

The British and Foreign Mails arrived here on Friday morning last. We are indebted to our worthy contemporary, the Halifax Evening Express, for the following well selected summary of the latest news.

There have been rumours of plots against the Emperor Napoleon, and it is singular that Radin, one of the four persons concerned in the Orsini tragedy, is now in London. He had been banished to Cayenne; but the Morning Star announces that he is at present in London, adding—"There is certainly a mystery about it." It is also asserted that a revolutionary committee of Italians in London have despatched two practised assassins to attempt the life of General de Lamoriciere. Indeed, it is believed that the Duke de Grammont, the French Ambassador in Rome, has apprised the Pontifical Government of the existence of a plot against the life of the General.

The approaching dissolution of the Turkish Empire has been so repeatedly foretold, that it is not surprising for us to hear that affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis. In anticipation of this event, it is asserted by the Journal de Geneve that General Flory, aide-de-camp of Napoleon III., has been commissioned to propose to the English Government an entire division of the East between France, England, Russia, and Austria, according to a project long since devised by the Emperor.

A rumour prevails in Madrid which is likely to be well founded, and the issue of which will spare the Queen the necessity of shedding royal blood. The Count de Montemolin and his brother, both convicted of being concerned in the late plot, are ready, it is said, to give up their claim to the throne, and accept the legitimacy of the Queen of Spain. The affection which the Queen most naturally entertain for her relatives will induce her to wish for acceptance of this offer, and the pretenders to the crown will thus be saved.—Marshall O'Donnell has arrived in Spain, and is no doubt a consenting party to this arrangement, which seems to be accepted as a satisfactory solution of a grave and difficult question.

There appears to be some truth in the rumor as to the wish of Belgium to obtain a footing in the East by the purchase of the island of Cyprus, for which it seems the Porte has been offered forty millions of francs, a very acceptable sum in the present state of the Turkish Empire.

From Austria we receive intelligence of organic changes in the Government, and almost simultaneous news of the death of Baron Bruck, the Austrian Finance Minister. The deceased Baron (whose death has been so sudden) rose to the eminent and responsible position he filled for a long time from a comparatively humble station of life. Born in Prussia, he transferred his allegiance at an early period of his life to the Emperor of Austria, getting into the employ of the Austrian Lloyd at Trieste. He commenced his political life as a journalist, contributing to the German commercial journal, then published at Trieste, the Austrian Lloyd, whose domicile was at a later period transferred to Vienna. His great knowledge of the symptoms indicative of the state of the money market in Austria and Germany subsequently procured for him his entry into the career of a financier. In questions of tariff reform Baron Bruck was, during all his life, a staunch Free-trader. The Baron put an end to his own life, and is the fourth Austrian official who has committed suicide. It appears that the Baron was dismissed for complicity in the system of fraud upon the state funds, which, as the Times says, "seem to have extended from Bohemia to Trieste, and he has expiated his offence by cutting his throat, after having, as is suspected, swallowed poison."

We are glad to see it stated that a prospect exists of the differences between France, England and China being settled without the intervention of arms. The Western Powers have made a proposition to the Chinese Government, which, if promptly assented to, will render war unnecessary; and so certain is the Home Government of this proposition being favorably received, that the Duke of Argyll has been temporarily appointed to the office of Postmaster-General during the absence of Lord Egin. It is expected that Lord Egin and Baron Gros, when they reach Lyons, will be accepted by will learn that the terms of the treaty will return home; if the Chinese do not accept, they will continue their journey, and the war will go forward.

Lord Clyde, (says the Army and Navy Gazette,) has been relieved of the command in India, and may be expected in England earlier than was anticipated by those who were aware, some time ago, that his Excellency intended to remain another year in India. It is probable that his lordship will arrive in England next July.

There are rumors of probable changes in the Pontifical Government. It is said that a project of reform is about to be submitted to the Pope by M. de Corelli, who is spoken of as likely to be appointed Home Minister. The possible retirement of Cardinal Antonelli has also been mentioned. The nomination of Monsignore de Meorode as War Minister of the Pontifical Government, is looked upon as an important event. His relationship and intimate friendship with General Lamoriciere will secure the most harmonious cooperation between them.

