to the Church of Rome? dare he deny that many of them in this Province are withheld, from fear of losing the loaves and fishes, or they would not support the same innovations? I am happy to be able to say that I believe a large majority of the clergy of the Established Church are strictly Protestant, and purely tolerant, and particularly those of King's County, with one or two unenviable exceptions. Several of whom have expressed their disapproval of the conduct of the Rector of Hampstead in the late affair of the insult. The writer protests against the *insult* offered the Rector, and the devout part of the congregation; but as "*One of the Congregation*" appears to think himself particularly insulted, he of course must be what he styles, *one of the devout*. Of those self-righteous Pharisee, that have presumed to judge thy fellow men, first cast out the beam that is in thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye. I am asked to give the number of Churchmen that was adorned with badges on that occasion, and how many of them professed no religion, or seldom attend any place of worship; he supposes there were but eight or nine, and those *nominal* Churchmen, (how charitable,) principally from Norton. As there were several in attendance that day with whom I am not particularly acquainted, I am not prepared to state to what they Church do belong, but am sufficiently acquainted with them generally to know that a large majority of them are members of the Established Church, and *not from Norton*, and as the writer would seem to insinuate that there are very few Churchmen belonging to the Society in Hampton, I will give him a case in point for the purpose of showing that the writer is end-avouring rather to deceive than to edify the public. In Lodge No. 10 there has been initiated, including those who organised the Lodge, 52 members, 36 of whom are Churchmen, the other 16 dissenting, and by us esteemed equally with Episcopalians; and although they may not make such a profession of religion as "*One of the Congregation*," yet if I may be allowed to judge, from their conduct towards their fellow man, that self-righteous man would gain little by being compared with them.—This champion of the Church thinks that we desecrated the house of God, and put the laws of our country at defiance, but he has failed most miserably to make that apparent to any intelligent reader. Yet if he thinks the unholy touch of Orangemen desecrated the Church, "*One of the Congregation*," *and his Puseyite friend, can possibly cleanse it by sprinkling it with Holy Water*. That I did wear a scarlet robe on the day in question I do not deny, nor that I and my brother Orangemen have worn the same colors before in Church, in the presence of full as respectable a minister and congregation, and a far more *num-rous* one, and neither the minister or the congregation considered the Church polluted thereby; and did I be again called upon, on a similar occasion, and it should be thought advisable, I shall not hesitate to wear the same scarlet robe again, "*One of the Congregation*" threats to the contrary notwithstanding. Neither do I deny that I stood near the head of the grave during the reading of the funeral service, but not to the exclusion of the Rector, and I have yet to learn that the service requires the minister to stand at any particular spot near the grave while officiating, [illegible] neither am I aware that it is customary with Mr. Walker, but had he expressed a wish to stand at the head of the grave, or any other place, there was I feel assured, no one there who would have disputed the point with him, but as "*One of the Congregation*" thought the scarlet robe desecrated the Church, so probably thought the Rector it would pollute the surplice, and accordingly kept at a respectable distance from the "*unclean thing*," nor did I begin the service of our Institution until the last words had escaped the Rectors lips, and I am told by a respectable person who stood by, and who is not an Orangeman, that Mr. Walker was actually turning round to go away when I commenced, neither was I in the act of commencing the second time, as stated by the writer, when Mr. Walker again addressed me, and I again repeat that Mr. Walker's conduct on that day was uncourteous, uncalled for, and unchristian. I have never before heard of it being a desecration of the Sabbath to attend a funeral, either individually or in a body, and in justice to the Orangemen present, I can positively state that I heard no improper remark from any of them on that day, either in the church yard or out of it. Likewise deny having boasted that I would never again be stopped by Mr. Walker, but having since heard a large number of Mr. Walker's parishioners express their disapproval of the course he pursued, I believe I have since said that I regretted that I did not proceed, believing that I would have been fully justified in so doing. As to "*One of the Congregation's*" remarks upon me personally, I shall treat them with the contempt they deserve, and leave those of the public that are acquainted with me and him to judge of their correctness or otherwise, as regards his promised chapter on the Religion and Loyalty of certain members of our order, I trust he will not be so much ashamed of it when it is given as to withhold his name, as he did to his first epistle, and further that he will give the names of the parties he intends to censure, in order that they may speak for themselves, as I shall not promise to answer any further communications from the same ignoble source. Should his promised chapter appear, no doubt his anti-Orange friends will be treated to a rich dish of scurrility, as a sort of offset for Orangemen not supporting the *immaculate* "*One of the Congregation*" at the late general Election." I would further intimate to that Ex M. P. P. that his attention to his own particular interess in the Assembly, to the exclusion of that of his Constituents, was the sole cause why Orangemen united to replace him with a better man, and consigned him to that oblivious luxury, from which a mistaken but confiding people should never have called him.

