

ment could with safety be continued. It requires but little foresight or experience to discover, that such patronage, if exercised in any form of popular election, or if committed to any popular body, would be liable to be employed for purposes far less desirable, and in a manner less conducive to the general good; chosen by irresponsible patrons, the public officers would themselves be virtually exempt from responsibility, and all the discipline and subordination which should connect together in one unbroken chain, the King and his Representative in the Province down to the lowest functionary to whom any portion of the powers of the State may be confided, would be immediately broken.

It is desirable therefore, that in such a country as Canada, there must exist a number of public officers; large in proportion to the present number and wealth of the inhabitants, so the selection of them must for the most part be entrusted to the head of the local Government.

I discuss however, on the part of the Ministers of the Crown, every wish to urge those general principles beyond their just and necessary limits. There are cases in which I think, according to the analogy of similar cases in this country, the patronage now said to be exercised by the Government, might with perfect safety and propriety be transferred to others. On this subject however, it will be more convenient to state the general principle, than to attempt the specific and detailed application of it at this distance from the scene of action.

That principle is to maintain entire, by the nomination and removal of public officers, that system of subordination which should connect the head of the Government with every person through whom instrumentally he is to exercise the various delegated prerogatives of the Crown.

What is necessary for this end must be retained. Whatever patronage is necessary for the maintenance of this principle should be frankly and at once abandoned.

It is noticed in the report as an aggravation of the evils of the government patronage, that almost every public officer holds his place at the pleasure of the Crown. I cannot dispute my opinion, that the public good would be little advanced if the subordinate functionaries held their places upon a more certain tenure. In practice indeed, though subject to certain dangers to be hereafter noticed, no public officer is in danger of losing his employment except for misconduct or incompetency. But there are many kinds of misconduct and incompetency which could never be made the subject of judicial investigation, but which yet would be destructive of the usefulness of a public officer, and ought therefore to be followed by a dismissal from the public service. Nor is it necessary to insist on any thing but the evils which would arise in the transaction of business, if the subordinate officers were aware, that they were entirely independent of the good opinion of their superiors for continuance in their employments.

It is not difficult to show in reference to any conceivable arrangement on the subject of patronage, that there will be dangers against which it is impossible to take an absolute and perfect security.—I know not however, that any less exceptionable scheme could be devised than that which at present prevails, of giving to the head of the local Government the choice of the subordinate officers, and of making their places dependent on his Majesty's pleasure. To prevent, however, as far as may be possible, the continuance of any well founded ground of complaint on this head, His Majesty disclaiming the exercise of the patronage in the Province all desire to exercise, with the view merely to patronage, the power of appointing public officers, is pleased to prescribe for your guidance the following rules:—

First.—You will at the earliest opportunity, enter into a diligent review of the offices in the appointment of the Crown and of the Local Government, as detailed in the report of the Committee, and the appendix, with a view to ascertain to what extent they may, without impairing the efficiency of the public service, be reduced immediately and prospectively. You will report to me the result of your investigation, with such particular information as will enable His Majesty's Government to decide in each case on the expediency of adopting your recommendations.

Secondly.—If during the reference of this report to me, any occasion occur or the reduction of offices, either by abolition or by consolidation, you will exercise your own discretion as to waiting for fresh instructions, or proceeding with the reduction. Any appointments which may have been made under such circumstances, will be merely provisional. In case of the immediate abolition of any office not required for the efficient discharge of the public service, you will stipulate for such a compensation to the present holders, as the disappointed expectations of their reasonable expectations may entitle them to receive.

Thirdly.—In the prescribed revision of these offices you will make it one of your objects to form a judgment what share of the patronage of the Crown or of the local Government may safely and wisely be transferred to other hands. You will report to me on this subject, but refrain from taking any steps regarding it without further instructions from me.

Fourthly.—In the selection of persons to execute public trusts you will be guided exclusively by the comparison of the claims, which the different candidates may derive from past services or from personal qualifications.

Fifthly.—In general you will not select for any public employment in Upper Canada any person who is not either a native, or a settled inhabitant of the Province. To this general rule occasional exceptions may be admitted; and in cases where some peculiar art or science is demanded, which no provincial candidate may be found to possess in the requisite degree. An exception must also be made in reference to those officers, who are immediately attached to you; persons; in the choice of whom His Majesty does not think it right to subject you to any such restriction.

