The Colonist,

Saint John, N. B., October 27, 1854.

Seventh Day Later from England.

The Steamship *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the 14th inst., arrived at Halifax at 12 1-2 o'clock, yesterday morning. The screw steamer Cleopatra, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th, with intelligence of the loss of the Arctic. The Arabia was off Holyhead at 12 o'clock.

Richardson Brothers, agents of the Philadelphia steamers, notify that the wreck seen by the bark Mary Morris, must have been the Shandon from Glasgow to Montreal, and not the City of Glasgow.

The English papers by the Niagara are interesting, but really contain little news excepting the war.

Nothing definite is yet known to the public respecting the recent failure in Liverpool. The liabilities of Messrs. James McHenry & Co. are called half a million sterling.

Sebastopol is not yet taken. It is supposed that the siege artillery of the allies was mounted in battery around Sebastopol on the 4th, and that the bombardment begun on the 5th. The place was completely invested on the south side. On the 2d, the Allies had destroyed the Aqueduct, and cut off supplies of water from the city, but the city is well supplied with reservoirs. It was expected that an assault would be made soon, probably on the 8th.

The Russians had erected sand batteries armed with ships guns, but the range of the Allies artillery was greater.

The Allied trenches were within 1600 yards of the walls, and already mounted 50 guns.

A private despatch says that two breaches were made in the quarantine fort on the 6th, and another as reliable statement says that no bombardment had occurred up to the 8th.

The French and English Generals have officially notified their Governments that on the 23d of Sept., immediately on the news of the battle of Alma, Menchikoff sunk five of the line of battle ships and two of his frigates in 8 or 10 fathoms water, thus completely blocking up the entrance to harbour of Sebastopol, and preventing the possibility of an attack by sea. These ships were sunk with their guns and stores on board, and rigging standing. The English are much incensed at this expedient, which has contributed to cause the Generals to change their plans of operations, and to attack the south, instead of north side of city. The Russians hold the remaining ships ready to be sunk, and the crews, amounting to 10,000, are added to the garrison of Sebastopol. It is said the Russians have likewise sunk ships across the Straits of Yemikle. The Allied fleets thus being comparatively useless at sea, Admiral Dundas has sent the marines on shore to join the army.

A letter in the Times suggests that the powerful iron steamer *Simoon*, which under steam is equal to a force of 4000 tons, should be employed as a steam battering ram to force a passage over the sunken ships; this expedient will probably be tried.

From present disposition of allied forces between Balaklava and Cape Chersoneer, it seems that the north side of the harbour is not invested; and that the whole of the country north of Sebastopol is evacuated by the allied forces which likely passed through it; this supposition is confirmed by a statement in despatches from Admiral Dundas, Sept. 28th, where he says that having sent the steamers *Albion* and *Vixenius* to Alma to collect the wounded Russians, and convey them under a flag of truce to Odessa, as British hospitals being full his men were threatened by a force of 6000 Russians, and had to re-embark under cover of the ships' guns. All the allied reserves had left Varna for the Crimea. Also two French and one English regiment from Malta will occupy the Piræus.

The Russians are reported to have blown up the fortresses at Anapa and Sauchoum Kale, and sent the garrisons, 15,000, to reinforce Menschikoff.

Odessa advices of the 7th state that Menchikoff's right wing was at Bakchissarai, and his centre at Simferopol, where reinforcements from Perekop since 2d, and expected to join his force with Menschikoff's before the 15th.

The Paris *Debates* estimates the Russian force in the Crimea at 85,000, and the Allies at 90,000, including seamen.

The two Russian Generals taken at Alma were Goutkoff and Tchtchanoff; both were wounded, and one has since died. They say the Russians had but 35,000 men at Alma, considering that number was sufficient to defend the position.—Menschikoff, who was sick, set on a chair on the heights and directed the battle. The Turks bayoneted all the wounded Russians, calling to them "Sinope." The Emperor Napoleon's artillery was found very serviceable in the field.

On the death of St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan took chief command of the Allied army. Gen. Canrobert took St. Arnaud's place. Canrobert is considered energetic and adventurous, but as a tactician doubtful.

There are grievous complaints that the commonest surgical requisities are totally wanting in the British army.

FROM THE BALTIC.

