

were once popular, and who owed their popularity to their advocacy of Responsible Government, have made His Excellency's declarations an excuse for supporting him,—and the foundation of a pretence for adhering to Responsible Government likewise.

We ask you to observe that the bitterest enemies, both in and out of Parliament, of the system of Responsible Government, and of the Resolutions of September 1841, are now publicly supporting His Excellency, and admitting the principles hitherto denied by them. They at the same time join with the Governor-General in denouncing as disaffected and rebellious, those who uphold Responsible Government, and who say that the late members of the Executive Council were right in insisting upon the necessity of the Executive Council being advised with in all public affairs of the Province, including appointments to office.

We also ask you to observe that the same opprobrious terms of disaffection and rebellion were formerly, by the same parties, indiscriminately applied to all who professed to maintain the principle of Responsible Government.

We ask you to observe that the most inconsistent doctrines are openly advocated by the several adulators of the Governor-General's interpretations of your Constitution, which interpretations pretend to the extraordinary faculty of always agreeing with the sentiments of the parties to whom they are addressed, and assume the impossible character of being true to all.

What then has His Excellency done to reconcile the opposers of Responsible Government with principles they once disavowed as rebellious? What interpretation has His Excellency put upon the Resolutions of September, 1841, to place in opposition to his policy the men who voted for these Resolutions?

We account for this reconciliation, and for this opposition as follows:—

The late Members of the Executive Council resigned Office, because by holding Office they considered themselves responsible for all the acts of the Government respecting our local affairs; because they would not be responsible for these acts unless they were advised with upon them; and because important acts of the Government were done without such advice.

His Excellency the Governor-General separated with his Councillors, because he considered that the Executive Council were to be advised with only when he saw occasion to ask their advice—because he held himself, and not the Executive Council, responsi-