinces of Upper and Lower sented to the Governor in Chief, praying a claim so subversive of the balance of the Con-Bourdages, was further adjourned to five Canada: Serious as are the difficulties by that he would be pleased to communicate to stitution, and ultimately so dangerous to the which your Lordship's administration is beset, the House, the circumstances and reasons liberty of the subject, I shall defer until a future Two Messages were received from His Ex- they are yet not such as to induce me to des- which had retarded the execution of the War- occasion the expression of my opinion as to the the Secretz y of State for the Colonial Depart- sellency the Governor in Chief; the one approroom of Mr. Mondelet, whose seat was declar- preme authority to compose the internal dis- Mondelet, Esquire, whose seat was declared Members accepting office under the Crown to ed vacant by the House, and blaming the sentions of the Colonies it would be my object, vacant by the House, on the twenty-fourth of a new election." House for an assumption of power, incompa- and my duty as a servant of the Crown, to November one thousand eight hundred and tible with the Britsh Constitution; the other, submit to Parliament such modifications of the thirty-two. relating to the Civil List, censuring the House Charter of the Canadas, as should tend, not to In answer to that Address, the Governor in. ing and strengthening the connection with the Writ stating some of the motives which infl-Mother Country, by a close adherence to the enced him or that occasion, derived from the spirit of the British Constitution, and by pres proceedings of the House itself, in regard to Assembly during the present week. They disserving in their proper place, and within their the vacating of the seats of members who play a firmness of character, a decision and endue limits the mutual rights and privileges of should accept office under Government; and ergy which ought to be found in every British all classes of His Majesty's subjects.

Castle of St. Lewis. Quebec, 14th January, 1834. WEDNESDAY, 15th Jan. 1834. AYLMER, Governor in Chief.

The Governor in Chief informs the House defraying the contingent Bills for the Law Ofject, a demand of the present Attorney (then Solicitor General) amounting to £1040 0 8, "I am in the first place to signify to you has entailed upon this Province. Chief of the 30th of January, 1832.

ry, 1833, which proved equally unsuccessful.

public officer.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quehec, Jan. 15, 1834.

the house form itself into a committee of the tended with the greatest advantage. With tice which, though formerly attempted in the course of vacancy, as recited in the warrant and whole, on the Mornings of Mondays, Wednes- respect to the Judges, with the exception only Mother Country, has long since discontinued on the ground of illegality to refuse to affix the days and Fridays, to continue the investiga- of the Chief Justice, whose presence on parti- as directly tending to wrest from the King Great seal to the new writ as your Lordship has

House in Committee of the whole, on the in Canada entertain such sentiments at present, co-operate in rendering all public functionaries their right." events of the 21st May; Mr. Dione in the or that they desire to copy in a monarchial go- as independent as possible; but at the same "Your Lordship will understand me as se- Mondelet." Chair. Mesers, Kimber and Lafontaine were vernment all the institutions of a Republic, or time to mark the necessity for such provisions parating altogether the justice of the general On Saturday evening, another Message from

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, Jan. 13th, 1834.

AYLMER, Governor in Chief,

to the House.

on account of professional services, necessarily my entire approbation of your Lordship's conremained unsatisfied. That amount was sub- duct in declining to affix your name to the new sequently included in a statement of certain writ for the election of a Member for the Counto qualify in any measure this approbation, it Majesty may be the better able to determine of Assemply of "Rights and Privileges" wholly what may be the course which justice would repugnant to the practice and principle of Parance of the British Constitution. Such an assumption I have no hesitation in declaring the