The Baltic part of Admiral Plamridge's squadron has joined Admiral Deschene's. The French fleet was in Kiel harbour on the 7th. The greater part of the fleet under Admirals Napier and Martin were at anchor off Revel; part were cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia, and several ships were ordered to Ledsund. It is however almost certain that no operations will now be attempted.

Asia.—Schamyl has been defeated by Prince Andronskoff, who again threatens Kais.

Austria and Prussia.—Notes have been sent by France and England to Prussia, backing that of Austria. Berlin correspondence states that the Austrian note compels the Prussian Government to declare its intention as to the maintenance of the offensive and defensive alliance with Austria. The propositions of Manteuffel intended to preserve a good understanding, not having been favourably received, he tendered his resignation and left town, but was recalled and returned. The King arrived, and presided at the council; all that transpired of the deberations was that Manteuffel withdrew his resignation; that conciliatory declaration are be addressed to the Cabinet of Vienna, and that eventually Pussia is to adopt a policy in accordance with that of Austria.

Peace.—The recent mammoth lie of the fall of Sebastopol is traced to the Paris Bourse. The Emperor has ordered an investigation, and says he he will punish with severity whoever is proved guilty. The correspondent of the Journal of Smyrna is implicated.

The British Ambassador has notified the official condolence of the English Government to France, on the death of Marshal St. Arnaud.

The *Moniteur* publishes letters from St. Arnaud, showing that the brave old man was aware of his approaching death, and was ready to meet remains arrived at Marseilles on the 10th, and were received with all honors. An Imperial decree orders that he shall be buried in the Invalides, with a public funeral.

Russia.—A fire at Memel, Oct. 5th, destroyed property to the value of 5,000,000 thalers.

India.—The China overland mail is telegraphed: dates from Bombay are to Sept. 11th; Shangai, Aug. 7th; Canton, August 21st. Canton continued in a state of siege. Shanghai was still in the hands of the insurgents. Ningpoo, Poochow, and Amoy were quiet. Much Tea will be exported from Poochow. No tea had arrived at Canton, and business was quite suspended.

The following official announcement of the battle in the Crimea has been made public by the British Government, and which welcome tidings (confirming previous reports), created unusual rejoicements throughout the British Metropolis, as well as in Manchester, Liverpool, &c.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

Copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount Raglan to the Earl of Clarendon, dated Quarantine, Sept. 28, 1854, and transmitted by Her Majesty's consul general at Belgrade, under date Sept. 30, across A.M.

"The entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked on the 20th inst., at one p.m., by the Allied troops, and carried by the bayonet at half-past three, with a loss on our side of about 1,600 killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French. The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat."

The Duke of Newcastle feels it his duty, in publishing this telegraphic despatch, to caution the public against expecting any details for several days. He fears none can be received before the 6th of October.

Everything which is received by the government will be published immediately.

War Department, Oct. 1, 1854.

"Copy of a telegraphic despatch from General, Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, transmitted through Belgrave.

The allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the hights above the Alma, and carried it after a desperate battle about one hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and excellent conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss, I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been wounded. The main body of the army of the enemy was estimated at 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers and two guns have been taken by the English."

(Signed) Raglan.

The following from the *Moniteur*, is the despatch from Marshal St. Arnaud to his Government:

"Bivouac on the Alma, Sep. 20.

"We encountered the enemy to-day on the Alma. The woody ravine through which the river runs, studded with houses, and having very steep slopes on the left bank, was occupied by the enemy by great force. These slopes were strongly entrenched, and covered by a powerful artillery. The allied army attacked those difficult positions with unparralleled vigour. Our soldiers advanced to the assault with the cries of *Vive l' Empereur*; and carried all before them! The battle lasted 4 hours, and our loss was 1,400 killed and wounded. I am as yet ignorant of the loss sustained by the English army, which fought valiantly against an obstinated resistance.

(Signed) St. Arnaud.

The following account is given of the reception of the news in London:—

At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning the inhabitants of London were aroused from their slumbers to find that the happy news of the victory was not all a dream. From the tower to the east end, and from St. James' Park at the west, the cannon's roar announced the joyful fact that success had attended our arms. By direction of Lord Hardinge, 25 guns were fired in St. James' Park, and as the Horse Guards clock commenced striking the hour of six, the first report was heard over the metropolis. Dark, foggy, and cold as London was at that hour, hundreds of people left their homes and made their way to the Park; some in the expectation of hearing fresh news, others to communicate what they knew, to comment on the past and speculate on the future. The guns were fired in the park to acknowledge the official communications received by the Commander-in-Chief from the Government. The subjects to be discussed were of too exciting a nature to allow the people to disperse, and to crowd increased during the whole of the morning. At 12 o'clock the guns were again fired.

