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Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

Lord John Russell's Despatch continued.
We omitted to mention in the commence-
ment of the Report on the Despatch, that the
Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON suggested, that it would
be as well to select some particular Resolu-
tion as the subject of debate, to prevent that
disultory discussion which might otherwise
take place; but it was decided to debate
with reference to the Despatch generally.—
We mention this to explain the allusion in
the following Speech, to the proposal of the
hon. member for Queen's.

Mr. STREET wished to know whether it was
the intention of hon. members to discuss any
particular Resolution, or whether they meant to
take a wider range. As the latter course seem-
ed to be admitted, he should express his sen-
timents with reference to the entire despatch, al-
though he regretted that the suggestion of the
hon. member for Queen's had not been adopted.
In this respect he should therefore follow
the example of the two gentlemen who had
spoken. The question however which was
before the Committee was simply as to the na-
ture of the despatch; and the object in bringing
it before the Legislature, seemed to be to elicit
the sentiments of members upon the subject.—
He was therefore naturally induced to ask him-
self the question, whether the despatch contain-
ed anything new; or does it create a different
tenure of office, from that which had always
been held? And it did appear to him, that of-
fice had always been retained upon the terms
expressed in the despatch: which refers to certain
officers therein specified, and is made to apply
to Executive Councillors. Those persons when
consulted, if they differed from the head of the
government, were bound to state it openly; and
if they could not support the line of policy,
which was about to be adopted, they must re-
sist their situations; which they would have
felt bound to do, if the despatch had not arrived.
In Upper Canada a public officer had recently
pursued that course; and would any man say it
was an improper one. He saw nothing in the
despatch, which differed from the implied tenure
which had prevailed since the passing of the ci-
vil list bill; and therefore would not vote for
a Resolution repugnant to what he felt; but he
would agree to any acknowledging the despatch,
as recognising principles that were already es-
tablished. But even if it were new, in the
principles laid down, he would not go against it;
as he saw nothing objectionable in it, or contrary
to the rights of the people, or affecting the in-
dependence of those who hold office. It ren-
dered them in fact more independent, for if they
did not think proper to support the government
they could resign; and the effect of the des-
patch was merely to place the subject on such
a footing, that there could be no mistake. As
to the circular memorandum that had been re-
ferred to, there is nothing contradictory in that
document; which was only explanatory of the
despatch. He regretted that the Resolutions
had not been merely confined to Lord John Rus-
sell's despatch, as carrying out principles al-
ready established, expressing satisfaction at the
manner in which the government had recently
been administered, and deprecating any change.
The learned gentleman said there was one re-
mark of the learned member for York, to which
he should reply before he sat down; who had
described the early inhabitants of this country,
as being a class of people who were governed by
blind obedience; than which nothing was more
incorrect. He thought the example of those
men well worthy of imitation, as to patriotic
zeal and independence of mind. The present
generation had better look back to those who
settled the Province; and whose descendants
he hoped would follow the example of their fore-
fathers.

Col. ALLEN would trespass but a short time
on the Committee; as with reference to the dis-

patch, he thought the least that was said of it
the better. He thought the state of the Province
did not require that Lord John Russell should
have made such a commotion, and which if ac-
tually must prove injurious to the interests of
the country. Allusion had been made to res-
ponsible government; but in what way the dis-
patch alluded to that subject he was not aware.
Lord Durham he said wished to introduce res-
ponsible government; but this document went
to make all officers responsible to the govern-
ment, and he defied all the legal gentlemen in
the House to place any other construction upon
its meaning. It went to strengthen the power
of government, and was there not already suf-
ficient to carry on its affairs to the satisfaction
of the people. Then why this despatch which was
only calculated to disturb harmony; and it were
better that it should remain a dead letter, for if
it went into operation, its effects must be in-
jurious, and may induce persons to retire. No-
thing could be urged against the Lieut. Governor,
or the candid manner in which he had written
his circular; but it was tying up all the other
officers of government. If such a man as Sir
William Lumley were here what would be the
situation of the Province; there must be serious
collision somewhere. He was astonished to
hear his learned colleague in his admirable ad-
dress, make a comparison between the servants
of government and his domestic servants; he
could not perceive the analogy; it was true they
derived their honours, emoluments and pay from
the government, but yet they were not reduced
to the standing of day labourers. He thought
the advisers of the governor should be men of
uncompromising character, and who would advise
him upon the same principle as ministers advise
the sovereign. If the Executive Council coin-
cided with the views of the governor, he tho't
he could do no wrong; and there were many acts
which required that advice. Only one construc-
tion could be placed upon the despatch; he was
sorry it ever came into the Province, or was
ever introduced into the House.

