

is the nominating convention of the Democratic party, falsely so called. It is the business of this Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President to be voted for next autumn. The said party is entirely ruled by the slave-power, and President Pierce is to be one of the candidates at the convention. Anything done at Kansas distasteful to the slave-holders would lose him his nomination at the convention next week; thus by party aspirations the hands of the government are tied.

The attack upon Mr. Sumner in the Senate Chamber is a part of the scheme of the slave-holders to break down and destroy the nation unless it is thoroughly subjected to slave-power. One of the leading papers of Virginia says of the cowardly assault upon Mr. Sumner is well done if Seward and every other man that says a word in opposition to slavery must be served in the same way.

It remains to be seen what effect these outrages are to have upon the free state. If they take them as tamely as they have the others, then we to our hopes of liberty. There would seem then no hope but that this nation is to be one vast slave empire—a destiny, the more hopeful among us believe to be next to impossible.

It is said Mr. Crampton is this day to receive his passport, but so many rumours have turned out on this matter, I know not what degree of reliance to place upon this, but I have no doubt such action will soon take place.

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. JUNE 6, 1856.

No Apology.

We have no apology to offer our numerous readers for occupying so much of our columns this week with the great question which is now convulsing the public mind. It is of quite too much importance and involves matters of too great value to be indifferent to. The idea that Religious periodicals should not give an expression on Political matters, can be no longer adhered to. When our religious liberties and privileges are threatened, we think no excuse sufficient for silence; and hence we offer no apology for the stand we take in the following articles.

The Dissolution of the House.

Our absence from the City for the last two weeks, has prevented us from expressing our views fully on the important matter which is now convulsing the public mind. We allude of course to the late high-handed and arbitrary act of our Lieutenant Governor in the dissolution of the House of Assembly. A more direct stab at the rights of a free constituency could scarcely have been made, than that by His Excellency in the case referred to. We suppose it was a stretch of power which he might exercise, but certainly one which no previous Governor exercised, under just such circumstances in this or any other British Province, and which we presume, although placed within his reach was never intended to be exercised under responsible government. The Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton however designs to teach the people of New Brunswick that he knows far better what is best for them than they do themselves, and hence he stretches out the iron rule of despotism over them in spite of the Executive, who are his legal and duly authorized advisers. The excuse afforded for this act, that is, the testing of the Prohibitory Law, is to say the least of it, as arbitrary, as uncalculated for, and as affording no ground to derange the business of the Province at this particular period, when the depression in commerce, and other causes, had rendered the pushing forward without delay the various public works for which the Legislature had provided, of the utmost importance. And the turmoil and excitement of a general election at this season of the year, so sudden, and under such circumstances, are also a calamity of no small magnitude. But for all this His Excellency and somebody else perhaps—without the advice or consent of his Council who alone should be his advisers; are responsible. We do not believe the present election will test the Prohibitory Law at all. Notwithstanding the magnitude of that great question, it seems at present to fall below another, which the nature of the present contest involves, and which is nothing less than the claim of the people to their rights and privileges as free British subjects. Sustain His Excellency in the course he has pursued, and we sustain also as arbitrary a rule as the modern history of France affords. The contest now to take place, is to be a contest between Liberalism and Despotism—between the right of the people to govern themselves through their representatives, and the right of an individual prompted by a broken down compact, or a political faction, grasping for power, who assumes the authority to sever the legitimate cords of political unity, in order to suppress the liberalism of a rising people, and make room for hungry expectants for office. Let the constituency of New Brunswick sustain the Governor and his present advisers, and they bind upon themselves a fetter under which their fathers groined, and which they were not able to bear. But we hope better things though we thus write.

