

Moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. DeCosmos: That this Convention resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, for consideration of the Report of the Committee on Business.—Carried.

The Chairman then appointed Dr. Brouse as Chairman of Committee, and left the Chair.

On the Chairman resuming the Chair, Dr. Brouse reported the following fifteen Resolutions:

WHEREAS THIS CONVENTION; composed of Delegates representing different constituencies, has—at the general popular desire and after due and ample public notice—been convened at Yale, British Columbia, this September 14th, 1868, by the call of the Confederate League, and by the authority of the people of British Columbia in the respective districts declared, to give a full, unprejudiced and united expression of their views and feelings respecting the desirability of the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada, the necessity for the immediate establishment of representative institutions with Responsible Government, and generally as to the state, wants and wishes of the country;

And whereas this Convention is duly impressed with the high, responsible and patriotic duties that their Fellow-countrymen have called on them to discharge, and cherishes the most ardent and devoted loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and attachment to British Institutions;

And Whereas it is expedient to resolve and declare what in its opinion is right and proper in the premises. This Convention, therefore, in virtue of the trust reposed in it, and with an honest and patriotic desire to promote the public welfare, after due deliberation, resolves and declares as follows:

I. That all Governments should exist by the free and just consent of the governed, and that the Government that does not exist by the free and just consent of the governed is a despotism. That the Government of British Columbia does not exist by the free and just consent of the governed, and is, therefore, a Despotism. That it is unsuited to the free British subjects of this Colony. That it deprives the people of their rightful share in the Government, as no Statute or Order in Council exists which guarantees to the people the right to participate in the Government of the Colony; but in the Legislative and Executive Departments all are nominated or may be rejected, suspended or removed by the Governor of this Colony. That the ordinary consequences of such a form of government are manifest in this Colony, in the disregard of public opinion, in the neglect of public interests, in the high taxation, in the annual deficits, in the annually increased public debt, in expending large sums of public money in paying salaries disproportionate to the services rendered, and in maintaining an unnecessarily large number of officials, and in the tendency which the continuance of such political evils have to weaken the attachment of the people to the Crown and British connection. That to such an extent have the evils of misgovernment multiplied that profound, wide-spread, universal discontent prevails and is expressed at the form of Government and at the manner in which the affairs of the Colony have been and are mismanaged; and that the people of British Columbia loudly demand a REMEDY.

II. That the proper remedy for the present political condition of the Colony and the one that commends itself as preferable to all others—being in harmony with Imperial policy and the legitimate aspirations and desires of the people of this Colony—is the immediate admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada on terms equitable, expedient and beneficial, simultaneous with the establishment of Representative Institutions and Responsible