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Weekly Almanack.

March—1836.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
30 Wednesday - -	5 46	6 14	5 6	10 10
31 Thursday - -	5 44	6 16	5 30	10 46
1 Friday - -	5 43	6 17	rises.	11 22
2 Saturday - -	5 41	6 19	7 36	11 58
3 Sunday - -	5 39	6 21	8 55	morn.
4 Monday - -	5 37	6 23	10 15	0 35
5 Tuesday - -	5 35	6 25	11 35	1 16

Full Moon 1st day, 5h. 28m. evening.

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The Garland.

A THOUGHT SUGGESTED BY THE NEW YEAR.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages:
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages.

The gladsome current of our youth,
Ere passion yet disorders,
Steals ling'ring, like a river smooth
Along its grassy borders.

But as the care-worn cheek grows wan,
And Sorrow's shafts fly thicker,
Ye stars that measure life to man!
Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and breath,
And life itself is vapid,
Why, as we reach the Falls of Death,
Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange—yet who would change
Time's course to slower speeding?
When one by one our friends have gone,
And left our bosoms bleeding.

Heaven gives our years of fading strength
Indemnifying fleetness;
And those of youth, a *seeming length*
Proportioned to their sweetness.

(From the New-York *Knickerbocker.*)

Joy! Joy!
The long dark night is past;
The weary way is done;
Bright o'er the mountain, fast
Ascends the cheering sun.

Joy! Joy!
My heart revives again;
My soul now lights its fires;
I speed along the plain,
With hope that never tires.

See! See!
The well known hill is nigh;
The spiry poplars rise;
The brook is winding by;
There still my cottage lies.

Hark! Hark!
The longing heifer lows;
Shrill barks my faithful Tray;
His master's tread he knows,
And, see! he bounds away.

Miscellanea.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

(From Random Recollections of the House of Commons.)

LORD SANDON.

Lord Sandon, member for Liverpool, has latterly been looked on by the Tories as a man of some mark. For some time before the passing of the Reform Bill, and during the time it was under discussion in the Lower House, he was generally supposed to be a nobleman of Liberal sentiments. So far as supporting the Reform measure as a whole, though opposing several of its important clauses, entitled him to be so considered, the public, in this respect, did him no more than justice. For some time, too, after the Reform Bill became the law of the land, the frequency with which he supported, both by his speeches and votes, the measures of Lord Grey's Ministry, entitled him to, at least, the credit of being a moderate Reformer; but his opponents allege, that his support of Liberal measures did not flow from his attachment to Liberal principles, but was rather the result of that shrewd, calculating prudence which led him to swim with the torrent, which he saw could not be stemmed. He is, they say, quite an expediency-man, and that no one knows better than he how to make a virtue of a necessity. In support of this opinion, they point to his conduct on a recent occasion. The Ministry of Lord Melbourne was ejected from office, and that of Sir Robert Peel was formed, under circumstances which seemed to him to ensure the permanent restoration of the Tories to power; and, accordingly, no sooner had the new Parliament met than he proclaimed himself, both by words and deeds, a Tory "of the right sort." He clung till the very last moment as fondly as did Sir Robert Peel himself, to the hope of weathering the storm by which the Tory party found themselves overtaken. He soon saw, however, with infinite disappointment and mortification, that he had leaned on a broken reed. He saw the "Conservative Administration,"—the name by which he delighted to call Sir R. Peel's Ministry,—dashed to pieces. Since that time, however, he has still identified himself with his Conservative friends.

Lord Sandon is a plain-looking man, with a rather serious cast of countenance. He is in his thirty-seventh year. He is somewhat above the middle size, and slenderly made. His face is slightly pitted with the small pox. His voice is harsh and croaking in its tones. He is a miserable speaker. He is not only perfectly innocent of ever having given birth to an eloquent sentence, but he cannot even talk, notwithstanding his excessive fondness for talking, with tolerable fluency. He stammers at every second or third sentence, corrects his phraseology over and over again, and yet often leaves the sentence, with its latest amendment, as much in need of correction as at first. Nor is his manner in any degree redeemed by his matter. He never by chance rises above mediocrity, but is generally found grovelling below it. He is one of the many members who are under some obligations to the "gentlemen of the press." It is a much more agreeable task to read than to hear his Parliamentary orations.