The stand made by the late Executive in this matter deserves the approval of every friend to right. The Legislature, who are the legitimate representatives of the people—and in their assembled capacity are the people, had declared against a dissolution; the duty of the Executive was to sustain that vote—it was the only expressed wish of the people, and in opposing a dissolution they acted in strict accordance with their duty, and when the Governor refused their advice, they would have rendered themselves mean and contemptible if they had not tendered their resignation as his further advisers. In this act they have commended themselves to the confidence of the people, and have well merited their unqualified approbation and support. This is not the first time that either Mr. Tilly or Mr. Fisher has acted upon principle in political matters. The resignation of the former gentleman, when Messrs. Gray and Wilnot were elected in St. John, after having joined a Government which they had only then ceased to denounce is well remembered. With similar consistency now, although holding the seals of office, with a large salary, he tenders his resignation, and returns to his constituents for their approval. And we believe they will not be slow to show it by his return in the forthcoming election, and probably with a large majority. Mr. Fisher also a few years since acted with similar consistency.

The New Brunswick Reporter in alluding to the circumstances, says:—

"In 1851 he left the Government because Sir Edmund Head appointed the Chief Justice without consulting with his Council. All the other members remained; they preferred holding on to office rather than to principle; they managed by great exertions to sustain themselves in the Government until a new election. Then Mr. Fisher made this the principal charge against them, and they were turned out. Now he leaves the Government, and all his colleagues with him; they unanimously agree in asserting the rights of the country; they have not been driven out by the people."

And now this gentleman also goes back to his constituents for their approval, and can it be possible that the county of York will not sustain him. We learn that moneyed as well as other interests are in extensive employ in that county to defeat Mr. Fisher, but the people there we trust will not allow themselves to be bought, nor sold, as articles of merchandise, in order that the hand of oppression may be made strong, and that they that hate them may rule over them.

Never was there a time when so many important interests were at stake in this Province as now—never was it so necessary that a liberal policy should be pursued, and never was a more desperate effort made to wrest the hard earned liberties of the people from them, and trammel them with religious compacts and political factions, the united influence and strength of which is intended to crush not only the principles of Prohibition, but also to saddle upon us a Catholic influence which will take years to throw off again, as well as to suppress the spirit of evangelical Protestantism.

We express our views freely on this subject, because we believe it to be our duty to do so. We expect opposition in return from those whose managers we oppose; but as the conductor of a public journal having a large circulation, and read by many persons, who do not read any other paper, we conceive it our duty to speak out plainly on the subject, and call the attention of our readers to the well understood facts of the case. We say let the late arbitrary act of our Governor be condemned by the constituency of the Province, let men of integrity and moral worth be returned, who will not sacrifice the interests of the people to court the favor of any religious body of men, but who will feel that as a part of a Protestant nation their duty is to sustain Protestantism and Protestant institutions.

The following article was written for our columns in consequence of our absence from the city by a gentleman who is not, and never has been in any way connected with political life, but whose opinions in these matters are entitled to the highest respect, and whose talents are of the first order. It affords an expression of views which our readers will do well to ponder.—En.

Our real Position.

The crisis has come—the talked of, but not expected disruption has taken place—our civil and Religious liberty is threatened—the coalition between the Roman Catholics, and the High Church or Puseyism of our Province is complete—Bishop Connolly and his dear brother Bishop Medley are as one man—the former has accepted the five Episcopals of the High and Dry, for they have taken in, his dear friend McPhelin, and most carefully excluded from their society, all these low dissenters, such as the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Independents; and under their guidance, the old reign of bigoted exclusiveness in Religious relations—of unprincipled waste in our financial affairs, are before us, if we, like good men and true, do not unite man to man, and by using the privilege which we as Free men possess, (we know not under present circumstances, how long we may possess it) send back again to their homes, along with the man who called them there, the men who now claim to rule in this once, free Province of New Brunswick.