Mr. HILL said, that the Despatch involved
the principle of responsibility; it was a con-
struction put upon it in the other colonies—that
Mr. Uniacke, the leader of the opposition in
Nova Scotia, resigned his seat in the Executive
Council there, on this ground—the Governor
General had declared the same principle to be
the future ruling principle, on which the Gov-
ernment of "these Provinces" were to be
conducted. Sir John Harvey had in effect de-
clared the same in his "Circular Memorandum"
—and the Tory Journals generally, had consid-
ered the Despatch as involving the principle
of responsibility. But he said it was not very
material whether "responsibility" was con-
tained in the Despatch or not; that at all events
it was a constitutional principle, and the ques-
tion before the Committee was—Shall we or
shall we not declare in favor of infusing into
our Colonial Government, the constitutional
principle, of the responsibility of public servants
to those whose servants they were? He said no
man would employ an agent, without holding
him responsible for his conduct, with the power
of discharging him whenever in his judgment
his interest should require it; that this prin-
ciple ran through all the subordinate relations
of society; and was it to cease the moment it
touched that highest of all political relations,
the relation between the ruler and the ruled?
The power of "removal" was always the the-
ory, and the Despatch only declared that the
practice in future, was to be in accordance with
theory; that the exercise of this power, when-
ever the public good should require it, was ne-
cessary to "responsible government." It was
necessary, in order that the administrator of
the Government might be enabled to surround him-
self, with men having the confidence of the
country, and who would, on all matters con-
cerning the general policy of local government,
act in harmony with the wishes and interests of
the people, as expressed through their rep-
resentatives. He said the difficulty of carrying
out in these colonies the principle of responsi-
bility, was no objection to it; it might be some
relief to the alarmists, to know that a good deal
of political friction might have to be overcome.
The popular branch had no direct power, as the
Commons in England have, by withholding the
supplies to enforce responsibility. It must call
in aid the monarchical principle, to give effici-
ency to their declared opinions as representatives
of the people, of what the public good requires;
they cannot move a step without its aid. If they
give a false echo to public sentiment, the pre-
rogative of the Crown could readily apply the
corrective. This would be a sufficient security
against any factious interference of the popular
branch with public officers. The rule having
been established by Her Majesty's command,
as disclosed by the Governor General C. Poulett
Thomson, that the Colonial Governments are to
be administered "in accordance with the well
understood wishes and interests of the people,
and to pay to their feelings, as expressed through
their Representatives, the deference that is justly
due to them," it was necessary to enlarge the
practical powers of the Administrators of these
Governments, that they might surround them-
selves with men in whom the public had confi-
dence, and thereby produce a harmony of ac-
tion between the heads of the Government and
the popular branches. As the sovereign can
have no interest not in unison with the welfare
of Her people, none other than the most happy
results, could be anticipated from the introduc-
tion of "responsible government," depending
though it would bring to the Crown to give it effi-
cacy. It would bring to their own doors the means
of correcting official misconduct, and managing
their own local affairs, without going 3000 miles
for that purpose; with all the accompanying an-
noyances both to the people and Imperial Gov-
ernment.

The British constitution, so far as the colonies
were concerned, might be considered as
having hitherto been in abeyance; which state
of things, it was hoped, was about to cease,
and the people were to be admitted into the en-
joyment of their lawful inheritance. It was ob-
jected, that they have not yet outgrown their
hitherto state of wardship; that if they have
they are not fit to be trusted with the manage-
ment of their own internal affairs; that the es-
sential principle of free constitutional govern-
ment, viz. responsibility, is not applicable to
the condition of dependent colonies. The ob-
jectors were chiefly those who profited, or ho-
ped to profit by the present "irresponsible"
system, and their friends. These of course were
an interested party, whose testimony by every
rule of fairness, ought not to have much weight
in so grave a matter. That it appeared to be a
singular anomaly, if it were necessary that the
Colonial Government, must, *ex necessitate*, be
administered on principles, directly the con-
verse of those which obtained in the parent

