## NOTICE.

*Wednesday next, the 30th inst., will close the present volume of this Journal; and the public are informed that on and after the commencement of the next volume, no subscriptions will be received for this paper, unless paid for in advance. This plan has been adopted, in consequence of the great trouble and expense, experienced in collecting so many small, (yet in the aggregate large) sums throughout the country.*

*All persons who are in arrears for the Chronicle & Gazette, for three years and upwards, and who have, in the interval been called upon for payment, are informed that their papers will be stopped after the 30th inst., and their accounts placed in other hands for collection.*


# Chronicle & Gazette.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1841.**


*The Addresses in answer to the Speech from the Throne.*—On Saturday last the Legislative Council presented an address to His Excellency the Governor General in answer to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session. We have not as yet seen this document, but we understand it is an echo of the Speech.

The House of Assembly after being engaged in a protracted discussion, in committee of the whole, since Friday, passed resolutions last evening on this subject, and appointed a committee to draw up an address founded upon them,—which address will be presented to-day to His Excellency at Alwington House.

Mr. Neilson having withdrawn his address in amendment, proposed by him a few days since, containing a clause condemnatory of the Union Act,—and Mr. Baldwin having also withdrawn an amendment proposed by him to the same effect, but intended to be more moderate than that brought forward by Mr. Neilson,—Mr. Hamilton Merritt, for the purpose of meeting the views of all parties, introduced a slight amendment in answer to that part of the Speech which referred to the act of Union.—The words of the amendment are "which" (the Union act) "*may hereafter require some modification.*" The hon. mover of the resolutions, however, with some of his friends, would not consent to the introduction of these words into the 13th resolution, and forced the Committee to divide upon the question. The result was exactly as might have been expected. The resolution, as amended, was carried by a sweeping majority—many of the conservatives and friends of the administration having joined the anti-unionists. The introduction of these words appeared to us at the time as a matter of no very great importance, and we viewed it as unwise to have compelled the Committee to divide, especially when the result was so palpable. Besides, it must be confessed that there was something due to the other side of the House. The conduct of the hon. member for the county of Quebec was any thing but factious on this occasion. Indeed, on the contrary, he withdrew his address with a good grace—and so did Mr. Baldwin his amendment. On these grounds it was evident that some small concession was deemed by the generality of members as due to the gentlemen opposed to the Union.

Upon the whole, however, it is with great satisfaction we are enabled to inform our readers that the address will substantially be an echo of the Speech from the Throne—the slight amendment above mentioned being the only question on which the Committee was not unanimous.

During the unnecessarily long debate which took place on the consideration of these Resolutions, many subjects irrelevant to the question before the Committee were introduced. The Union Act was fully discussed. That great monster "Responsible Government" was actually ground into mashing—while the retirement of Mr. Baldwin from the administration became an old song, or as a "*thrice told tale.*" This seeming waste of powder, however, ought not perhaps to be considered as altogether unprofitable.

It is evident that some Honorable Members came to the House primed with a vast deal of combustible matter, and it is rather a subject of gratulation that it has thus exploded in so very harmless a manner. The perpetual foaming and puffing of Hon. Gentlemen, reminded us of a set of small Steam Engines, constructed on the high pressure principle, whose safety valves (*Speeches*) keep them from actually bursting their boilers, on the floor of the House. By this passing remark, we do not mean any disrespect to the Honorable House;—far from it, for we think it altogether the most talented and respectable House of Assembly, that ever met in the section of the Province.

### RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Attorney General Draper, in an eloquent speech on Friday last, declared the principles on which the Government was to be conducted, admitting the principle of Responsible Government, to the satisfaction even of that great Reformer Mr. Francis Hincks. So that we have now what we long dreaded a "Responsible Government"—but on looking narrowly at this monster, we see nothing so very dreadful about the animal after all. All we now pray for is that the new system will work well. We must say, however, that while the Reformers appear well satisfied, we can discover nothing in this matter to excite the fears or the apprehensions of the Conservatives.

We understand from Mr. Draper's exposition, that when the Executive cannot carry their measures in the House,—or in the event of the House carrying a motion, signifying a want of confidence in the administration,—that then one of two things shall take place,—Either the Resignation of the Executive Council, or a dissolution of Parliament and a new Election,—in other words an appeal to the people.