We have long fought in defence of the Temperance cause, and it is a noble cause; but we have now before us a higher subject—the sacred cause of liberty! This the Governor by his recent high-handed and arbitrary act has attempted to crush: the Temperance question has been made use of by him as the pretext—it is however, only a pretext: the real motive was to get rid of the liberal-minded good men whose character and habits agreed not with his own, and have these, replaced by men whose utter disregard of religious or political principle rendered them good company for him in his convivial hours—men who would carry out any measure he might propose, to crush the people, whom, it is one of their maxims, "are only made to be ruled." We see it all; the candid open faced despot avows his object to be, to oppress or enslave—but the artful assailant of a people's rights, profess friendship for them, while he wages war against them—the designing opposers of freedom, by the cover under which they advance, attempt to conceal the real character of the assault upon the liberties of a People, but in this case, the motion is not sufficiently covered, the skin of the lamb, is too small to cover the body of the Wolf.

Are we right in saying, men devoid of religious or political principle? We see the over zealous no-popery champions, J. H. Gray and R. D. Wilnot, for their own purposes, take into their council, a man whom, of all others, we had thought would have been the last they would have chosen; had he been a man like Mr. Watters, one who did not allow his ecclesiastical connection to rule his political, there would have been some ground of defence, but one, whose violence of language is only equalled by its coarse vulgarity, in whose short career, one may easily detect the trail of the serpent, and who, being the long-talked-of nominee of Bishop Connolly, who wished to foist him upon the past Government, is for this reason taken hold of by these high-minded Protestants that by this mean, they may obtain the Roman Catholic vote, knowing this as with some few exceptions given as their Bishop and Priests direct, while Protestants, who think for themselves and hate tyranny in any shape, they fear will pass them by—they having abandoned their defence of liberty, as well as the cause of Protestantism.

tism, will, taking a lesson from their example, abandon them!

Again, how did these men, now in office, charge upon the Reform Government, the crime of making a new office of Postmaster General—the past Government from motives of economy made no appointment—while one of the first acts of the present, who blamed them for creating the office is to fill it up, and we have now before us in all his dignity—the Honorable Mr. McPhelin, with all his blushing honors, and six hundred pounds a year! Is there such a word as consistency where such acts prevail?

But were it only a question of extravagance, and the want of political principle, we might allow it to pass, but our position, as a portion of the Free Religious Journalism of New Brunswick, claims from us a determined stand. We can see in this move, the beginning of a determined opposition to freedom, in all matters, Civil and Religious. The Governor has attempted to crush his Council with whom he was bound to act—a thousand influences were at work to induce this, of which we are not fully aware—the hatred of himself, the two Bishops and their confidants, to the men who would neither yield to their threats, nor be won by their smiles—the increased liberty which under the past Government the different Religious Denominations enjoyed. These and similar reasons, it is easily seen determined the Governor to take this wild step, and now with our people, rests the result; we have no fear, but that they will teach him a lesson, that every future Governor, will ponder well upon.

What are we coming to? In the City of Fredericton, in Bishop Medley's Cathedral, in the year 1856, there was a sermon preached, in which men, full grown men were taken to task, for the sin of attending a "Methodist Conventicle," and for following to the grave, the remains of one of our most worthy and oldest inhabitants, and why? because he was a Methodist!! For the Bishop of Fredericton they are now seeking the right to grant marriage licences, independent of the Government, the next demand will be, that no marriage licences be granted to the clergymen of any denomination, unless sanctioned by his Lordship. But why need we go further? time would fail us, to bring before our readers, all the plans, which are in contemplation for the destruction of the people's liberties, and if we allow this first assumption of King-craft to succeed, then the hidden Priestcraft, which in part prompted it, will soon develop itself, and the well concocted plans, made by wily Bishops, at their dinner parties, and chuckled at over their wine, will soon be developed, and fair New Brunswick may bow its head, and instead of being, as she ought,

"Great, glorious and free," she will become like Tuscany, Naples or Rome, she, who yesterday all men honored, to-day, so low there would be none to do her homage.

