

The House met on the 22nd of January, 1848. On the election of Speaker the strength of each party was tested. William Young, Liberal, received 28 votes and the nominee of the late government 21.

The new government was composed of the following gentlemen; James Boyle Uniacke, leader of the government and Attorney-General, Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary and clerk of the Council, Hugh Bell, James McNab, Herbert Huntington, William F. DesBarres, solicitor general, Lawrence O'C. Doyle and G. R. Young.

The new government had to carry into effect the details of responsible government: the casual and territorial revenues, the appointment of judges and the payment of their salaries, the management of the postal service, the appointment of all civil servants and other matters relinquished by the Imperial government and assumed by the Provincial government.

The change involved considerable labour and made heavy demands on the patience of the executive, who had assumed a new responsibility, and transferred power from the hands of a few into many.

In all this shaping of government on the lines of absolute responsibility of the executive to the people, Doyle took a prominent part. He had striven for the object from the first days of his entering parliament with undeviating zeal, and the reward of his labours throughout all the fierce struggles of his undaunted youth seemed now to be at his hand.

On Thursday, December 7th, 1854, Hon. Attorney-General (Young) moved a resolution in reference to the Crimean war, and relief of the women and children who were left widows and orphans by the battle at Alma. The Hon. J. W. Johnston seconded the resolution. The Attorney-General in the course of his remarks said "Among these men, Sir, who are engaged in a