The Governor is Responsible to the Mother Country for the faithful discharge of the duties of his station, and is not therefore bound always to take the opinion of his Council,—for this reason that he could not avoid his responsibility to the Imperial Government, by saying that he acted by the advice of his Council. These are the leading features of the new system of Government, as we understand the subject.

*Our Military Defences.*—We have much pleasure in drawing public attention to the advertisement which will be found in another column, by the Royal Engineer Department, respecting the recommencement of the public works at Point Henry. We have it on good authority that the projected defences of Kingston are about to be immediately commenced on an extensive scale—thus already realizing some of the promises contained in the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General at the opening of the present Session of Parliament.

It will be seen by an Advertisement in another column that the Baptist Congregation of Kingston, purpose erecting a new Church in this Town, and we would respectfully recommend their appeal for aid in this praiseworthy undertaking—to a liberal, enlightened and Christian public; and we hope that the labours of the few individuals who have taken the work upon them, will be crowned with abundant success.

We regret to learn that the Royal Mail steamer [illegible] met with a slight accident [illegible] injuring some derangement in her machinery, yesterday [illegible] Oswego [illegible] Rochester [illegible] the Lake [illegible] the Lake [illegible] the Lake [illegible] place.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

June 18.

Continuation of Debate on Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

The Chairman (*in French*)—This discussion is premature. We think with his Excellency and should be very glad to turn an expression so as to show our opinion. What will it express when altered? Certainly our confidence in the result. But as the measure is an experiment we have to express a hope only. For these reasons I support the amendment.

Mr. ——I entirely concur with the hon. member. As a sincere friend to the French I give my advice to the hon. member who has moved an amendment. The expression of the speech, and the echo in answer, if we wish to make way with every feeling, should be adopted.

I think the greatest mistake of Pitt, was the separation of the Colonies, the sooner the better the people are united. I hope to see the most desirable events resulting from the union.

Mr. Jolliette (*in French.*) Because the eyes of England are turned upon us as it is expressed in the speech, the measure is an experiment: accordingly we have to express our hope. The Union I believe is good: for that reason we should promote its working.

The first amendment (of Mr. Quesnel) was now put and lost.

Mr. Sullivan—As to the second amendment. The alteration of an expression should have been made in committee: if made now it would seem as if we had abandoned our opinion of the Union.

Mr. DeBlaquiere explained. The chairman of the Committee had objected when the address was in Committee and had proposed an alteration by the insertion of 'hope' or 'think.'

The Chairman (*in French.*) I objected in Committee? I said the expression was too positive, I understood that it would be discussed more fully when the report was brought up.

The amendment was then put and lost.

The 14th or last paragraph was then passed. The house then resumed.

Mr. Sullivan moved that the answer to the address be engrossed to day if that could be effected. It was expedient that the answer should be presented in the same week in which the address had been delivered: also that his Excellency should be waited upon to know when he could receive the answer.

Mr. Jolliette rose to renew his objection to the before mentioned expression in the concluding paragraph.

The Chairman—Explained that it had been the practice in Lower Canada to read Bills again paragraph by paragraph after it had passed through committee. But it was explained by another hon. member that it applied to Bills only, not to addresses. When the Bill is read a third time, to answer the hon. member Mr. Jolliette could then make his objection or enter his protest.

The report of select committee on the rules and orders of the Council was then brought up with the explanation that in cases not provided for by them the usages of the imperial parliament would prevail.

June 19.

The Council in pursuance of an appointment made with His Excellency proceeded to the Government House, and presented their answer to the address from the throne.

Motion by the Honble. P. B. de Blaquiere—

"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, on Thursday the 24th inst., to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted for the promotion and protection of Agriculture in this Province."

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

June 18.

