

which His Majesty had granted his permission; the same indulgence did not apply to other parts of the province. He considered the message, however, to be as general as words could make it; and, if tomorrow another gentleman were to make his appearance, who had been duly elected; he should conceive himself authorised, under the instructions that had been transmitted, to direct that the commissioners be sent for; and that the oaths be administered without the declaration. The resolution was so framed, that His Excellency may give his opinion, and the house could form a decision on the subject. But as the resolution is complete, he trusted it would be the understanding of the people of this province, that all disabilities are removed as completely as possible, and that they are removed, as they ought to be, by the authority and power whence they emanated."

The resolution proposed by the honourable speaker, and carried, (for which see last number,) is certainly inconsistent with the conclusion of this speech, if it means by "the authority and power whence it emanated," the authority and power of the king *alone*, for in that case no resolution or vote whatever of the house of assembly was necessary. The matter seems to have been compromised, in a manner, between the prerogative of the crown and the rights of the assembly, yet in such a manner, as to form a substantial precedent whence it may, at all times, be argued that no alteration of the king's commission and instructions, (which form the only constitutional charter of Nova Scotia,) can be made without the mutual consent of His Majesty and the legislature. a result and conclusion that, as it consists with sound reason, rational freedom, and due allegiance to the king, is one that ought to be considered by all colonies as an established precedent, and principle.

L. L. M

Having, in No 19, inserted a communication signed PORCUPINE, on the subject of the police, and the system of the watch in Montreal, I will transfer to the pages of the Free Press, the consideration of the letter I received some time ago, as editor of the Scribbler, from my correspondent, VERITAS, which has remained too long unnoticed, and for which I have to apologise to him. If, as he states, many of the inhabitants of the place have been assaulted, ill-treated, and beaten, on their way home, and, when by getting assistance, they had secured the ruffians, and given them in charge to the officer of the night, they have been let loose by that officer, and when the persons who had been so ill-used appeared before a police-magistrate in the morning for redress, the officer could not, or would not, produce the persons who had been so delivered into his charge, and pretended that he did not know either their names or