The following officers are among the killed in the Crimea:—7th Regiment, Captains Have and Monck; 19th, Lieut. Marlon, Ensign Stockwell; 23d, Col. Chester, Captains Sir. W. Young, Evans, Winn, Connolly, Lieutenants Radcliffe, Strather, Butler, Applehaite; 33d, Lieutenants Montague and Worthington; 55th, Major Rose, Capt. Sharp; 95th, Capt. Eddington, Lieut. Eddington, (brothers) Capt. Domhall, Lieutenants Rowhill, Ringley, Bray, Cooke; Royal Artillery, Capt. Dow, Lieut. Walsham.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, the Provincial Legislature for New Brunswick assembled at Fredericton, pursuant to a call from our New Governor, Hon. Mr. Manners Sutton. A condensed report of the proceedings of Thursday and Friday, forwarded by the Correspondent of the *Courier* to that Journal, for its Saturday's publication, we here annex:—

The Members of the Legislature assembled today. There were a number of absentees in both Houses. Of the Members of the Assembly the absentees were Messrs. Gray, Hayward, M'Phelim, and Tibbitts. There was a good deal of interest felt on the question of the Speakership. It was ascertained, however, that Mr. Hanington was the only candidate, Mr. Fisher having refused to be put in nomination. I believe that however certain of success Mr. F. might have considered himself, his friends, both in and out of the House, were strongly opposed to his being shelved. The only question to be settled then was, whether Mr. Hanington was properly eligible—his being an office holder under the Government, in the opinion of many, disqualifying him for the Speaker's chair. Meetings of the Members were held, but there appeers to have been differences of opinion on this point between those who are otherwise agreed in politics. Nothing definite was settled at two o'clock, when the Governor came down to open the Session.

Immediately on the returning of the Members to their Chamber, Mr. Ryan moved and Mr. Wilmot seconded Mr. Hanington as Speaker. Each of these gentlemen, in brief terms, recommended Mr. H., both on the ground of his experience, and his past conduct in the chair.

Mr. Rud, after expressing his regret that his personal feelings and public duty conflicted, objected to Mr. Hanington's nomination, on the ground that, as he held an office under the Government, he could not be considered independent of Government influence. Mr. Rud deprecated any personal unkindness or disrespect, and concluded a really beautiful address by saying that he could not support the motion.

Mr. Ritchie followed at greater length, and discussed the whole question very fully. He referred to instances where he had known Government influence to be exercised in determining the elections of members of the Assembly. Without at all reflecting on Mr. Hanington's past conduct as Speaker of the House, or even hinting that he would ever allow himself to be improperly influenced by any Government, he expressed himself as being so decidedly opposed to the principle of electing a Government officer to the Speaker's chair, that he must vote against the motion. Mr. R. also referred to a bill passed some years previously by the Assembly, which, however, did not receive the assent of the upper branch, which excluded all office holders from seats in the lower house. The principle of this bill had received his support, and that house, by an overwhelming majority, had sustained it, and although it had not become the law of the land, they were bound to respect the principle.

Mr. Brown replied with very great ability. The people of Westmorland had elected Mr. Hanington, with the office which he held, and must have approved of his retaining it in connection with the duties as one of their representatives; Mr. H. now occupied the same relation to that House that he had occupied to the electors of Westmorland, and the House had a perfect right to elect him or not. No objection was made to Mr. Hanington's former conduct as Speaker; he was an old member, and had filled the office well. He, therefore, should vote for him. Mr. Brown also referred to the old struggles for Responsible Government, when the people were less informed than now. He had himself been denounced as a rebel and a traitor, when he expressed opinions which are now admitted to be sound and constitutional.

Mr. Smith, after expressing the great delicacy he felt in opposing one of his colleagues, said that his constituency compelled him to take that course. He had expressed his opinion decidedly when Mr. H. was elected before, and holding the same views now, he must vote against him. Mr. Smith made several additional remarks in confirmation of his opinion on the whole question respecting the ineligibility of Government officers to hold seats in the Assembly.