Let then, no false issues which may be raised, deceive our friends, there are—there can be, but two sides to this great question, slavery or freedom—the abettors of slavery will sustain Mr. Manners-Sutton in his late arbitrary course—while the friends of liberty will say to him in unmistakable language, that he may show his authority and his temper in his own household, with impunity, but out of that, we are free and equal, and this glorious privilege of freedom, we will maintain against all opposers, whether at home, or from abroad whether civil or ecclesiastical!

Shall we have less Rum?

The avowed object of His Excellency in the recent dissolution of the Assembly, is to test the Prohibitory Law, and it may be added, to get rid of it if possible. Well, supposed this Law is repealed, shall we have less rum, less riot, or less murder? Will the repeal of this Law create a more sober, moral, or religious people than before? We answer, as every candid man will answer both of these questions, in the negative. Nothing will be gained morally; a few thousands may be added to the Provincial revenue at the price of blood and death, and a legal respectability be thrown around the traffic in, and use of, the most demoralizing poison that ever cursed the earth: but drunkenness will not be prevented nor crime reduced. Neither can any law be enacted to regulate the traffic. The issue in this question is, Prohibitory Law or no Law. But bad as His Excellency, and Bishop Medley and his confidants, hate the Law, it will be difficult to persuade the intelligent people of New Brunswick that this was the real pretext for a Dissolution. But to get rid of his liberal advisers who possessed the confidence of the people, because they were the people's choice, was the real cause of this arbitrary act, and other objects to which many will believe him prompted by secret influence (and hence, while independence is set forth as a feature in his character will believe the very reverse the true character) and to bring us back to the days when Dissenter and Rebel were synonymous in the vocabulary of those who were in power. The Prohibitory Law is not the question at issue; it is a principle involving the right of a people to self-government; in other words, whether they shall be governed according to their own well understood wishes, or the wishes of Bishop Medley and others, who evince a disposition to suppress the true principles of religious and civil liberty. The present contest will probably neither increase nor diminish the quantity of rum used except at the election.

Carleton County. The Candidates for this County are the Hon. Charles Connell and L. R. Harding Esq., late members, who come forward as Liberals; and Charles Perley Esq., who is brought forward by the opposition. The following paragraph from Mr. Connell's Card we consider plain and explicit, and we commend it to the consideration of our readers:—

"The present Government, in resigning, have acted in a manner that I think, will be approved of throughout the Province. The question now to be settled is, shall a Governor, sent among us as a stranger, whose only interest is the Salary he receives from the taxes of the people, rule, or an Administration, formed from the Representatives of the people, who are responsible for all their acts, and acquainted with the wants of the people."

The following gentlemen are, we learn, to be the Liberal candidates at the forthcoming election in the City and County of St. John:

For the County.
RICHARD WRIGHT, Esq.
ROBERT JARDINE, Esq.
JOHN W. CUDLIP, Esq.
THOMAS VAUGHAN, Esq.
For the City.
HON. S. L. TILLEY.
ROBERT REED, Esq.

The New Government. We publish as follows the names of the new Executive Councillors with their respective offices and religious predilections attached. Our readers by comparing this table with our editorials on the subject of the dissolution, can judge the rest for themselves:

Hon. J. H. Gray, Attorney General, Episcopalian.
" R. D. Wilnot, Provincial Secretary, do.
" F. McPhelin, Post Master General, Roman Catholic.
" J. C. Allen, Solicitor General, Episcopalian.
" R. L. Hagen (without office) do.
" E. B. Chandler, do.

Principles Not Men.

The Electors of New Brunswick should remember that the contest about to be engaged in is a contest of principles not men. On one side is arrayed the old and exploded policy of raktoryism, or the right of a few, under what was formerly known as the aristocracy, to rule the many; and the elements engaged on this side are Puseyism and Romanism, with as much of the anti-Prohibition element from the liberal ranks, as they can induce to believe that the question at issue is Prohibition or no Prohibition. On the other side is the right of the people to self-government—the inalienable right of all classes to participate in equal privileges, with the doors of office and emolument open to all who have talent and energy to aspire thereto, irrespective of family or religious compacts, together with equal rights of all religious denominations. The elements engaged on this side are the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Congregationalists bodies, with liberal evangelical Episcopals. In other words on the first side is a polluted Protestantism, and Romanism; and on the other a pure Protestantism only.

