

the United States, may come to Canada, be elected and legislate for the people, while their fathers might at the same time be making laws for our neighbours; Such an inconsistent principal should never be cherished.

Let the Loyalists who first settled Canada and their posterity remember the difficulties and dangers they had to encounter; after having been driven from their families, their homes and their comfortable fire-sides; and all this for what? but for their attachment to their King and Constitution; and by whom? but by such characters as are now making so much ado about right of suffrage &c. And in remembering be careful to let none meddle with your glorious Constitution, of whom you have had no proof of their attachment to it, and loyalty to your King.

THE GHOST OF AN AMERICAN LOYALIST.
Feb. 28th 1825.

Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

From the York Observer.

(Continued.)

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Teachers of Common Schools in the District of Niagara, reported that they had prepared a bill for the House thereon—read first time, and on motion of Mr. Clark, was ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Morris moved that the House comply with the request of the Legislative Council by appointing a Committee to meet them on the subject of the Bathurst Common School Bill—carried.

The Whiskey Still adulteration Bill was read first time, and on motion of Mr. Wilson was ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Hagerman, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to inquire into the administration of Justice, informed the House that they had made a report, which he was ready to submit.

Upon motion of Mr. Jones, Messrs. Hagerman, Crooks, Nichol and Morris were appointed a select Committee to inquire into the Bank Institutions of this Province, and the paper Currency circulated therein, with power to send for persons and papers.

His Excellency, accompanied by his Staff, came down to the Hon. Legislative Council, and gave his assent to the Bill for the internal navigation, and the Bill establishing Courts of Justice in the District of Bathurst.

Mr. Wilmot moved for the bill to a Bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians in any organized Township or County in this Province—read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The Hemp Machinery Bill was read a second time, &c. and on motion of Mr. Crooks the House went into Committee thereon.

Mr. Crooks explained the object of the Bill, which was to admit machinery for the manufacture of the native produce of the Colony free of duty.

Bill went through Committee—ordered to be engrossed and read third time.

Upon motion of Mr. Hagerman, Messrs. Jones, Gordon, Baldwin, McClean and Nichol were appointed a Committee to inquire into the administration of Justice in this Province, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Hemp machinery Bill was read a 3d time. Mr. Rutan obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the establishing a uniformity of weights and measures through out this Province—read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Upon motion of Mr. Nichol, Messrs. Crooks and Burwell were appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency, praying his Excellency to lay before the House any information which he might possess upon the subject of the Journals of the House, and money advanced to the Provincial Agent for the purpose of obtaining them.

The House went into Committee of the whole upon the Registry Amendment Bill. Messrs. C. Jones & Casey were for striking out the clause requiring the Register to reside in the County of his appointment, to insure the Bill's passing.

Mr. Nichol opposed the striking out of the Clause. Messrs. Jones and Casey said, they were willing to retain the Clause, if it would pass without it; but the House was informed that the Clause would be lost in the Upper House. A resolution was proposed referring the Bill to a select Committee, which was carried.

Committee rose and reported resolution to the House.

Mr. Randall moved that the Bill be referred to a select Committee, and that Messrs. Walsh, Rutan, Burwell, John Wilson, Hagerman, and Crooks compose the same.

Address to the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the Journals, and the money advanced to the Provincial Agent on that account was read—the 5th rule of the House dispensed with—read a second time, went through a Committee, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time—Address read a third time and passed; and Messrs. Gordon and Nichol ordered to inform his Excellency thereof.

Mr. Baldwin obtained leave to bring in a Bill to declare the Laws on the Sale of Lands under Execution—read first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. McDonnell obtained leave to bring in a Bill to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Home District.

Mr. Rogers hoped the honorable mover would be prepared to show how the funds of the District were disposed of; he had heard that the money of the District was misapplied by the magistrates.

Mr. McDonnell said it was always usual to allow Bills to be read a first time without opposition. The magistrates were ready to meet any thing that was offered against the Bill. The gaol was in a most dilapidated state, unfit for the safe keeping of prisoners; and it was necessary that a better one should be provided. The object of the Bill was not to enhance taxes, but to raise £2,500, the interest on which was to be paid yearly, and the principal granted by Bill read first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Liquor selling restraint Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Wilmot explained the object of the Bill, which was to prevent persons selling spirituous liquors to Indians in any organized Town or County within this Province. He moved the House to resolve it self into Committee of the whole.

