must be considered a principle of our constitution. These were his (Mr. S.'s) opinions, and he should say no more at

the attorner General said that ches they might be held responsible for them; but they could not, under our from Westmorland while he was putting a wrong construction proper than the council could see all the despatches them; but they could not, under our present constitution, see them. a wrong construction upon the language which he had used upon a former occawhich he had used upon a former occa-sion. It was very easy to propound theories, but it was not so easy to put them in practice. The whole argument of the hon. member was founded on the fallacious assumption that the Executive of the Legislature, and the best interests Council must of necessity see every dispatch which the Lieut. Governor sends nied. His own report to His Excellency some to the Imperial Government. He as Attorney General was confined to the would take issue with him upon that legal character of the Bill. He had his point; the subject of obtaining this right opinion as to the £1,000 sterling granted was now under consideration, and he in the Civil List, and that the faith of hoped that the time would arrive when the Crown was pledged, and he had state would be yielded. But it was not the frequently in that House that such case in Canada; he believed that it was not the case in Nova Scotia; and certainly it was not the case in this Provof last session was the first that affected the arror layer that he cares nothing about the retainly it was not the case in this Province. The hon, member had quoted the whole sum granted to the College; them into account at all; that he has from the Political Primer his expressed former Bills only struck at the £1,100 not considered the points upon which opinions in 1854. But it did not follow that because he (the Attorney General) expressed these epinions they were whole, including the £10 given by Sir therefore a part of the constitution of this Howard Douglas from his own money. country; the hon, member's argument What were the Royal Instructions to the went more to fix in consistency upon him Governor in respect to these matters? than to prove that certain principles He was not fonder of royal instructions with him upon it; it would be pusilani formed part of our constitution. But he than others; but whether they liked or would show that neither himself nor the disliked them they were a part of the Government had been direlict in duty. constitution of this country, and must be In what position would the Government have been had they resigned on a district and point in the constitution? The oricumstances which drew from him, in the short session of 1854, the remarks which the hon member had quoted, were very different from those of the despatch before the committee. Sir Edmund Head had asked his Council for advice respecting the filling of the office of Chief Justice, and after receiving their advice had sitten down and written to advice had sitten down and written to reasons and occasion of the passing of (Here the Attorney General read over reasons and occasion of the passing of the Colonial Secretary a despatch exactly the contrary of that advice; and he (the Attorney General) knew nothing of the step taken by Sir Edmund until the appointment was made. When the Conneil requested His Excellency to contain the property of the step taken by the contrary of the despatch of the Crown was involved; the sixth paragraph of the despatch were disguised his opinion that this was so, although he had been laugh.

"Now, sir, I certainly entertain mygive them copies of the letters to the ed at for holding that opinion. Several self a very strong conviction that the Colonial Secretary, respecting the King's hon. members stated they heard him material, as well as social and moral, College Bill, he told them that such a express that opinion last winter. By College Bill, he told them that such a thing was unprecedented—that this was Act the the endowment of the College the first time a like request had been made—that he could not consent without receiving the instructions of the Colonial Secretary, but that he should immediately make know to him the request mediately make know to him the request of the gentlemen connected with it had been thrown upon the Crown for compensations of the colonial Secretary, but that he should immediately make know to him the request of the colonial Secretary, but that he should immediately make know to him the request of the colonial Secretary, but that he should immediately make know to him the request of the colonial Secretary, but that he should immediately make know to him the request of the colonial Secretary, but that he should immediately make know to him the request of the colonial Secretary. The hon, member's resolution reflected ion; if the Governor had not informed they not, in fact, the very expression directly upon the Governor; it was the Her Majesty's Government of the effect which would rise to the tongue of an first time since the new system of responsible government had been introduced that there had been in-that House any direct reflection upon the conduct of Her Majesty's representative.—Certainly they were getting on very fast, when they were asked to pass a resolution charging the Governor with being direction duty. Could Mr. S., who direlict in duty. Could Mr. S., who him (the Attorney General) and the must see that the Government had made Government, they would find this very one step towards securing what was de-exception made of cases in which the one step towards securing what was desired, point out in what respect they had done anything wrong? The Council said to His Excellency, let us have a copy of these letters respecting the College. His Excellency method fairly in the stated that he was only the medium of communication between the Crown report. He was not in the house the college of the Queen's Government of communication between the Crown report. he stated that he was only the medium of communication between the Crown and these people, and, as that medium, had forwarded the papers which they had entrusted to him; and that this was the condemned the mover of the the first time that such a fequest as that the condemned the mover of the condemned the mover of the passing of the Conveil had been made, he that the despetch of Earl Green but he had.

The conveil had been made, he that the despetch of Earl Green but he had.

