

herald.

CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1841.

No. 11.1

AGRICULTURAL REPORT. ely commenced this year pre May, and on lands that were no it was impossible to sow, untiiderably advanced. The spring wet, and unfavorable for agriearly up to the lat of June, that sowing and planting will
re the end of June. It is very
farmer in this climate, when
ficiently dry to admit of early
colar soils, in narticular, rewell, after the influence on them. In a season like and wet, it was impossible far advanced in May, the ng a good crop. Strong in our well drained before the rinter, will, if the spring be of effects of ploughing; they and form again a close, soft, shen dried, the harrow has no sid the roots of the plants that row upon them, cannot extend ire the nutriment from the soil or their growing in perfection-rfect draining is so essential to ation of clay lands, not only in er countries. Any farmer that anda, will be aware how rarely at here that are perfectly draining what he were seen one. This portunity of seeing a consideracountry, and observed that the rincilture, because without this, be system is possible. We

good. The strong clay lands of d in quality to any clays to be tish dominions. All they require y drained, to fit them for profi-but without this, ploughing and wasted upon them. at has been sown this spring in a country we have seen. Some r, have put in a few bushels for the hope that it might escape the v situated lands, and those that have

uriant appearance, Where the land is fertility. Where the land is out by constant cropping are as good as we have ever pastured late with cat

ep have also suffered, and the crop eep have also suffered, and the crop ty deficient. The price of butter is not market. Hay has fallen to less it is sold for the latter end of Mayin price, and would, we have no selling for less than one shilling the r the large quantity that has been seeing eatile, from the scarcity of . Such a price for the produce of ur principal crop, would not surely ouragement to employ labour in agrerowment. The orchards have sufse, and from catterpillars.

puches stock. No substitutes have yet budied to make up for the loss of wheat and it is an included to make up for the loss of wheat and leads are to be cropped only with key and potatoes, the price of these articles olw, that they will not pay the expense that and gathering them. The produce of pop can only find a home consumption is limits, and after this consumption is there will not be any further market or for them. As to applying them to the stock, for beef or pork, the prices of else were so very low last fall and winter, hourigement is held out to the farmer to be or hogs. Those who buy beef and pork farmers, for earing, will not be satisfied to be of logs. Those who buy beef and pork lamers, for curing, will not be satisfied to the fall and winter, much over half the baarded weight, that they will expect to fin the spring. From the high price of smeat in Britain, last year, and the prossecutioning to be so one would have supplied to the secondariant of the supplied wars here, for beef and pork for exportanch was not the case. The price was found that the supplied was the supplied to farmers to take care from the neglect of farmers to take care them their interests. It is the same way peet to dairy produce. No means have got in the supplied was the supplied to farmers how to preten for exportation, and no law has been sufficiently in the supplied with the supplied

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at alarm manifested here at the con-cition of the Timber Duties, and very dertainly not less reasonable would mers should wish for protection from with foreigners, that is neither just rve, farther, that though Canadian

in Canada. We conceive it easy a prosperity of agriculture would to every class of this community, appear equally elear, that the prosclasses will always be equally adgriculturists, according to the present rade and intercourse with other ways. Paul, June 10, 1841.

French Government is about to estabf steamships between Marseilles, and Corisca; and another, between the Isle of Bourbon, is spoken of as Parliament of Canada.

HOUSE OF ASSEMLBY. RESOLUTIONS Submitted by Mr. Cameron as the basis of a reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of

1. Resolved, That this House do humbly thank is Excellency for his Speech from the Throne at

the opening of the present session.

2. Resolved, That this House duly appreciates the movives which have led his Excellency to as-semble the Provincial Parliament at the earliest period which the circumstances of the Province, and the duties imposed upon him by the Imperial act for the union of the Canadas, under which the Legislature is constituted, have admitted; and is grateful to His Excellency for the expression chis satisfaction in now meeting this House, to deliberate on the great and important interests committed to the charge of the Provincial Parhament.

3. Resolved, That this House learns with pleasure, that no time was lost by the Executive of the Province, in remonstrating against the forcible detention of a subject of Her Majesty, an inhabitant of this Province, in the neighboring States, under charge of a pretended crime; that provision was made for securing to the individual the means of defence, pending the further action of Her Maesty's Government-and that the Queen's reprentative at Washington has since been instructed

4. Resolved, That this House receives with feelngs of the warmest gratitude, the assurances his Excellency has given us by the Queen's command, of Her Majesty's fixed determination to protect her faithful subjects in Canada with the whole weight of her power.

