POOR COPY

r the decision of this question wor

way affect the question respecting dege itself. He should now proceed to the quest the responsibility of the Executive (, and refer to the short session of them compare our government Imperial government The fan sim of the British Constitution, was he Queen could do no wrang." In ovince we had the same responsib ministers to the Legislature, and by gy the same maxim would apply to ovince; the Governor was the Re-ntative of the Queen, and the minithe of the case, and the min-re responsible for every local ast. d an example of this in 1856; the tor desired a dissolution on the Li w, but his advisers having refused ponsibility of such an act, he was obl ind a new ministry who would ac the some step without the advice some step without the advice sectof her ministry, if they refase tept the responsibility, and resign no other men could be found to responsibility, the act would be ny ; but if her ministry remained in they gdopted the act and were respo it. So if our Governor took any onsistent with the doctrines and n nts of the day, and his Council rom office, they adopted that act. This new doc trine which he pronounce s the clear and undoubted princi constitution. With regard to Im crests the matter was entirely therefore, a despatch from the Gove braced anything of which the Exec uncil did not approve, and they rem office, they adopted that despatch contents, and their responsibility a whit increased by it r seeing ing that despatch ; their responsi uld be quite as great as though l written the despatch themselves, authority on the general principh uld quote Lord Durham's heport, and 56

Since the revolution of 1638, the ity of the English constitution has b ured by that true principle of our G ment, which has vested the direct he national policy, and the distribution of the leaders of the Pan antary majority. However partial narch might be to particular Minist however he might have personally co ted himself to their policy, he has be ariably constrained to abandon both ans the opinion of the people has b evocably pronounced against the ough the medium of the House of C. is. It is difficult to understand h English statesmen could have imag that representative and irresponsi comment could be successfully comb

* * * It has never been ruly explained - what are the Impre-erests, which require this complete n ation of representative government if there be such a necessity, it is qu r that a representative governme ony must be r mockery and a sou

The powers for which the Assem ended appear in both instances to ne it was perfectly justified in ng It is difficult to been their theory of Gover a have been their theory, of Gree tand a body invested with the nu-character of a representative of Asso could be deprived of any of the ers, which, in the aphich of Baglis , are inherent in a popular logislate as a vanu delugion to imagine that a likelitations in the Constituted b limitations in the Constitutional I exclusive system of Governm oug in the consciousness of wi the public opinion of the ld regard certain portions of the In wil revenues ha sacred from its conti d confine itself to the mere busi es ng laws, and look on as a presive the laws, and took on as a presse fferent spectator, while those is a carried into effect or evaded, and in iss of the country conducted by a in whose intentions or council , hot the elightest confidence."

The Woodstock Journal.

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in the second states

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> e applied these principles in this w the Legislature vere right in pask Act, and the Governor differed in Legislature, but could not find an B live Councit to take the responsibility is course, he would have to abandon the Act of the Legislature would the Act of the Legislature would ied out. Another point for conside-was, What are Imperial and whatls rests. (Here Mr. Gray again qui-ta Lord Durham.) If the Legislat out carry out these principles than a sable Government is a markey so usion. In now proceeding to gr ision. In now proceeding to gr i the *Political Primer* he did not be how that his hon, friends the meak be Government, had different oping from what they had in 1854; on erary he assumed that they held and y he assumed that they held a copinion now. The Attorney Gam opply to the hon, mover of the resu-had said that oven supposing 6 ds quoted were uttered by him hem to be bound by them forever. In rather a singular position, to say 9 t of it; when a certain object we tained the attorney General put is d certain principles; but, when d d certain principles; but when ct was gained, and the Attorney was in the Government, and the Atterney w successful to the ground of all n him, he put forward the property he was not to be bound by these

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