Lord Sandon, notwithstanding his defects as a public speaker, is a nobleman of some weight in the house, especially, as already observed, with the Tory party. He belongs to a most respectable family. He is the eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby; is the representative of a large, populous, and influential town; is very exemplary in all the private relations of life; and these are circumstances and attributes which, when they centre in one individual, never fail to command respect both within and without the house.

DR. BOWRING.

He is a man of varied, though not of profound literary acquirements. He has written, and written well, in almost every department of literature. For some years he conducted the *Westminster Review.* His political articles in that periodical were more distinguished for spirit, force and accuracy of their style than for originality of conception or comprehensive views. It is as a polyglot he is most celebrated. Here he stands unrivalled. He has a critical knowledge of almost every language in Europe, and has given translations from the poetry of most of them. He has written some original poetry, but it has little pretensions to merit, beyond the elegance of the style, and the amiable feeling it, for the most part, breathes. He is not a good speaker. His delivery has something drawling about it. His voice is clear, and capable with proper management, of being made pleasant to the ear. But he seems to have no controul over it: he speaks often but never long. He has not realized the expectations of his friends since his admission into the house. He has committed two great errors. The first is, his speaking too often on topics of trifling importance: the second is, the circumstance of his never having brought forward a motion on any question of commanding interest, nor ever made a speech of any length, on any great question brought forward by others. He is most regular in his attendance in the house: I know of few members who are more so. He is always to be seen bustling about on the floor, or in the side galleries, with a bundle of papers in his hand. I do not recollect ever seeing him, on a single occasion, without a large quantity of parliamentary papers in his hand or under his arm.

Dr. Bowring is in person rather below the middle size. His hair is black, and his complexion pale. He is shortsighted, and is consequently obliged to wear glasses. His face is angular, and his chin slightly protrudes. His physiognomy is rather expressive of mildness and good-nature, qualities which he does possess in an eminent degree, than of any thing intellectual. He is not old. Judging from his appearance, I should think he is not much above forty. If he does not make a shining member, he promises to be one of the most useful; for he unites in a high degree the closest attention to his parliamentary duties with a sound judgment and the strictest integrity.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

Mr. Buckingham, the member for Sheffield, is a person whose name has been, for the last eight or ten years, most prominently before the British public.

Mr. Buckingham is a man of more than respectable literary attainments. His travels in Mesopotamia and other countries in the East are among the best that have been published respecting those countries. His *Oriental Herald*, also, a great part of which was written by himself, was a journal of considerable merit. The great fault of his style is its extreme wordiness.

As a member of Parliament he has not earned much reputation. On first entering the house he made great efforts, by repeated speeches of considerable length, to acquire for himself a name as a legislator; but the attempt was quite a failure. There was a strong prejudice against him, owing, in a great measure, to the general impression that he was a political adventurer. When he rose to address the house, the circumstance became a signal, sometimes for forced coughs, yawning, &c., and always for inattention and other marks of want of due respect. The result has been that he now scarcely ever speaks at all. Nor was he by any means regular in his attendance in the house last session, though previously he was one of the most exemplary in this respect, out of the whole six hundred and fifty-eight.

Mr. Buckingham is a fine speaker. His manner is remarkably easy and pleasant. There is not a more fluent speaker in the house. His voice is sweet and melodious; but there is a sameness in its tones. His action is graceful, but is deficient in energy. He can speak at any time and on any subject. In person he is tall and handsome. Notwithstanding all the hardships and fatigues he underwent in his extensive journeyings in tropical countries, he appears to be of a vigorous constitution and in excellent health. His complexion is fair, and his hair of a light gray. He has a fine forehead. His features are regular but distinctly marked. His face is full, and has something very intellectual about it. In his appearance and manners, he is quite the gentleman. He is about fifty years of age.

HISTORY OF THE HIGHLAND BAG-PIPE.