Between these the battle waxes warmer and warmer, and if those on the side of Liberalism and right, are true to the principles they represent, the preponderance is as certain on the side of the Dissenting bodies (so called) as if it was already declared. But if the religious Denominations, known as Dissenters, allow themselves to be influenced by men, instead of principles and will give their suffrages to men, simply because they are their friends, irrespective of principles, then they will deserve to be defeated, and ruled over.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"A subscriber" is informed that the statement made in his note is most firmly denied by a member of the late Government, and therefore we decline publishing it.

The elections in York and Carleton are to come off next week. The nomination day for the County of St. John, is the 20th, and the polling day the 24th. We learn that the City election will be on the day following.

We have been obliged to defer interesting Canadian Correspondence until next week in order to make room for articles relating to the present state of affairs in New Brunswick. Two letters from our Canada correspondent will appear next week.

We regret to announce the death of Brother John Machum, who formerly was Clerk in our Office. He expired at his Father's residence after a long illness of Consumption, on Friday evening last; and his end was in the triumph of faith. We regret that we cannot attend to the request received to preach his funeral discourse at Jerusalem on Sabbath next. Having but just returned home after a long absence, renders it impossible for us to leave again so soon.

Yesterday at 10 o'clock, A. M., Timothy O'Neill was put upon his trial for the wilful murder of Patrick Cotter, at Mill Street, York Point, on the night of Wednesday the 21st instant. The prosecution was conducted on the part of the Crown, by Messrs. Wetmore and Peters; the prisoners was defended by Messrs. Thompson and Campbell.

After about three hours' deliberation, the jury at 10 o'clock, P. M., brought in a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court on account of his youth.

His Honor the Judge with much emotion pronounced the extreme sentence of the law naming as the day for his execution the 16th of July. The prisoner during the announcement of the sentence appeared to be the only person present who remained unmoved.—Temperance Telegraph.

THE NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.—A serious riot, says the Colonial Herald, has occurred on the Railway. It appears that a party of the workmen struck for higher wages (from \$5. 6d. to \$6. 6d. a day) and not being able to induce the rest to join them a fight ensued. The military were called on to quell the riot. We understand the Government are making enquiries with a view to punish the ring-leaders.

THE MILITARY.—The Morning Journal has it from good authority that 3,000 troops will be stationed at Halifax. Of those who cannot be accommodated in barracks part will occupy the stores on the Queen's wharf and the rest will camp at Point Pleasant during the summer. The Fort Needham Barrack will be completed as soon as possible.

ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY COMMISSIONER.—P. M. Cunningham, Esq., was thrown from his horse on Tuesday the 27th ult., at Windsor, and seriously, though not dangerously wounded.—Journal.

It is believed that the new Canadian ministry will have to dissolve the House and go to the Country; the House of Assembly being so much divided and split up into factions, that it is a difficult thing for any ministry to command a majority.

An agricultural report in the Montreal Gazette states that the season up to this time has been highly propitious, and gives expectations of coming abundance.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and his Executive Council, on the subject of the Dissolution of the General Assembly.

(Copy) No. 1.—(A)
Memorandum for the Executive Council.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor desires to recall the attention of his Council to the Act which was passed last year to prevent the importation and manufacture of, and traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

This Act has now been, legally speaking, in operation for some months; but practically it is wholly inoperative for the purpose for which it was passed, for although Liquors can no longer be imported through the Custom House, and the Revenue suffers in consequence, it is a notorious fact that Liquor is sold with impunity, although in violation of the Law, in every Part of the Province.