HOWARD DIXON,
Master Union Lodge, No. 10.

April 13.

From Late English Papers.

COMPETITION BETWEEN BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

(*From the Waterford Mail.*)

The repeal of the navigation laws has effected that, in our mercantile marine, which the same system, under the term of Free Trade, has inflicted on our native markets, and home produce, and by suffering foreign vessels, cheaply built, manned by seamen whose wages are less than those received by oars, and who are maintained on a coarser and cheaper food than would suffice for the sustenance of our sailors, they are enabled to usurp our carrying trade at freights which, if adopted by us, would not only not pay current expenses, but in the end would prove ruinous to the owners. Under those circumstances the British shipowners have been supplanted by foreigners, our dock yards are in a great measure idle, and numbers of the hands in the different departments, are necessarily thrown idle on the world, while in America, and elsewhere, shipbuilding is progressing at a rate unprecedented.

"During my visit," writes Mr. Aylwin, "to the United States, I devoted much time to the acquiring accurate information about the American shipping, and was truly astonished at the wonderful increase that is going on therein; the whole seaward coast from Maine to Louisiana being literally dotted over with vessels in all stages of construction; in fact, the very circumstance of so unheard-of a mercantile navy as 1,100 ships being in one twelve months suddenly called into existence (and not withdrawn from other and regular channels of trade) is sufficient evidence that there is no exaggeration in this my assertion."

We have, from time to time, alluded at some length, to the pernicious effect which the Repeal of the Navigation Laws, would have on our shipping interest, and our attention has been in the present instance directed specially to the subject, by letters addressed to C. F. Young, Esq., "on the competition of American with British shipping in our Eastern Trades, consequent on the Repeal of the Navigation laws." These letters are written by Mr. D. C. Aylwin, of the firm of Aylwin and Co., London, from one of which has been extracted the paragraph above given.

Mr. Aylwin's experience, his extensive and accurate observations, have drawn him to the conclusion that if protection be not afforded to the home shipping interest our mercantile marine will be but a shadow, and the name of ship-owner be unknown in the Chamberlent. The time some of our Free Trade contemporaries, the *Mercantile Chronicle* and *Economist*, for instance, contradict some of his statements while they cannot refute them, for his arguments are so forcible, his facts so convincing, based as they are on incontrovertible statistical data, that it would prove a difficult task to endeavour to prove their fallacy.

The Repeal of the Navigation Laws is a subject of general importance to the country, and it should be taken up with that spirit which the importance of the question demands. We hope to see Mr. Aylwin supported by the Shipping Interest in his endeavour to agitate the subject towards which we shall give him the meed of our humble efforts.

ARMING FOR THE—APPREHENDED DISTURBANCES.

Many thousands of Irishmen are now, or soon will be employed on the various public works projected or in the course of prosecution in Western New York.—There will be a very large concentration of those men on the lines of the Canhocton and the Hornellsville and Utica Rail Roads and Genesee Valley Canal. Although they will probably muster from five thousand to seven thousand strong. Already large masses are collected on the lines we have mentioned, and, however strange it may appear to those unacquainted with the facts of the case, it is yet true, as we are informed on good authority, that these men are fully armed with deadly weapons, and are ready and willing to use them, against each other.—A correspondent, who has the best opportunities for ascertaining the facts, makes the following statement:—

"These Irish labourers cannot be reasoned with, on this subject, with any prospect of success. They have quarrelled on the public works and will not any longer work together amicably.—They are all Irishmen, and all Catholic; but all of them were not born in the same parish, and therefore they array in deadly hate Province against Province, county against county, and town against town. It is confidently affirmed by those well informed on the subject that there will be a collision between the "Corks" and "Connaughts" in a few days. Their military preparations are on a large scale. Their plan of the campaign is well conceived, and will be executed in a masterly manner, if not disconcerted by some extraordinary casualty. The Connaughts have taken possession of Portage, which they make the key of their position.—They extend their line as far as Cuylerville, where their enemy the Corks are strongly entrenched.

