

Cutler another; Mr. Harding a third; and Mr. Tilley a fourth. The Government members spoke of the Session as a Special Session, called to deliberate upon the acceptance of the Treaty, &c. Mr. Ritchie and Mr. End reminded the Government that being convened they had the right to do whatever they thought it their duty to do, as this was to all intents and purposes a General Assembly, and Mr. Fisher declared that as it was the first Session of the new House, there were many things that must now be settled—amongst others the Government of the country for the next four years.

Mr. Fisher moved an amendment to the Address, and spoke for four hours. He was very severe upon the arbitrary conduct of Sir Edmund Head. He went into a long explanation of his own conduct at the time he retired from the Government, and shewed by correspondence never before made public, that he at once objected to the Governor appointing the Judges, and declared that he would not put up with it. Sir Edmund, he declared, sent the notice to the *Royal Gazette*, in his own hand writing, without shewing it to, or consulting the Council. He then went on to attack the present Attorney General (Street) for joining the Government he had just declared "politically dishonest," and in this part of his speech he was very severe. He was also severe in his comments upon the School and Municipal Laws, and upon the Election Bill brought into the House by the hon. Atty. General and afterwards withdrawn. Mr. Brown followed on the same side. This gentleman had consented to move the Address, but afterwards finding that the proposition was an endeavour on the part of the Government to entrap him, he declined the honor, and supported the amendment. As this amendment is important, involving the stability of the Government, and their final defeat, it is here copied:

"It is with feelings of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Government, that we recognize in that provision of the Treaty which requires the concurrence of this Legislature, a distinct avowal of the Imperial Government of their determination to preserve inviolate the principles of Self-Government, and to regard the Constitution of the Province as sacred as that of the parent State. We regret