Continuation of Debate on Resolutions in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. Baldwin said he had certainly listened to the speech of the hon. gentleman with a great deal of attention, and with a good deal of pleasure, probably however that pleasure had not been altogether unalloyed. But he could not discover from the speech of the honourable and learned gentleman that a new principle has been applied with reference to the administration of affairs in which that hon. and learned gentleman had borne so conspicuous a part. A great and important principle is involved in the subject of the present discussion, one which has occupied the attention of the country for a number of years, and one on the faithful carrying out of which the continuation of the connexion with the Mother Country in a great measure depends, (hear, hear,) the question should be clearly and distinctly understood, not only by those occupying the situation which [illegible] the whole country. He (Mr. B.) would follow the hon. and learned gentleman in the principal points of his speech, though he did not expect that the discussion would have been entered into to day, and perhaps there might not be after all so much difference between the views of the hon. and learned gentleman and himself, if indeed there were any at all, as would be at first supposed, (hear, hear.) He would begin with the view which the hon. and learned gentleman had taken of the character and position of the head of the Government in this colony which he (Mr. B.) agreed with him in calling a mixed character: the very nature of a colonial administration required, as one acquainted with the subject must perceive, that the head of that Government should be responsible to the home government, as he is the connecting link between the colony and the parent State. it is his duty to be careful of the interests of the Sovereign whose servant he is, and careful to preserve the connexion between the colony and the Mother Country. And as for the principle of responsible Government as he (Mr. B.) had always understood it, and advocated it, instead of lessening that responsibility which he had advocated it served to increase it, as the Hon. and learned gentleman had already remarked. He agreed with him therefore that the head of the Government is of a mixed character, and that he is responsible to the Home Government, for the proper administration of the Government in the Colony. He would admit that in the administration of the government, questions may arise, in which he may not be prepared to adopt the advice which may be tendered him. But if he (Mr. B.) understood the hon. and learned gentleman right, that the Council of his Excellency are to offer their advice only when it is demanded of them, and on all other occasions remain mere passive observers of the measures adopted by the government, he would be leave from such a system as this entirely to dissent [illegible] That all measures must necessarily receive the Governor's assent he would readily admit, but that those gentlemen whom he calls to his Council are never to open their lips except when he particularly and expressly calls upon them to do so was what he could never acquiesce in or approve of; in fact such a Council as that would be no Council at all; to adopt such a course would be, in his opinion, acting in direct violation of the oath which an Executive Councillor they were called on to take. They are commanded to advise his Excellency on all matters connected with the public good, (Here Mr. Baldwin read the oath prescribed to be taken by Executive Councillors.) In his (Mr. B.) understanding of this oath, a Councillor is never only bound to bow under the influence of the head of the government these measures which in his estimation the country required. He would freely admit, that unless the representative of the sovereign should assent to those measures as recommended, there would be no measures which that advice could be made practically useful, but [illegible] he would follow the advice of his Council [illegible] the principal points of his speech, though he did not expect that the discussion would have been entered into to day, and perhaps there might not be after all so much difference between the views of the hon. and learned gentleman and himself, if indeed there were any at all, as would be at first supposed, (hear, hear.) 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he to tender his resignation.—Now the hon. and learned gentleman admits that in the event of the administration not retaining the confidence of Parliament, they should resign, (hear, hear,) if he had understood the hon. gentleman aright as intending to go to this extent, then it would seem that the difference between the views of that hon. gentleman and his own amounted only to a difference in terms, and not a difference in fact. But should these gentlemen be prepared, notwithstanding, a vote of want of confidence should be passed by that house, to retain their seats in the council, then he must say that he entirely dissented from them. He believed however that he had understood the hon. gentleman aright, and for this reason, this is not the first time that a question of this kind had been agitated, and the principle had at length been pretty generally admitted that both in this and still more fully in some of the neighbouring provinces that unless the advisers of his Excellency possessed such an extent of public confidence as to enable them to procure their returns to this house in the first place, and enjoyed also the confidence of the representatives of the country at large, so as to be able to procure the passing of those measures which they might think proper to recommend, they could not consistently continue to be members of the Government.—If the hon. gentleman had intended to be understood as going this length, then he would perfectly concur with him, and if the practical application of this principle be admitted, then there would be found to be no difference in reality between the hon. gentleman and himself. The hon. and learned gentleman had referred to a despatch of Lord Glenelg, and it was somewhat remarkable that as it announces the same principles upon which that hon. gentleman now professes to act, that so long a time should have been suffered to elapse since the publication of that dispatch without any practical application of those principles having been carried out. (Hear, hear, hear.) It is remarkable that no approach to the carrying out of the principle of responsible government took place until the last session of the last parliament of Upper Canada. Had he (Mr. B.) not supposed that it was the intention of his Excellency the Governor General to carry into effect the principles of responsible government as laid down in the despatch of Lord John Russell, which had been referred to by the hon. and learned gentleman, he (Mr. B.) would have been perfectly inexcusable for accepting office under the Government; but he had then believed and still continued to believe that it was practicable to carry out those principles in this province (hear, hear.) He believed from what had fallen from the hon. gentleman that the same construction would be put upon the principles laid down in that despatch as he had always put upon it, and in which he was supported not only by many hon. gentlemen around him but also by some of the best friends of this country in England, and particularly by that staunch and well tried friend of this country, Mr. Hume, who he believed was now member for Kilkenny (hear, hear.) That gentleman was better acquainted than he (Mr. B.) could be, and he had declared that the language of that despatch conceded the principle which the parliaments of the two provinces had for twenty years been calling upon the mother country to concede. That gentleman was too firm a friend of this country to be capable of [illegible] wishing to mislead us, (hear, hear,) and to that gentleman he believed these provinces were deeply indebted (hear, hear.) Now, sir, believing that this is the true interpretation of that despatch, and that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Draper) has declared himself prepared to act upon it in the manner to which I have alluded, I am prepared to wait patiently and see whether his acts will agree with those professions, and whether he will be prepared when the time comes for giving a proof of his sincerity, to act in accordance with what he has this day declared. The hon. gentleman from Toronto says "yes." I have long had entire confidence in that gentleman, and I only wish I had equal confidence in others (hear, hear, hear.) He (Mr. B.) was however perfectly willing to wait patiently and see whether those gentleman would act upon these principles. But, one thing must be recollected, that the principle of responsible government is only a means to an end. If this responsibility is not to lead to the carrying out of what the country requires it will be a mere dead letter. He believed, however, that this much having been conceded they would be enabled to enforce upon both the provincial and the home government a due attention to the wants and wishes of the country. He would now conclude his observations with adding one remark: he could have wished that the representative of royalty in this province had inserted in the speech which had been delivered to the Legislative Council and Assembly some reference to the matter, and not have left it to the hon. member for Russell (Mr. Draper) to lay his place on the floor of the house merely to announce [illegible] been a happy occasion for the announcement of an important fact, to have introduced it in the speech from the throne. He trusted he had not misunderstood the hon. gentleman in the announcement which he had this day made to the house.