5. Resolved, That this House is deeply sensible of the water day are received.

the great advantages which the Province has derived, and must derive, from the arrangements by which, under the direction of the Treasury, the rates of postage between all parts of the Colony and the United Kingdom have been greatly reduced; as well as those which have been made by the Deputy Post Master General, under His Excellency's directions, for the more speedy and reg-ular conveyance of letters between the different parts of this Province; and it confidently anticipates, with his Excellency, that the result of the labours of the Commission he has been pleased to appoint, to enquire into and report upon the whole Post Office system of British North America, will be the better establishment of a plan, securing improvements in the internal communication post) within the Colony, equal to those which we have already obtained in the communication with

the mother country.
6. Resolved, That the earliest and most serious attention shall be given by this House to the trany subjects of deep importance to the future welfare of the Province which demand it; and his Excellency may rest assured, that any measures which his Excellency may submit to us, shall receive our prompt and willing consideration.

7. Resolved, That this House feels that among the first of these subjects in importance, is the adoption of measures for developing the resources of the Province, by well considered and extensive Public Works; and that the rapid settlement of the country, the value of every man's property within it, and the advancement of his future fortunes are deeply affected by this question.

8. Resolved, That this House believes, that the

mprovement of the navigation from the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Huron to the Ocean, and the establishment of new internal communications in the inland districts, are works which however great the outlay they may require, will produce commensurate returns. We are aware of the difculty which would have existed in undertaking these works in the present financial condition of the Province; and we learn with gratitude and pleasure, that his Excellency has received the authority of her Majesty's Government to state, that they are prepared to call on the Imperial Parlia-ment to afford their assistance towards these important undertakings; and that in the full belief that peace and tranquility will be happily established in the Province under the Constitution settled by Parliament, and that nothing but a relief from its most pressing difficulties is wanting to its rapid advancement in prosperity, they will propose to Parliament by affording the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury for a loan to the extent of no less than a million and a half, to aid the Province, for the double purpose of diminishing the pressure on the interest of the Public Debt, and of enabling it to proceed with those great public un dertakings, whose progress during the last few years has been arrested by financial difficulties.

9. Resolved, That in the belief thus expressed by His Excellency on the part of Her Majesty's Government, this House perfectly concurs. Any measure embracing a plan for the important purposes mentioned by his Excellency, will receive our cordial co-operation and support; and we shall be happy to receive any extracts which his Excellency, may be pleased to lay before us for our information, and that of the people of Canada, from the despatches in which this gratifying assu-

rance of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government were communicated to his Excellency. 10. Resolved, That emigration, and the disposal and settlement of the Public Lands, are subjects so intimately connected with the welfare of the Province, that this House cannot but take the most lively interest in all measures that may relate to them. This House cordially concurs with his Excellency, in believing that there exists within the Province no means so certain of producing a healthy flow of immigration from the mother country, and of ultimately establishing the immigrant as a settler and proprietor within the Colony—as the power of afford ng sure employment for his labour on his first arrival, and that the assistance of Parliament for the public works which may be undertaken here, will, in a great measure, provide for this. But we are happy to learn that yet further assistance will be afforded us in this great work; and that with a view further to aid immigration, his Excellency is authorised to declare to us, that her Majesty's Government are prepared to assist in facilitating the passage of the immigrant from the port at which he is landed, to

the place where his labour may be made available—and that a vote of money for this purpose will be proposed to the Imperial Parliament. We shall be gratified to receive any communication which his Excellency may have to make to us on this subject; and we shall not fail to give our best conideration to any scheme for the settlement and disposal of the Public Lands, which his Excellen-

nouse shall be given to any measure which his readily concurred in by us.