The conveil had been made, he that the meaning of the condemned the mover of the passing of each Act." And the statement which His the first time that such a fequest as that of the Council had been made, he that they were not to be represented as the tame, subservient men which the member from Westmorland endeavored to make them out. The Governor said that he was not authorized to give them conies of the papers, but said that by the Secretary - what? NOT an intimation with respect to the Governor's despatch that there was anything wrong in the there might be a coloring in it; request, or in granting it, but a statement persons witting upon the same subject the character of the policy to be pursued of his opinion that, in this instance, "a might have cleared it differently, but persons witting upon the same subject of his opinion that, in this instance, "a compliance with the request of his opinion that, in this instance, "a compliance with the request of his countries of any incomplete."

The point of his opinion that, in this instance, "a compliance with the request of his Countries of any incomplete."

Fair play was fair play: as the conduct of the Governor had been brought before the House, he thought it due to him that the circumstance should be fairly stated. Then, when the really altered transferred the policy to be pursued to the which the caracter of the policy to be pursued to the which the catablishment of Collegiare institutions in the Province.—

Majesty's Government think it their dury to advise Her Majesty to disclow the Act now attrictly true. But the Colonial Secretary passed over all other points in the dispatch to pointing out to you the bearing which the guarantee of the Crown has centered the interference with the guarantee of the Crown has centered the interference with the guarantee of the Crown has centered to advise Her Majesty to disclow the Act now attrictly true. But the Colonial Secretary says, "All want to know is that the Act to advise Her Majesty to disclow the Act now attrictly true. But the Colonial Secretary says, "All want to know is that the Colonial Secretary says, "All want to know is that the Colonial Secretary says, "All want to know is that the Colonial Secretary says, "All twent to know is that the Colonial Secretary says, "All twent to know is that the Act to advise Her Majesty to disclow the Act now the strictly true. But the Colonial Secretary says, "All twent to know is that the Act the Act to advise Her Majesty's Government think it their dury to advise Her Majesty's Government think it their dury to advise Her Majesty's Government think it their dury to advise Her Majesty's Government think it their dury to advise Her Majesty's Government think it their dury to advise Her Majesty's Government think it their dury to advise Her Majesty's the fairly stated. Then, when the reply adhered tenacionsly to that arranged the Colonial Secretary came, they did ment. When the Ashburton Treaty was not let the matter sleep. They thought better, for the prevention of

THE

authorized to give them the Judge's satures? "That the main pers, but said that by the principles of the arrangement of 1836 ould send to the Colonial are permanent and binding." Now, erranged to the Colonial are permanent and binding." Now, the Legislature of the Province

other doubts rangement was made, on the ground

he dees he does solely upon the responsibility and the faith of his political advisers. Let them carry out this rule, and there would be no trouble. If the Governor chose to throw this rule off he must take the responsibility. But he should not disregard it; and that rule must be considered a principle of our consettution. These were his (Mr. S.'s) opinions, and he should say no more at opinions, and he should say no more at opinions, and he should say no more at opinions.

represent the matter fully and fairly to the Imperial Government. But what granted from the general revenues of the they bear: for he finds that there is an Province. The last Act swept away the insuperable objection to the Act, in that it interferes with the pledged faith o the Crown

The hon, member's third proposition was this, -and he at once took issue

ly on the facilities which are afforded to

which has hitherto attended King's College (if estimated by the number of its afford an answer to the objections of those who contend that the benefit derived from the institution has been small, compared

Canada; he (the Attorney General) believed it was not so in Nova Scotiag and
it had never been so in New Brunswick.
If the Council could see all the despatch
for Westmorland was, that it was the
how could not, under our
present constitution, see them all; and
how could they be held responsible for
despatches which they could not see?

The first proposition in the preamble,—
that the Governor's despatch "urged
objections to the Act which are at variance with the clear and undoubted rights
of the Legislature, and the best interests
of the Legislature, and the best interests
of the people of this Province,"—he denied. His own report to His Excellency
as Attorney General) bethe documents, that they might meet them
and offer observations upon them; and
they got them the Council were
of the Council see all the despatch
that the Governore's despatch "urged
objections to the Act which are at variance with the clear and undoubted rights
of the people of this Province,"—he denied. His own report to His Excellency
as Attorney General bethem of certain salaries and sums which
hither had been a charge upon the Impoint was a steady and persistent retention of the principle that the Civil List, and the Deside for his collegancy acts; he hi
them of certain salaries and sums which
hitherto had been a charge upon the Impoint was not so the marker; the hitherto had been a charge upon the
them of certain salaries and sums which
hitherto had been a charge upon the Impoint was not the Government, and by that Government, and
the was not these revenues.—
There was nothing peculiar to our institutoour limits for westmorland was, that it was the
doubt of the Government take? The
moment take he nesseary steps to obtain the sanction of the
gueen to the Act. This was true; in
this he (Att'y Gen.) concurred. What
ourse did the Government take? The
moment that they sect the the lead of the principle of the importance of the Diley of the imperial Government
has been paid out of these revenues.—
There was nothing pecu Revenue which was charged upon the rectories of the Church of England u Civil List; but he felt assured then that these Reserves. Yet, although this

ion Act states that "the several sums herein mentioned shall be paid by warrant f the Governor in Council." Lord Glenelg n respect to the Civil List Grants, adopted a different mode; the money was to be drawn by the Governor himself, under his own hand and seal, without reference to his Council. Lord Glenelg stated that this ing resolution: was to meet any possible theory case which might arise