Mr. Ryan replied briefly, and the Clerk then put the question. The following are the names and the numbers:—

Yeas—Messrs. Street, Partelow, Wilmot, Ryan, Purdy, M'Leod, Brown, M'Adam, Boyd, Gibson, Gillmor, Leah, Rice, Fisher, M'Pherson, Taylor, Connell, English, Tilley, Stevens, M'Lellan, Lindsay—23.

Nays—Rud, M'Naughton, Smith, Ritchie, Johnston, Hanington, Hazelhurst, Burton, Kerr, Hathaway, Cutler, Montgomery, Botsford—13.

Mr. Hanington was then conducted to the chair by Messrs. Ryan and Wilmot, when he briefly returned thanks for his election; after which the House adjourned until the following day at twelve o'clock, when the Speaker will be formally approved of by His Excellency, and the speech from the throne will be delivered.

It will be at once seen that the above division was altogether irrespective of parties—one of the Government members voting in the minority, and Messrs. Fisher, Brown, Tilley, and other prominent liberals voting with the majority.

Fredericton, Friday, 20th October.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to open the Session of the Legislature with the following Speech, having yesterday postponed its delivery to afford the House of Assembly an opportunity of electing a Speaker:—

"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"It is with great satisfaction that I now for the first time meet you.

"Our common feelings of loyal devotion to Her Majesty's person and rule, and the sincere desire which we alike entertain to promote the welfare of the people of this part of Her Majesty's Dominions are sure guarantees for the maintenance of that harmony between us which is so essential to the public interest.

"I have deemed it necessary to summon you for the despatch of business at an unusual period of the year; but I am confident that in the performance of public duties you do not regard personal convenience.

"I commend to your consideration the Treaty which has recently been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of America.

"A copy of this Treaty and of the Act passed by Congress in connection with it, will be laid before you.

"By the terms of the Treaty, the consent of each of the Legislatures of the British N. American Provinces is specially required, before its provisions can have full operation.

"You will, in common with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, rejoice in the assurance afforded by the Treaty for an uninterrupted continuance of the amicable relations which have so long existed between Great Britain and the United States; and I trust that you will see reason to believe that the large additional facilities of commercial intercourse with the United States, which are now offered for your acceptance, open to the Trade and Industry of this Province new sources of wealth, and the prospect of increasing prosperity.

"Should you entertain these views, I shall readily co-operate with you in removing the impediments which the existing Laws of the Province now present to the full execution of the Treaty.

"A few weeks only have elapsed since Cholera prevailed in some districts of the Province, and especially in St. John. Trade was disturbed—industry partially suspended, and in a short period of time a large number of persons fell victims to the disease. It has pleased the Almighty to relieve us from this cause for disquietude and alarm, and we owe unfeigned gratitude to Him for the restored health of the community. An opportunity is now afforded for the timely adoption of those precautionary measures, of sanitary regulation and improvement, which may, under Providence, be expected to prevent the recurrence of the epidemic.

"I invite your attention and that of the people of the Province in general, to this important subject.

"You will, I am well assured, at all times be guided by a spirit of loyalty to Her Majesty and of zeal for the public good, and I trust that Providence will prosper our united endeavours to promote the welfare of the Province."

After the delivery of the Speech the House sat about two hours. The principal business related to the appointment of the usual Committees, and other routine matters.

The Address in answer to the Speech was moved by Mr. Brown, and seconded by Mr. Lunt. Mr. Fisher then inquired whether it was to be discussed immediately, and if, was to come up for discussion on Monday. The Attorney General and Mr. Ritchie spoke briefly on the subject. By mutual consent the discussion was delayed.

There was quite a debate on the appointment of the Library Committee. Messrs. Fisher, Wilmot, and Johnston were nominated, but an objection was raised by Mr. Smith and others to the appointment of two members resident in Fredericton. It was contended that the Committee should represent, as far as practicable, the different parts of the Province. Finally the names were put individually to the House, and Messrs. Fisher, Johnston and Boyd were elected.

Two bills were introduced,—one by Mr. Cutler, to make persons holding certain offices under the Government ineligible to seats in the Assembly, and one by Mr. Fisher to amend the Municipal Act, so as to give the majority in a County the right to determine on Incorporation—the present Act, which was introduced by Attorney General Street in 1851, requiring the consent of two thirds.