The history of the *bag-pipe* is curious and interesting, but such history does not fall within the scope of this work. Although a very ancient instrument, it does not appear to have been known to the Celtic nations. It was in use among the Trojans, Greeks, and Romans; but how or in what manner it came to be introduced into the Highlands, is a question which cannot be solved. Two suppositions have been started on this point: either that it was brought in by the Romans, or by the northern nations. The latter conjecture appears to be the most probable, for we cannot possibly imagine, that if the bag-pipe had been introduced so early as the Romish epoch, no notice should have been taken of that instrument by the more early annalists and poets. But if the bag-pipe was an imported instrument, how does it happen that the great Highland pipe is peculiar to the Highlands, and it is, perhaps, the only national instrument in Europe? If it was introduced by the Romans, or by the people of Scandinavia, how has it happened that no traces of that instrument in its present shape are to be found anywhere except in the Highlands? There is, indeed, some plausibility in these interrogatories, but they are easily answered by supposing, what is very probable, that the great bag-pipe, in its present form, is the work of modern improvement, and that, originally, the instrument was much the same as is still seen in Belgium and Italy. The effects of this national instrument in arousing the feelings of those who have, from infancy, been accustomed to its wild and warlike tones is truly astonishing. "In halls of joy, and in scenes of mourning it has prevailed; it has animated her (Scotland's) warriors in battle, and welcomed them back after their toils, to the homes of their love and the hills of their nativity. Its strains were the first sounded on the ears of infancy, and they are the last to be forgotten in the wandering of age. Even Highlanders will allow that it is not the gentlest of instruments; but when far from their mountain homes, what sounds, however melodious, could thrill round the heart like one burst of their own wild native pipe? The feelings which other instruments awaken are general and undefined, because they talk alike to Frenchmen, Spaniards, Germans, and Highlanders, for they are common to all; but the bag-pipe is sacred to Scotland, and speaks a language which Scotsmen only feel. It talks to them of home and all the past, and brings before them, on the burning shores of India, the wild hills and oft frequented streams of Caledonia; the friends that are thinking of them, and the sweethearts and wives that are weeping for them there; and need it be told here, to how many fields of danger and victory its proud strains have led? There is not a battle that is honourable to Britain in which its war blast has not sounded. When every other instrument has been hushed by the confusion and carnage of the scene, it has been borne into the thick of battle and, far in the advance, its bleeding but devoted bearer, sinking on the earth, has sounded at once encouragement to his countrymen and his own coronach." Many interesting anecdotes connected with the use of this instrument on the field of battle will be given when we come to treat of the military [illegible] of the Highlanders.—*Logan's History of the Highlands of Scotland.*

An English Stagecoach.—The coach rattled up to the door punctually at the hour; and, while they were putting on my way-worn luggage, I stood looking in admiration at the carriage and horses. They were four beautiful bays, in small, neat harness of glazed leather, brass mounted, their coats shining like a racer's, their small blood-looking heads curbed up to stand exactly together, and their hoofs blacked and brushed with the polish of a gentleman's boots. The coach was gaudily painted, the only thing out of taste about it; but it was admirably built, the wheel-horses were quite under the coachman's box; and the whole affair, though it would carry twelve or fourteen people, covered less ground than a French one horse cabriolet. It was altogether quite a study. We mounted to the top of the coach: "all right" said the hostler, and away shot the four fine creatures, turning their small ears and stepping together with the ease of a cat, at ten miles in the hour. The driver was dressed like a Broadway idler; and sat in his place and held his "ribands" and his tandem-whip with a confident air of superiority, as if he were quite convinced that he and his team were beyond criticism, and so they were. I could not but smile at contrasting his silence and the speed and ease with which he went along, with the clumsy, cumbrous diligence or vetturino, and the crying, whipping, cursing, and ill-appointed postilions of France and Italy. It seems odd, in a two hour's passage, to pass over such strong lines of national difference, so near, and not even a shading of one into the other.—*Willis's Pencilings by the Way.*

Anecdote.—"An excellent clergyman, possessing much knowledge of human nature, instructed his large family of daughters in the theory and practice of music. They were all observed to be exceedingly amiable and happy. A friend inquired if there was any secret in his mode of education. He replied, "when anything disturbs their temper, I say to them *sing*, and if I hear them speaking against any person, I call them to sing to me, and so they have sung away all causes of discontent, and every disposition to scandal." Such a use of this accomplishment, might serve to fit a family for the company of angels. Young voices around the domestic altar, breathing sacred music, at the hour of morning and evening devotion, are a sweet and touching accompaniment." —*Mrs. L. Sigourney.*

The Church and Army.—A clergyman has even more influence with the women than the handsome captain. The captain will captivate the fancy, whilst the young parson seizes upon the imagination, and subdues it to his service. The captain is *conscious* of his advantages, and sees the impression he has made long before his victim suspects the reality of any preference. The parson, unless he be the vain fop, for which, however, his education essentially unfits him, has often secured to himself the imagination, and, through the imagination, the best affection of those amongst whom he lives, before he is seriously attached himself.—*Coleridge.*

Politics and News.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR OF UPPER CANADA.