Mr. Gray. — Can the Governor draw these sums without the advice of his Coun-The Attorney General .- Yes, he can.

The matter was discussed between Lord Glenelg and our delegates. Lord Glenelg said that of course the Governor under all ordinary circumstances would draw these sums in the ordinary way, by the advice of his Council, and such would be his instructions; but that to meet a "possible theory case,"—he thought that these were the exact words which his Lordship used, -this peculiarity should be introduced.
Lord Glenelg said that he did not expect that any case would arise which would require the operation of this mode of drawng the money; but he wished to provide gainst its possibility. He (Atty. General) only mentioned this to show the peculiarity. this case, and the sancity which the imperial Government had desired to throw round its pledged faith to the Civil List arrangement. Only one alteration was at d previously existed. There was a grant £30 a year to a Presbyterian clergyman

was not the whole despatch a mere naira-tive of facts? and if these facts created upon the minds of Her Majcaty's Ministers Government. The Att'y, Genl. excuss upon the minds of Her Majcaty's Ministers an unfavorable impression, could His Excellency help that? But he would call in another witness to prove his position, in addition to the intrinsic evidence on the of the Professors, on the ground that the addition to the intrinsic evidence on the paper. He would suppose that this charge was made not against the Governor but against kinself, (the Attorney General) and that the House was the jury. He would call in as a witness the Colonial Secretary himself. What said Sir E. B. Lytton in his despatch of the 7th October, page 118 of the Journals? He said, after alluding to the remonstrances which he had received respecting the Act, "Neither the processors, on the ground that he puts of the Professors, on the ground that he puts. But both the Attorney General was also Registrate the College, and therefore in these capabilities that the Journals? He said, after alluding to the remonstrances which he had received respecting the Act, "Neither the Professors, on the ground that he puts of the Professors, on the ground that he did not know the nature of these day ments. But both the Attorney General was also Registrate the College, and therefore in these capabilities are professors, on the ground that he puts of the Professors, on the ground that he did not know the nature of these day ments. But both the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary were, ex offer ments of the College Council, and the College, and therefore in these capabilities they must have attended the ments of the College, and therefore in these capabilities are provided as a submitted.

He Bostord Trees are provided the puts of the Professors, on the ground that he did not know the nature of these day needs of the Attorney General was also Registrate the College, and therefore in these capabilities are provided to the College and therefore in the College and therefore in the College and therefore in the College and the College and therefore in the College and the Colle its expediency nor its justice as regards its operations or individual interests, so far as been well aware of the nature of the decorations. the revenue at the disposal of the Province is cincerned, call, in my view, for any remark the Provincial Legislature,) with King's quire into anything in the Act which reCollege, and 2d, to its bearing on the Civil
List arrangement, to the maintenance of which the faily of the Province is solemnly pledged to the Crown."

Surely that was fair enough. What were

The Attorney General. He was not sponsible for his colleague's acts; he haute eurough to do to answer for himse It had been said no such thing could done in regard to Canada. He would not be to the country of the cou Civil List; but he felt assured then that he was right. He would compare together the form of an ordinary grant and of the grants from the Civil List, and show that with respect to the £1000 granted to the College out of the leritforial Revenue, the Crown, had adopted means which they could employ to this very hour.

Mr. Gray.—10 you mean to say that the conditions of this £1000 given to the College differ from those of other parts of the Civil List? The Attorney General —No; the pecudistrict of the content of the sums of the content of the co the important concession of the right have copies of all private corresponden sent to the Imperial Government, throu the medium of the Governor, in respec

ing resolution:—
Whereas it is the opinion of this cor mittee that while the Imperial Government requires His Excellency the Lieu Governor to transmit to Her Majest, Principal Secretary of State for the Col nies, in the fullest manner, the reason as occasion for enacting all laws, it is desiable that the Executive Council shou have the right to see such despatches he fore they are transmitted, or be apprised their contents, therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Committee it is the duty of the Execution council to use all constitutional mear As no other member seemed ready

speak, the committe rose and progress.

FRIDAX, March 25.

KING'S COLLEGE DESPATCHES.

