AUSTRALIA—SYDNEY.

Where sixty-five years ago, Governor Philip looked upon a silent harbour from an open boat, Governor Fitzroy now dwells in a castellated structure, which cost about 60,000, with a tower seventy feet high, soaring stately above the wood and water of Farm Cove; and thence he looks out on a proud and stirring scene. On the north shore, across the harbour, lies St. Leonard's,—a pleasant and wealthy suburb. On the waters, instead of the black swans of the native solitude, are the black swans of commerce,—a noble and numerous fleet, representing many nations, some under sail, some lying close against the rock-face of the natural wharf, with steamers continually coursing up and down.—On the south shore stretches out the spacious city of Sydney,—the boast and wonder of the colonial population, which even the newly arrived European readily pronounces worthy to be the young capital of the grand dominion lying around it. Covering the whole ridge first chosen, sweeping the valley, and climbing up another hill, with its George-street two and a quarter miles long, its 65,000 people, its thorough English look, shopped and gas-lighted,—it is, altogether, so like a sea-port our own shores, that the traveller is almost sorry it does not look stranger; for, as to anything outlandish, he might as well have stayed at home. But, now and then, orange-trees blooming by a cottage, a flock of green parrots resting on a roof, the tatooed cheeks of a New Zeaiander, or the spindle-legs and matty hair of a black Australian, certify that it is England at the antipodes, and not England at home.

This city has its Legislature, possessed of the most important powers, even to the revision of the Constitution; its Corporation, with a Mayor, whose official salary is £800 a-year; and its University, of which the Senate consists of members of all the leading religious denominations. It has also its hospitals, and its poor; the latter accounted for chiefly by the frightful number of public-houses,—the former, by a goodly, yet insufficient, number of churches of various persuasions.

Few cities are so orderly at night notwithstanding the excesses of intoxication to which so many of its people are wretchedly addicted. Even after the great province of Victoria had been separated, the territory of which Sydney is the capital, is as large as ten Englands; with a thousand miles of sea-coast, rich in forests, mountains, plains, and table-lands, in pastures, crops, and mines; glittering with gold, studded with prosperous towns, resounding with the voice of industry and the bleating of innumerable flocks.—[London Quarterly Review,]

Sad Accounts from the Ionian Islands.—Private letters from the Ionian Islands inform us that Zante and Capalonia are in a most deplorable condition. The failure of the current crop for two successive yerrs has cut off the only supply from which the inhabitants of those two Islands, in particular, derive their main support. The land owner and the labourer are both suffering under such a calamity; but it is in the latter that want with its attendant horrors, weighs heavily and is crushing them to death. Their circumscribed condition, in a physical as well as in a social sense, renders them helpless in their present misfortune.

Any work which could offer the scanty remuneration of twelve cents per day, would, under existing circumstances, be hailed by thousands as a most propitious and heaven-sent boon. But there are no factories to employ the calious hand of the sturdy agriculturalist, and it must drop with weakness by his side until death relieves his sufferings. The relief also that might be obtained by spreading out, and thus rendering the intensity of suffering less observable, is rendered very difficult by the liquid element which locks them up in their native island. The Zantiotes in particular are well known throughout Greece as the most industrious, active, laborious and thrifty husbandmen of that part of the world, and yet even their doom seems almost inevitable, and starvation is already preying upon that hardy race. During last Autumn wild fruits and herbs growing in the fields canstituted their food, but dreary Winter has deprived them of their miserable pittance.

The Ionian Government has offered to many a free passage to Corfu, where the olive crop promised well this year, and where they might find employment in helping their fellow-islanders to get in their crop. This measure will no doubt afford some relief, however small, to the sufferings of many. Hundreds have already availed themselves of it, and our correspondent tells us that the haggard features of hundreds of starving beings, of all ages and sexes, leaving their sunny island in search of bread, presented a picture which drew out tears from the eyes of all who witnessed it.

The disease will very probably continue for many years to come, and hence the fate of these poor children of the East promises to rival that of the Irish famine during the potatoe rot.