Excellency may submit to it for the more extended application of the principles of local self-government, ded application of the principles of local self-govwhich already prevail to some extent per Canada, for enabling the people to exercise a

ple to be a subject of paramount importance, and Excellency's profferred co-operation, will eventuthat they grieve sincerely that the want of due provision in this behalf should have been so long felt in the Province. They are aware of the difficulty of establishing an efficient system by which the blossiege of instructions of the public service to be subjected to us by his the blessings of instruction may be placed within the reach of all, but they are aware also of the overwhelming importance of the subject, and it shall be the object of their best attention and their st anxious consideration. They humbly thank his Excellency for the promise of his co-operation in their labours, and they trust that with that co-operation they shall be able to obtain a measure which, if it should fail so to reconcile conflicting opinions as to meet the approbation of all, will at | more perfect system may be made, and the diffi-culty under which the people of the Province now improvements hereafter as time and experience

13. Resolved, That this house thanks his Excellency for having directed that the financial accounts of the Province and the estimates for the public service, shall be submitted to them with public service, shall be submitted to them with the least possible delay. His Excellency may rest assured of their co-operation in the financial measures which his Excellency may lay before them, for rendering the assistance which her Majesty's Government propose to afford, advantageous to the Province, and for carrying into effect the public improvements which are deemed most desi rable, and they are fully persuaded that whatever they may appropriate for the latter purpose will be economically employed and rendered effective.

14. Resolved, That this house thanks his Excel-

lency for the expression of his confidence in them, for the regulation of the different important matters which must necessarily come before them hey will endeavor so to order their councils a that Canada, united under a constitution which the Imperial Legislature has framed with an earnest desire for the welfare of this portion of the British Empire, cannot fail to prosper.

15. Resolved, That this house gratefully receives

as pledges of the sincerity with which the mother country desires to promote the prosperity of Canada and assist in the well working of the new institutions which it has established; the generous aid which his Excellency has announced to them, the determination which his Excellency has been empowered to state on the part of the Government, to devote annually a large sum for the military defences of the province, and the fixed and settled determination which his Excellency has declared to them in her Majesty's name, that her North American possession shall be maintained at all hazards as a part of the course. hazards as a part of her empire. They are aware that the eyes of England are fixed anxiously on the result of the great experiment which is now to be tried in this province. They will use their best endeavors to ensure its success, and are convinced that the aid of Parliament in their undertakings, the confidence of British capitalists in the credit they may require of them, the security which the British people will feel in seeking their shores, and establishing themselves on their fertile soil, will carry the improvement of the province to an un-exampled height. The rapid advance of trade & immigration within the last eighteen months af-fords ample evidence of the effect of tranquility in restoring confidence and promoting prosperity. They pray fervently that no dissension may mar the flattering prospect which is open before them; that their efforts may be steadily directed to the great practical improvements of which the province stands so much in need; and that under the blessing of that Providence which has hitherto preserved this portion of the British dominions, their counsels may be so guided as to ensure to the Queen attached and loyal subjects and to United Canada a prosperous and contente

DRAFT OF AN ADDRESS

Submitted by Mr. NEILSON, in the Legislative As sembly of Canada, in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General at the opening of the present Session.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, most humbly thank your Excellency for the Speech delivered from the throne at the opening of the present session.

We receive with respect your Excellency's declaration that you have assembled us at the earli-est period which the circumstances of the Province and the duties imposed upon you by the Imperial Act for the Union of the Canadas have permitted. It is with deep concern that we have learnt from your Excellency that a subject of Her Majesty, and an inhabitant of this Province, has been force bly detained in the neighboring States, and we ac-knowledge with gratitude the assurance which your Excellency has been authorized to make, that it is Her Majesty's fixed determination to afford r powerful protection to her subjects in this Pro-

We feel grateful for the arrangements which your Excellency communicates, by which Her Majesty's Government has reduced the rates of postage between this Colony and the United Kingdom, and that a more speedy and regular convey-ance of letters within the Province has been effect

the Department of the Post Office which will put us in a condition in that respect, equal to that which exists in the Mother Country.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency that any message from your Excellency on matters which may be of deep importance to the future welfare of the Province will receive our most selected to the province will receive the pro

rious attention.

The improvements of the navigation and estabishment of internal communications are objects es-sential to general prosperity; and we feel grateful for the information which your Excellency has communicated, that Her Majesty's Government He (Mr. Neilson) wished with all his heart that is disposed to assist in promoting them. When your Excellency shall be pleased to lay before us the despatches which convey this assurance, the whole of these subjects will receive our most respectful consideration.

the subject of emigration, and the disposal and set-tlement of the public lands, as connected with the bor may be made available. Any judicious mea-sure which may seem calculated to alleviate the sofferings of our fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom, who leave their home with a view or cy may be pleased to lay before us.