vices, and the deficiency of available means to- deem it not only difficult but unsafe to attempt sed to the King, which by desire of the House, terests of the Province must inevitably be ex- criminality in a member which should call for Commons are very limited was transmitted to the Secretary of State dur- posed to a great and serious injury. In order the highest degree of punishment in their powing the last Session, for the purpose of being to make the House of Assembly acquainted er to inflict, the disgrace of expulsion as un-"I have also laid before the King, the Ad- quired on account of the services of the finan- prudence of the House of Commons has rarely ments which we have submitted to our readers, the laws which regulate the rights of candidano harsher construction than that of extreme Annual aid to His Majesty by the Provincial tes and electors in certain cases and according inconsiderateness: to the object sought to be Act 35 Geo. III. Proceeds of ditto 41 Geo. III. to certain forms which themselves are regulated not by Resolutions but by Act of Parliaassent, as deeming it inconsistent with the very Having thus far fulfilled his duty in laying ment; but it neither possesses, nor has ever existence of Monarchial Institutions. To eve- before the House of Assembly the wants and claimed to possess any right, authority or jesty's pleasure, any Act continuing the aforetion of the events connected with the election cular occasions, might be necessary, the Com- and the Peers, their share in the general Le- in this case very properly declined to give your sanction to the issuing of a warrant. The Montreal; and after moving that this investi- ter not be involved in the political business of Therefore, had the consideration of the very House of Assembly indeed appear, from the gation be the first order of the day on the days the House, An examination of the constitu- serious inconvenience sustained from the loss course which they have adopted on former above mentioned, that Rene Kimber, Esq. be tion of the Body at that period and the present, of the Supply Bill induced the Legislative occasions, to have considered the right which heard in his place on Monday next, and that will sufficiently show in what spirit his Majes- Council to sanction the Bill of last year in the they claimed to be at least doubtful, and al Michael Brennan, tavern-keeper, and Francois ty's Government have laboured to accomplish form in which it left the House of Assembly, though I have assumed throughout the despatch Beauchamp, junior, be summoned to appear the wishes of Parliament. The House of As- the Governor in Chief has been given to un- that the case of Mr. Mondelet fell strictly withbefore the committee of the House on Monday sembly state correctly that it has often been a- derstand that His Majesty could not have been in the terms of their Resolution, I cannot but the 20th instant,—the House adjourned till vowed that the people of Canada should see advised to give his sanction to the enactment, say that the instance, so far as I collect the case into consideration the state of the Proxince, and nothing in the institutions of neighbouring Nevertheless the Governor in Chief has been from the documents furnished to me by your the Messages from the Governor in Chief an the countries to which they should look with envy. directed to express to the House of Assembly Lordship, appears to have been most unfor- Addresses of the House for an Elective Legisla-

to the judgment of their Constituents, from the claim set up by the Assembly to effect this object by their own mere Resolution; and Castle of St. Lewis,

Quebec, 13th Jan., 1834.

FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE. Every friend to constitutional liberty, and ever ry well-wisher of the Province, must derive satismessages, which have been communicated to the the Governor in Chief informed the House of Minister; they speak the language of one, who Assembly, that the subject of their Address had will not tacitly permit the rights of his Sovereign been referred by him to His Majesty's Govern- nor the interests of the country to be trifled with ment, praying for instructions for his guidance by a party, whose sole aim is anarchy and confu-

which, when received should be communicated sion. They are couched in language far more determined than any that has been adopted in The Governor in Chief now informs the former communications, and it appears to us that of Assembly that the appropriation made for House of Assembly, that in answer to his refer- these documents augur well for the decision of ence, he has received from the Secretary of His Majesty's Government, no longer to be deficers of the Crown in the supply Bill, for the State a Despatch, from which the following ex- ceived by the pretensions of the Assembly, but to vear 1831, having proved inadequate to its ob- tract in relation to the case of Mr. Mondelet, apply itself vigorously to remedying those evils. is transcribed for the information of the House: which a weak and absurd system of legislation