Mr. Nichol said he was opposed to the Bill, it would be impossible to give it effect. Mrs. Brant a respectable woman, & one that was very useful to the Indians could not sell a bottle of wine to a sick individual under it. The Indians were not represented, and the House had no right to legislate for them; he had no doubt but the honorable mover was actuated by the most humane motives in bringing the Bill forward.

Mr. Casey opposed the Bill; he believed some part of the country would be benefited by it, but, as it infringed upon the rights of the Indians, he could not support it.

Mr. Wilmot said, he had amendments to propose, which might do away with the objections of hon. gent. An absolute necessity did not exist for the passing of the Bill; he assured the house that five Indians died by liquor in his neighbourhood this fall.

Mr. John Wilson, said he would vote the Bill's going into Committee and then express his opinion thereon.

Mr. Baldwin said, he hoped the House would receive the Bill, the Indians required the protection of the House and the Government; and it was their duty to enact some Law, for their protection.—Motion Carried.

Upon a clause being proposed enforcing the payment of a fine for selling spirituous liquors to Indians, contrary to the provisions of the Bill, Mr. C. Jones proposed the sum of 6d. the lowest fine, at the discretion of the magistrates to a certain sum, as it would prevent malicious information.

Mr. John Wilson was opposed to the Bill, as the Act would not be put in force unless the means of disturbing the quiet and peace of Indians, and cease all hospitality between them and the white people.—It was well known in his part of the Country, that Indians were respectable members of the community, and were entertained in the first company; they were prudent, moral and well behaved, and used liquor without intemperance. There were Indians also who kept taverns in this Province whose moral and discreet conduct was exemplary. By the present Bill they would be deprived of their mode of obtaining a livelihood. If the fine put 6d. it will be operate as a grievance; for it was not the fine, but the bringing up of any person who might entertain an Indian upon the information of a malignant individual, that was offensive. He was sorry to admit that some tribes were gone past recovery, whilst there were other tribes devoted to virtue and information.

Mr. Hagerman said, they should weigh the good and the bad, and do that which would promote the best interests of the Country. If they found it impossible to do away with an evil without the sacrifice of a good it should be done. If they got at the remedy sought, it was worthy attention; he thought the principal evil had arisen by their going into public houses and getting drunk by drinking glasses of spirits; and he would therefore propose that no quantity less than three gallons should be sold to them. He would be sorry to see the Bill lost, it might be carried under a limitation clause without being offensive to Indians.

Mr. Walsh was for referring the bill to a select Committee for enabling gentlemen to introduce clauses that were necessary. There were several white men and half Indians attached to the Indians who would supply them with liquors by which the Bill would be defeated altogether unless some other clause were added; he should support the preamble but not the enacting clauses of the Bill.

Mr. Baldwin said, the House should not be deterred from passing a Bill when the object was so much called for. By leaving the fine to the magistrates it would defeat the intentions of vicious and malignant informers; he highly approved of the fine proposed by his hon. friend Mr. Jones. He thought a sufficient to prevent malicious persons giving information, and it would leave it in the power of the tavern-keepers to use their discretion. The objection of the hon. gentleman who preceded in the debate was not of sufficient weight; the white men and half Indians that accompanied the tribes were so few that no great evil could arise. If the House were of opinion that the small fine of 6d. would not check persons from giving information maliciously, they might place it in the power of the magistrate to saddle the informer with costs.

Mr. John Wilson said, the Committee might save themselves the trouble of adopting such a clause as proposed by the honorable member from York; it would only defeat itself and raise an uproar in the Country. If there was one prosecution and that the magistrates fined 6d. or if the prosecutor were saddled with costs, there would be no other prosecution under this Act. It was said the informer should only pay costs in cases of malicious information, but how were magistrates to know the good or evil intention of the informer? It was impossible to substantiate this matter.

Mr. Burwell would oppose the Bill because he thought it almost impossible to frame such an amendment as would serve the purpose. The amendment proposed by the hon. member from York could not be acted on in any Law nor carried into effect.