LORD GLENELG'S DESPATCH.—*(Continued.)*

4th. Next in the order of complaints is that which relates to the amount of the Pension List.—On this, as on the subject which I have last noticed, I conceive that I shall better discharge my duty by attempting to provide against any future abuse, than by engaging in a minute retrospect of any which may have already occurred. I will not even pause on the comparison, not perhaps very accurately or necessarily instituted, between the conduct of the central government of the United States of America, and that which has been pursued in one of the Provinces of the British empire, respecting the remuneration of officers for past service. Such pensions as have already been charged upon the revenues which were at the disposal of the Crown, constitute a debt to the payment of which His Majesty's honor is pledged, nor need I state that there is no consideration so powerful as to induce the King to assent to the violation of any engagement lawfully and advisedly entered into by himself, or by any of his royal predecessors.

On the other hand, His Majesty is content that the most effectual security should be taken against any improvident increase of the pension list by any future grants, and is willing that a limit should be fixed by law to any charge which may hereafter be imposed upon the Provincial revenues on this account.

I do not anticipate that the Assembly of Upper Canada would wish to withhold from the King the means of rewarding faithful and zealous public servants, or would think it desirable that no provision should ever be made by His Majesty to solace the declining years of those who have consumed in laborious public duties in the Colony the larger portion of their lives.

You will therefore assent to any law which may be tendered for your acceptance, of which the object shall be to regulate, on a just and reasonable scale, the amount of the future pension list of Upper Canada, and to prescribe the principles upon which any pensions shall be granted.

5th. I proceed to the subject of the provision made for ecclesiastical establishments, and for the maintenance of the teachers of religion of various denominations.

On this head the House of Assembly maintain opinions from which in their address to His Majesty of the 13th April, the Legislative Council have recorded their most entire and earnest dissent. The report states that "the House of Assembly in several successive Parliaments, has expressed its entire disapprobation of the Government, in attempting to uphold particular religious sects, by money grants, and in the 10th and 11th Parliaments has declared that it recognizes no particular denomination as established in Upper Canada, with exclusive claims, powers, or privileges."

It appears that the four religious communities whose funds are aided by grants from the hereditary and territorial revenue, are those of the churches of England and Scotland, and Rome, and the Wesleyan Methodist Society; the last being in two divisions, which respectively take the distinct appellation of the "Canadian" and the "British."

In the last session of the Provincial Parliament, a Bill was passed by the Assembly, the object of which was to enable certain commissioners to sell the lands which, under the Constitutional Act of 1791, had been appropriated in Upper Canada to the maintenance of a Protestant clergy, and to pay over the proceeds to the Receiver General, to be disposed of under the future direction of the Legislature, for the promotion of education, and for no other purpose whatever.

This bill was rejected by the Legislative Council on the grounds noticed in the address from that body to his Majesty, and in a report from a select Committee appointed by them to take the bill into consideration, which report is inclosed in Sir John Colborne's despatch of the 20th May, No. 20.

Your predecessor and the Council agree in the opinion, that it is vain to expect the concurrence of the two branches of the local Legislature in any adjustment of this question, and they therefore invoke the interposition of Parliament; which interposition the Assembly on the other hand, deprecate with equal earnestness.

The chief practical question then, which at present demands consideration, is whether His Majesty should be advised to recommend to Parliament the assumption to itself of the office of deciding on the future appropriation of these lands. There are two distinct reasons, both of which appear to me conclusively to forbid that course of proceeding.

First.—Parliamentary Legislation on any subject of exclusively internal concern, in any British colony possessing a Representative Assembly, is, as a general rule, unconstitutional.

It is a right of which the exercise is reserved for extreme cases, in which necessity at once creates and justifies the exception. But important as is the question of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada, yet I cannot find in the actual state of the question any such exigency as would vindicate the Imperial Legislature in transferring to themselves the settlement of this controversy. The conflict of opinion between the two Houses upon the subject, much as it is to be lamented, yet involves no urgent danger to the peace of society, and presents no insuperable impediment to the ordinary administration of public affairs; although a great evil, it is not such as to exclude every hope of mitigation by the natural progress of discussion, and by the influence of that spirit which, in public affairs, not seldom suggests to parties, alike solicitous for the general good, some mutual surrender of extreme views, and some compromise on either side of difference, which at first sight might have appeared irreconcilable.