Kingdom, who leave their home with a view of this bettering their condition in this Province, will be

and that the people should exercise a greater de-gree of power over their local affairs. When the measure may come under our consideration, we

attention on the public accounts, and the estimates for the public service to be subjected to us by his your Excellency may lay before us affecting the revenue levied in this Province, or which may in any way tend to impose butthens on our constitu-

Your Excellency may be assured that in the discharge of our duties to her Majesty and our con-stituents, it will be our constant endeavor that all our proceedings should be characterized by wisdom and prudence. In conformity to our obligations as subjects of the British Crown, and bound to fidelity by the most sacred ties, we have assembled n obedience to an Act of the Imperial Parliament labor may be greatly diminished, subject to such and her Majesty's writs, to advise and consent to such laws as may be deemed necessary for the peace, welfare, and good government of Canada; although we cannot but regret that the most populous portion of the Province, heretofore constituted under the Act of Parliament of 1791, as the Province of Lower Canada, has not been consulted on the Constitution of the Government which is now substituted for that which prevailed under the said Act; and that there are features in the Act now constituting the Government of Canada, which are inconsistent with justice, and the common rights of British subject

We shall, nevertheless, endeavor to discharge the duties which we are now called to perform, in the true spirit of British freemen, in the hope that justice may finally prevail and restore that confi-dence and prosperity which your Excellency desires, and in which we, as well as our p sterity, are so deeply interested.

Monday, June 21, 1841.

The order of the day, for the committee of the whole House, upon the adddress in answer to the Speech from the throne being moved.

Mr. Baldwin rose and said he would take the pportunity which was now afforded him of recuropportunity which was now anorded him of recurring to the subject of the communication which he had stated, it was his intention to make to the House regarding the reasons which had led to his resignation 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 did not feel himself at liberty to explain his reasons for the steps, but having since applied to the proper quarter, he now felt himself at liberty to state those reasons.

Atty. Gen. Ogden here apologised for interrupting the hon, and learned gentlerran, but he thought the pusiness ought not to be interrupted. He thought it was highly indecorous in that still to persist in deferring the passing of the address. They had been already a number of days in Session, and he really thought that no more time should be wasted.

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 tose and said that perhaps it might be expected that he would explain the grounds upon which he had thought it n cessary o move an amendment to the address which had been originally proposed. It would have given him great pleasure if that address had been such an one as he could conscientiously vote for, be-cause he did not wish for a moment, to take the moment on a new career, and having been very properly recommended by His Excellency the Governor General, to proceed with prudence and wisdom, he could conscientiously give his support to the address of this hon, gentleman tending, as it did to pledge that House to a particuar course with reference to the matters which were to be brought under the consideration of the house. He (Mr. Neilson) had not the least objection to echo the speech, but it was not right to prejudge matters which were to come before them, in the course of the session, under the recommendation of his Ex-cellency; all that was necessary to be said, was that they would take those subjects into their serious and respectful consideration. It was upon this ground that he had thought it his duty to pro-pose a substitute, for the address which had been noved by the hon. gentleman. The house was now in possession of past documents and hon, mem-bers could decide which they would adopt. He had alluded to the course upon which we are entering, he would however refrain from touching upon that subject further than to say that it can-not be denied that the affairs of this Province had been managed in such a way as in no respect to correspond with the language of the governor general at the conclusion of his speech, that the peo ple of this country are properous and contented. On the contrary it was perfectly well known to every one at all conversant with the affairs of this colony, that those affirs have been badly managed, ed under your Excellency's direction. And the shall hail with satisfaction any improvements in the Department of the Post Office which will put taken to produce peace, prosperity and contentment throughout the county, and he (Mr. Neilson) ment throughout the county, and he (Mr. Neilson) ment throughout the county, and he (Mr. Neilson) ment throughout the county, and he (Mr. Neilson) for one would go the full length, that any hou, gentleman in that house would go in promoting so desirable an end, (hear, hear.) But there might be a great difference of opinion between some hon. gentlemen and himself as to the mode by which at the present moment recur to all that had been present time. He was well aware wh t responsible gov. should be, and he was well aware also that it was more easily talked of than obtained. Of all things the most fatal to any people is delusion to magine they have got that which they have not got, for they will assuredly find themselves at the last, worse than at the beginning. He did not think it necessary to enter fully into the details of his views of the means which seemed to him to be necessary to produce a more prosperous and flourishing condition, in the state of the province.