Mr. Nichol thought the proposition by the hon. member for York most objectionable, and there were great difficulties on all sides. If the Bill were confined to Jamaica Run, he would not object to it, but thought this Bill assumed a power which infringed on the Magna Charta. They were taking away from the Indians the rights and the protection of his Majesty's government without their consent. He moved the Committee to rise and sit again this day three months.

Mr. Casey said he saw the impropriety of the Bill brought in last year, and also of this Bill; there were many respectable Indians, Farmers, &c. and it would be a great hardship to restrain them—they were as respectable in their line and conducted themselves as well as the white people. He would therefore oppose the Bill and support the motion for sitting in three months.

Mr. J. Jones thought some service might be derived from the Bill going to Rum and Whiskey by which means the difficulty might be obviated. It was an experimental Law, and he thought they might try it in this way for one or two years.

Mr. Rogers would vote for this Bill if he thought it could be carried into effect. He thought the greatest nuisance and cause of drunkenness originated with the Indian Department, who collected the Indians together among the white people in his district and gave them liquor; the Indians got the small pox and becoming intoxicated with liquor and lying out, many of them lost their lives—four of them were found dead with the small pox in one night. He would therefore support an Address to His Excellency to have the interference of the Legislature to guard them against this iniquitous practice. It was observed by the hon. member from Norfolk (Nichol) that this Bill would infringe the Magna Charta, but he contended this was not

the case; this Bill would preserve the Indians from the abhorries of the Indian traders, and make them drunk and would get as much from them for a little liquor as the poor Indian could earn in several months of hardship and misery. This might be called a Bill to preserve the lives of the Indians, and there was no gentleman of justice or humanity but would support it, (hear, hear, hear). The Indians were heard in all the towns and villages of his district, by day and by night, in a state of intoxication and when robbed of every thing by unprincipled men, they were left to perish with cold, in an inclement season. He was sorry for his own part he would oppose the Bill, for his own part he would give it all his support.

Mr. Hagerman would oppose rising to sit again in three months—although there were some objections to this Bill, he did not wish they would get rid of it altogether. He thought some objections as to selling liquor to respectable Indian farmers would be overcome by stating the quantity at not less than three or six gallons—this would prevent the Indians from getting drunk with glasses in Taverns which causes the greatest evils.

Thursday, Feb. 9th.

The House went into Committee on the Union. Mr. Nichol on rising to propose a series of Resolutions on this subject, felt impressed with a high sense of his responsibility, as a more important question had never been discussed in that house. The measure had originated with His Majesty's government in England, and was the result of our report and address on the embarrassed state of our revenue, in which we had implored His Majesty and the Imperial government to adopt such measures as were best calculated to relieve us from the situation in which we have been placed, by the unjust conduct of Lower Canada. This was a question which involved the best interests of the country, and, therefore, none required greater attention. It had been reported that if the Union should take place the inhabitants would be deprived of their constitution—that the country would be misrepresented—that we would have French laws, (thrice &c.) but they were unfounded reports, and had been circulated for the purpose of exciting popular feeling against it. He did not approve of some of the enactments of the Union Bill, but its general principles were unexceptionable. As to French laws, he asked, was it possible, admitting for the sake of argument that we were so inferior in numbers as had been represented, viz. 60 French members and 45 from this country, that any man could suppose that the French would attempt to force us to be so inferior to Lower Canada, the bill providing that our own law for the increase of members should continue in force, both Provinces were limited to 50 members each, except increased by their joint act, and this guarded against any undue preponderance on the part of Lower Canada. As to French laws, he had been spoken of and great clamor had been excited respecting them, but it was a mere report; there was not a word of French law in the Union bill. As to the qualification of members it was at first considered too high, but was his own opinion, but viewing it, as he now did, he was inclined to be of a different opinion; as the amount necessary to qualify a member did not depend on the assessed valuation of his land, but on the real value of his property as sworn to by himself. However, he would not pledge himself to approve that clause of the bill. Another objection was that the Parliament should have the duration of our Parliament to five years. He confessed this was an objection; if the Union was thought desirable, they might make such a representation against these clauses as would have due weight with the Parliament of the Mother Country. He would also object to the clause providing for Executive Councillors in the House of Assembly, and the clause preventing the Assembly from imprisoning persons for contempt; the Imperial Parliament should leave the privileges of this house with ourselves, and not force upon us, under the idea of instructing us, persons who acted under no responsibility to the people.