The Connaughts seem inclined for the present, to maintain a defensive warfare, and to hold as much of the line about Portage as possible. The combined army of the Corks, consisting of large levies from Kerry, Tipperary, Limerick and Clare, the nurseries of the heroes of Salamanca and Waterloo, are strongly posted in Cuba and Baker's Bridge.—They are awaiting the arrival of their reinforcements, which are concentrating in this city, where they daily arrive from the western sections of the New York and Erie Railroad. In a few days there will be a combined movement from Baker's Bridge, Cuba and Buffalo, on Portage, which will be assailed and stormed. This is the skeleton plan of the campaign. It may seem laughable. The sad reality, however, of a sanguinary collision between stalwart and ferocious men, unless prevented, must force American citizens to take active measures to protect their laws and institutions from disgrace that will inevitably attach to them if they seem to be incapable of preventing these hostilities. What is to be done then! *Disarm them.* But "who will bell the cat?" The local authorities. Where are they? This is not of the nature of a village row. The shake of the constable's baton will not seperate the combatants. Strong, immediate and and effective measures are absolutely necessary.

"The contractors perhaps, can prevent these occurrences? Some of them are actually arming their hands! Where are the priests? From a combination of unfavourable circumstances their influence cannot be made to operate. The parties are constantly moving from place to place—they are therefore unknown to the clergymen, and are consequently less under their control. Besides the out rages are committed, and the work of ruin over, before the priest can learn any thing of their plans."—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE REGIMENT AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The 6th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Michel; the 45th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Boys; the 73rd Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Eyre; and the 2nd Battation of the 91st Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cook Yorborough, being stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, the Military authorities at Southampton have received intimation of the intended arrival at that port to day (March 15) of reinforcements for the 6th Regiment, from the Depot at Nenagh, in Ireland; for the 45th Regiment, from the Depot at the Isle of Wight; for the 73 Regiment, from the Depot at Naas, Ireland; and for the 2nd Battalion of the 91st Regiment, from the Head quarters of the 1st Batteilon of that Corps at Liverpool. The reinforcements will amount to about 280 Men with Officers; or nearly the strength of half a Regiment and they will embark on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's new steamship the *Singapore*, of 1000 tons burthen and 500-horse power, on Monday next the 5th instant, for conveyance, with the least possible delay, to the Cape of Good Hope, to supply the casualties at that station.

The North China Herald announces the discovery by some missionaries of a race of Jews in the interior of that country, 350 miles from Pekin.

A Portugues man-of-war steam-sloop has arrived in Cowes Roads, laden with goods for the great exhibition.

The city of Leviesi, in the Island of Rhodes, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

An addition to the royal family of England is expected in the course of the month of May. The English people may well ask, "Will the line stretch out till the crack of doom?"

The population of Rome consists of 170,821 inhabitants, including 34 prelates, 1,240 clergymen, 1,829 regular ecclesiastics, 1,467 cloistered nuns, 321 students for the priesthood.

An Irish papers says that Wexford has been rid of beggers by a very simple process. The magistrates imprisoned the vagrants for twenty-four hours, and had them well washed. This discipline was found to set wonderfully well, for not one submitted to it twice.

The copyright of the works of Sir Walter Scott, and the printed stock valued at £10,000 were put up at auction at the London Coffee-house, on Wednesday, but bought in for £15,000, the largest amount offered being £14,500.

A lady residing at Strabane has sent to the exhibition a knitted linen lace scarf, containing 12 1-2 miles of thread, and 3,475,000 stitches. It is 9 feet 10 inches in length, and 3 feet wide, and it is only 5 3-8 ounces in weight.

A prospectus is issued in Germany for a line of steamers between Rotterdam and the United States.

The Mayor of Limerick, (Ireland,) has invited the Mayor of New York, with others, to visit Ireland during the time of the World's Fair, and to receive from the corporation there, the honors and hospitalities of that ancient city.

The new steamer Reindeer, on the Hudson, is believed to be the swiftest boat in the world.—She makes twenty miles an hour.

THE LEGISLATURE.

DEBATE ON MR. RITCHIE'S RESOLUTIONS.—[CONTINUED.]

WEDNESDAY, April 16th.