Sixthly.—As often as any office shall be vacant, which is not to be suppressed, and of which the annual emolument shall exceed two hundred pounds, you will make the appointment provisional only, and with the distinct intimation to the party elected, that his confirmation will depend entirely on the estimate which His Majesty may form of his pretensions; and you will on every such occasion signify to me for His Majesty's information, the grounds on which you have proceeded, and the motives which directed your choice. If His Majesty should be pleased to issue under his sign manual a warrant authorizing you to make a grant of the office under the public seal of the Province, then and not till then the appointment must be considered as finally ratified.

I trust, that in these regulations, the House of Assembly will perceive sufficient ground for His Majesty's settled purpose to exercise this branch of his prerogative for no other end, than the general good of his Canadian subjects, and to prevent its being converted into an instrument for promoting any narrow, exclusive or party designs.

On the measure thus characterized, I am not called to give an opinion. It is, however, but far to those by whom it was recommended, to the adoption of the local legislature, to approve that it had previously undergone a most careful investigation by the Postmaster General. His Majesty's Government cannot have the slightest wish to urge the adoption of any measure to which well founded and just objections may be urged; they are content that the Bill in question shall be withdrawn to make way for any

other which the Assembly may be disposed to substitute for it. Perhaps, however, on approaching the question more closely, the Assembly will find it encumbered with unexpected difficulties. I fear that this will be the case, especially in reference to the interests of post with all places beyond the limits of the Province itself. You will, however, assent to any judicious and practicable scheme which the House may incorporate in any Bill tendered for your acceptance; regarding as of no weight whatever, when opposed to the general convenience of the public, any considerations of patronage or of revenue derivable from this source.

3d. Under the head of salaries and fees, the Committee have entered into very copious statements to show that the emoluments of the public officers in Upper Canada are excessive, and out of all just proportion to the value of the services rendered. It is unnecessary for me to enter into these details, but to the general principles on which it will be your duty to act on questions of this nature, there are no room for controversy; indeed these principles will, I think, be most conveniently considered under distinct heads of topics connected with the interests and the services of particular persons.

There is no measure of retrenchment compatible with the just claims of His Majesty's various officers, and with the efficient discharge of the public trusts which they are to perform. To determine what ought to be the scale of remuneration to public functionaries of different classes would require information too minute and exact to be obtained beyond the limits of the Province itself. It would appear a very fit subject for a special enquiry in which it might be proper to employ Commissioners, to be appointed under the authority of an Act of Assembly. I have reason to suppose that the subject has never yet undergone a full and fair investigation, and therefore I do not feel myself entitled to assume the non-existence of those abuses which so readily grow under a system which is not subjected to a careful scrutiny, conducted upon permanent and enlightened views of public economy.

I may not have said enough to show that there is no evil of this nature to be remedied, the labour would be simply repaid, by placing so important a fact beyond the reach of all reasonable suspicion.

In dealing with existing interests, the local Legislature will, I doubt not, be well disposed to adopt the rule which has been uniformly taken by Parliament for the guidance of their discretion in similar cases. The saving of public money which could arise from the unexpected reduction of official incomes would not only subject numerous families to pecuniary distress, but, by impairing general confidence in the public credit, would weaken the foundation of those abuses which so readily grow under a system which is not subjected to a careful scrutiny, conducted upon permanent and enlightened views of public economy.

The King confidently relies on his faithful subjects of Upper Canada, that they will not reduce His Majesty to the distressing alternative of either abandoning the just interests of any of his servants, or opposing himself to measures having for their object the reduction of public expenditure.

(To be continued.)

LOVER CANADA.—The following extract of a letter (says the Novascotian) will convey more information than any we could give in a few lines.

Quebec, 26th February.—Mr. Elzear Bedard has been appointed Judge of the King's Bench in Quebec, in the place of Mr. Kerr.

Three years' salary, less the £30,000 from the military Chest, are now due to all the Officers of Government. The Assembly refused to vote the arrears as well as the supplies for the current year—they voted a bill of supplies for the ensuing six months only, which will not be accepted by the Council.

The Assembly and Council both refused to recognize the King's Commissions—the former applauded highly the conduct of the Governor, but they have lately taken an offence at his not having communicated to them his instructions, which were made public by Sir Francis Head, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and this is the reason why the supplies have been refused. His instructions are against an elective Council—against the unconditional surrender of the annual territorial revenue—and against giving up the waste lands of the Crown, to the control of the Legislature: three points demanded as the sine qua non by the Assembly of the 22nd of January, which was voted by the Assembly to enable the Government to hold on until an answer be obtained to a Petition to the King and Imperial Parliament on those three points— which, if refused, no further supplies are to be granted.