Now he would come to the advantages of the Union. In the first place we would be relieved from the degrading situation in which we had been placed by the Lower Province by having an equal voice in the enactment of those laws by which the pockets of our constituents would be affected, a most valuable right which we ought to preserve, and which of itself would counterbalance every objection against the measure. Another advantage was that an Union would consolidate the revenue of both Provinces and supply means for the general good. Improvement in our navigation was necessary, and could not be effected but by our united means. Members would hence meet together from every part of this extensive Country, and communicate their ideas to each other—the value of property would be increased by appropriating means for facilitating the conveyance of produce to Montreal and Quebec—and although Lower Canada was said to be anticommercial yet when united with this Province, they might be brought to make liberal appropriations for this purpose. In the event of a future war, this Province would not, as during the last, have to sustain the entire pressure; it would be collected that in the last war this Province had been assailed by the enemy—the country had been devastated—we had lost cattle and property to a large amount, and the whole charge lay on us—Lower Canada had been defended by our exertions and received the whole benefit, yet did not contribute one shilling towards the expense. If united, they must contribute their proportion in case of another invasion, which was not unlikely, as the mean aggression were increased on our former enemy, and we were much exposed from our local situation on the boundary lines, and subject to be immediately called out in defence of the country. We should also consider that at present Lower Canada was disengaged from us, spoke a foreign language—lay between us and the sea—her intercourse with France increasing, and a strong feeling towards that nation, and that as her means increase, she might endeavour for independence, which if she should at any future time obtain, we would be separated from the Mother Country and must become her subjects, or else become the subjects of the United States. A war was expected in Europe which might tend to bring us under the French government or that of the United States. A Union would secure us from such dangers, and consolidate our connection with the Mother Country. It might be said, have we not got the trade act passed? The trade act was a very exceptionable measure, it could only be intended to be temporary—by it we could receive a portion of our revenue, but we were obliged to give up our rights and privileges to an arbitrator, and must be satisfied with such proportion of our revenue as should be adjudged by him. Lower Canada might also impose additional duties, if their right for this purpose were assigned to the Legislature of this Province, but we had not that privilege. Although the trade act was a remedy for many complaints, yet it was only a temporary measure, the Mother Country would be perpetually embarrassed by future complaints, and the only lasting remedy was an Union. He therefore hoped, that the Resolutions he was about to propose would be adopted.

Mr. Nichol then proposed the following Resolutions.

Resolved—That while we acknowledge with gratitude His Majesty's paternal consideration and solicitude, in calling the attention of the Imperial Parliament to the difficulties and embarrassments to which this Province has been so long subjected by the enactments of the 31st Geo. III. chap. 51, in her intercourse with Lower Canada, we do not consider the trade act, passed at the last Session of Parliament, as an adequate remedy for those embarrassments, but regard it as a temporary measure intended to meet a particular exigency.

2d. Resolved—That in our opinion an Union of the Provinces of Canada, and the consolidation of their Governments, upon principles corresponding with the enactments of the 31st Geo. III. chap. 51, is the only constitutional remedy for the evils of which this Province has complained, and which must increase under the imperfect enactments of the trade act.

Mr. Baldwin said, since he had the honor of a seat in this house, a question of equal importance to the present was never discussed within its walls, a question which was calculated not only to excite the feelings of hon. members within the House, but to excite the public at large.

Considering the long & uninterrupted content of the people of this Province, such topics he thought the peculiar property of the distracted Councils of Europe, and regretted that our tranquillity was disturbed by the present attempt to change the Constitution. He need not inform gentlemen what that Constitution was; they knew as well as himself that it was the safeguard—the best and only monument of our rights and liberties. He need not inform the house that a commercial factious Lower Canada, long at work, to persuade His Majesty's government, that it was expedient to repeal the 31st Geo. III. and even have had the effrontery to assure the government that the people of this Province desired the change? an assertion that every farmer in the country knew to be false.