state. Was it indeed true, that responsible gov-
ernment was inconsistent with the condition of
a dependent colony? Was it true, that some
half score office-holders must, from the neces-
sity of the case, exercise all the functions, and
that irresponsibly, of these governments?—
Was it true, that the exclusion of the people
from the constitutional means of influencing the
acts of their rulers, was the only adhesive prin-
ciple of British connexion? This doctrine might
make demagogues, it could never make loyal
subjects. Let the people be persuaded of its
truth, and the work of the political demagogue
is more than half accomplished. Persuade them
that their position as Colonists, is incompatible
with much that is British in government, and
you dispel the illusion, which had all his life
long been the guarantee of his loyalty. All
that the Colonist asks for is to be put in pos-
session of the benefits of the British constitution;
he desires nothing more, nor ought he to be sat-
isfied with anything less. To boast of the
"glorious constitution" of British freemen, and
at the same time deny its applicability to his
condition as a Colonist, is a strange solecism.—
If he may not taste it, it is to him the cup of
Tantalus. The colonial governments are mod-
elled after the form of the British Parliament;
the analogy as far as form is concerned, is
preserved as nearly as the difference of condition
will well admit of. In the imperial legislature,
each branch is a check upon the others respec-
tively. Here there is the outward form—the
shell without the kernel. A brief analysis of
the action of the several branches upon the o-
thers, will make this apparent. It has been sa-
tisfactorily shewn, and is indeed almost a self-
evident proposition, from the circumstances of
his position, that the Administrator of a colonial
government, is, and must be directed and con-
trolled by his constituted advisers. These ad-
visers, the official class generally, and the Legis-
lative Council, almost universally belong to and
constitute the colonial aristocracy, acting in un-
ison, having an identity of interest; and that
interest, in all cases where a division of interest
is capable of being created, at variance with the
general wishes and welfare of the people at
large. If the above are the real facts of the
case, and the history of the Colonies furnish
confirmation of it, then it follows, that the mo-
narchical principle is practically merged in the
aristocratical. What is there in the popular
branch to counterbalance this? The Legisla-
tive Council having, of course, a negative on
all the measures of the Assembly, can arrest,
in limine, any inchoate legislation at variance
with the interest of that class, to which the
Council belongs. It follows then, that under
the present irresponsible system, the popular
branch is destitute of that efficiency, which is
necessary to check or control either of the o-
thers; and that the aristocratical principle is the
only one, which can be said to exist in any vi-
gor in the Colonies.

The remedy is, to increase the *active power*
of the Representative of Her Majesty; to make
the general welfare of the people, the estab-
lished policy of these governments, in all matters
relating to their own internal affairs; and the
representatives of the people the organ, through
which the wishes and welfare of the people,
shall be conveyed to the other branches of the
government; leaving of course unimpaired the
legitimate power of the Council, and the royal
prerogative to check any tendency of the popu-
lar branch, to overstep the constitutional limits
of its authority. He did not expect that a
change of system, would prove a panacea for
all political evils. This could never be done
until the selfish principle in man, was made sub-
ordinate to higher and nobler principles. The
best that could be done, was to surround au-
thority with checks. The responsible system would
infuse into Her Majesty's colonial empire, a
feeling of renewed attachment and permanent
adhesion to British connexion; until a peaceful
separation should be dictated by mutual inter-
ests. The opposers of "responsibility," in ef-
fect, assume the absurd position, that the great
mass of the people will become disaffected under
a system, which will not exclude them from their
just weight in the management of their local af-
fairs, and with which they will be satisfied. He
said the country had an opportunity of compar-
ing the benefits of the two systems, by their
respective practical workings. The Crown Land
Department, up to 1837, was irresponsi-
ble to the people; and every body could esti-
mate the blessings of this so much desired ir-
responsibility. Had a different system prevailed,
it had been better for the head of that Depart-
ment, as well as for the public; of which the
late head himself is now said to be convinced.—
The treasury Department was directly respon-
sible to the people through their representa-
tives; and what was the result? The very
power of withholding the supplies, that is, of
the salaries of its officers, prevented the neces-
sity of its exercise, and all went on harmoni-
ously, and to the satisfaction of the country. The
perfectionists seem to imagine, that the Pro-
vince had arrived at the "millennium" of its
government. They would await the arrival of
"evils," and then provide against them; and
this was their method of keeping down agita-
tion. He would take security for the future,
and prevent the recurrence of abuses; and with
it the fruitful source of agitation. He would
carry responsibility into every department of
the public service, and thus bring redress to our
own doors, and prevent the necessity of going
3000 miles to seek it. The independence of the
legislative councillors as such, would not be af-
fected—but only as holding places of emolument.
The Executive Councillor, would be required
to support the general policy of the local gov-
ernments, or in other words the general inter-
ests of the Province. If he would not do this,
he had no business there; and the good of the
country demanded his resignation. All matters
of minor importance would be open questions,
upon which a diversity of opinion and action
would be admissible without affecting his seat.
There was no hardship in all this, unless the
end of government was to advance the interests
of a few to the prejudice of the many. The
question of "responsible government" was now
fairly before the country; and it was a duty
they owed to themselves, their constituents and
their sister colonies, to express an opinion upon
it; and he would not be recreant to his duty.—
Now was the proper time to act, quietly to lay
the foundation of future good government; and
to secure a new cement of British connexion.