Mr. Attorney General Draper said he felt it necessary to protect himself against the possibility of a moment's misunderstanding, although he thought it was almost impossible to draw from what he had said any other deduction than that which he had intended; he would therefore read over again that part of Lord John Russell's despatch to which he had before referred.

Mr. Baldwin then said he found it necessary to put one other question to the hon. gentleman. In the event of such instructions coming from the home government as he could not coincide with, in what manner would he then act?

Mr. Draper replied that he would immediately resign.

Mr. Merritt said he was really surprised at what he had heard, he had come to this house with the expectation of hearing an open avowal on the part of the members of the Executive government. What was the object of mystifying the matter. He (Mr. M.) was perfectly convinced that the Governor General is prepared to carry out the principles of Responsible Government, as laid down by Lord Durham. What was the cause of the popularity of Lord Sydenham? it is because the people have confidence in the belief that it is his intention to carry out the principles of Government as here laid down. (Here the hon. gentleman read from the Report of Lord Durham.) But there appeared a distinction on the part of those hon. gentlemen who are the advisers of his Excellency, to object to Lord Durham. This was not mine. It was as far removed from the course which should be adopted by those hon. gentlemen, as their principles were from those of Lord Durham. We want the Council to be responsible to the Province for the due regulation of our affairs, and every vote which he would give in that house should have reference to this object. The great difficulty is they refuse to give up the management of our internal affairs to ourselves, they dont openly avow their intention of deferring to the wishes of the people of this country. This is doing a great injury to the best interests of the country. It [illegible] the administration now, we expect a complete change in this respect. I would not lose [illegible] the authority of the Crown, but if you do not preserve the confidence of the people you should resign. If these hon. Gentlemen will state clearly and fairly, that this is the system which Lord Sydenham intends carrying out in this colony, they will entitle themselves to the gratitude of the country.