In the course of the discussion he might probably be induced to enter more widely into the subject. Mr. Duggan said perhaps it might not be inap-propriate on the present occasion to state the o-pinions which he held, and upon the faith of which

he had been returned to parliament.

He Mr. Duggan was resolved to avoid every bury the past in oblivion, and look only to the future. He considered the speech of his Excellency as a most important document as offering to

ion, was about to be established what had been long sought for, namely, Responsible Government, (hear hear,) or in other words that sort o attention on the public accounts, and the estimates
for the public service to be subjected to us by his
Excellency, & also on any financial measures which
your Excellency may lay before us offsetic the ment, because it matters not how well a tered the affairs of the government may be, if the people are unhappy and discontented. He (Mr. Duggan) had hoped that the debare shou'd have terminated before, because he really thought ample time had been afforded for hon, gentlemen to have examined the original resolutions, and time was exceedingly valuable he trusted that hon, gentleman would at once decide the question by their adoption. His own time was pec but he nevertheless would not shrink from the fulfilment of his duty to his constituents, that he would faithfully discharge though he were obliged to continue for the whole term of the existence of parliament to neglect his own individ-ual interests (hear hear hear.) He had hoped that the hon. Member (Mr. Neilson) would have stated some good and valid reasons why they should adopt the resolutions which he had drawn up in preference to those which had been pre-viously proposed. He should at least, have sta-ted wherein the difference between them consisted that the Committee night have had the benefit of

the information. But the hon gentleman had seemed to consider all explanation unnecessary.

Mr. Duggan had proceeded to compare the two series of resolutions and observed that the former were infinitely preferable. His Excellency has declared that it is with sincere satisfaction that he meels us to transact the affairs of the country, and meets us to transact the analys of the country, and he (Mr. Duggan) would recommend the hon. Members of that House, the propriety of meetting His Excellency in a like spirit, not with cold indifference, but with an earnestness for the public good, (hear, hear, hear.) He (Mr. Duggan) had sufficient confidence in his Excellency to believe that he was ready fully to co-operate with that House in giving to the people those equal rights and privileges which they have so long demanded. He believed the force of public opinion was now to strong that it could not be successfully resisted. Does the conduct of his Excellency or does Her Majesty's Government shew any disposition to continue to resist those demands? far from it. On the contrary they had reason to believe that the carnest endeavors of Lord Sydenham would be to render this Province happy and prosperous -(hear hear).

Mr. Aylwin said the position in which that House stood and in which the coun-try was placed was one of exceeding interest, they were about adopting measures which would affect the interests of posterity in a very high degree, and he did not think that, as stated in the speech, the eyes of all England were upon them. He believed there was too much indifference shown in England towards this colony. (No no.) It was certain however that the eyes of our fellow colonists were upon us, and that the members of that House were responsible to their constituents and to their God for the course of conduct which they would pursue upon this occasion. He regarded the speech from the throne as a most important document, and he sincerely wished it had been one to which he could respond. When he considered what ought to be the language of the address of his Excellency to that House at the opening of the first Session under the Union Bill, he could not but express his extreme dissatisfaction that so far from being what he conceived to be proper it had been exactly the reverse. There were features also in the Union Bill which it was impossible for any member of that House to approve of. He would refer to the latter part of that act commatter out of the hands of the hon. mover of that address. But entering as they were at the present ment of Great Britain had undertaken to make provision with respect to the appropriation of monies levied upon this Colony, a proceeding which to all other colonies except perhaps to some in Africa. That this should be the only colony which should be deprived of the disposal revenues he considered to be a token of the utmost contempt to us and this important branch o the Empire. That we only among all the colonie of Her Majesty are degraded to the lowest depth o That we only among all the colonies of Her Majesty are degraded to the lawest depin of degradation, a degredation which is unexampled in the history of Colonial Government. His objection to the speech was that his Excellency so far from noticing this broad distinction, has affectively and the speech was the subject and again. ed an entire silence upon the subject, and again there was another point to which it was his dufy to direct the attention of the House, and that was no reference whatever had been made to the important question of Responsible Government. The learned Attorney General for the West had felt the importance of this question, and had entered into a long vindication of the opinions and views upon which himself and colleagues had acted, an though he seemed to have convinced the House that the principle was recognized by the Govern-ment, yet he (Mr. Aylwin) for one must express his dissatisfaction with the explanation which had been given by that hon and learned gentleman; and in doing so he would be unjust towards himself, were he not to say, that in all the observato be understood that he desired to speak with the ost defence of those gentlemen who occupied the Treasury benches, whose conduct had on all occasions been such as to merit the warmest respect. His object was to attack not men but mea sures. It would have been highly satisfactory to have heard from those bon gentlemen that we are have heard from those bon gentlemen that we are to have affairs conducted upon such principles as were so carnestly called for by the Country at large. But notwithstanding all that had been det clared to that House, they were precisely in the same condition in which they were before. What the origin of all, those axis and difficulties. under which the Province had laboured? It was the composition of the two Councils and a great and unfortunate man—unfortunate as regards himself as well as the country, in endeavouring to modify those evils instead of attacking the defec-tive composition of the Executive Council, was so far misled as to attack that of the Legislative Council (hear, hear.) He felt himself bound to enter at some length into the subject, he desired however not to meddle with the affairs of Canada, he did not profess to know any thing of that matter. If he was giving his own opinion-if he was ven