Until every prospect of adjusting this dispute within the Province itself shall have been exhausted, the time for the interposition of Parliament will not have arrived, unless, indeed, both Houses shall concur in soliciting that interposition: in which event, there would of course, be an end to the constitutional objections already noticed.

The second ground on which I think myself bound to abstain from advising his Majesty from referring this question immediately to Parliament is, that the authors of the Constitutional Act, have declared this to be one of those subjects, in regard to which the initiative is expressly reserved and recognized as falling within the peculiar province, and the special cognizance of the local Legislature, although its ultimate completion is no less distinctly made to depend, in addition to the ordinary submission to His Majesty, on the acquiescence of the Imperial Parliament.

It is not difficult to perceive the reasons which induced Parliament in 1791, to connect with a reservation of land for ecclesiastical purposes the special delegation to the Council and Assembly of the right to vary that provision by any Bill, which being reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, should be communicated to both Houses of Parliament for six weeks before that decision was pronounced. Remembering, it should seem, how fertile a source of controversy ecclesiastical endowments had supplied throughout a large portion of the christian world, and how impossible it was to foretell with precision what might be the prevailing opinion and feelings of the Canadians on this subject at a future period, Parliament at once secured the means of making a systematic provision for a Protestant clergy and took full precaution against the eventual inaptitude of this system to the more advanced stages of society then in its infant state, and of which no human foresight could divine the more mature and settled judgment.

In the controversy, therefore, respecting ecclesiastical endowments, which at present divides the Canadian Legislature, I find no unexpected element of agitation, the discovery of which demands a departure from the fixed principles of the constitution, but merely the fulfilment of the anticipation of Parliament in 1791 in the exhibition of that conflict of opinion for which the statute of that year may be said to have made a deliberate preparation. In referring the subject to the future Canadian Legislature, the authors of the Constitutional Act must be supposed to have contemplated the crisis at which we have now arrived—the era of warm and protracted debate, which in a free government may be said to be a necessary precursor to the settlement of any great principle of national policy. We must not have recourse to an extreme remedy merely to avoid the embarrassment, which is the present, though temporary result of our own deliberate legislation.

I think therefore, that to withdraw from the Canadian to the Imperial Legislature the question respecting the Clergy Reserves, would be an infringment on that cardinal principle of colonial government which forbids parliamentary interference, except in submission to an evident and well established necessity.

Without expressing any further opinion at present on the general objects of the bill of last session, I think the effect of that bill would, as it appears, have been to constitute the Assembly not merely the arbiters respecting the disposal of the funds to be raised by the sale of these lands, but the active and independent agents in effecting those sales, and thus to invest them with the appropriate functions of the Executive Government.

6th. The Report of the Committee next proceeds to the subject of the Land Granting Department.

Admitting that Lord Ripon's Dispatch shews that the grievances under this head have been in part removed, it is observed that the extent of that relief is not very clearly shewn by the documents before the Committee.

It is difficult or rather impossible for me to advance further in meeting the view of the Assembly thus briefly expressed, than by stating, that if any ambiguity can be pointed out in Lord Ripon's instructions respecting the grant of Lands, it shall be immediately removed, and that if His Majesty's officers in the Province can be shewn to have disregarded those instructions, it will be your duty to enforce most prompt and exact obedience to them, to the full extent of their spirit and intention; insomuch that there shall in future be no doubt, whether the grievances at which they aimed have or have not been completetely removed.

7th. Respecting the Collegiate Institutions of the Province, the Assembly express their opinion, that the Upper Canada College "is upheld at great public expense, with high salaries to its principal Masters, but that the Province, in general, derives very little advantage from it, and that it might be dispensed with."

His Majesty's Government can have no wish to retain any charge for this establishment which may be more than adequate to provide for the effective performance of the duties of the Teachers. Any wise retrenchment of that nature may, subject to the principles already mentioned, be immediately introduced. That the Province derives little benefit from this College is a fact of which the explanation is to be found, not in the principle of the institution itself, but in some error of management, susceptible, as it should seem, of an easy remedy. It is impossible to believe, that in Upper Canada, as in other countries, advantages the most important, would not result from a well ordered school, for the education in the elementary branches of philosophy, science and literature, of young men who aspire to fill the highest offices in society. Nor can I suppose it a light benefit thus to connect together the preparatory and the final studies of youth in one systematic plan, which by rendering the initiatory school a careful preparation for the University, may give to their entire education a character of solidity and consistency scarcely attainable by any other method.