Mr. Chauncey said he felt it necessary to say a few words upon this subject, and he should not occupy a great deal of time. He [illegible] with the hon. gentleman who had spoken last, that it was clear it must be to the hon. and learned member for Hastings, it was not so clear to him that the members of Government had made any alteration of the opinions they had expressed on the principles of Responsible Government. Here, he [illegible] were all the same opinions they had expressed [illegible] he (Mr. C.) felt an important point, he [illegible] a conversation that took place [illegible] the hon. and learned member for Hastings. He (Mr. C.) was extremely sorry upon his second hour and meeting with his friends, to find those with whom he had expected to act, gone over to the different camp. And it had been a mortification [illegible] to induce the hon. and learned [illegible] the recognized principle would further observe that he desired rather absurd to suppose any one within [illegible] of that house would entertain for a moment the people of the colony were to be treated with regard than the people of our sister Province of Nova Scotia, to whom the principle for which he contending had been cheerfully conceded.

Mr. Draper said the question having been put to him as to what the advisers of his Excellency would do in case of the members of the House of Assembly [illegible] which might be [illegible] the government; he desired no mystification. hon. gentleman who had used the term [illegible] mystification to exist only in his own imagination. [illegible] after explaining what his views were of the [illegible] and duties of responsibility resting [illegible] the government, he [illegible] that the measures necessarily for the [illegible] of harmony between the government [illegible] pointed out several [illegible] which he would not [illegible] but would appeal to the country, and [illegible] he would not be sustained by the people [illegible] The responsibility in such cases [illegible] would rest with the government [illegible] If he find that he cannot act with his [illegible] he would call upon them to resign (hear, hear.)

Mr. Boswell said [illegible] be informed if he had rightly understood the [illegible] he would be [illegible] government as long [illegible] do so, [illegible] the House of Assembly [illegible]

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Mr. Draper said [illegible]

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said, there were then in the ranks of the Reformers many individuals for whom he had a personal friendship; but that there were others against whom he would make war to the knife; and in the following year he had amply redeemed his pledge.—(hear, hear.) There was one other remark which he would make: There were those in the House who could do him the justice to say that long before this discussion was contemplated he had drawn a distinction between those who were discontented and those who were disaffected. The complaints of the former might be remedied, but as for the others he cared not how soon they sought any country which would be more congenial to their feelings.

Mr. Hincks said he was happy to hear the explanation of the hon. gentleman. It appeared that it was not the principle advocated by the majority of the House of Assembly, but the opinions of certain individuals against which he would make war to the knife. The principles which were then advocated by a majority of the House of Assembly were the same as those which he at present advocated—the principles of responsible government—those principles which would be found laid down in Lord Durham's Report. Every hon. member of that house must be fully aware that the great mass of the country had been convinced that the head of the government had intended this to be the principle upon which the government should be conducted. The despatch of Lord John Russell appeared to him to be inconsistent with itself. The first part from which the learned Attorney General quoted was altogether at variance with the latter, which he [Mr. H.] was well assured was far more satisfactory. It recommends "non-interference on the part of the crown in our internal affairs except where the interests of the empire and the house of the crown are deeply concerned." He [Mr. H.] agreed with his hon. friend from Haldimand [Mr. Merritt] that it is time this house and the country should know distinctly whether this system of interference in our internal government is to be persevered in by the home government. It matters little who are responsible here if we are constantly to have our laws which we have passed at great trouble and expense set at nought and sent back to us annulled and void (hear, hear.) The hon. and learned gentleman in order to point out the degree of responsibility under which he considered the government as standing had quoted from documents which had been always held and acknowledged by these gentlemen with whom he acts, as going entirely against the principle for which we are contending. What the country wishes to know is whether the provincial government is to be conducted according to the principles of the British constitution. These are the principles to which a majority of the people of this Province are attached.

