

C. T. Metcalfe.

The Governor General recommends to the House of Assembly, the accompanying Supplementary Estimate of sums required for the service of the present year.

Government House,
Kingston, 1st December, 1843.

Supplementary Estimate of certain Items of Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, for which a Supply is required.

Expenses likely to be incurred in the Survey of the Boundary line, between this Province and New Brunswick.....	Sterling. £ s d.
Expenses likely to be incurred, attending the Commission of Enquiry into the Riots at the Beauharnois Canal.....	450 0 0
Expenses likely to be incurred for Transport of Troops on the same occasion	181 14 11
Expenses of Doctor J. B. McIlleur, as Assistant Superintendent of Education in 1842.....	135 8 1
Further, towards liquidating the claims of Upper Canada, for services rendered previous to the Union of the Provinces.....	90 14 9
Contingencies of the Legislative Council, over and above the amount in the General Estimate	50 0 0
Total amount Sterling.....	500 0 0
	£1407 17 9

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 1st. December, 1843.

Jos. Cary.
Deputy Inspector General.

C. T. Metcalfe.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL transmits to the Legislative Assembly, in reply to their Address of yesterday's date, Copies of all communications that have passed between him, and those Members of the late Executive Council who have tendered their resignation, on the subject of those resignations,

Government House,
Kingston, 30th November, 1843.

Mr. Lafontaine, in compliance with the request of the Governor General, and in behalf of himself and his late colleagues, who have felt it to be their duty to tender a resignation of office, states, for His Excellency's information, the substance of the explanation which they propose to offer in their places in Parliament.

They have avowedly taken Office upon the principle of responsibility to the Representatives of the People in Parliament, and with a full recognition on their parts of the following resolutions; introduced into the Legislative Assembly with the knowledge and sanction of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, on the 3d September, 1841.

"That the head of the Executive Government of the Province, being within the limits of his Government the Representative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial authority alone, but that, nevertheless, the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, counsel and information of subordinate officers in the Province," and "that in order to

preserve between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament that harmony, which is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province, the chief advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial Administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representatives of the People, thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the People, which Our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Provincial Government, will on all occasions be faithfully represented and advocated."

They have lately understood that His Excellency took a widely different view of the position, duties and responsibilities of the Executive Council, from that under which they accepted office, and through which they have been enabled to conduct the Parliamentary business of the Government, sustained by a large majority of the Popular branch of the Legislature.

Had the difference of opinion between His Excellency and themselves, and, as they have reason to believe, between His Excellency and the Parliament and People of Canada generally, been merely theoretical, the Members of the late Executive Council might, and would, have felt it to be their duty to avoid any possibility of collision, which might have a tendency to disturb the tranquil and amicable relations which apparently subsisted between the Executive Government and the Provincial Parliament. But that difference of opinion has led not merely to appointments to office against their advice, but to appointments, and proposals to make appointments, of which they were not informed in any manner, until all opportunity of offering advice respecting them had passed by, and to a determination on the part of His Excellency to reserve for the expression of Her Majesty's Pleasure thereon a Bill, introduced into the Provincial Parliament with His Excellency's knowledge and consent as a Government measure, without an opportunity being given to the Members of the Executive Council to state the probability of such a reservation. They therefore felt themselves in the anomalous position of being, according to their own avowals and solemn public pledges, responsible for all the acts of the Executive Government to Parliament, and at the same time not only without the opportunity of offering advice respecting these Acts, but without the knowledge of their existence, until informed of them from private and unofficial sources.

When the Members of the late Executive Council offered their humble remonstrances to His Excellency on this condition of public affairs, His Excellency not only frankly explained the difference of opinion existing between him and the Council, but stated that from the time of his arrival in the country he had observed an antagonism between him and them on the subject, and notwithstanding that the Members of Council repeatedly and distinctly explained to His Excellency, that they considered him free to act contrary to their advice, and only claimed an opportunity of giving such advice, and of knowing, before others, His Excellency's intentions, His Excellency did not in any manner remove the impression left upon their minds by his avowal, that there was an antagonism between him and them, and a want of that cordiality and confidence, which would enable them, in their respective stations, to carry on public business to the satisfaction of His Excellency or of the Country.

The want of this cordiality and confidence had already become a matter of public rumour; and public opinion not only extended it to acts, upon which there were apparent grounds for difference of opinion, but to all measures of Government involving political principles. His Excellency, on the one hand, was supposed to be coerced by his

Communication on resignation of Executive Council.

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