At 2 P. M. the House went again in committee upon the King's College de spatches, Mr. McClelian in the chair. Mr. Botsford said that if the objection the Colonial Secretary to the Actives go it was the bounder cuty of the Government to have taken their stand against the Bill while before the House last session Attorney General to have then told in the List, they should ask to have it struck the List, they should ask to have it struck is should be struck off at the death or reshould be struck of the then incumbent. The next proposition of the hon member that most important information, res that the despatch "was calculated to would have told more than the reports reduce upon the minds of Her Majesty's letters of all the Attorney Generals of Ministers an unfavorable impression as to the British Colonies—the fact that the position and policy of the Act." But was not the whole despatch a mere nairation of twenty seven to twelve. This was gross omission of duty on the part of the colonies of duty on the part of the colonies.

ments, and could have given informat to the whole Executive Council respect to effer, for the prevention of doubts and misrepresentations, that the Government was made, on the ground misrepresentations, that the Government was made, on the ground misrepresentations, that the Government was made, on the ground misrepresentations, that the Government was made, on the ground misrepresentations, that the Government was made, on the ground misrepresentations, that the Government was made, on the ground misrepresentations, that the Government was made, on the ground misrepresentations, that the Government was made, on the ground that the Government was made, on the ground misrepresentations, that the Government was made, on the ground that the Government was made, on the ground misrepresentations, that the Government was made, on the ground which the failtrof the Province is solemnly pledged to the Crown."

Surely that was fair enough. What were distin of the Crown I cannot allow you lease; but with the pledged to the Crown. I cannot allow you have representations against the Act had been placed in the "clear and undoubted rights of the Crown."

Mr. Mitchell. "Then it's time we had another delegation." (Laughter.)

A Member. "What did the last one of the Government yielded up to the United States, and that thus the Province had been by the action of the Crown deprived of a land Territorial Revenues had been believe that terpresentations are the Crown."

Mr. Mitchell. "Then it's time we had another delegation." (Laughter.)

A Member. "What did the last one of the Government yielded up to the United States, and that they in the clear and undoubted rights of the Crown."

The Government was made, or the Crown I cannot allow you had to the faith of the Crown."

The Government was made, or the first was fair enough. What was fair enough.

but would be ready to forward nial Secretary any memorand monstrance against these rop which they might think prop His words were:— "His Excellency, however,

"His Excellency, however, ire to throw any impediment if the transmission by the me. Executive Council of any reg-or arguments which they ma submit to Her Majesty's Gov specting the Act referred to; forward by this mail to the State; a copy of their memore "He contended that this was citation by His Excellency to. vitation by His Excellency to send a representation of the ot the case to the Colonial Sentences. of the case to the Colonial Singovernor knew the constitution of the Council to the mode of the Council to the mode of the Council to the mode of the Council to the Mothing.—because divided on the question, the Act and three against it. was wrong, as the Attorney ed, he should have resigned have allowed it to pass. B have allowed it to pass. B brother Councillors remain active and imbecile. They Colonial constitution under Colonial constitution under
Thus they remained muactiv
Why was not the despatch
June, enclosing the Attor
Report on the Act, laid bef
—(Mr. Botsford went on a
to argue that the Governm
ing active measures to info
al Government of the nece

al Government of the neces and pressing for its passing carry out the well unders the people, and had thereft trampled upon the constitu-vince, and concluded by should vote for the resolut Mr. McAdum said that the original resolution as a tesy, in order to enable the tesy, in order to enable the Lefore the committee; but of support the amendance day to vote now; it did not talking to convince him other members. It had he brought in his College with the Government; ne that he had not, and the particularly desirous in ha pared that no member of the man to do the dirty work

ment.
The Provincial Secret could remember when it 1851, the hon member (I side by side with the Lit

the Government, and the son to suppose that he we to the end. But when be taken he failed to ce he was willing to give t in their measures, but s that if within a reasona not do so he should be vote forturning them of ty or sixty days of the s and nothing had been d ment, the opposition ag and the hon, member ag and the hon member as er excuse for now voting the speechs which I brought these things be memory. He had at the committee by quepinions expressed on If a case had a risen as of a Judge, as in that the bor had referred the co ernment would have the present advisers had never differed from the case of the dissolu hibitery Liquor Law, had at once placed t the hands of His Exc the only occasion upo differed from the Go atment which he by the recommendate Council. The despat College was written beli; and yet the res not stating candidly cumstances. In wri subject different pers different language. that was a matter language was, in fac His Excellency's spe the session of 1856. principal charge wh (Mr. B.) had made

> ernment on the Act Provincial Secret they were the Chie E. Botsford, and J that address came be cil, the Attorney G ed against it. Kn ment was going he the mail for Englanders there was no day, there was no cutive Council me the memorandum His Excellency for

ment did not take e tain the allowance did all that could b after the close of the Council met, and ap to prepare an address