The projectors and favourers of the measure urged the great inconveniences offered by Upper Canada to the French Canadians as being of a different origin, of different laws, language and Religion. It was also said that the proposed Union would quiet dissensions and enable them to improve their navigation; and without any necessity for change, some speculative objects of imaginary advantages are offered in exchange for our Constitution—a Constitution not the lasty contrivance of faction; but framed under the cool deliberation and guidance of two of the ablest Statesmen, not only that England, but perhaps Europe produced—no less men than Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox—not that those great Statesmen concurred that bill, the 31st Geo. III. they were not indebted for it to the management of the Minister, nor the talents of his adversary. No, they were men of opposite politics, and of extraordinary facilities, and while neither would yield a title to the mighty talents of the other, both were obliged to yield to the principles of salutary action—in the enactment of that civil liberties and prosperity of these Provinces, and endeared to us by the experience of more than 30 years. And, was it possible that gentlemen were going to give it up? he hoped not for he hoped the house would shew the world that they had a due and sufficient sense of the greatness and value of their happy Constitution.

There were, no doubt, occasional differences between these Provinces; but these differences could not be attributed to the Constitution, which was faultless; he (Mr. B.) attributed them to the want of proper attention on the part of both governments in superintending the revenues of the Provinces; he was convinced these differences might and could be settled upon reference to another conference, and amicably arranged in a much more satisfactory manner than by the present measure. Our trade and finances with Lower Canada might very easily be regulated without depriving us of their Constitution.

It was said the anticommercial spirit of the people of Lower Canada was injurious to Upper Canada; but he could not see any injury to Upper Canada on this account.

If the Lower Canadians were anticommercial it would rather affect themselves; they must sustain the evil of such a disposition, while it left the wider field for others to speculate; and the fact was, that the English settlers or merchants of Lower Canada had amassed immense fortunes, whilst the Canadians remained content and happy with more moderate things. But those gentlemen, the Commercial faction, jealous that the Canadian gentry, respected by people and every day more and more approaching the respectability of English gentry, should so long retain their influence in the councils of that Province, have contrived this project in order to grasp this influence to themselves, as more consulting to their pride, and as they imagine, commensurate with their wealth—and thus bring ruin on the Country. Thus, in his mind, was the sole motive which influenced the projectors of this great, unnatural and calamitous change which was now about to befall these Provinces—a change most fatal to our connection with our Parent State. Was it, he would ask, an anticommercial spirit that led to the revolt of the late Colonies, now the United States? No! it was a highly wrought Commercial ambition, the very thing these anticommercial gentlemen recommended; not that he (Mr. B.) meant to charge them with this view or intention, but that it shewed the blindness and madness of the project, and was sure would sooner or later, perhaps, at no distant period, lead to a similar unhappy result.

National prejudices were also brought in as a cause against the Lower Canadians. To speak of national prejudices with contempt argued a want of humanity, and, in a statesman, a want of wisdom. Every country had its prejudices—even proud England was not without them. Those of Lower Canada were innocent. However strangers might affect to ridicule the prejudices of Countries not their own, their prejudices were of the very essence of the people's happiness, and ought to be respected.

Were they to be angry with the Lower Canadians because they spoke French—the elegant and fashionable language of Europe? Were they to be angry with the Lower Canadians for the difference of their manners, Laws and religion? If wisely considered all these prejudices must be considered as the sure foundation of the long continuance of the British Constitution.

The Lower Canadians were a people quite distinct from the people of the United States; pleased with themselves, they formed no injurious comparisons between the people of the U. States and themselves. Within the last two or three years but a century and thirty thousand British Emigrants came into Lower Canada, a half of whom were over into the U. States never to return; and he believed, that since the sanction of the lower Province; ten families did not remove from that Province; on the contrary they have ever remained faithful to their King and attached to their Constitution. In the old state of things they defended the Province as gallant and honorable men; When Providence prospered the British Arms, they yielded to the necessity, and have ever since shewed them selves capable of equal fidelity to their new Sovereign. That Sovereign, like a British King, the King of a brave and free people, gave to his Canadian subjects a British Constitution; and

now, just as this change of condition was about to effect a change in their character, just as it was about to change the Frenchman into the Englishman; or rather, as it was about to change the Frenchman into the Canadian; [for there might be, and there was, a Canadian Character distinct from the French, and though not English was yet properly reconcilable to and perfectly consistent with English feelings, English connection, and English Constitution.] Just as the Constitution was about to effect the change contemplated, this faction take the alarm, and would deprive them of their rights, and break the public faith merely to gratify private ambition.