Destruction of the Parliament Buildings at Quebec.—A telegraph despatch received at the News Room, states that the Parliament Buildings at Quebec were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire broke out between 3 and 4 o'clock in the south wing of the buildings, and continued raging with terrific fury until the whole block was entirely consumed. Very little was saved from the wing in which the fire originated, but it is said the greater part of the Liberary and many of the most valuable documents were rescued from other sections of the building. The exertions of the Fireman and Military were beyond all praise. It is probable, however, that if the communication between the different portions of the block had been cut off by means of iron doors, the whole building would not so easily or rapidly have fallen a prey to the devouring element.

It was impossible at the hour when the despatch was forwarded, the fire still raging, to give any minute particulars of the catastrophe, or a description of the scene. The spectacle was awfully grand, and was witnessed by a great number of people.

The destruction of the Legislative Hall is a loss which will be felt throughout Canada generally, but more particularly in Quebec.

A later account says that the fire was finally subdued without further damage. It is thought to have originated from one of the flues of the hot-air furnace. The building is said to be insured for £30,000 in offices in England.—*New Brunswicker February* 2

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—SUMMARY.

Thursday, 9th Feb., 1854.

SWEARING IN OF THE MEMBERS.

The Commissioners,—the Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. Capt. Rice and Hon. Edward Haythorne—appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to swear in the returned Members—having discharged that duty, the next business was

ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER.

At 2h. 5m. p. m. the House were summoned to the Council Chamber, and being directed to return to their own Chamber, and elect a Speaker, they returned for that purpose accordingly.

John McNeill, Esq., Clerk, having taken the Chair—

Mr. Macaulay rose, and moved that the Hon. John Jardine be elected Speaker.

Mr. Mooney then rose and proposed Mr. Macaulay.

Mr. Clark objected to Mr. Macaulay's motion, that the Hon. Mr. Jardine, being a member of the Government, was not (according to the principle recognised at the establishment of Responsible Government) eligible for the Speakership.

Mr. Haviland said, there could be found no statute, rule, or motion, by which such a principle was established. When Mr. Pope was Speaker, he was a member of the Government, and held various Government appointments besides. It was true, indeed, that a motion had once been submitted, although not carried, for the establishment of that principle; but beyond that, it had not been entertained by any previous Assembly.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—It was a principle recognised and established in the neighboring Provinces and in the mother country. When was it ever known, in the mother country, that a Collector of Excise was proposed as a fit and proper person to fill the Speaker's chair, in the House of Commons? In Nova Scotia, when a gentleman holding such an office was proposed to be elected Speaker of the Assembly, he himself declared his ineligibility, as being an Excise Officer.

Hon. Mr. Palmer.—He was aware that in some of the other Colonies, gentlemen filling certain important offices were held to be ineligible for the Speakership; and, to a certain extent, such objections might be very reasonable. He would not, therefore, in rising to support the motion of the hon. member for Georgetown, go so far as to say, that the eligibility of members of the Government and holders of Government offices for the Speaker's chair should be recognised on all occasions. Reasonable objections would be listened to; but he was not aware of any statute, rule or practice against electing to the Chair of the Assembly any member so circumstanced with respect to office as the Hon. Doctor Jardine. It was not sufficient, to set his nomination aside, that any solitary member should declare him ineligible, unless his ineligibility were declared or established by some statute or rule. There was, in fact, no such statute or rule to restrain the House in their election of a Speaker; and the Hon. Mr. Jardine, he maintained, was then quite as eligible for the Speaker's Chair as any other member of the Assembly.

Mr. Wightman.—He thought the inclinations of the hon. gentleman proposed ought to have been previously ascertained. That was the course pursued with respect to himself, when it had been intended to put him in nomination for the Chair. The House would, surely, not think of compelling any member to accept of the Speakership against his will.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—On the establisment of Responsible Gevernment, it was an understanding with a large majority of the Assembly at that time, that the member filling the Speaker's Chair should hold no government office; and with respect to Mr. Rae, the Speaker of the last House, that understanding was acted upon. If Mr. Palmer, however, would fairly state his real reasons for supporting the motion of the hon. member for Georgetown, it would, he apprehended, be found to be his desire to deprive his (Hon. Mr. W's) side of a vote on the floor of the House. ("Hear!" from Mr. Mooney.)