Mr. CUTLER said that in taking up these resolutions the first thing that attracted attention was the preamble; (this the hon. member read). If that be sustained the remainder followed as a matter of course. The principles set forth were old in England, and were looked upon as a matter of course when sent to these Colonies in 1839. The British Government then declared, in a circular despatch from the Colonial Secretary, that they had no desire to interfere with the local affairs of the Colonies; they utterly disclaimed all right to interfere, except in matters which effected the Imperial interests. The principles laid down by the Colonial Minister in 1839 were confirmed by the despatch from Earl Grey laid before the House in 1848. If the principles set forth in the preamble were sustained, the resolutions would follow as to salaries. There could be no doubt but the Province had the right of self-government in local matters, and if the despatches were withheld, or mutilated the Government must take the responsibility, and could only be justified by a majority of that House sustaining them in the course adopted. The second resolution was in accordance with the preamble, as it asserted the right of self government. He would like to see the Home Government addressed in respectful terms, for he believed the Colonial Minister was willing to do all he could for the welfare of the Colonies; he could have no interest but for their own good, and therefore could not be supposed to entertain any desire to obstruct them or thwart them; but he believed the late appointments were the result of an under-current, and that improper influences had been brought to bear. As an instance of the kind disposition of the Imperial Government towards this Colonoy, he would refer to the despatch in reply to the address of that House in favor of an elective Legislative Council. The people of this country were in favor of it, but could scarcely have expected the House to have moved so promptly in the matter. It was an extraordinary address, as in no other colony was the Upper Branch elective, and it must have come upon the Home Ministry wholly unexpected. But yet Earl Grey replied that if we wanted the change we might have it; he responded immediately to the address. That convinced him that upon other occasions, when the Ministry obstructed the wishes of the people here, it was the effect of improper influences set to work on this side of the Atlantic. From this he drew the conclusion that in the mutilated despatches before them the very parts it was most necessary the House should see had been kept back. In reference to the subject of bounties, he believe the object of the Home Government was, in some degree, to regulate the commerce of the Empire, but he felt sure that if the House persisted in saying that it was for our interests to give bounties, the right would finally be ceded. A despatch had been sent out some years since prohibiting the levying of differential duties, and that House had continued to impose differential duties year after year, and Canada and Nova Scotia had done the same, and no notice had been taken of it by the Home Government. He would support the resolutions because he thought them right in principle, but he did not approve of harsh language in addressing the Home Government.

Mr. JOHNSTON said he rose at an unfortunate stage of the debate, for matters of importance were generally taken up first by those who were possessed of great ability, who went through the subject from begining to end, leaving nothing but the scraps, and odds, and ends, to those who followed them. The latter position happened to be his, and he would turn his attention principally to what had been omitted, or but slightly touched upon by those who had preceded him. He should first reply to what had been said about the House going into this debate so late in the Session. He heard this complaint with considerable surprise, when they were accustomed to spend hour after hour in discussing petty grants to old soldiers or their widows. He was strongly impressed in favour of Railways, but considered this matter more important than any Railway Bill they had passed during the session. The Charter of their liberties was attacked, it behoved them to stand forware and defend it. He had no doubt that when on the field of Runnymede the Barons demanded the Magna Chartes from King John some Courtier might have been found to cry out "dont dont, for you risk the spilling of blood! and therefore it was no wonder if men were now found who would tamely submit to have the Charter of our liberties wrested from us. One objection taken by some hon. Members who had preceded him, was that this was a new trial. But if it was a new trial it was for a different offence from those for which the Government had been previously tried. (The hon. Member, they described the nature of the resolutions). The hon. and learned Member from Restigouche (Mr. Barbarie) who complained of it being a new trial, knew very well that according to the practice of the Courts, if the Council notified the Judge that he would call no evidence upon certain particulars of his bill, he could afterwards call for and obtain a new trial upon these particulars. That exactly met the present case, as they had now brought forward a new bill of particulars. How could the House, on the 7th of February, try the Government for mutilating a despatch communicated to the House on the 3rd day of March? It reminded him of the famous Scotch Jester, George Buchanan. He had given offence to one of the courtiers, who threatened to shoot him. Buchanan complained to the King his master, who bade him die of good courage, telling him that if any one shot him the offender should be hung one hour after the deed was done. "I thank your Majesty," said the jester, "that I would much rather Your Majesty would have him hung an hour beforehand." That applied to the hon. Member's complaint. He thought the Government were tried before the offence was committed. In reference to that part of the resolutions censuring the Government for not bringing down measures he recollected what was said in the debate at the opening of the session. It was argued then that a new Government was formed, whose leader was not present. Now the Session was nearly gone, and they were questioning what was done and what had been omitted by the Government, therefore it was no new trial. He next came to the resolution on bounties. The Despatch restricting them had not been laid before the House at the period of the former debate, and how could the matter he taken up; & in reference to what is said about rural economy, the hon. Attorney General had not then gone back to his constituents for re-election, and therefore had not enunciated his views; consequently this was not a second trial, "Oh!" said hon. Members, "it amounts to a vote of want of confidence." He cared not for the consequences in the event of the resolutions passing; was it not sufficient that he knew they were right. It had been argued that it was improper to bring a vote of want of confidence now; but what was said in the first debate? "Do not bring it up now; hold on a little and give them a fair trial." But now the cry was "Oh! you are too late; it was not fair to bring forward these resolutions on the 69th day of the session; you are taking up the people's time, and spending the people's money improperly. "Thus was it ever. If they attempted to reduce Salaries, it was always at the wrong end, if they began at one end the cry was "you ought to commence at the other;" and if they began at the middle they were told they ought to commence at one end. having thus answered some of the arguments why this debate should not take place, he would endeavous to throw some light upon Responsible Government, since there were hon. Members in the House who professed not to understand it, he would read some passages from a paper by Mr. Montgomery Martin, published a few years since in the Colonial Magazine. The article was written during Sir Charles Metcalfe's Administration in Canada, soon after the resignation of Mr. Baldwin and colleagues. Speaking of Responsible Government the writer says—