Mr. Harding also introduced a bill relative to a supply of water for Carleton. A bill for the appointment of Sewerage Commissioners for St. John was also read a first time.

The papers connected with the treaty have not yet been laid before the House. Probably this will be done to-morrow.

Thus far all looks harmonious and pleasant. It is sometimes said that there is always a calm before an earthquake. Perhaps there may be more truth than poetry about this figure in its application to present circumstances. A few days will show.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Monday, Oct. 22.

Hon. Provincial Secretary presented a petition from John Lewis, Esq., complaining of the undue return of Mr. M'Clellan, as a member for the County of Albert; also complaining of the undue interference of the Sheriff, and stating that he (Mr. Lewis) believed him to be guilty of bribery.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Fisher presented a petition from John F. Godard, Esq., complaining of the undue return of Mr. Ritchie as a member for St. John.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Ritchie wished to know whether the fourteen days allowed by law for defeated candidates to petition against returns would be extended to next general sessions or not?

Hon. Provincial Secretary thought a short bill would be necessary, as the present law must be suspended.

Mr. Fisher thought a bill unnecessary; the House could do so under the rules that were adopted on Saturday last.—Subject dropped.

Hon. Attorney General rose and said the Address to His Excellency stood as the order for the day, and as he intended to move it he wished first to know whether the House would prefer going into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Fisher said it was the Parliamentary practice to consider the Address when the Speaker was in the Chair. This was something new, for the Hon. Attorney General to move the order of the day, when the Address had been moved by the Hon. member for Charlotte (Mr. Brown); he wished to know where they were, and what course the Hon. member for Charlotte intended to pursue.

Hon. Attorney General contended that he was perfectly in order, as he had moved that the Address stand as the order for the day. He cared not whether it was taken up in the House, or in Committee of the whole.

Mr. Ritchie said this was something new indeed, and something extraordinary. It had been the invariable practice for the mover of the Address to introduce it, and express his views—at least it had been so wherever responsible Government was introduced. Under the old regime a Committee was appointed to draft the Address, but it was usually placed in the hands of another member to introduce, and then if the Government was not able to carry it, it showed that they were not fit to hold their situations. They should not break in upon the rules. He hoped the Hon. member for Charlotte would move the Address in the usual manner.

Mr. Brown said when he left Home, to attend the meeting of the Legislature, he thought the House was called together for an especial purpose, and that nothing political would be brought before the House. On his arrival in Fredericton the Hon. Attorney General asked him if he would move the Address, and he consented, as he looked it over and found nothing political in it. But when the Hon. member for York (Mr. Fisher) gave notice of the amendment he intended to move, it changed the whole character of the proceedings—it was a vote of want of confidence in the Government, which was a serious thing, and he desired to have nothing more to do with it—(laughter.) True he moved the Address, but he did not consider that he was thereby bound what course he would pursue.

Hon. Surveyor General said the Hon. member for Charlotte had put himself right, and now he would ask if it was not right to allow the Hon. Attorney General to move the order for the day—especially as there was such an army of talent against the Government—he meant among the legal gentlemen—and one member of the Government (Hon. Mr. Gray) was absent. He contended that it was not always the practice for the mover of the Address to introduce it when it was taken up for discussion.

Mr. Fisher differed with the Hon. member in the last assertion.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said it was not always the practice——(Mr. Fisher—Yes, invariably.)—In England it might be——(Mr. Fisher—Yes, in Canada.) But not here. It was six years since the introduction of responsible government in this Province, and on three occasions during that period the Hon. member's rule had been departed from. As to its being taken up with the Hon. Speaker in the Chair, he would support the motion.

Mr. Ritchie would put it to the Hon. member for York (Mr. Fisher) if it were not better to yield the point contended for, though it was unparliamentary. After what had fallen from the Hon. Surveyor General he was willing to give the Government every fair play—(hear, hear.) He wished to leave them no cause for complaint after this debate was over. He intended to support the amendment, and desired to give the Government even more than fair play.

Mr. Johnson would not contend upon the point, but he would ask how it would look on the Journals for the Government not to be able to find a man to move the order for the day, so that the leader of the Government was obliged to do it himself? If the Hon. member for Charlotte could not do it, why not let some Hon. member do it who was prepared to support the Government, and yet was not a member of it?

Mr. Steadman took the same view of the case. But if the Hon. Attorney General was the only man in the Government ranks capable of defending their acts he was willing to let him have the general reply.