Mr. Macaulay.—A member of the Government proposed to me that I should aspire to the Speakership; ("Hear!" from Hon. Mr. Palmmer) but I declined, alleging as my reason for so doing that I was not sufficiently acquainted with parliamentary rules and proceedings to be able properly to discharge the duties of the office; at the same time observing that I thought the Hon. Doctor Jardine, as the oldest member of the Assembly, would be the most suitable member for the appointment. No member, however, in my opinion should be excused, if the choice of the House.

Mr. Mooney. The signs of the times appear to be strange and ominous. When crossing the Square in the morning he observed the Colonial Building to be white and dripping. He took it for a bad omen, and said the Building itstelf was lamenting the downfall of *snatcherism.* (Much laughing) What would follow he knew not; but it was certainly strange to find an hon. member opposing the elevation of his colleague to the Speaker's Chair. And still stranger was it to hear that the Government had applied to the hon. member, Mr. Macaulay, to allow himself to be put in nomination for the Speakership. If they had done so, it was a mean and contemptible shuffle. What! was a representative of the rotten borough of Georgetown, to be appointed the mouth-piece of the people of Prince Edward Island!

Mr. Haviland rose to order. He strongly condemned the language of the hon. member (Mr. Mooney) as highly indecorous and unparliamentary. It was not to be tolerated, as grossly insulting to a most respectable constituency. He had hoped for better things—for some amendment in the tone and spirit of the debates of the House—he had hoped that members would speak and act as gentlemen; and he was extremely sorry to have to rise to order, on account of language so unwarrantable as that which had been used by the hon. member, at the very commencement of the Session.

Mr. Mooney, then proceeded, and jocularly observed, that Mr. Longworth was, not only good-natured, but good-looking; and, as an old member, well acquainted with the usages of the House:—and, as he had told him, he would, therefore, if there was no chance of his being elected to the Speaker's Chair himself, cheerfully give his vote to place him there.

Mr. Longworth.—If the Hon. Doctor Jardine be elected Speaker, he knows the conditions; and will no doubt be prepared to comply with them. He will not think of holding any office incompatible with his occupancy of the Speaker's Chair.

Mr. Clark.—If the Hon. Mr. Jardine be willing, on his election to the Chair, to vacate his present appointments, I am quite willing that he shall be Speaker; but not otherwise.

Hon. Mr. Lord was of the same opinion as the hon. member who had spoken last. To elect to the Speaker's Chair a member who besides being one of the Executive Council, held an office of emolument under the Government, would be a violation of a principle of the new Constitution which had lately been happily established. When Responsible Government was established, it was clearly understood, as one principle of it, that the Speaker of the Assembly should neither hold any Government office, nor ask for one. It was measures and system they were called upon to support, not men. They had heard, it was true, a great deal about a change of Government; but whatever a majority in the Assembly opposed to the Responsible System might effect, or seek to effect, he was quite certain that so long as a fragment even of those who had been happily instrumental in the establishment of that system were left on the floor of the House, they would adhere to its principles, and strenuously, on all proper occasions, endeavor to carry them out. As for the Hon. Mr. Jardine, he was one of those who had consistently laboured for the establishment of the Responsible System, and as such he was entitled to the gratitude of the people. Not only was he well deserving of the honor proposed to be conferred upon him, and the salary of £60 attached to it, but he would be equally deserving of it were the salary £1[illegible]. (Cries of "Question!") He hoped the hon. gentleman would rise and avow his own sentiments with respect to his nomination for the Chair.

Mr. Haviland. No! He can't. (Cries of "Spoken!")

Mr. Conroy.—The Speaker of the House of Commons, it is well known, is *ex-officio*, a member of the Privy Council. He might attend if he chose; but it is true he is never summoned. And, if we want a precedent here, do we not all know that when Mr. Pope was Speaker, he held nearly all the offices of the County. He was a member of the Government, Collector of Excise, &c., &c., &c. (Cries of "Question!")

Mr. Fraser.—It would be unbecoming to force the appointment upon any hon. member against his will. Unless they were satisfied that the Hon. Mr. Jardine was anxious or willing to fill the Chair, the motion, he thought, ought not to be pressed.

The question was then put; and the House divided:

Nays—Mr. Wightman, Mr. McGill, Hon. E. Whelan, Mr. Clark, Mr. Fraser, Hon. Mr. Lord, Mr. Davies, Mr. Mooney, Hon. Mr. Warburton—9.

