

the public officers being provided for by permanent laws, or paid out of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, or from the proceeds of duties collected under Imperial acts, a stoppage of supplies while it would inflict great injury on the country, by leaving the Roads and Bridges, and other essential services unprovided for, would not touch the emoluments of the Heads of Departments in the Council, or of but a few subordinate officers of the Government."

"Apar. from the mere question of Judge's Fees, this Assembly is convinced that the presence of the Chief Justice at the Council Board, has a tendency to lessen the respect which the people ought to feel for the Courts over which he presides: while the position occupied there by the Collectors of Customs and Excise is also unwise." These, Mr. Chairman, were the grievances of this Colony in 1837, they are the grievances of this Colony now, with the exception of the Chief Justice and the Collector of Customs, having retired from the Council. The very man who moves this list of grievances, if I recollect rightly, at all events, the individual who headed and led the Reformers of that time, has had the same majorities at his back with the influence of Government, to bear upon those grievances for the last three years, and what has he done? nay, what has he attempted? We find him shortly afterwards moving and carrying a Resolution in the Assembly, declaring that the Assembly should regard the appointment of an Honorable member of the Legislative Council to the Executive, as a direct insult to the House. This record had scarcely time to dry, when we find the same Honorable Gentleman, not only lose sight of the dignity of the House, by not forcing its resolution or expunging the record from the Journals, but actually sneakily creeping into the same Council, along side of the very man he traduced. Now, I am not saying whether the House did right or wrong in recording their opinion of that individual; what I say is, having made the attack upon him, they ought either to carry it out or expunge their hasty opinions. I can only say, as regards myself, were I one of the number, I would hesitate before condemning a man, unless I had satisfactory evidence against him, but I will also say, that there is not a man in the Council in whom I have less confidence than that Honorable Gentleman. I have not yet forgotten the part he took in *commuting the Quilt Rents*; neither has he gained in my opinion in not having *resigned his seat in the Executive*, when his slanderer had worn his way into it. How different the course adopted by another, who felt the indignity of being compelled to sit in such company; he now sits there honoured by the respect of his con-
peers, and by the *Special Request of his Sovereign*. I will tell you more he. Mr. Howe has done. He accepted a seat in the Council, upon the express understanding that the Casual and Territorial

Revenues, should not be again offered to this Colony. I speak positively on this point, because I hold his own *written* acknowledgement of the fact, in a letter written at the time to a person then in his confidence, but who afterwards had found him out. Now, Mr. Chairman, the Casual and Territorial Revenue of this Colony, amounting to about £10,000 a year, is just in the same situation, as regards any control the popular branch may exercise over it as it was in 1837, but in an infinitely worse situation for the Colony, when the proposal for commutation may be entertained by the Home Government; thus in the year 1837, when Mr. Howe considered it a monstrous grievance to have the officers of Government paid therefrom, the charges upon it amounted to:—

In 1837, the items chargeable } on the Casual Revenue are }	£5,436 1 8
In 1842, the charges } for 1 of a year are }	£6,636 5 11½
Add 1 to make the year }	£9,290 7 5½

This amount the Colony will have to provide for more than it would have had to bargain for in 1837:—all the additions were made by the Reformers.

Now, let it be understood, that this Province is in a worse position as regards the Casual and Territorial now, than it was in 1837, by *Three Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Fifty Four Pounds, Five Shillings and nine pence halfpenny*. You will naturally ask what are the items that swell the amount to this magnitude, and I answer the Judge's Fees, of which we heard so much, instead of being abolished, have been fixed upon this revenue to the tune of £212 10s. each, viz.

3 Judges fees, at £212 10 ea. amounts to	£637 10 0
The Attorney Genl. who never rec'd fees	212 10 0
Master of the Rolls do.	212 10 0
Master of the Rolls for fuel and crier of his court,	37 10 0
Do. for stationery, printing, fuel, messenger, and other contingencies,	116 12 6
George R. Young, Dep'y Receiver General of H. M. Droits of Admiralty,	143 2 7½
His Excellency more than former Governors,	625 0 0
" " Private Secretary,	312 10 0
	£2,297 5 14

Now, Mr. Chairman, what is the colony the better of the Hon. H. H. Cogswell changing seats in the Executive with the Hon. Joseph Howe. It is true Mr. Howe himself has gained £750 annually, but the Colony has lost by the change £3,854 5s 9½d. annually. This is the kind of Responsibility that we have now, and it works amazingly well for the Honorable Exciseman and

* These calculations and facts was not given to the meeting as Mr. H. had not the Journals.—these are the ammunition to which he alluded in going into the investigation.