Mr. BARRELL said the learned member for
Charlotte had delivered himself of his annual
offering; he had listened attentively, but had
been unable to understand his arguments, and
could only come to the conclusion that he had
swallowed one of Joe Howe's pamphlets, butt-
end foremost. He had not prepared any Res-
olution himself, but out of the mass of those

before the Committee one might be selected to
meet the views of the House. He should not
go at length into the subject, but must agree
with that laid on the table by the hon. member
for Northumberland.—He did not think the
despatch contained any thing new, but was per-
fectly in accordance with principles laid down in
the instructions to Sir F. Head; and he believed
that that officer been properly supported, that
the result of his administration would have been
very different. The Speech of the Governor
General and the Despatch of Lord John Rus-
sell conveyed a very different meaning. That
officer tells the Assembly of Upper Canada,
that he is commanded by Her Majesty to carry
on the government of the country in accordance
with the wishes of the people; but that prin-
ciple was not laid down in the despatch of Lord
John Russell; and it was this vacillating and
uncertain policy which produces all the evil.—
The ashes of McKenzie's rebellion are rekindled,
and a faction in that country are roused to fresh
exertion, by the cry of responsible government.
The learned member for York said he liked the
word responsible; he would ask him to whom
he would like the responsibility to apply. He
was sorry to see the same spirit awakened in
the sister Province of Nova Scotia; and that
there also there were individuals diffusing a
kindred feeling; he trusted that a better prin-
ciple would still prevail, and that they would not
be led astray by a grasping individual; but he
hoped the government would never be made
responsible to the popular branch. He would
agree that public officers should be responsible
to government and support its measures, for on-
ly in that way could it be carried on. And as
respected members of the Executive Council,
he felt bound to say they must agree in opinion
with the head of the government; and those
who belong to the popular branch should be sent
back after their appointment, to their consti-
tuents to see if they would again return them;
but at present that cannot be done; but the
Speaker of the House as its organ should be free
to act. The learned gentleman said he agreed
with the learned member for Gloucester, that
the Circular Memorandum was highly honora-
ble to the gallant officer from whom it proceed-
ed, who thus candidly communicated the con-
struction which he placed upon the despatch.—
He had every confidence in His Excellency,
but the country might not always have so good a
man. The governor in future would probably
have the confidence, and would carry out the
views of the ministry; and a whig radical cabi-
net would send out a radical governor. That
might be the case; the people of the Province,
must however, be guided by the mother coun-
try, and must be subservient to her views.—
He concluded by saying he thought it right that
those who hold office, should support the policy
of the crown.