Ayes—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr Douse, Mr. Conroy, Mr Yeo, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Haviland, Mr Macgowan, Mr. MacEachern, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Beer, Mr. Goff—13.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Mooney.— Mr. Clerk, will it not be necessary to order the Sergeant at Arms to lay violent hands upon the Speaker elect and force him to take the chair. We all know that one man may lead a horse to the well, but twenty cannot compel him to drink.

Hon. Mr. Jardine.—If the House insist, I will comply.

The House adhering to the motion just carried, the hon. gentleman on being invited to do so, advanced to the Chair; and, having ascended a couple of steps, he returned thanks for the honer conferred upon him, in a short but appropriate speech. He then took the Chair as Speaker of the House—and, having done so, stated his intention to resign his seat in the Executive Council, as he meant not to be the Speaker of a party, but of the whole House.

PETURN OF WRIT FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Hon. Colonial Secretary, holding in his hand the Return of the Writ for the Frst District of Queen's County, moved that the same be received and read.

Hon. Mr. Palmer.—He would wish to know how that Writ was brought under the notice of the House.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—As a member of the Government, I bring it before the House.

Hon. Mr. Palmer.—He would like the Hon. Colonial Secretary to explain a little further, and say for what purpose he brought it before

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—That action may be taken upon it certainly.

Hon. Mr. Palmer.—In the case of a disputed return before the House, it must be asked for by the House; and all matters connected with it can only properly be investigated by the House in a Committee of Privileges. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary says that, as a member of the Government, he brings the Return of the Writ for the 1st District of Queen's County, under the notice of the House, and to the end that they may take action thereon. By his explanation were they to understand that his motion for the reception and reading of that Return, was to be considered as a Message from the Government directing the House to go into a Committee of Privileges thereon.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—He was well aware that all matters connected with Elections could be taken into consideration, by the House, only in a Committee of privileges; and, if the hon. member for Charlottetown had had a little patience, he would have found that the only object he (the Hon. Colonial Secretary) had in view, in making his motion, was that the Return in question should come under the consideration of the House in a Committee of Privileges. The Return was, in truth, a most extraordinary one; but at that time, he would forbear further comment upon its irregularity.

Mr. Longworth.— That observation itself amounted almost to a breach of the privileges of the House. ("Hear!" from Doctor Conroy.) It surely required only a little reflection, on the part of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, to convince him of the impropriety of his motion, and to induce him to withdraw it.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—The Return was unprecedented and so irregular, that His Excellency, in his Speech, had justly spoken of it as one of an extraordinary character.

Doctor Conroy.—That remark of His Excellency's amounted to a breach of the privileges of the Assembly, on his part.

Mr. Macaulay.—That might be considered when the House should be in Committee on the reply to his Excellency's Speech. It would be irregular to take notice of it before.

Doctor Conroy.—If any gentleman has been unduly returned to this House, by a Sheriff, it is for the constituents injured by such return to come before this House; and, stating their grievance, to seek redress at our hands. None but those who have been properly sent to the Assembly, should be allowed to speak, or be heard in it. The Assembly was not to be dictated to by Government. The members were the representatives of the people; and to them were they responsible. They were not like a chain dangling from the neck of the Crown: and, when the Crown presnmed to send them messages affecting their long established and well known privileges, it was a descent from its due position by the Crown, and a direct innovation of the rights of the people. If constituents were aggrieved, let them, in the name of the people, apply to the House for redress, and it would undoubtedly be extended to them. The bare mention of the Sovereign's name, in the House of Commons, was, in some cases, held to be a breach of the privileges of the Commons—How much more than any thing affecting their privileges, approaching to the nature af a message from the Crown! He was a loyal subject of the Crown; but, in the Assembly, it would ever be his care and aim to manifest his allegiance to the people who had sent him to it.