Hon. Surveyor General said his language had been misconstrued; members of the Government were prepared to defend themselves, but it was their wish that the Hon. Attorney General should have the privilege of replying to whatever charges might be brought against them.

Mr. Smith contended that the Hon. Attorney General had no right to the general reply, but he was willing to waive the question and let him have it.

Mr. Cutler thought the Hon. Attorney General in order. He intended to support the amendment, but wished to give the Government the broadest scope in order to defend themselves.

Mr. Fisher was willing to make the concession to Government, but not as a right. He doubted if ever a similar case occurred before.

Hon. Attorney General contended for the right; he did not want the privilege as a concession from the Opposition. If he had not the right to move in the matter, and have the general reply, he did not wish to have it. The Hon. member for Charlotte had consented to move the Address and support it, but had altered his mind in consequence of the amendment having been offered, and now said he wanted nothing to do with it. Now, he would ask in what position would that Honorable member be placed if he was compelled to move what he could not support? He had asked the Hon. member this morning if he was prepared to go on, and his answer was, "no, he intended to support the amendment;" he, therefore, wished to relieve him from his embarrassment, and trusted that he would be always found acting in that manly manner.

Mr. Fisher would like to know if the Honorable Attorney General stood upon his *right* in this case?

Hon. Attorney General—Yes.

Hon. Speaker—Oh, its not worth while to pursue the subject further.

Mr. Fisher did not wish to be checked in that manner from the Chair—it was for himself to consider whether it was worth while or not.

Hon. Speaker said he had spoken inadvertently, and had no desire to check the Hon. member improperly, or to insult him.

Mr. M'Phelim thought the Hon. Attorney General was perfectly right in taking the course he had, in order to relieve the Hon. member for Charlotte from his embarrassment.

Hon. Attorney General then rose to move that the Speech be read paragraph by paragraph by the Chair, with each corresponding section of the Address. He then proceeded to observe that by the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty just concluded betwixt Great Britain and the United States, it must be submitted to the several Colonial Legislatures before it can go into effect, and therefore it became necessary to call the Legislature of this Colony together. The Government had called a Special Session for this express purpose, and had refrained from alluding to other subjects in the Speech.—This being the first time a treaty with a foreign power was submitted to a Colonial Legislature, for their consent, and an amendment was moved to one particular paragraph, which was not brought forward until after the Address was moved, he would like to hear the reasons why the Hon. mover, and those connected with him, adopted this course.—The concluding paragraphs of the Address contained nothing that any Hon. member could object to. The Bill for the ratification of the Treaty was prepared by Government, and would be introduced as soon as the Address was disposed of—it was unparliamentary to introduce them before. He would say no more at present, as he would have an opportunity to speak again after the amendment was moved. (The three first sections of the Address was then read and passed.)

On the 4th section being read, Mr. Ryan moved to strike out the words, "we trust the Treaty will prove beneficial." He said he was opposed to the Treaty, and he considered that if he voted for the section as it stood he would compromise himself.

Mr. Cutler would second the motion simply on the ground that he had seen no official copy of the Treaty.

Hon. Attorney General said the words involved no principle by which the Hon. member could be compromised.

Mr. Johnson did not consider the motion of much importance, but he would vote for it.

The motion was then put and lost, the following members, viz:—Messrs. Brown, Street, Purdy, Cutler, Wilmot, Johnson, Steadman, and M'Clellan—10.

The 5th section was then read, which all, yea or nay, and amended as follows:—

"It is with feelings of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty of Persons and Property, which recognize in that provision of the Treaty, which requires the concurrence of this Legislature, and the first entered by the Imperial Government, as well as regard the Constitution of the Province as dear as that of the Parent State. We respect the conduct of the Local Administration during the last four years, and have to express our regret that these principles, and we feel confident, have not been strictly adhered to since. We trust that the Government of the Province in the true spirit of our Colonial Constitution."

Mr. Gilmour then rose and briefly seconded the amendment.