turing to give his own exposition of the law with regard to the composition of the Council, he would do so with that deference which was due to that committee. But he had the authority of a Gentleman who stood high in the estimation of all as a man of very superior ability and who was not less distinguished for his literary attainments; he referred to the late lamented predecessor in office of the hon. gentleman opposite (Atty. Gen.)
Ogden)—[hear hear hear.] He (Mr. Aylwin Ogden)-[hear hear hear.] He (Mr. Aylwin could have desired that, at this day, he could have seen upon those benches either on one side or the other, that venerable head—to have heard those other, that venerable head—to have heard those man's pocket is touching a very sensitive point, noble sentiments which could never have issued per Canada, for enabling the people to exercise a greater degree of pow-r over their own local affairs, and for the establishment of such a form of local Self-Government for those districts of the Province which are unprovided with it, whilst it preserves inviolate the perogative of the importance of affording every facility for and maintains the administration of justice pure from party and popular excitement.

12. Resolved, That his Excellency do rest assured that this house holds the education of the people. While we have your red that this house holds the education of the people. The province under our consideration, we then the perogative of the propose of pow-r over their own local affairs, and for the establishment of such a form of justice.

Crown, while we endeavor to secure the independance of affording every facility for a general education of justice.

We concur entirely with your Excellency in the importance of affording every facility for a general education of the people. While we are ever before offered. They had the promises of good than had been ever before offered. They had the promises of this Province greater promises of good than had been ever before offered. They had the promises of this Province greater promises of good than had been ever before offered. They had the promises of this Province greater promises of good than had been ever before offered. They had the promises of this Province greater promises of good than had been ever before offered. They had the promises of this Province greater promises of good than had been ever before offered. They had the promises of this Province greater promises of good than had been ever before offered. They had the promises of the country which if it did not not have dearn the day of this day of this province greater promises of good than had been ever before offered. They had the promises of the country which is it did not not always lament that the opening of that illustrious personage Lord Sydenham,—

We concur entirely with your Excellency in

he feared no opposition, he would read Stewart's own words, from the last work which he had ever oublished, entitled a "Review of the proceedings of the Legislature of Lower Canada. He boxed eading four or five pages written by that eminent nan, professedly touching upon the points referred o by the hon, and learned Attorney General for

Here the hon, gentleman read from the work ferred to.

His first objection to the exposition of the pow-its and duties of the co'onial Governor, as exfor Upper Canada was this, that that hon, gentle-man had supposed that those powers were powers which might be exercised alone, and that that which might be exercised alone, and that that responsibility was a responsibility which was to be borne by himself alone, and that the responsibility of his advisers is local, whereas that responsibility extends also to the Mother Country. Baron Mazeres, who had filled the office of Attorney General in Lower Canada had also given to the world his opinions. His Book diserved to be in the hands of every one, it should be a necessarium carmen. The "Canadian Freeholder" is written in the form of a dialogue between Englishman and a Canadian.