The Lieutenant Governor is aware that in some instances legal proceedings have been taken against parties charged with the sale of Liquors contrary to Law.

But these are exceptional cases, and the punishment of a few individuals for acts, which multitudes may and do commit without punishment and without question, only aggravates the evil; for when justice ceases to be even-handed it ceases to be justice.

If the Prohibitory Law be capable of enforcement, the Executive Government is bound to enforce it, for it is their special duty to uphold the authority of the Law.

If on the other hand, the Prohibitory Law is incapable of enforcement, it should not continue on the Statute Book; for the existence of a Statute, which is not and cannot be enforced, especially when that Statute is an important Statute and of recent enactment, is calculated to engender habits of lawlessness among the People, and to bring into contempt the Legislature as well as the Law in general.

The Lieutenant Governor does not seek to argue in favor of either one of the above propositions as against the other, but he does not hesitate to express his conviction, that a continuance of the existing condition of affairs is fraught with peril to the best interest of the community, and that it calls imperatively for a remedy.

In the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor this remedy is only to be found in an immediate appeal to the People; and inviting his Council to express their views on this subject, he calls their attention to the fact that the supporters and the opponents of the "Prohibitory Principle" alike lay claim to a preponderance of public opinion in favor of the views which they respectively advocate.

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.
May 6th, 1856.

(Copy) No. 1.—(B):
MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The question to which the enclosed Memorandum relates is, in my opinion, of pressing and primary importance, and I doubt whether the decision on it can properly be postponed even until the 20th instant, the day suggested to me for holding the next Council. At all events I think it necessary at once formally to call the attention of my Council to the subject, and to save time I have directed eight copies of my Memorandum to be made, one of which will be transmitted by me to each Member of the Executive Council.

I desire to receive from my Council, as speedily as possible, a reply to my Memorandum. You will be good enough to communicate with your colleagues, and unless I hear some reason to the contrary, I purpose calling a Council for the 15th instant.
(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.
May 6, 1856.

(Copy)—No. 2.
Memorandum of Executive Council in Committee.
To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

The Council in Committee having had under their consideration Your Excellency's Memorandum relative to the Act to prevent the importation, manufacture, and traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, have to observe, Your Excellency's conclusions are based upon the supposition that the Law, for the purpose for which it was enacted, is wholly inoperative; an opinion in which the Council do not concur.

But even assuming that Your Excellency is correct in the opinions expressed in the Memorandum, the Council would not feel themselves justified in advising Your Excellency to dissolve the House of Assembly, with a view of testing public opinion upon the Prohibitory Law. An election at the present time would not, for many reasons, indicate the true state of the public mind on that subject.

A dissolution would protract the agitation; and should a new House repeal the Law, it would not settle the question in the country. If the Law fails to accomplish the results anticipated by its supporters, the Council are of opinion that it will be repealed by the present House.

The excitement and expense consequent upon a general election, and special Session of the Legislature, together with the delay which would necessarily arise in the arranging and prosecution of the contemplated public works, are additional reasons, in the opinion of the Council, to influence them in advising Your Excellency against a dissolution.
(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER, J. M. JOHNSON,
S. L. TILLEY, A. J. SMITH,
JAMES BROWN, DAVID WALK,
W. H. STEEVES, CHARLES WATTS.
May 17th, 1856.

(Copy)—No. 3.
Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has given his full and anxious attention to the Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, in which the Council recommend His Excellency not to dissolve.

A difference of opinion between the Lieutenant Governor and his Council, must be at all times a subject of regret to him; and His Excellency feels the greater regret in announcing to his Council that the opinions expressed in his Memorandum of the 16th instant remain unchanged; because he is aware from what passed in conversation when he met his Council on Saturday last, that the announcement will be followed by their resignation.