I shall therefore deeply lament the abolition of a College, of which the defects would appear so remediable, and of which it does not seem easy to exaggerate the benefits.

On the subject of King's College an unfortunate difference of opinion exists between the Council and the Assembly, which each of those bodies concur in pronouncing incurable.

His Majesty commands me to tender through you his mediation on this subject. With the present assent of both Houses, the King will cheerfully resume the consideration of the question, in what manner a charter could be most conveniently prepared, so as to promote the interest of science and literature, and the study of theology and moral philosophy, with a due regard to the opinions which seem to prevail in the Province, respecting the proper constitution and objects of an University. But after having distinctly referred to the local Legislature the duty of giving effect to their own wishes on the subject in the form of an Act of General Assembly, His Majesty cannot at the instance of one only of the two Houses, withdraw it from their cognisance.

8th. The Committee complain that a very considerable portion of the sum amounting to £31,728 18 11 expended in aid of emigration from Europe, was for "articles or services not specified, and concerning which a Committee of the House of Assembly could know nothing unless they were to send for the detailed accounts and vouchers, which if they had it would be impossible to examine, at this late period of the session at which the Government sent down those statements." In the Appendices to the Report, numbered 56 and 57, various items of this expenditure are noticed with apparent dissatisfaction. You will direct the public officers who have had the management of this fund to communicate to the House of Assembly, with the utmost possible promptitude, the most minute and circumstantial details and explanations connected with it, for which the House may be pleased to call.

9th. Next in order occurs the statement, that the present system of auditing the public accounts is altogether insufficient for ensuring the application of the revenue to the purposes to which it is intended to be applied."

The remedy suggested is that of establishing a Board of Audit, of which the proceedings should be regulated by a well considered statute under a responsible government.

Deferring at present any remark on the expression "Responsible Government," to which I shall more conveniently advert hereafter, I must express my agreement in the position that the establishment of a Board of Audit by law is the best remedy in this case. His Majesty will gladly concur in the enactment of any law, which shall be properly framed for constituting such a Board. With a view to aid the deliberations of the Legislature, I transmit to you various documents explanatory of the constitution and proceedings of the commission for auditing the public accounts of this Kingdom.

The Assembly expressed their disbelief that any efficient measures of this kind will obtain the consent of the Legislative Council. I trust that this apprehension will be dispelled by the event. If unfortunately it should be confirmed, you will in the exercise of His Majesty's delegated authority, proceed at once to constitute a Board of Audit, upon the principles of that which at present exists in this kingdom, so far as the two cases may be analagous; and although I am aware that, unaided by positive Legislation, such a Board would be comparatively inefficient, yet no inconsiderable advance would thus be made towards the introduction of an effective system of audit.

If you should find it necessary to act on this instruction, great care must be used to prevent the new establishment from being converted into the means of any real or seeming abuse in the way of an improvident increase of the patronage of the Crown. Of a Board consisting of five or three auditors, one alone should at first receive a salary, because the institution itself would be provisional only, and liable to revision, so soon as a proper act could be passed for that purpose. I think it highly probable that amongst the gentlemen of the Province most conversant with its financial interests, a sufficient number would be found, who as honorary and unpaid commissioners would complete the board, and who though not engaging in the mere ordinary routine of business would exercise a general superintendence over the more important proceedings of the commission. Especially it would be requisite to obtain such aid in determining the number and remuneration of the clerks and other subordinate officers. But it must not be forgotten that the effective remedy as the report observes, is to be found in a board established by law, and I earnestly hope that a law to that effect may pass both Houses of the Legislature.

10th. The withholding of public accounts from the House of Assembly is in the next ground of complaint.

It is proposed, that to remedy this evil, a statute should be passed providing the time and making such returns, and naming the officers, who should render them to the Legislature; 'but' say the committee 'it is well known that such an enactment would fail in the Council, which has an interest in preventing the force of practical accountability to the people.'

Although I cannot permit myself to believe, that the Council would really oppose themselves to any judicious measure of this kind, I fear that such legislation would be found to involve many serious, if not insuperable difficulties. I must object to the appointment of individuals for any purpose of this kind by name in a statute, or by any authority other than that of the King. Persons so appointed would exercise a control over all the functions of the Executive Government, and would have a right of inspecting the records of all public offices to such an extent as would leave His Majesty's Representative, and all other public functionaries, little more than a dependant and subordinate authority. Further such officers would be virtually irresponsible and independent.