With reference to the question of Responsible Government, it must be observed, we must have not only the theory, but we have the practice also. He must say he had read with much interest the proceedings of the last Session of the parliament of Upper Canada, and he had hoped that we should have Reform in those things which reform is most needed and especially in the forma-tion of the Executive Council, but he had found that he was mistaken. If the old Colonies of Great Britain, had enjoyed the privilege of being governed by Councils which were responsible. Should we at this period, be satisfied, with a less legree of liberty. (Hear, hear.) He could wish that the instructions which had been sent out to the Governor General, should be laid before the house, upon examining the Union Bill, however, he discovered that the powers of the Governor and Council, were to be the same as they were in 17-91. But there was another circumstance which struck his notice, in the disposi ion of the doctrines of Responsible Government as laid down by

es of Responsible Government, as laid down by the hon, and learned gentleman, and it was for-tunate for us that we have an example before us, of the full and successful carrying out of the prin-ciple in the Province of Nova Scotia, not as it had been done here, no quite the reverse. Here we see the same confidential servants of the Crown occupying the treasury benches in this house, who were the confidential servants of the Crown, duing the old administration. In what way was Responsible Government carried out in Nova Scotia, was it in this way? No, the Governor con-sulted with those who had the confidence of the country. There were no persons for whom he en-tertained a more profound respect individually than he did for those gentlemen who composed the Council, but it had been well remarked, and nothing could be more true, than the observation, that the Executive Council of Canada, had no character at all; and it was for this reason, he had no doubt, that his hon, and learned friend from Hastings, had separated from them, (hear, hear,) it was nothing more or less, than from the circumstance of their being in the position of that Ministry which was so admirably ridiculed by Mr. Burke. The members of the same Council did not even know each, much less did they know the political opinions of each other. He could imagine the Att'y, Gen. for Upper Canada, with imagine the Att'y, Gen. for Upper Canada, with all that snavity so peculiar to him, endeavouring to find out the Att'y. Gen. of Lower Canada. Who ought the Colonial Ministers to be. Ought they to be, Ministers, because they hold official situations? Ought they not rather to be those with whom the people of Canada, go hand in hand. Such were the grounds upon which he (Mr. Aylwin) was dissatisfied with the exposition of the hon, and learned Att'y. Gen. for Upper Canada, as they had heard it from the mouth of that gentleman. The law of man says there should be no responsible government, but the law of God says there shall be vernment. The honor of the Governor General, required that he should have introduced this mat-

ter into his speech from the threne. When the hon, gentleman (Mr. Draper) gave his exposition of the principles of responsible gohis exposition of the principles of responsible government, it appeared to him (Mr. Aylwin,) that he did it not with that freedom, with which he would have done if he had been impressed with the correctness of the views which he had taken instead of coming out processes. instead of coming out spontaneously and stating the matter in the broadest possible terms, it had been drawn from him as it were reluctantly, and heen drawn from him as it were reluctantly, and his (Mr. Aylwin's) belief was that between the ministers and the Gubernatorial chair, there was a great gulph fixed which could only be passed over by some of their proconsular friends. He would go farther and ask the 'hon. gentlemen whether the speech is one which proceeds from their pens? If he were told that it did not, he should then consider that it proceeded from some of those proconsular friends, whose advice if it had continued consular friends, whose advice if it had conti to be taken, might have the tendency to compel those hon. gentlemen, after undergoing innumera ble difficulties, however desirous they might be of continuing in the public service, to resign. He should now dismiss this subject with observing that he considered it the imperative duty of his Excellency in addressing the first parliament of the united legislature to have noticed this subject, and his reason for voting against this address was its silence in regard to this important question.

But there were other grounds on wince, it to be his duty to eppose the address. The Governor General should have considered the inportance of the situation which he and which this house holds. They were the largest Representative Assembly in the British dependencies. Why then should the Province of Cauada be curtailed of its fair proportions, and condemned to that state which he could not characterise otherwise than one of degradation? Wy was it that ministers had not advised H s Excellency to adopt a better course? If they had done so, notwithstanding all their past conduct, they would amply have redeemed their fair fame. Another reason why it was impossible for him to vote in favour of the address, it was myll because the observer. dress; it was well known that since the opening of parliament eight or ten petitions had be of parliament eight of ten perinting not violence hav-ing occurred at Elections, and as for bribery and corruption it had been stated loudly and openly to have taken place throughout the length and breadth of the land.

And he was sorry to find that the official advisets of his Excellency were in some degree im-plicated in these charges. Should his Excellen-cy not have declared there is no truth in these 111mors, I disclaim any connexion with such conduct. There was another subject—he proposed alterations in the timber duties. To

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