The 22nd of January, and the son of the Bedard imprisoned with two other Members, by Sir James Craig, when he seized the press at Quebec in 1810; Sir George Prevost put him on the Bench in 1812. It is a curious fact, that two of the Judges, now on the Bench, at Quebec, Banc and Bellard, are the sons of the former agitators, perfect Papinists; but honest men, and sound Lawyers, an exception to the general rule "that the sins of the fathers, &c."

### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Tuesday, March 8.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, read the following:—The House attended, and being returned.—Mr. Speaker reported that His Excellency had been pleased to give his assent to the following Bills:—

An Act to amend the Act, intitled, "An Act to regulate the Sale of Spirituous Liquors by Tavern Keepers and Retailers, within the County of Saint John, and for the better regulation and punishment of drunkards." A Bill to continue the Act imposing a duty on Rum and other Liquor distilled within this Province. A Bill to establish the Road leading from Houlton to Woodstock on the Great Road from Houlton to Woodstock.

A Bill in addition to an Act, intitled, "An Act for the employment of King's College at Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick," and also to make new provisions for the establishment and support of Grammar Schools throughout the Province. A Bill to continue an Act, intitled, "An Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Hens in this Province." A Bill to amend and explain an Act passed in the fifth year of the present reign, intitled, "An Act to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to lease a part of the Public Landing at Salt Water, in the Parish of St. Stephen." A Bill to continue the Act to provide for the payment of Interest on Warrants. A Bill to provide for reporting and publishing the decisions of the Supreme Court. A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for Queen's County, to assess the inhabitants for erecting and building a Court House in the said County. A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace in the County of York, to make further provision for the payment of the Treasurer of that County. A Bill to authorize the Magistrates of the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debt. A Bill relating to Corporations. A Bill to make perpetual an Act, intitled, "An Act to regulate the mode of carrying on the business of the Bay Verte Canal Company. A Bill to incorporate the Lancaut Mill Company. A Bill for the incorporation of the St. John Stage Coach Company. A Bill to incorporate the St. John Hotel Company. A Bill to incorporate the Fredericton Hotel and Stage Coach Company. A Bill to incorporate the Restook Lower Mill Company. A Bill to incorporate the Tobique Mill Company. A Bill to incorporate the St. Stephen's Wharf Fishing Company. A Bill to incorporate the St. John's Wharf Fishing Company. A Bill to incorporate the St. John's Wharf Fishing Company. A Bill to incorporate the St. John's Wharf Fishing Company. A Bill to incorporate the St. John's Wharf Fishing Company.

of the House of Assembly. A Bill in amendment of the Act relating to Trespasses. A Bill to authorize certain persons to build a Bridge across the River at the Parish of Hampton and Kingston, in King's County. A Bill to incorporate the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company. A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors, and Company of the Saint Stephen's Bank, in the County of Charlotte. A Bill to prescribe certain general regulations in respect to corporations. A Bill for altering the terms of holding the Court of the Governor and Council for Causes of Marriage and Divorce. A Bill to regulate Pawn Brokers within this Province. A Bill for the more effectually securing the liberty of the subject, by enforcing the execution of Writs of Habeas Corpus. And a Bill for the quiet of His Majesty's subjects by limiting Actions and Suits of the Crown relating to Lands in this Province, with a suspending clause.

Thursday, March 10.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Legislative Council Chamber, 10th March, 1836.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to convey to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, an assurance that the regard shown by His Majesty's Government to the Colonial Subjects, in the various Acts and Resolutions which have been passed by the Record Commission to be presented to this Colony; the bill of which is announced in the Dispatch of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to the Right Honourable Lord Glenelg of the 28th October, 1835, laid by His Excellency before this House.

Resolved, That the House of Assembly be requested to join such Address.

WILLIAM TYNG PETERS, Clerk.

Legislative Council Chamber, 10th March, 1836.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to convey to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the thanks of this House, for the report of a Select Committee of the House of Lords upon the state of the Prisons in England and Wales, and to the spirit of the Report relating to the government and inspection of those Prisons, laid by His Lordship's direction before this House.

Resolved, That the House of Assembly be requested to join such Address.

WILLIAM TYNG PETERS, Clerk.

To these Resolutions, the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Partelow, subsequently assented.

Saturday, March 12.