The second Message relating to the unwarrantable expulsion of the Hon. Dominique Mondelet, is expenses of the Civil Government for which a ty of Montreal, in the room of Mr. Mondelet, an able document and well worthy of an attentive supply was required, and transmitted to the whose seat had been declared vacant by a vote perusal. To understand the question fairly, it is Assembly by the Message of the Governor in of the House of Assembly. Were I disposed perhaps necessary to revert back to the history took place. In 1825, a resolution was passed in No provision, however, having been made would be to express my regret that an extreme, the Assembly, vacating the seats of all members for the amount so applied for, the same amount though not unnatural degree of caution, should of that House who should accept of office, and was again included in a similar statement, and have led you to acquaint the House, that you bills to the same purpose were duly passed in transmitted by Message of the 9th of Februa- had referred the matter to the consideration of the sessions of 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1836, the the Secretary of State; and that sanctioned by second and four h of which passed the Council. Under these circumstances the Attorney Ge- the opinions and advice of those whom you and were severally reserved for the signification neral addressed a memorial to the Governor in had very properly consulted, you should not of His Majesty's pleasure, but this determination Chief, complaining of the hardship of his case have at once taken upon yourself to announce of the King has never been made known. The and praying for payment of his just demand. - the decision which your own knowledge of the passing of these Bills was a complete acknow-Whereupon the Governor in Chief having no British Constitution had led you so correctly ledgement on the part of the Assembly that the fund at his disposal applicable to that purpose, to form. It is unnecessary for me to comment question of expulsion of their own Members for referred the Attorney General's memorial to upon the tone and language adopted by the accepting of office, was not solely within their the Secretary of State for the Colonial Depart- House of Assembly, in which they presume to own jurisdiction, but required a solemn Act of all ment, by whom the Governor in Chief has dictate to the King's Representative, the oc- the branches of the Legislature. On the 15th been directed again to bring the claim of the casion and the period at which, in their opi- February, 1831, Mr. Neilson introduced a reso-Attorney General under the notice of the nion, he ought to exercise the Royal Preroga- lution declaring that until the Royal assent be House of Assembly, and to request that, in tive of Dissolution, and hold forth the menace given to a bill of that nature, the House would, the event of their adhering to their former Re- of ceasing to communicate with him, until he of its own authority, declare the seat of all Memsolution, they would enable the Governor in shall have made reparation for a breach of their bers accepting of office, to be vacant, and direct Chief to report to the Secretary of State for His rights and privileges. My present purpose is a new writ to issue. This was a total violation Majesty's information, the grounds on which to express the sentiments of the King's Go- of the constitutional privileges of the other that decision may proceed, in order that His verument as to the assumption by the House branches of the Legislature, and in direct opposition to all equity and justice. The Hon. Mr. Panet was the first who was at all likely to be brought within the pale of the resolution, but on require himself to adopt in reference to that liament, and incompatible with the mainten- his declaring that he had accepted of the situation of Executive Councillor, without salary, he was premitted to retain his seat. Next year, Mr. claim on the part of the Assembly, to vacate Mondelet obtained the same office on the same Mr. Secretary Craig delivered the two fol- the seat of Mr. Mondelet, in pursuance of a condition and was expelled. He derived no profit or stated. He avails himself of this opportunity lowing Messages from his Excellency; 400 forced construction of a Resolution of their emolument from his office, yet in the face of the own House, notwithstanding the surprise which | declarations of Mr. Neilson himself and others, they express, that your Excellency should not that he could not by any interpretation, be deemed the public funds in cases similar to those to The Governor in Chief in the speech with have known that your signature to a Writ of to fall within the resolution, his seat was unconwhich this communication relates, being well which he opened the present Session, apprized Election was simply and purely a minsterial stitutionally declared vacant, and His Excellency declined affixing his signature to a writ, which "That your Lordship would not, except would have sanctioned this decision so contrary he further informs the House that the inhabi- relation to the inconvenience which has been upon weighty considerations, desire to limit the to the plainest rules of evidence. The Secretary tants of Gaspe and Les Eboulemens were dis- experienced in carrying on the public service authority of the House of Assembly over its of State has fully approved of the course adopted tinctly informed that the advances made to in consequence of the failure of the Supply Bill own Members, is sufficiently apparent from by the Governor in Chief, and the reasoning he them were to be considered not in the light of for the bnancial year ending in the month of your not having hesitated to sign the warrant has adopted is clear to every perception. The October last. He now has to inform the House for a new Writ upon the expulsion of Mr. resolutions are regarded as illegal, when not samethat although the inconvenience alluded to has Christie, a proceeding, upon the merits of moned by a law of the land, but even if legal, been mitigated to a certain extent, by the ap- which I am not called upon, and feel no desire the interpretation given to the case of Mr. Mon-The Message relating to the Act of 2d Wil- plication of funds at the disposal of the Crown, to express any opinion. - Assuming that the delet is deemed wholly inapplicable. The object liam IV. cap. 17, commonly called The Emi- the distress of the Public Officers, arising from powers of the House of Assembly are in all of vacating seats on the acceptance of office, is to grant Tax Act, and is the same as that sent to the non payment of the salaries to which they respects not only analogous but equal to prevent the Crown exercising an improper conthe Council, which will be found in the pro- are justly entitled in remuneration of their ser- those of the British House of Commons, I would over the Representatives of the people, who are referred back to their constituents on acwards carrying on the public services in other to prescribe the bounds within which such a cepting office. This in England has been effect-The Governor in Chief communicates to the important branches of the administration, have body should exercise the rights of restraining ed by an Act of Parliament, and less objection House of Assembly, for its information, an ex- at length brought the Local Government into and punishing their own Members, and to the tionally brought forward, though the instance of tract from a Despatch addressed to him by the such streights and difficulties, that, unless discretion of the House of Commons it has Members of the Assembly accepting of office un-Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, speedily relieved through the intervention of been well and wisely left by the practice of the der the Crown, are few, and the chances of the in answer to the Petition of the House addres- the Legislature, the King's service, and the in- Constitution to decide upon the degrees of Government corrupting our pure and immaculate