"What is it but the practical recognition of the colonist class as equally entitled with the metropolitan, to the enjoyment of the inherent political and civil rights of the British subject.—It gives the colony, so favoured, free institutions as nearly as may be resembling those of the Mother Country; the political institutions, which prefer before any others that could be offered them. It leaves them to manage their internal affairs, with no more interference than is in the nature of things inevitable."

This writer, the Editor of the Colonial Magazine, was a man of celebrity, and must be considered good authority. The Home Government had shown their approval of his writings, and endorsed his opinions, by appointing him to an important colonial situation. After the passage he had quoted the writer goes on to show that the Governor of a Colony is only responsible to the Crown, and not to the people; while the Executive Council are responsible to the people and not to the Crown. When the Governor of a colony was appointed, the effect of his commission was that he should govern in all local matters according to the well understood wishes of the people. If he should afterwards receive a despatch, like the one now before the House, for instance, prohibiting bounties, that was a conditional order; the Governor of course must endeavour to carry it into force, but he must get the people to approve of it, and unless a majority of the people sustained him he must abandon his position. He would quote again from the same writer to prove this:

"As regards matters of a purely Provincial character, the rule of the Colonial office ought to be that of absolute *non-interference*; and as regards matters which are half Provincial, or affect Imperial interests to no great degree, that if decided unwillingness to interfere. * * * * Responsible Government was not conceded unless the Governor's instructions enjoin on him as a rule, that he is so to conduct his administration as to carry with him, in matters effecting the Province, the vote of the House of Assembly. Now what is the effect of such an instruction? The Colonial office may still give him whatever orders it may please; but to be consistent these orders will all require to be interpreted with a constant reference to this, its first and chief command. On questions of *purely Imperial* policy they may be peremptory. On questions of *Provincial concern* they must be held to be conditional and he will have to try to carry them out. But if the temper of the Province be such that he cannot act on them, without thereby setting it against him the general command laid upon him to govern through the Assembly, will be his warrant for deferring to its wishes. * * * * It will be for the Home Government simply to judge of the sufficiency or insufficiency of his endeavours, to bring his Ministers and House to his views. Satisfied with his fidelity and judgement, they must be content. He had disobeyed no order. He *would have disobeyed their most positive order had he risked a collision for the sake of a conditional instruction.*"

Thus, if a Governor attempted to carry out anything particularized in a despatch, in opposition to the will of the people, he violated a positive command. This was perfectly plain and intelligible; much more so than the old system; and if hon. Members did not understand it, it was because they did not understand the British Constitution. The only difference was this: in a colony the principles applied in local matters only. Now he would go on to show from the same author that a Colonial Minister, as long as he remained in office, not only adopted as his own every act of the Governor, but also adopted the acts and words of every one of his colleagues. This was a responsibility he could only get rid of by resigning, as the following passage would prove:

"The tendency of this system is to establish in each Colony a Council of resident Colonists responsible to the Legislature for the Governor's acts, and more or less closely resembling our Cabinet Council. The closer the resemblence, the more perfectly has the system been introduced. Wherever it is in anything like full operation, the members of this responsible Cabinet must act together in the conduct of the Administration; must all be answerable (except as may regard any open question) for the public acts and declarations of the Governor whom they serve:—whatever the Governor says or does is said and done by them, unless to escape such responsibility they *at the time retire from office.* Whatever any one of them says or does is in the manner the word or deed of all of them, unless at the time they unequivacally repudiate by either making him leave the Ministry or leaving it themselves. As a matter of course a Colonial Ministry once organized on anything like this footing, must undertake and be answerable for the satisfactory conduct of the parliamentary business of the country."