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY."

"THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK."

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:—

"The Assembly has the honor to be permitted to represent to Your Majesty, that much inconvenience is felt by the trade of this Province, in consequence of the dollars and half dollars of the United States of America being refused at the present season, and he therefore moved that the Deputation of 1833 be renewed.

Mr. CHANDLER said, that he for one must necessarily decline the honor, in the present place, he was opposed to several of the Resolutions, and in the next place he was opposed to a Deputation altogether, and he thought that when he should be chosen ought to be fully prepared to do so; he would subsequently assign his reasons why he was opposed to a Deputation at the time.

Mr. JOHNSTON had formerly expressed himself favorable to a Deputation. He did not think that His Excellency would forward the Address of the House; but it was one thing to forward, and another thing to recommend it to the Assembly. He had declined the honor, and he hoped that His Honor the Speaker would also decline, as the country would be well satisfied with him; and Mr. J. would name one to accompany His Honor the Speaker, who was deeply interested in the Province, and who could have no objection to view the good of the country. He had great pleasure in opening and improving roads, and erecting Bridges; by a judicious application of these grants, great facilities will be afforded to the settlement and improvement of the Country, and to the advancement of Agriculture; and he felt assured that your Excellency will adopt such wise measures for expending these grants, as will give full effect to the intentions of the Assembly, and realize the wishes and expectations of the Province.

The Assembly have passed an Act imposing duties upon certain articles imported into this Province for the purpose of Revenue; a Bill to appropriate part of the Public Revenue to the payment of the ordinary services of the Province; a Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue to the payment of the services therein mentioned; and a Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges.—These Resolutions were presented to His Majesty's Ministers, and His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Assembly, and humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to give your assent to them.

His Excellency then gave his assent to the foregoing Bills, and likewise to the following:—

A Bill to establish the road leading from Coniac's, at Waweig, in the County of Charlotte, to the lower bridge over the River, as one of the greatest public works, and to the improvement of the County, and to the advancement of Agriculture; and he felt assured that your Excellency will adopt such wise measures for expending these grants, as will give full effect to the intentions of the Assembly, and realize the wishes and expectations of the Province.

Mr. CHANDLER then suggested the propriety of first ascertaining the opinion of the House as to the expediency of a Deputation, and if it were held expedient then they might proceed to the choice of individuals.

Mr. JOHNSTON was against a Deputation.—What had the Speaker said in that House? that any Address sent through His Excellency would be faithfully attended to, and that he had every confidence in the Government. It was said as a reason for a Deputation, that the Address of last year was not answered;—but it would be recalled that there were ten or eleven paragraphs in that address, and that the first six were altogether on the subject of the Quit Rents; and the remaining paragraphs exhibited the state of the Canal Revenue, and the large salaries paid to Court Officers, as well as the non-necessity of enforcing the Quit Rents, which would produce such general dissatisfaction. He thought they had received an answer to that from the Colonial Minister during the Session—it was sufficient to show that His Majesty's Government had considered the chief cause of complaint set forth in the address to be entirely removed. It was no ground for argument, then, in favour of a Deputation, to say that address was unanswered.—Again, the Canada had been getting their grievances redressed;—and whatever regulations are adopted by the House Government for those Provinces, would, of course, be extended to us;—we must share the same fate;—and it was, therefore, impertinent at the present to send home a Deputation. He was satisfied they would receive an answer to their address, and that they would not have to travel out of the Address.—The Government would not listen to any other information than that which was contained in the address; and it would be a reflection on the Executive of this Province to send home a Deputation.—There was not that necessity at present for such a measure which existed in 1833, as many of the grievances of that day had been remedied.

Mr. CHANDLER could not agree with the honorable member for Saint John, (Mr. Partelow) as to the necessity of a Deputation;—and as to the expediency of the Deputation of 1833, it had been the same rather late than to say that the Deputation had done no good.—(Mr. C.) alleged they had done very great good; and he could not

His Excellency, after giving his assent to the foregoing Bills, was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech:—

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The subjects of your deliberation during the present Session have been more numerous and important than any heretofore laid before the general Assembly of this Province, and it is extremely to be hoped that the various Acts which have emanated therefrom, and to which I have given my assent, will be found to be of great utility to the prosperity of all His Majesty's subjects in this Province, already highly flourishing, happy, and contented Colony.