It was said that the Union would remedy the differences between the two branches of the Legislature of Lower Canada; but why was Upper Canada to be involved in their differences? there was no necessity nor justice to change our Constitution on this account; let Lower Canada bear the evil of her own faults. But as far as he (Mr. B.) was acquainted with the history of these differences, they originated with the Executive Government and Legislative Council of that Province, in demanding of rights and privileges, sensibly a surrender of rights and privileges, which, if they had surrendered, they would have forgotten their duty to themselves and their constituents. These differences were not founded in any hostility to British connection. Lower Canada had always manifested a spirit of loyalty and attachment to his Majesty's Government, highly honorable and equal to any part of His Majesty's dominions.

The hon. mover of the resolutions (Mr. Nichol) favorable to this Union, promised solid advantages to this Province in the improvement of its navigation by the appropriation of a double revenue to that object; but he (Mr. B.) doubted much this result; and that speculative hope was not an equivalent for the surrender they were called on to make.

He would now call their attention to the bill itself. However the clauses of that bill might be defended by others, yet the hon. mover of the resolutions admitted that many of them were objectionable; he (Mr. B.) was surprised how such a bill could be introduced into the British Parliament.

By the 31st of the late King, which was their Constitution, they had themselves the right to make laws for their peace, welfare and good government, reserving certain powers to the King and Parliament of the Mother Country to legislate in particular cases. The Imperial Parliament could not constitutionally alter this law without our consent; for if so, we had no constitution at all; the Provincial Legislature would have no rights or privileges, nor the people any security. Were they, then, about to assent to such a construction? he hoped not. Indeed the Parliament of Great Britain having reserved this bill for the purpose of giving the Province an opportunity of expressing their sentiments, is a clear proof that they will not alter the 31st of the late King without our consent.

As to the clauses of the bill, he need scarcely make a single observation on them; for he was sure most of the members were greatly alarmed at them; the Country at large had expressed their opinions of them which must necessarily be expected by every hon. gentleman in the House. The introduction of Executive officers into the House of Assembly was shocking, was monstrous, it shewed suspicion and want of confidence, insulting to the feelings of the Representatives.

The extension of Parliaments to five years was also highly objectionable; the limiting the privileges of the House of Assembly were to be limited and defined, they would lose their just weight and influence in the legislature. The increased qualification of members; indeed, almost all its clauses aimed against the liberties of the people. It was evident that the persons who drafted that bill had little regard for the principle of the British Constitution; an imperfect knowledge of the character of His Majesty's Canadian subjects of this Province, and no just idea of civil liberty any where; they were all ruinous innovations; the proposed limitation of the Representation to 60 members, however the population might increase, was invidious; there was neither wisdom, good sense, nor justice evinced by the framers of that monstrous bill; the proportion of the representation to the population could not be meted out by time, compass, and arithmetical calculation. What would be an ample representation in one country would not be so in another. In some countries, as in England, perhaps, one member for one hundred thousand might be fair and sufficient; but such a proportion here would only return a house of two members, which was ridiculous. As the population increased, so should the representation; the object of a full representation was, that by wise counsels good government might be established, which could only be done by numbers and changes.

The removal of the Legislature of this Province would also be a great evil; the Executive must follow the Legislature to Montreal or Quebec, which would become a place of fashionable resort, the respectable merchants who might realize an independence, would soon follow, and not a moment would remain in the Upper Province. Thus the expenditure must necessarily be in Lower Canada. This would not only depress the value of property in York, but also in all the Upper parts of the Province; a heavy expense would also attend the change, as many officers of Government now usefully employed, would be discharged, and must become a burthen to the Colony, as the United Legislature would have to provide them with Pensions and compensation.

To conclude, as to the differences between the several branches of the Legislature of Lower Canada, he (Mr. B.) would a request the House to remember that they were called on to accuse the Assembly of the Lower Province for supporting their rights, in refusing permanent Civil list—Let the House recollect that they were called upon to accuse the Assembly of the Sister Province of retaining direct taxation for the purpose of mutual improvement diverting the Revenue from the increased demand of the Executive. And were they prepared in their new capacities in the joint Legislature to impose direct taxes for the making and repairing of roads and bridges, and building Gaols and Court houses, in order that the greater revenue might be at the disposal of the Executive. He (Mr. B.) reminded the House that they were called on to accuse the Sister Assembly for maintaining their rights in raising and appropriating the public money; he