These ideas had long been familiar to his mind, but he preferred reading them, as he was a young man, adopting a certain course in politics, and his words might produce but little effect, whereas these were the words of a calm, disinterested writer, whose writings had been endorsed, and himself rewarded by the British Government. He would now quote once more from the Colonial Magazine to show that when the late appointments to the Bench were made the Ministry should have resigned:—

"Every Minister has made himself accountable for every public act, either of the Crown or his colleagues, which he has suffered to pass without instant resignation. Could he relieve himself from the responsibility by asserting afterwards that he *protested*, or *objected* or *was not advised with*, he were no responsible minister at all; he might stay in office half a life time, and to the last disclaim all personal agency in every transaction that any one should find fault with. Nay, with such a rule, a ministry might purposely mislead the Sovereign, by bad advice, or criminal remissness, into errors grave enough to compromise his Crown, and then slip out of the trap themselves, by declining to the country that they remonstrated in vain. * * * * The minister can always retire from office if he should not like what the Sovereign may do or mean to do. That one check is all he can either have or ask for. And it is and must be just as truly *the* one sufficient check *in a Colony as in a Kingdom.*"

He would now digress a little, and say a few words about himself. He had been twitted since he came to that House of being a Tory, and of having changed round. He was not aware of any of his public acts that could be so construed, since he arrived.

Mr. BEARDSLEY said he was unwell, and it was with difficulty he could address the Committee. He should have left Fredericton and returned home were it not that he turried to vote on these resolutions; and he did not like to give a silent vote. He stood in that House independent of either party; he was quite free to vote as he chose, having no connection with the Government or with the Opposition. Before commencing upon the Resolutions he wished to say a few words to set himself right before the House and before the country, as he had been misrepresented. It had been said that he pledged himself to his constituents to oppose the Government? and had changed sides; this he distinctly and positively denied. When he was elected he never pledged himself to oppose the Government, nor was a pledge spoken of, or thought of. It was true that he had spoken in terms of condemnation of the Government and their measures, and praised the manner in which the opposition was formed; but he had given no pledge. He wished his statement to go abroad, and that it might be generally known. When he voted to sustain the Government early in the session, he was looked upon as a traitor by some, who thought he had pledged himself to vote the other way; but some who blamed him then were now rejoiced that the Government was sustained. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the resolutions, he would support the first as it then stood, and oppose the hon. Attorney General's motion for striking part of it out. The practice of mangling the despatches must always be very unsatisfactory to the House, and when it is once known that the House is not disposed to tolerate it the Governor for the time being would be [illegible] the despatches, and then [illegible] with what might possibly militate against the interests of the Province, or with what he might not like the people to see. On the face of the second resolution was the question whether the Executive Council should have resigned when the late appointments were made by Earl Grey. He had taken this question into consideration in all its bearings, and believed they had adopted the most prudent course. If they had resigned no others could have been found to take their place, and they could not have gone back without having yielded the point. There was another reason why he should oppose the resolution. When the House met the whole affair was public; the newspapers were teeming with their comments upon the appointments, Mr. Fisher had published his reasons for resigning, and yet the hon. mover of these resolutions, when discussing the question of want of confidence, had never alluded to the appointments, nor sought to bring forward that as a reason why the vote should pass. How, then, could those who supported the Government upon that occasion, oppose them now? Were the to do so they would, in his opinion, deserve to be called an inconsistent set of fools. He would support the third resolution, for the reasons therein expressed. In reference to the fourth resolutions, he would say that there was not a member in the House more eager for reduction of salaries than he was; but so long as he had the honour of representing any portion of the people residing in a British Colony, he considered himself bound to seek reform or redress by constitutional means. The concluding paragraph of the resolution amounted to want of confidence. He concurred in part with the doctrine that Government should bring down measures of retrenchment, but they could not resist a despatch. He thought the Government should bring down a bill to reduce such salaries the House should say "we will pay whatever we think proper, and no more;" and he would then give the government warning that if they did not support the House in coming to this decision he would not support them. He was determined to do all he could to reduce salaries; and there he must say that the hon. Attorney General and the hon. Provincial Secretary had, in the most magnanimous manner, consented to have their own salaries reduced. But what did they see on the other side? Why, an hon. member of the opposition (Mr. Gray) entertained the opinion that the Secretary's salary was not too high! Was if the present Government were turned out, and the opposition came in, salaries of public officers would not be reduced,—the new Government would resist the reduction of salaries.—That being the case, so far as retrenchment was concerned, they were better off with the present Government. The next resolution censured the Government for what they could not help, and for what no other Government could help in their places. Let them resort to constitutional measures; let them remonstrate in terms as strong as they liked; let them say they would resist improper interference to the very utmost; but let them not [illegible] the standard of rebellion: (Hear hear). When they had resisted the encroachments made by the Colonial Secretary, as far as they could in a constitutional manner, and it should prove unavailing, he would go as far as any other hon. Member in the House, and perhaps further than most of them, in insisting upon our rights; yes, he would go even for independence if it should be necessary, but at present let them adopt nothing but constitutional means. ("Hear hear," and Laughter).