In now releasing you from your laborious duties, I rely with confidence upon your encouraging and promoting, by your individual influence among the people at large, those feelings of attachment to our excellent Constitution, and of affectionate loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, for which the people of New-Brunswick have ever been conspicuous.

His Honor the Chief Justice, on behalf of His Excellency, then proposed the General Assembly should adjourn till the third day of June next.

DEBATES.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

The standing order having been moved, and the doors closed.

Mr. PARTLOW said it was highly important that the existing state of public affairs in this Province, that a Delegation should be sent by the House to His Majesty. This had been his expressed opinion on a former day. It was considered necessary in 1835, it was doubly so at the present time, as no doubt many of the things then complained of are still in existence;—but there are many additional causes of complaint. He had no doubt but that His Excellency would forward to His Majesty the Address of this House, but he thought it would be a long time before an answer would be received. Delays were unavoidable at the Colonial Office, owing to the tremendous press of important business requiring the constant attention of Ministers. In choosing Delegates for such important business, they should be persons of high rank and high talents, and of the House. The Gentlemen who were sent Home in 1832 were still in the House; they were then unanimously chosen. [Mr. Edw. Ross—was not unanimous—I would have voted in my chair before I would have voted for a Delegation.] He (Mr. P.) was wrong, it was not unanimous, as the learned member for Gloucester opposed it; but, however, he knew the general sense of the House to be for sending Home Delegates, after the present session, and he therefore moved that the Deputation of 1833 be renewed.

Mr. CHANDLER said, that he for one must necessarily decline the honor, in the present place, he was opposed to several of the Resolutions, and in the next place he was opposed to a Deputation altogether, and he thought that when he should be chosen ought to be fully prepared to do so; he would subsequently assign his reasons why he was opposed to a Deputation at the time.

Mr. JOHNSTON had formerly expressed himself favorable to a Delegation. He did not think that His Excellency would forward the Address of the House; but it was one thing to forward, and another thing to recommend it to the Assembly. He had declined the honor, and he hoped that His Honor the Speaker would also decline, as the country would be well satisfied with him; and Mr. J. would name one to accompany His Honor the Speaker, who was deeply interested in the Province, and who could have no objection to view the good of the country. He had great pleasure in opening and improving roads, and erecting Bridges; by a judicious application of these grants, great facilities will be afforded to the settlement and improvement of the Country, and to the advancement of Agriculture; and he felt assured that your Excellency will adopt such wise measures for expending these grants, as will give full effect to the intentions of the Assembly, and realize the wishes and expectations of the Province.

The Assembly have passed an Act imposing duties upon certain articles imported into this Province for the purpose of Revenue; a Bill to appropriate part of the Public Revenue to the payment of the ordinary services of the Province; a Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue to the payment of the services therein mentioned; and a Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges.—These Resolutions were presented to His Majesty's Ministers, and His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Assembly, and humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to give your assent to them.

His Excellency then gave his assent to the foregoing Bills, and likewise to the following:—

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Mr. CHANDLER then suggested the propriety of first ascertaining the opinion of the House as to the expediency of a Deputation, and if it were held expedient then they might proceed to the choice of individuals.

Mr. JOHNSTON was against a Deputation.—What had the Speaker said in that House? that any Address sent through His Excellency would be faithfully attended to, and that he had every confidence in the Government. It was said as a reason for a Deputation, that the Address of last year was not answered;—but it would be recalled that there were ten or eleven paragraphs in that address, and that the first six were altogether on the subject of the Quit Rents; and the remaining paragraphs exhibited the state of the Canal Revenue, and the large salaries paid to Court Officers, as well as the non-necessity of enforcing the Quit Rents, which would produce such general dissatisfaction. He thought they had received an answer to that from the Colonial Minister during the Session—it was sufficient to show that His Majesty's Government had considered the chief cause of complaint set forth in the address to be entirely removed. It was no ground for argument, then, in favour of a Deputation, to say that address was unanswered.—Again, the Canada had been getting their grievances redressed;—and whatever regulations are adopted by the House Government for those Provinces, would, of course, be extended to us;—we must share the same fate;—and it was, therefore, impertinent at the present to send home a Deputation. He was satisfied they would receive an answer to their address, and that they would not have to travel out of the Address.—The Government would not listen to any other information than that which was contained in the address; and it would be a reflection on the Executive of this Province to send home a Deputation.—There was not that necessity at present for such a measure which existed in 1833, as many of the grievances of that day had been remedied.