But the Lieutenant Governor retains the

strong conviction that a continuance of the existing condition of affairs in connection with the "Liquor Law" question is fraught with peril, and although it is very possible that dissolution may not settle wholly ever this question, yet the Lieutenant Governor sees no reason to believe that the Council are generally indifferent to the subject; or that they will, when the opportunity is afforded to them, fail to promote opinions, either in favor of or against the Prohibitory Law, in the election of the next session.

The Lieutenant Governor therefore desires to regard a dissolution as the constitutional remedy for the great evil, to which he has called the attention of his Council in his Memorandum of the 16th instant.
(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.
May 19th, 1856, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.
To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

The Council regret that any difference of opinion should exist with Your Excellency regarding a dissolution of the House of Assembly at the present time. They adhere to their advice already tendered upon further consideration Your Excellency will recognize the propriety, in all the circumstances, of acting upon the advice of the Council.

Should Your Excellency concur in their advice already tendered upon further consideration Your Excellency will recognize the propriety, in all the circumstances, of acting upon the advice of the Council.

(Signed) CHARLES FISHER, J. M. JOHNSON,
S. L. TILLEY, DAVID WALK,
JAMES BROWN, A. J. SMITH,
W. H. STEEVES, CHARLES WATTS.
May 19th, 1856.

(Copy)—No. 5.
Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor adheres to the opinions expressed in his Memorandum of this morning's date. The Executive Council are aware that while one hand they are responsible during retention of office for every act of the Lieutenant Governor, on the other hand at any moment relieve themselves of responsibility by the resignation of office.

If therefore the Executive Council are prepared to be responsible for the issue of a proclamation dissolving the Assembly, the Lieutenant Governor directs this Proclamation be issued, and the Secretary will prepare the usual form; but if on the other hand the Executive Council are not prepared to be responsible for this Act, then as the Lieutenant Governor has never contemplated a dissolution of the Assembly without the consent of Responsible Advisers, he is entitled to expect that the Members of the present Council will at once place him in the position of a public adviser, and that they will allow the public business to be conducted in a constitutional manner!
(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.
May 19, 1856, ½ past 5 p. m.

(Copy)—No. 6.
Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.
The Council have considered Your Excellency's Memorandum of the 19th instant past 5 o'clock p. m.

The Council continue to regard a dissolution of the Assembly in the present state of public affairs as an act highly injurious to the interests of the Province. While the Council would feel themselves relieved by an immediate resignation, are of opinion that there has as yet been no act on the part of Your Excellency, which they can constitutionally justify as course to the people of the Province.

The Council would observe, that Your Excellency has not even expressed a determination to dissolve the present Assembly. If Your Excellency is aware that you dissolve on your own responsibility, the resignation of your present advisers as a matter of course, immediately follows.
(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER, J. M. JOHNSON,
S. L. TILLEY, A. J. SMITH,
JAMES BROWN, DAVID WALK,
W. H. STEEVES, CHARLES WATTS.
May 20th, 1856.

(Copy)—No. 7.
Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received the Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee of yesterday's date. The Executive Council have reminded Lieutenant Governor that he possesses power to dissolve the Assembly. This power is undoubtedly vested in the Lieutenant Governor by Her Majesty's Commission, and the exercise of it is the Lieutenant Governor's responsibility to the crown, and the Executive Council, for the time being, are responsible to the people.

It would have been more in accordance with the feelings of the Lieutenant Governor and more consonant with the practice in England, where the responsibility of the Minister to the people is complete, and yet does not impede the constitutional exercise of the prerogative, if the Executive Council had advised the Lieutenant Governor from the necessity of directing them to take a step which they have avowed their disapproval of the course which the Executive Council have pursued leaves the Lieutenant Governor at liberty.

His Excellency, therefore, directs that Proclamation be immediately prepared, solving the Assembly, to be counter-signed the usual manner by the Provincial Secretary and transmitted to His Excellency.
(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.
May 21st, 1856, 11 o'clock, A. M.
(Copy)—No. 8.

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.
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