Mr. Mooney.—He was not at all disposed to give the learned Doctor credit for his boasted patriotism. When he called to mind the conduct of the learned and honourable member, in the Session of 1848, when he was so anxious to get Mr. Coles out of the House, he (Mr. M.) could not put much faith in his allegiance to the people, or his regard for their rights. Then (in 1348) so keenly bent was he on the exclusion of Mr. Coles, that, even after a Committee of seven members had been appointed to prepare the draft of an Address in answer to the Governor's Speech, nothing would satisfy him but the House's going immediately into a Committe of Privileges, in the hope that, by their determination, he might effect his object, to the prejudice, not only of Mr. Coles but of Mr. Coles's constituents. So great then was his regard for the rights of the people and the privileges of their parliamentary representatives, that he declared, if the House asserted their power, they would cause Mr. Coles to stand outside of the Bar in his shirt sleeves, and quoted May on Parliament in support of the views enunciated by himself! And was it he who would, if he might, have proceeded in so arbitrary a manner towards a representative of the people, who then talked about his sacred regard for their rights, and loudly deprecated their being trampled upon!

Mr. Davies.—It had been asserted, by hon. members, that the presenting of the Return to the House by a member of the Government, was a breach of the privileges of the House; and that they ought to wait until the people petitioned the House for due enquiry touching the Return, before they allowed it to be brought under their notice. But he would like to know how it could possibly be a breach of the privileges of the House for the Government, when acquainted with what they believe to be an infraction of the elective privileges of the people, to seek to lay before the House any document, by a due examination and consideration of which, the House might be enabled justly to determine whether any such infraction had been made or not.

Mr. Wightman.—I cannot see any thing improper in what the Hon. the Colonial Secretary has done. He has left it to the House to say whether the Return shall be received and read or not.

Mr. Montgomery.—The course taken by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary was unusual and irregular. If parties were aggrieved by the Return, it was open to them to petition the House, and the Honse would grant them a hearing. Then, and in that case, the House would ask for the Return, that, by due consideration of the facts set forth therein, they might justly decide concerning the prayer of the party or parties petitioning.

Mr. Haviland.—He would defy any man to refer to a greater breach of parliamentary privileges, than that just perpetrated, by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the Government, since the days of the Tudors, or at least since those of Queen Bess. Since that time, nothing relating to the election of the people's representatives had ever found place in any Speech or message of the Sovereign addressed to the House of Commons. It was well known that he alone who was, by the proper authority, returned a representative of a constituency, could be recognized by the House as a member thereof. The proper course is unquestionably for any party or parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by a Return to seek redress from the House by petition.

Mr. Douse.—He had been a member of the Assembly for 20 years; and he had never before witnessed so irregular a course as that pursued by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, as a member of the Government. When he himself (Mr. Douse) disputed the legality of a Return by which he was excluded from a seat in the House, he was obliged to stand at the Bar, and give security for the amount of the expenses consequent upon a due investigation of the facts connected with the Return of which he disputed the legality, provided he failed to prove its illegality. That was the proper course; and if Mr. Coles would come forward, as he did, he, for one, would be ready to give him fair play.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—Was it not competent to the House to call the Sheriff to account for making a Return in direct opposition to a clause of the Election Law, which directs that he shall make return of that candidate who has the greatest number of votes? That the Sheriff, with respect to the Return in question, had been guilty of a breach of duty, he (the Hon. Colonial Secretary) was prepared to prove; but he could not do so unless he were allowed to shew, by the particulars set forth in the Return, how the breach of duty had been made.

Mr. Mooney. Let the House prepare an Address to His Excellency, requesting the Return to be laid before them. They certainly could not proceed to determine concerning the matter without first investigating the document.