Mr. BROWN said ever since the despatch
came down, he had considered it as a puzzling
question; and his mind had not been relieved
by the debate which had taken place, or satis-
fied him as to what would be the probable event
of its introduction; and he could only say he
was sorry it every came. He thought the Pro-
vince was in a fair state, and had obtained a
responsible government without the aid of the
despatch, and could have got on without it.—It
would not do any good therefore but might
work evil. He admitted it might be said the
despatch involved no new principle; but he
took the same view of it as Col. Allen, and
thought it would produce injury unless suffered
to remain as a dead letter. The alteration which
it produced he considered essential, because the
situation of the Executive Council is changed;
and they cannot take a different view from the
Governor without being liable to be displaced.
So it was with reference to the second branch,
which was essential to the welfare of the Colo-
ny, whose members would probably discharge
their duty without fear; but when he looked at
their situation, and saw several of them holding
their living at the disposal of the Lieutenant
Governor, and whose families depended upon
them for their support, he thought the tenden-
cy of the despatch was to do away with their
independence of action. The hon. gentleman
said he admired the doctrine of the triangle each
side possessing equal weight; and if either were
weakened or shortened, the whole system is af-
fected; the effect of the despatch therefore as
it went to strengthen the administrator of the
Government, must weaken the other branches
in proportion. He regretted to find his opinion
in collision with that of his learned friend for the
County of York, whose eloquent speech had
failed to convince him; but he stood there in-
dependently, and desirous of doing his duty,
and giving his opinion upon a subject as it pre-
sented itself to his mind. The hon. gentleman
said he did not see how his learned colleague
had arrived at the conclusion which he had ex-
pressed; for his own part he saw no necessity
for the despatch, because the present happy state
of things had been brought about without it.—
He admitted the necessity of introducing the
working of it in another colony; but hoped
however that things would proceed quietly in
this Province; and if the government was con-
ducted as at present, it would produce good;
but if not, the result would be injurious to the
best interests of the country.

Mr. FISHER rose to address the Committee
at that late hour because his hon. colleague Col.
Allen had stated, that every member who had
moved a resolution would make a speech; now
he had moved the resolution for the express
purpose of avoiding it, as the resolution contained
his ideas. Mr. F. here read the resolution as
follows, "Resolved that the Committee is im-
pressed with gratitude to Her Majesty's Govern-
ment, for the announcement contained in the
Despatch of the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
of the 16th of October last, declaring the deter-
mination of Her Majesty, in future, to exercise
the royal prerogative in this Province, in the
free spirit of the constitution, and according to
the ancient and invariable practice of the parent
state." It had been urged that the Despatch
had nothing to do with Lord Durham's Report;
he was fully convinced however, that was the
key stone to the whole of it; it was the cause—
the despatch the effect. Ever since he had read
that admirable production, he had made up his
mind that the great question of responsible gov-
ernment was settled, and sooner or later must
and would prevail throughout British America.
So far as New Brunswick was concerned, he
had thought it as well to proceed with our im-
provements, and wait the event of the
struggle going on in Nova Scotia, and the set-
tlement of the Union of Canada; for whatever
political privileges were granted the other Pro-
vinces, must necessarily be given to this.—Of
the event he had no doubt. In the Union of the
Canadas, he anticipated a firm and vigorous gov-
ernment, conducted on the responsible prin-
ciple; a government which in all respects, had
no parallel in the annals of British colonial his-
tory; a subordinate Legislation, in a Province
consisting of upwards of a million of people.—
The government had conceded the principle and
the people generally had gratefully received it;
and it was of little consequence, what was done
that day. Lord John Russell had made some
unguarded observations, in his speech in Parlia-
ment; which he on reflection doubtless discover-
ed, were opposed to the principles of the British
Constitution, and to his whole political life; and
he accompanied the mission of the new Governor
General with the despatch, declaring how in fu-
ture the royal prerogative should be exercised in
the Colonies. If it was not intended by the
Ministry to adopt the recommendation of the
Report, why did Lord John Russell leave the
Home office for the Colonial, and send out as
Governor General, a member of the cabinet,
who would unite with him in carrying out the
measures of the imperial government; and hav-
ing the confidence of the Sovereign and the
British people, was pre-eminently fitted for the
office. Again look at Mr. Thomson's public
acts; the only great measures he had proposed,
were those recommended by Lord Durham, and
he had been supported wholly by the great ma-
jority of the people, and had succeeded in car-
rying measures of vast importance to Canada,
and had already laid the foundation of lasting
peace in these hitherto unhappy Provinces.