Dr. THOMSON said he was sorry to see the Resolutions brought forward, and the present debate got up. Earl Grey was the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and cared little for the resolutions. This Province could not resist the despatches from that officer, nor could they repudiate. They could not help themselves but by declaring themselves independent, which had been hinted at by the hon. Member for Carleton, but which *he* (Dr. T) thought they were not *quite* prepared for yet. He considered the despatch very mild, and not at all despotic. The Home Government saw clearly enough that Responsible Government was not carried out in this Province, it had turned out to be what it was called years ago—"Responsible Humbug." He considered the House powerless in affecting any alteration in the system of Government, he considered it absurd for this Province, numbering but 200,000 inhabitants, although scattered over a country as large as Ireland, to talk about managing their own affairs, while at the same time they could not raise provisions to support themselves. This debate was a mere waste of time. (The hon. Member then went on to some length, justifying his conduct in 1845 upon the appointment of Mr. Reade as Provincial Secretary. He had supported His Honour the Speaker on that occasion because he stood up against a majority of the House in such a manly manner).

Mr. TILLEY was a little surprised at the remarks made by the hon and learned member for Restigouche. That the Members complained that this was a second trial—that the House had been in session sixty-nine days, and that their time was now taken up improperly in this debate. If that hon. Member had the use of his eyes he must perceive that the Attorney General was now present; and had the use of his ears he must have heard it said early in the Session that the Government ought not then to be put on their trial because the hon. Attorney General was absent, and because his Government had not had time to introduce any measures. "Give him a trial" was then the cry. Well, they had given him a trial; and could there be any stranger reason advanced in favour of the resolutions than this, that the Opposition had given the Government a trial of sixty-nine days before bringing up these resolutions. He believed there were but few hon. Members who would deny the right of the House to demand and receive the information pointed out in the first resolution without being mutilated; but if the amendment be carried they would be no better off than they are now. He would suppose a case: a vacancy on the Bench might occur; four Councillors at present constituted a majority; the Council might be divided in opinion three to four, and the Governor might take the same view as the minority; he ought send home a Despatch and argue the question with Earl Grey, and the case be favourable to the minority of his Council; he might then send down a Despatch to that House so mutilated as to conceal the part he took in the matter. All this being possible, he would ask the House if they did not think they had a right to insist that the whole despatch should be laid before them?

With respect to the second Resolution, he differed from some hon. members—he did not think it involved the existence of the present Administration. That the constitution had been violated by Earl Grey there could be doubt, and something was necessary to be done. Something had been said about rebellion, but if any one rebelled it was he who violated the constitution. He had at one period considered four Judges necessary, but from the information he had recently obtained he had altered his opinion, and he now thought three sufficient. He found that Judge Botsford, the year before he resigned, was occupied but forty-two days in the Circuit Courts, and the other Judges a shorter period. Thus it would appear that the Judges were not occupied on the Bench—including the sittings of the Supreme Court—more than three months in the year; (an hon. member.—"Not that.") Then three Judges were certainly enough, and the Council had tendered His Excellency good advice. He was the more confident in this opinion when he found the [illegible] besides the late Attorney General.