Mr. Boswell said that the hon. and learned gentleman must excuse him for again pressing the question, because it was of very great importance to him that it should be distinctly answered, as upon that answer would depend his future course of conduct within that house, and he would put it in such a shape as that it might be replied to by a single affirmative or negative. Does the hon. gentleman mean to say that if the government cannot command a majority of this house, so that its measures may be carried on harmoniously, it they do not find by the whole proceedings of the house that they have the confidence of a majority of its members, that then a dissolution of the house shall follow, or that they will resign? (Yes, yes," from Mr. Draper.) Then I am satisfied. And he could only say that this being the case, it was an unfortunate circumstance that the hon. gentleman could not have stated it explicitly to the house at present, and have prevented the necessity for so long a discussion.

June 19.

The house met at 10 A. M. and sat in committee on the Rules for directing the proceedings of the House.

3, P. M.

The house in Committee, Mr. Morris in the chair, resumed the consideration of the resolutions in answer to the address.

Mr. Neilson moved that all the words after "Resolved," be ommitted and that a series of resolutions which were read by that hon. member be substituted.

To a question from the attorney General, Ogden, Mr. Neilson explained that when one series of resolutions were considered, the house would consider both series.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. J. S. McDonald opposed the postponement of the debate; proposing that when the original resolutions were under consideration, the objections or amendments embodied in Mr. Neilson's series of resolutions might be brought forward each upon each.

The motion that the Committee report progress was carried with leave to sit till Monday.

Mr. Christie gave notice of a motion for this day week to consider the administration of justice in the District of Gaspe.

Mr. Neilson doubt of counter resolutions was ordered to be printed at the expense and for the use of the house.

Monday, June 21.

The order of the day for the Committee of the whole House upon the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne being [illegible]

Mr. Baldwin rose and said, he would take the opportunity which was now afforded him, of rectifying an error in the minutes of the conversation which [illegible] he had made to the House, regarding the reasons which had led to his resignations of the office of Solicitor General, and of his seat in the Executive Council. It would be recollected by hon. members that he had said he had tendered his resignation, and that that resignation had been accepted, and that therefore he was no longer a member of the administration in this Province. He had also stated that he was not then prepared, because he had not had himself at liberty, to explain his reasons for the step, but having since applied to the proper quarter, he now felt himself at liberty to state their purport.

Attorney General Ogden here apologized for interrupting the hon. and learned gentleman, but he thought the business ought not to be into respect. He thought it was highly and serious in that House still to persist in delaying the passing of the Address. They had now already a member of Executive and he really thought that no more time should be lost.

Mr. Baldwin said that nothing could be further from his intention than to impede for a moment the business of the Session.

The Speaker left the chair, and Mr. Morris resumed the chair of committee.

Mr. Neilson then rose and said, perhaps it might be expected that he would explain the grounds upon which he had thought it necessary to move an amendment to the Address which had been originally proposed. It would have given him great pleasure if the Address had been such as one as he could conscientiously vote for, because he did not wish for a moment to make the matter one of the kind of the hon. member for [illegible] at the present moment [illegible] properly recommended to His Excellency the Governor General to proceed in a proper manner, he could not conscientiously give his support to the address of the hon. and learned gentleman, as it did, to pledge that House in a particular manner with reference to matters which were to be brought under the consideration of the House. He (Mr. Neilson) had not the least objection to the Speech, but it was not right to pledge matters which were to come before them, as the course of the hon. gentleman, under the recommendation of His Excellency, all that was necessary to [illegible] the principles of responsible government [illegible] on the ground that he had thought it his duty to [illegible] the whole matter had been [illegible] the House [illegible] Province had been [illegible] the Imperial Parliament [illegible] the Speech, that the principles [illegible] on the contrary, it was perfectly well known to every one at all conversant with the affairs of the Colony, that these principles had been fully understood, and the people [illegible] that no one would be [illegible] [illegible] Assembly [illegible] Address [illegible] Mr. Neilson [illegible] Address [illegible] Mr. Neilson [illegible] Address [illegible] Mr. Neilson