From the Circular Memorandum of Sir John
Harvey accompanying the despatch, he inferred
the opinion of His Excellency; and when he
viewed that in connection with the answer of
Mr. Thomson, to the address of the Assem-
bly of Upper Canada, that he had received Her
Majesty's commands, to administer the govern-
ment of these Provinces, in accordance with
the well-understood wishes and interests of the
people, and to pay to their feelings as ex-
pressed through their Representatives, the deference
that is justly due to them; he was satisfied it
was intended to introduce the responsible prin-
ciple; and Mr. Thomson had carried on the gov-
ernment upon that principle. There is no-
thing new in the Despatch; it merely declares
the intention of Her Majesty to act upon prin-
ciples which are old, and in future to exercise
the royal prerogative, according to the ancient
and invariable practice of the Parent State.—
Officers are either judicial or ministerial, and
the latter class have ever since the establish-
ment of constitutional government in England,
been held during the pleasure of the Crown,
and that was their constitutional tenure in New
Brunswick. It appeared to be the intention of
Ministers, to assimilate the government of the
colonies, as far as local circumstances would
admit, to that of the mother country. What
was the object of all Governments? attainment
of the greatest good for the greatest number.

There were three descriptions of Colonial Gov-
ernment, chartered, proprietary and royal;
New-Brunswick was a royal government, a mi-
nistrature of the imperial; a resemblance in all
imitable respects of that of Great Britain. It
was not necessary to trace out the analogy; but
as in England, the respective powers, and en-
ergy of the different branches, were in progress
of time moulded into their present completeness
and beauty; and the influence of the Commons
had grown up in modern times. In these
Provinces, the period had arrived, when in the
language of the learned member for Charlotte,
the Colonists were to throw off their wardship,
and assume the character and responsibility of
British subjects. The old bugbear of the vicini-
ty of the United States, had been urged as a
reason why we should not enjoy the British
constitution. Would the establishment of a pure
despotism, counteract the tendency of Republi-
canism; he thought not. He felt satisfied no-
thing would more effectually perpetuate the
British rule in America, nothing cement the
colonies to the Parent State more permanently,
than to give full scope to the pure principles of
the British constitution. There was no danger
in applying to the British people and their de-
scendants every where, the limited monarchy
principle, of which De Lolme had so beauti-
fully treated. Let us fairly try the three great
principles, which Montesquieu had eloquently
described. He loved the Responsible principle
because it was British; it was incidental to
British institutions, and it was the only kind of
government, the inhabitants of the British Isles
and their descendants would ever tolerate.
The state of society was changing in the Colo-
nies and the institutions should keep pace with
the improvement of the people.—What might have
answered in the first settlement of the country,
would not do now. In England society had
changed, and the institution of the country had
also changed.

The same indomitable spirit of the Anglo Sax-
ons that sustained our ancestors in all their con-
flicts, was suffused into their descendants in
these Provinces; and the progress was onward.
What had occurred in this Province during the
last four years? Did not the present govern-
ment come in upon this principle: did they not
hold office upon this principle; was not this
principle substantially conceded on the accession
of Sir John Harvey; did he not act upon it, pro-
fessedly in the selection of his first Councillors.
—Did not his hon. the Speaker say, on the first
day of the first session of this Parliament, that
when he lost the confidence of the country, he
would "back out of the Council." Hon. mem-
bers well knew this, and that it is professedly
the rule of action of the present government;—
it was stated by Lord Durham, then why not
say so manfully by resolution, for it was also
admitted that the country was delighted with
this despatch. Mr. Attorney General Hager-
man had been mentioned as a pattern of inde-
pendence, he thought him the very contrary;
true he had doggedly said no on the Clergy Re-
serve Bill, on the great question; but he shrunk
from contesting the details, though his friends
were of opinion that he could have defeated the
Bill. With the despatch staring him in the face,
he had not sufficient manliness to contest the
Bill in Committee. Unless the responsible prin-
ciple was applied to the Colonies, the old com-
pact must rule; and all admitted that principle
was about being exploded. He saw no alterna-
tive for a new Governor coming to Province,
but either to act on that principle, or to fall into
the hands of a few families, who had no interest
but their own. Lord John Russell's despatch
was decidedly aimed at this; for the favored few
who have engrossed all the offices for life, are
now informed for the first time that they are
tenants at will; and unless they support the gov-
ernment, in promoting the best interests of the
governed, they must give place to others. He
concluded by urging upon the Committee,
if they regarded the permanent peace, happiness
and prosperity of the Province, to decide in fa-
vour of Responsible Government.