Hon. Mr. Palmer. The question under discussion was a much more important one than some hon. members might imagine it to be. Was the course pursued by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the Government, such a course as ought to be pursued by a Government who boasted themselves to be the advocates of the rights of the people and of the privileges of their representatives? The Hon. Colonial Secretary knew, or at least he ought to have known, that by his proceeding, he was attempting to subvert one of the most sacred privileges with which the representatives of the people were invested. If the question was concerning a disputed election, what right had he, on behalf of the Government, to lay that Return, uncalled for by the House, upon the Table? Did it concern the rights of the Sovereign or the rights of the people? It would be a new era indeed, if enquiries touching the validity of elections or legality of returns, were to originate with the Government. If the Government were so grossly ignorant as not to know it, they ought to be told, that in all cases of disputed returns, it rested with the people who believed themselves wronged, or with the Candidate who conceived he ought to have been returned, to bring their or his grievance before the House, by Petition; and, then, the time, mode, and manner of proceeding to enquire into the facts of the case, with a view to a just and constitutional decision thereof, would rest entirely with the House. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary was, certainly, either utterly ignorant of the rights of the people, or totally disregardful of them. For the course adopted by him, as a member of the Government, there was not a single precedent to be found, even in the days of terror and arbitrary rule. He (Hon. Mr. Palmer), hoped it would now be seen, by the people, who sat in the Assembly to protect their rights, and who, on the contrary, to subvert them, for the promotion of their private ends. If the electors had been improperly dealt with, and came before the House with a Petition, or if the disappointed candidate should pursue the course which other disappointed candidates had taken before him, the proper mode of proceeding would be adopted by the House, and the whole question dealt, with irrespective of Government dictation. He deeply regretted that His Excellency should be surrounded by men so grossly ignorant of the rights of the people, or so totally disregardful of them, as were his present advisers. It was indeed deeply to be lamented that any one to whom was entrusted the discharge of the duties of so high and responsible a situation should be, in any way, influenced by the counsels of men so ignorant or so unscrupulous. Should the time arrive when the Return should be wanted by the House, they would ask for it by a Message to His Excellency.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE ON THE ORDER BOOK.

Saturday 11th, Feb.—Mr. Whelan will, on Monday next, move for leave to present a Petition from the Hon. Geo. Coles, complaining, of the Rerturn made by the High Sheriff of Queens County to the Writ of Election for the First District of that County, and praying that the House will revise the proceedings of the said Election, so that justice may be done to Petitioners in the premises.

The following Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has recently been put in circulation, to counteract the effects of a certain Petition emanating from the extreme partizans of the Government:—

May it Please Your Excellency;

We the undersigned Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, being deeply interested in its present and future welfare, have ascertained that a Memorial to Your Excellency is in course of Signature, wherein it is asserted, that there is "a disposition on the part of a majority of the present House of Assembly to overturn the Constitution, established under Your Excellency's auspices, and to introduce or re-establish a form of Government not congenial to the wishes, and destructive," as the memorialists allege, "of the best interests of a majority of the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island;" and "earnestly beseeching Your Excellency, that you will not admit of any change being effected in the Constitution of the Country, nor yield to any vote of a Majority of the Assembly which may have a tendency to alter the political complexion, and introduce different principles into Your Excellency's Government, from those by which it is at present influenced, without first affording to the Memorialists an opportunity, by means of another General Election, of rectifying the errors of the past, and deciding on the merits of the Party seeking to change Your Excellency's Government."

We feel assured, that the Majority of the House of Assembly, in their Address to Your Excellency on the 30th September last, contemplates no other or further change in the existing system of Responsible Government, than that which is opposed to a particular class of Salaried Officers being allowed to exercise Legislative, Administrative and Executive powers; and in replyingto that Address, Your Excellency was pleased to express your determination "to discountenance uncalled for agitation on any subject from any source it may emanate."

We beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that the Memorial to which we have referred, has emanated from the Office of the Queen's Printer of this Colony, and by that Individual, and by certain Members of Your Excellency's Government numerous printed copies have been distributed through the Colony for Signature; and although it may be difficult for these parties to disguise from Your Excellency the personal objects they have in view in their endeavours to procure a dissolution of the House of Assembly, we conceive that many persons have been unwittingly seduced into lending their names to the said Memorial, under persuasions that public rights and privileges will be endangered by the course of policy, which, it is alleged. will be pursued by the majority of the new House of Assembly, in matters affecting the Constitution of the Colony.

We are by no means insensible to the extension of liberty conferred on the people of this Colony by the establishment of Responsible Government, nor have we heard, nor have we any reason to believe that it is the intention of the majority of the present House of Assembly "to overturn the Constitution established under Your Excellency's auspices, or to introduce or re-establish a form of Government, not congenial to the wishes or destructive of the best interests of a majority of the Inhabitants of this Colony." We are decidedly favourable to that system of Government which renders the Executive responsible to the Representatives of the People; but we are of opinion, that in order to give due and proper effect to the system of Responsible Government, it is necessary that the Representatives of the people should not be tempted to sacrifice the interests of the Country to their