Mr. CHANDLER could not agree with the honorable member for Saint John, (Mr. Partelow) as to the necessity of a Deputation;—and as to the expediency of the Deputation of 1833, it had been the same rather late than to say that the Deputation had done no good.—(Mr. C.) alleged they had done very great good; and he could not

of had not been removed. They had succeeded in establishing the position that the House should have the control of the Canal Revenue; the duty on British goods was settled—the questions as to the Town of Fredericton and the Water-works were settled, besides other matters; and the question was not now whether the House should have the control of the Canal Revenue;—they could not be interdicted with sufficient power to do so;—it would be necessary to send them, unless they were authorized to treat for a certain specified sum. The first question the Government would put to them would be, "are you authorized to propose a specific sum?" They were authorized as ambassadors with secret instructions—the House must publish to the world what they were authorized to treat for their Deputation. There were two strong reasons against a Deputation;—there was no expectation in the country of such a measure, and they therefore could not carry with them the sympathies and hearts of the public;—and the great timber question was unsettled, and threatened the trade of the Province with very great injury. The Canal Revenue of this Province must depend on the timber trade;—and if the Imperial Parliament should act in compliance with the Report of the Select Committee made in August last, what would become of the Canal Revenue? This would cause the charge of the Province with a permanent bill for the Canal Revenue, after such a measure? There was also another reason against a Deputation;—it was following to His Majesty in that way, they were following the example of Lower Canada;—and it would appear as if this Province were influenced by the same spirit. He was proud of having received the confidence of that House; but he had no other reasons against being chosen as a Delegation—his private affairs were so full that he could not think of accepting the appointment.

Mr. HATFIELD was favorable to a Deputation, not because he had no confidence in the Executive, but because he thought if they were clothed with sufficient power they would do great and lasting good. What they saw their address unanswered—when they received no reply to their petitions sent through the Executive, what could they expect at another time but the like treatment? The Province would be very much quieted if the Canal Revenue question were settled; every year there was long and angry discussions about that Revenue. They must send a Deputation, or their labour would be in vain. When they came to speak of whom to send, he would give his opinion as to persons to be chosen for the Delegation; but as the hon. and learned member (Mr. Chas.) had declined, he (Mr. H.) would be prepared to choose another in his stead.

Mr. Edw.—When he heard of a Deputation on a former day, it excited his surprise, grief, and indignation. If he thought that every member would draw the same conclusion from his opposition to the Deputation that His Honor the Speaker did, he (Mr. E.) would be very much mistaken in his opinion of him. Members, you Mr. Speaker, alleged that if any other member were wanting to satisfy the House of the necessity of a Deputation, it could be found in any violent opposition to it. That observation must have been from you unguardedly. You are also reported to have said (either orally, or after which His Honor the Speaker reminded Mr. E. that he (the Speaker) could not reply from the chair.)—Then I abstain, (said Mr. E.) from addressing to you any more words. He (Mr. E.) had no objection to the Delegation; but he differed widely in opinion from the Gentlemen who filled it. He (Mr. E.) was surprised at the word "Delegation." Had not the House in the answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session alleged that the Country was in a progressive condition? He said every country was in a progressive condition, and he was the more surprised to hear so many members now express themselves differently. It appeared to him that no house could ever send a Deputation without a positive vote of censure on His Excellency. When he expressed that opinion on a former day, there were cries of No, No, but he was pleased to hear those cries. He knew him so well who was at the head of the Government, that he was sure he was not deserving of the censure of the House.—He could discover from the remarks of some honorable members that His Excellency was at the bottom;—that they had no faith in him;—and that he is unworthy of his office. The honorable Member for Gloucester (Mr. Johnston) must have put his argument up before the House when he spoke of His Excellency having said that he would take care to refer the statement to the House;—and he thought that the honorable member's argument was that the same disposition which His Excellency showed when he said "I refer the statement to the House," had prevented an answer being given to the Address of the House last year;—that was the bearing of the argument, and if the Gallery had been filled with people, every one of them would have understood the honorable member in that way.

Who would have any confidence in a Governor who would make a sneaking, unmanly answer? Look at His Excellency's conduct on the Timber Petition got up in various parts of the Province;—by the mainly cause and firm conduct of His Excellency on those petitions he has risked his reputation. There had been a meeting in Gloucester where a petition was presented to His Excellency, and he was present;—and he was seen to be in the House last year;—that was the bearing of the argument, and if the Gallery had been filled with people, every one of them would have understood the honorable member in that way.

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