The next Resolution he should notice was the fourth, which censured the Government for not bringing down measures. The hon Attorney General had attempted to defend this, and alluded to his School Bill. He (Mr. T.) considered it highly improper for the Government, after promising this measure, to lay so long on the files in an imperfect state, that it had to be referred to a Select Committe. He believed they were justified in saying that the Government did not carry out the wishes of the people. He differed as to what had been said about salaries by the hon. and learned member for St. John, (Mr. Gray,) and the hon. and learned member for Restigouche. He entertained some scruples as to the extent of their power in making reductions; he wished to do what was right and just in dealing with this matter, as he, would in private life, and if he should arrive at an erroneous conclusion, he wished to be set right. He thought the House had power to deal with the salaries of every public officer, with the exception of two—the Surveyor General and Judge Parker; he did not think they had power to reduce their salaries, but other public officers accepted office knowing that their salaries would be subject to revision. The Province was bound to pay the Civil List of £14,500 a-year under all circumstances, and of course it would be paid; but he believed it was understood at the time that if it should be found necessary to reduce the salaries, it should be done, and the balance saved thereby be appropriated in some other manner for the benefit of the Province. (The hon. member then quoted in support of his opinion certain passages from the negociations with Lord Glenelg in 1836.) To return to the second Resolution, he thought the Government could not be held responsible, for certainly this was not the Government that existed last year. No two Administrations ever put forth doctrines more dissimilar. (The hon. member then quoted the resolutions in reference to the reduction of salaries introduced by the Attorney General last year, and passed at the close of the Session.) Let any one contrast these resolutions with what had fallen from the hon. Attorney General the present Session, and he must perceive it was not the same Government. The hon. member for Queens (Mr. Gilbert) was correct when he stated that money is worth much more now than it was a few years since, and that consequently a family may live in the same style on a reduced salary. Now the salaries of the Judges were raised in 1827, because circumstances demanded it, and it followed as a matter of course that it was perfectly right to reduce them now when circumstances demand it. He differed with his hon. colleague, although he admired the candour with which he came out and expressed his sentiments. He believed the people required a general reduction of salaries, and that hon. members who were opposed to it would soon find it out. He did not think; with the hon. member from Westmorland, (Mr. Crane,) that the reduction of salaries was the only cry in the country; he had heard of another cry even in Westmorland; he had heard that some of the constituents of that County grumbled at the last election because they could obtain no more than three shillings each for their votes. (Laughter.) He would detain the Committee no longer, but he must hear something to alter his mind, or he should support all the resolutions.

Mr. HATHEWAY said the country was thoroughly aroused, and the people were determined to have a cheap and practical Government. Their common sense was aroused, and he as a plain common sense man, arose there in his place to throw himself into the discussion, against professional men accustomed to debate, and he did so without the shadow of fear. What had the hon. Attorney General ever done to deserve his present situation. Nothing that he (Mr. H) knew of. He neither merited it by the principles he had ever professed, nor had he ever shown any superior degree of skill to entitle him to it. When the vote of want of confidence was moved early in the Session, several hon. members cried out "Oh! wait until the Attorney General is here, "and until you see what measure the new Government will being down." As to its being a new Government, he could not consider it in that light; by one man joining it, it was not changed any more than the St. John was changed by receiving the waters of the Nashwaak. Well, they had waited, and had seen the Government measures, and what were they? The hon. Attorney General had brought down a Municipal Corporation Bill, which the Opposition had compelled him to amend in several important sections; he had also brought in a School Bill, but it was not his own; it had been prepared by men who had left the Government before he joined it,—by Liberals, who by forming a coalition with their enemies sunk their own principles and character, and curtailed the sphere of their usefulness. And where are they now? One of them had been sent into retirement, having been twice rejected by his own constituents, and the other, although occupying an honourable position, was, politically speaking, lost to his country. The hon. Attorney General pretended to be liberal now, because he and his colleagues well knew place, power, and salaries too depend upon the introduction of liberal measures; but could the hon Attorney General say he was favourable to the reduction of salaries, and reconcile it with his speech upon the subject last year? Never but once before was there such a sudden change wrought in an individual, and that was a personage *much older* than any member of that house; (Laughter). The hon. Gentleman had stated yesterday that if the resolutions passed he should pursue such a course as the constitution provided might be done under the circumstances; if by that expression he meant that he would advise His Excellency to dissolve the House he cared not; he was quite willing to go back to his constituents; but he thought there were certain Counties in the Province who would return a very different representation. The hon. Attorney General had said he approved of the sentiments expressed in Earl Grey's Despatch, which prohibited them from reducing the salaries of present incumbents by bill. This approval might be very satisfactory to his Lordship, and to Lady Grey, and all the little Grey's, but he did not think it would satisfy the people of this Province. He would maintain to the last the right of the people of New Brunswick to appoint their own officers, and to do what they chosed with their own money.

CAPTAIN ROBINSON said this debate was very like a resurrection of the dead, for hon. members in their speeches had unveiled all over the world, and raised up every thing they came across, whether applicable to the subject or not. It had been stated that the Canadian rebellion broke out because responsible government was not then conceded to the Canadas; he denied it: the rebellion was the result of an agitation got up by a parcel of French lawyers, who, having nothing to do, sought by that means to get into office. In reference to the resolutions, he could not agree with the first one; he did not think the House had a right to insist upon seeing all the despatches contained. For instance, a war might break out, and the Imperial Ministry