Mr. Fisher then rose and said he would be very sorry to introduce anything to the notice of the House that was not right, as there were so many young and inexperienced members there. He had stated his opinions of the Government policy freely before the constituency of the great county that sent him there, and would not hesitate to repeat them. It was true as stated by the Hon. Attorney General, that this was the first time that this Country had submitted a Treaty affecting the welfare of the Colonies, to the Colonial Legislatures for their approval or rejection, and it should be the boast of the people with have contributed the great people who thus recognized our liberties; but when he looked back he saw those liberties invaded, in the appointment of the Chief Justice, and one of the Puisne Judges. On that occasion the Executive Council was ever-ridden by the head of the Government. He had seen the liberties of Canada and Nova Scotia recognized, to manage their own local affairs, the same as the people of Great Britain managed theirs; but in this Colony that privilege had been interfered with. This was the first time his voice had been heard in the Legislative Halls since he resigned his seat at the Council Board, and all sorts of stories had been circulated about him; he must, therefore, crave the indulgence of the House if he trespassed upon their time longer than usual. The portrait of the Third George that hung against the wall reminded him of the first settlement of the country; it had gone on and flourished until it became what they now saw it. He gloried in the prosperity of the Empire—he gloried in the old flag, and hoped it now waved over Sebastopol (hear, hear), and as for himself all he desired was to transmit a good name to his children. We all belonged to a great family, but still, scattered as the British were over the Globe, we could not have uniformity in the mode of Government. What suited Africa might not suit Australia. Let not the people of this Colony be too democratic in their notions, for where was more freedom enjoyed than under the British Monarchy? Let them look at the stand England took in 1848, when Kings were trembling around her. Her institutions adapted themselves to different countries. What was her constitution? It consisted of King Lords and Commons. The second branch was oligarchal, as a stranger might imagine. In this country the same constitution was adopted as far as circumstances would permit. A few years ago a rebellion broke out in Canada because the constitution was not established in its purity. England could not afford to lose that great country, with its inland seas, its vast resources, and rapidly increasing population, a country eminently calculated to propagate the British race and British institutions, until they are firmly established in the Western world, to endure for all time. It was thought proper to send out a Commissioner, to investigate the causes of complaint and the nobleman selected for this important duty was Lord Durham; a man whose name will be honored by all posterity, and whose Report was one of the best constitutional works ever published. What did he say? He would quote from page 204.—(Extract here read.)—At this period very few knew what Canada required to render her happy and prosperous. All sorts of vagaries were abroad. Hear what his Lordship considered essentially necessary.—(Extract here read.*)—Here it was seen that Lord Durham was opposed to an elective Legislative Council, because it would destroy the Monarchy. He brought this forward now to show our new Governor what the people of this country thought upon self-government.—The Executive Council were responsible to the people, and the Governor had no right to oppose their wishes, unless something came before them affecting Imperial interests; and he believed that was precisely what the Imperial Government desired. In discussing this subject he wished to avoid saying anything that should stir up personal feelings, or give offence to any one. Let them meet upon the political arena like men, and when the conflict was over meet as friends, as they had been accustomed to meet. Under the old system of Government that prevailed in this Colony, a little knot of politicians ruled the Province, and a little knot in each county ruled there. It was called the King's prerogative, but a certain John Doe or Richard Roe got possession of the Governor's ear, and it was they who ruled in reality. That was the manner in which the King's prerogative was exercised. It was centralization—the most vicious of all systems of Government. This it was that occasioned so much trouble in France, where the republic of Paris was the republic of the nation. The greater the number of people that ruled, and the less they were connected with the Executive Government, the better it was for the country.—Liberty was the same thing here as it was on the banks of the Thames, the Liffey, and the St. Lawrence. He was a descendant of one of the old Loyalists, and was proud of it, and he desired to see the same liberty established here as an Englishman enjoys in his own country. A friend once said to him, "you want to make this a little England," and he did not deny it. The people here were easily governed, and were always rather disposed to support the Government than oppose them, if they did what was right; they were slow, but sure at last. Government should be progressive. Lord Durham, accused of being too much in favour of change, did not propose going so far as the people had gone since. The Imperial Customs had been abolished since, and now another step towards the self-government of the Colonies had been acted to us. Great Britain said to us, although we make a Treaty with a foreign power, affecting your interests, we will not enforce it without your consent, lest it trench upon your privileges. This showed that they hold the liberties of the people here as sacred as the liberties of the inhabitants of the Parent State. Responsible Government was first established in Canada, at the time of the Union; it was then acted to Nova Scotia by Earl Grey's despatch of 1847, and the same despatch extended it to New Brunswick, where it was established the following year. Believing that a despatch had been received by the Government, he had moved for its production.—

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