

- CXXXVII. Bagot to Stanley, September 26, 1842 475
 A description of the success of his experiment. If approved asks for prompt sanction and firm support.
- CXXXVIII. Bagot to Stanley, September 26, 1842 477
 A private letter along the lines of No. CXXXVII. 'I found the Union was not completed. Sydenham had effected the *fiançailles*. The marriage as he very well knew must be the work of his successor.' I have found the moment opportune 'for performing that ceremony'.
- CXXXIX. Bagot to Stanley, September 26, 1842 478
 A graphic criticism of Sydenham's methods and of the dramatic scenes in his own legislature. Asks for full approval.
- CXL. Stanley to Bagot, November 2, 1842 483
 The official dispatch. Critical and unkindly but promises 'cordial support'.
- CXLI. Stanley to Bagot, November 3, 1842 486
 Critical and coloured by prejudice. 'We do not disapprove your policy. We are prepared to support it and defend you for having pursued it', but we shall rest both on the fact that circumstances forced you to act.
- CXLII. Metcalfe to Stanley, August 5, 1843 489
 Fails to understand Sydenham's system of government, but, as it is apparently working out, it will mean cabinet and party government. Can this be reconciled with the position of the governor in a colony? He fails to see how the problem can be solved, but fears that it is too late to withdraw the system which has been set up as a deduction from Sydenham's plan. Whether it was his own or not, he cannot say. For himself, he finds it impossible to submit to the dictates of 'party government' in a dependency of the crown.
- CXLIII. Earl Grey to Lieut.-Gov. Harvey, November 3, 1846 494
 Outlines the status of the legislative and executive councils. Appointments to the former should be made to make it 'fairly represent the opinion of the majority of the intelligent members of the community'. If, however, it does not harmonize, what course is open? Two considerations are clear: first, the legislative council cannot be allowed permanently to obstruct measures called for by public opinion and sent up by the assembly; secondly, that it is a grave evil to appoint new members to the council in order to carry such measures, as such a method may involve too wide possibilities of increase in future difficulties of a similar nature. How can the problem be solved? It is to be understood that only 'clear and obvious necessity'—'practical inconvenience must have actually arisen and to a serious extent'—will justify the appointment of additional members. Such urgent necessity will not excite indignation, and it is likely that the council will yield to circumstances demanded by popular opinion and prevent the adoption of such a drastic measure. With regard to the executive council, when they cannot govern, application must be made to the opposite party. The governor must make it clear that while he can never assent to the abuse of the royal authority for party as opposed to public objects, he is willing to work with any party that can command public confidence, as the government of the British provinces cannot be carried on 'in opposition to the opinion of the inhabitants'.
- CXLIV. Earl Grey to Lieut.-Gov. Harvey, March 31, 1847 496
 Outlines the British system of government and points out the difference between 'political' and 'official' appointments. He sees no reason—but rather welcomes the idea—why colonial government should not follow the British system. A careful criticism is given of the possibilities of carrying it into effect, but it is pointed out that few appoint-