

I shall now take up his accusations against me in the same order in which I find them.
1st. "Mr. Ross, the member, said—No, gentlemen, Sir R. D. George's Salary of one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, as Secretary, must not be reduced to seven hundred pounds a year. (See Report of Committee on civil list Bill of 1844.)"

Now, Gentlemen, are you prepared to hear that there is no report of any Committee on the civil list of 1844; that neither my name nor any other name appear on the Journals in connection with the civil list, and that the whole of the language attributed to me by G. W. McLellan, as well as the allusion to the Report of the Committee, is an *infamous forgery*. Yet such is the fact; and I now call upon him to show any Report or my name or any other name in connection with it on the Journals of 1844, at the nomination day at the next election, as he has promised to do. But, gentlemen, I will tell you what I do find on the Journals of 1844, with reference to the civil list. Page 126.

"Mr. Ross moved that the House do come to the Resolutions following, viz:—
"1. *Resolved*, That this Assembly, and the People they represent, duly appreciate the constitutional right about to be surrendered by the Crown to this Colony, by the transfer of the Casual and Territorial Revenues, in lieu of a Civil List providing adequately and permanently for the maintenance of such Officers as are chargeable on those funds; and that this House have been actuated by a spirit of justice and liberality in granting a Civil List, with a view to comport with the sound policy which induced Her Majesty to submit the question of commutation, untrammelled with any specific stipulation as regards the amount of compensation.

"2. *Resolved*, That while this House acknowledge the increased constitutional power of this branch of the Legislature to appropriate all the Revenue raised in this Colony, as an extension of popular rights, yet they cannot overlook the fact, that this privilege is accompanied with conditions, as regards the source from whence those Revenues are derived, calculated to mar not only an increase of Revenue, but also the enterprise and industry of the Inhabitants—inasmuch as a certain Lease, made by the Crown in the year 1826, conveyed, for 60 years, to His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, all the Mines of Nova Scotia Proper, reserving only the Coal Mines in Pictou, called the "Albion Mines"—since which the crown also transferred, or agreed to transfer those Mines, as well as those of the Island of Cape Breton, to the Sub-Lessees of the late Duke of York, now known as the "General Mining Association"—thus giving the sole control, management, and right, to work all the Mines of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton to one body of individuals—powers too dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people to be recognised by this Assembly.

"*And whereas*, the article of Coal enters largely into the value of every species of Manufactures, and also, as fuel, constitutes an important item in the necessary expense of the great bulk of the people of Nova Scotia; *And whereas*, the extensive privileges enjoyed by the General Mining Association, of supplying this article solely, from the extensive beds with which this Province abounds, (surpassed in extent and variety no other portion of Her Majesty's Dominions,) must necessarily entail upon the enterprise and industry of the people oppressive and unconstitutional exactions, (unavoidable results, when free and unrestricted competition is prevented,) producing effects equally baneful to their present comforts, and subversive of their future prospects in rearing Manufactures, and encouraging Steam Navigation and Commerce: *Resolved therefore*, that the Committee appointed to draw up an Address on the subject of the Civil List, be instructed to bring the subject matter under the notice of Her Majesty, and respectfully request that the "Albion Mines" in Pictou, and all the Mines in the Island of Cape Breton including those of Sydney and Bridgeport, may be transferred to the management of the Colonial Legislature, subject to no Lease, as they have reason to believe is now the case, so that this House may be enabled to guard against the evils apprehended in the foregoing Resolutions, and this House pledge themselves to maintain inviolate any existing agreement between the Imperial Government and the General Mining Association, that does not endanger the general interests of the Colony, or shackle the rights and enterprise of the people."

"Which, being seconded, and a debate ensuing thereon,

"The Hon. Mr. Doid moved that the question be now put: which, being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the last mentioned motion, (being the previous question) four: against it, twenty-nine.