

or of some who, if they happen to understand it, have no feeling in common with the permanent inhabitants of Canada, whom they deem unworthy of the rights and privileges of British subjects.

After an attempt—of fifty years duration!—to carry out a representative form of government, regardless of the declared wishes of the people, which alone could give it vitality, and in diametrical and contemptuous opposition to the daily illustrations of a different practice in the very country whence the system has been derived, the principle of responsibility to the majority of the popular Branch is at last formally and solemnly recognized and established in practice, as well by Her Majesty's Instructions conveyed in the despatches of the Colonial Minister, her constitutional organ, as by the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of the 3rd September 1841, sanctioned by the Home Government, and ratified by their public approval of the administration of Sir Charles Bagot, under whom it obtained its due constitutional sway.

It is certainly matter of pardonable surprise, that at this day such an unqualified recognition of a constitutional responsibility in the Colonial Ministry to the popular Branch, in relation to mere local affairs, should be controverted in any quarter, and least of all by Her Majesty's present Representative, whose advent to this country was heralded by an enumeration of the many laurels acquired by him in the advocacy of popular rights, against the encroachments of unconstitutional power;—more especially when it is considered that his novel pretensions on this head were daily obnoxious to rebuke from the fresh recollection of the opposite and beneficent policy pursued by his predecessor.

In whatever shape the difficulties which have supervened in this Province since the month of November last,—in whatever guise they may be presented to public notice,—be the contending parties who they may,