The fourth message communicated to the with the extent to which provisions will be re- worthy to belong to their body. But as the House is by far the most important of the docudresses of the House of Assembly. I cannot cial year ending in October last, the accom- if ever, permitted them to carry to a faulty ex- It is a clear and distinct annunciation of his Mapass over this document, without observation. panying statement has been drawn up, exhibit- treme this power, thus wisely left indefinite; jesty's determination to preserve involute the Bri-The object of this Address is to pray His Ma- ing the several items of the Estimate sent down so their knowledge of the British Constitution, tish constitution in this Province, to oppose firmjesty to sanction a National Convention of the to the House during the last Session; the a- and of what was due to the privileges of the ly the absurd scheme broached by the Assembly. people of Canada, for the purpose of superced- mount since paid on account of each item, and other branches of the Legislature, has preserv- of calling a national convention for the avowed ing the Legislative authorities, and taking into the balance now remaining to be provided for. ed them from the latal error of arrogating to purpose of overthrowing our present form of gotheir consideration in which of two modes the The funds appropriated by Acts of the Pro- themselves the monstrous rights of giving to vernment, and a positive intimation that the Co-Constitution of Lower Canada shall be alto- vincial Legislature, and others at the disposal their Resolutions the force of Law. The lonial Secretary is prepared, should disentions gether destroyed. Whether by the introduct of the Crown for the support of the Civil Go- House of Commons undoubtledly possesses, continue to take place in Canada, to call upon tion of the elective principle or by the entire a- vernment, and the administration of justice, and exercises every day the right of interpret- the Imperial Parliament, to amend the ac under bolition of the Legislative Council. On the which have been resorted to for the payments ing and expounding by Resolutions of its own which our Legislators meet. Though Mr. Stanto the British Parliament a repeal of the Ac of 1791, which divided the Provinces of UPPER and Lower Canada, he certainly tells the Assember in language which they cannot possibly misunder stand, that such a step will inevitably be taken, . if they persist in their present unconstitutional course of opposition to Government. Will the and raise the character of the Legislative Coun- Governor in Chief, now informs the House of Peers to make laws relating either Assembly persevere, or will they retrace their cil, His Majesty will be most ready to assent. that having transmitted to the Secretary of to the qualification of elec- steps? We hope they will persevere : we trust In 1828, a Committee of the House of Com- State, a copy of the Supply Bill as it passed the tors or candidates, or rather to effect their ob- they will continue to exhibit how totally unfit mons carefully investigated the grievances al- Assembly, and was afterwards rejected by the ject by resolutions only. Examples are numer- they are to be entrusted with legislative powers; leged by the Inhabitants of the Canadas, and Legislative Council, he has been instructed to ous and of recent date in which restrictions anamongst them the constitution of the Legisla- point out the constitutional objections to which alogous to those sought for by the House of of their prejudice and animosity, and we look for-Assembly have been imposed by the authority ward with satisfaction to the hope now held out tion. The Committee reported that one of the The various conditions which require that of Parliament, but they have always been by for obtaining that healing measure, so long desirmost important subjects to which their inquir- certain Officers should not be Members of the Bill and have never been sought to be obtained ed by every true friend of the CANADAS, a Leies had been directed was the state of the Le- Executive or Legislative Councils must be con- by resolutions of the House of Commons. GISLATIVE UNION OF THE TWO PROVINCES. gislative Council in both the Canadas, and the sidered (in Parliamentary language) "Tracks," That so extravagant an assumption should be Let them resolve as they please—let them load manner in which those Assemblies had answer- the effect of which is to introduce changes in made by a body like the House of Commons, their journals with reports-let the speeches of ed the purposes for which they were institut- the law by the decision of a single branch of well acquainted with its own rights, and equal- their Members exhibit the same violence of laned. The Committee strongly recommend that the Legislature. To tack to a Bill of Supply ly acquainted with the rights of others, is not guage as has hitherto been used, the Colonial Sea more independent character should be given demanded by the exigencies of the state a clause to be contemplated; but I believe I am war- cretary will not brook menace—His Majesty's, to those Bodies, that the majority of their mem- or enactment not properly connected with it, ranted in saying, that if the Speaker in the ex. Government are determined to be firm—the Bribers should not consist of persons holding offi- in order to compe! the Crown or Upper House ercise of his ministerial capacity should be cal- tish hon is aroused, and the supremacy of the moces at the pleasure of the Crown, and that any to make their choice between the loss of the led upon to issue a warrant for a new election, ther country over this Province, and the practi-This sitting was devoted to routine business other measures that might tend to connect Supply with all the consequence of a member being unseated, or cal working of the British Constitution among us only; among other things it was moved by more intimately that branch of the Constitution the one hand, or the adoption of a measure an illegal resolution, the duty would devolve is to be maintained. The despatch of Mr. Stan-Mr. Leslie, seconded by Mr. Bourdages, that with the interest of the Colonies would be at- which they disapprove on the other, is a prac- upon the Lord Chancellor to take notice of the ley can be repeatedly read, without losing its inare " inimicable to the introduction of institutions inconsistent with monarchical Government."

The despatches and messages subsequently communicated to the Council and Assembly, were received by us too late to offer any remarks upon them in the present number, and we must therefore reserve them for a future occasion, by which time we will probably have a few more similar documents to comment upon-

The House of Assembly, on Friday, ordered a call of the House for the 15th February, to take I have yet to learn that His Majesty's subjects the readiness of His Majesty's Government to tunately selected for the first experiment of tive Council, and the alleged breach of privilege by not issuing a writ after the expulsion of Mr.

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