The Duke of Modena has placed his army at the disposal of the Pontifical Government. This example has been followed by the officers and soldiers of the Duchesse of Parma and those of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who have remained faithful to their standard, all of whom are about to join the Papal forces. The whole war material of every kind belonging to the Duchy of Parma, and which is deposited at present in the fortress of Mantua, is also to be placed at the disposal of the Pontifical Government.

During the stay of General de Lamoriciere in Rome his hotel was besieged with young foreigners eager to offer their services on behalf of His Holiness. Among them Count de Foras, an artillery officer of the Sardinian army, who resigned his post when his misguided Sovereign accepted the annexation of Bologna, has now enlisted in the Pontifical army.

Bell's Life publishes a list of subscriptions collected at Newmarket for Sayers. The following are amongst the contributors:—The Earl of Stamford, £100; His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, £50; the Earl of Glasgow, £50; the Earl of Chesterfield, £20; the Earl of Annesley, £10; Viscount Clifden, £10; the Earl of Coventry, £10; Viscount Exmouth, £10; the Earl of Strathmore, £10; the Earl of Portsmouth, £10; Count Bathynany, £10; Lord Courtenay, £10; the Hon. Admiral Ross, £10; Lord Paget, £10; the Earl of Winchelsea, £10; the Earl of Lincoln, £10; Sir W. Gorington, £10; Viscount Andover, £5; the Hon. Col. Forrester, £5, &c. The total sum collected at Newmarket was £685. Bell's Life has received £81 15s in small sums, which includes "A Little Girl," &c. A sum of £100 has been collected by the merchants in Mining Lane, which was presented to Tom on Saturday. About £200 was collected in the House of Commons by Mr. Napier Stuart.

THE PROPRIETARY EMIGRATION AGENT.

The Protestants, of Saturday last, contains, among other curiosities of literature and morality, an epistle from the celebrated touter for emigrants, Mr. George Smith. The correspondent of the pious journal appears to be laboring under a painful consciousness that the statements he promulgated in Scotland, with reference to the capabilities and resources of the Island, are considered by the public as false, and made with more regard to the emoluments to be received from the Committee of some of our most respectable inhabitants, who, it seems, employed him, than to the cause of truth and honesty. When we read the notice issued by this worthy in Scotland we could have admired the adroitness with which truth was mingled with falsehood—we might have given the writer credit for making the smallest modicum of the former leave an enormous mass of the latter—we might have congratulated an unscrupulous party on their having obtained the services of one pre-eminently qualified to do their dishonest work—were it not that the reflection was forced upon us, what might

done by the late Government previous to the purchase of the Worrell Estate. If his Lordship should be made answerable for the arrears of Quit Rents, which is a debt justly due to the Colony, and the payment of which the Government have the power to enforce, the balance of the purchase money, in exchange for the estate, will amount to a mere trifle, if anything at all.

Yours, &c., GEORGE COLES.

"When evil strikes the worst have greatest names."

THE NEW COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—Such important measures as the Legislative enactments recently passed in reference to education, and more particularly the establishment of a new College in this Colony, certainly demand the serious consideration of the public. Having considered the consequences which will probably follow these measures, and finding that I cannot agree with all that has been urged in favor of them, I propose to offer some observations upon the subject, reminding the reader, before he decides in his opinion regarding the conduct of the Government in this affair, of the truth contained in the motto placed above this letter.

A few years since, when some Reverend Gentlemen—strangers in the Island—interfered with the happy working of our Free Educational System, and proposed to establish a College with Professors alone, as professors, Mr. Duncan McLean, the late talented editor of the Examiner, which then represented the views of the far greater portion of the Conservative party, decided the selfish project of the innovators, for which he justly received the respect of the public. But when the star which guided the once respectable Conservative party had set, the little lights of intolerance again began to glimmer, and fearing that they would inflame the ignorance and prejudice of their deluded admirers, the Government have shown themselves less liberal than the alleged despotism of Austria, in meddling with our whole system of education, and passing precipitately a Bill to establish a College, from which a large portion of our population can derive no advantage.

The measures alluded to have been indecently passed into law, while one-half of the members of the lower branch of the Legislature were absent, and when the Session was within a few days of being closed. Though there was no opportunity afforded for the expression of public opinion on the educational changes, yet it behoves the people to speak out, even now, and let the Government know whether or not these measures have been conceived in wisdom, and prove themselves determined to watch whether or not they will be executed with justice. That the establishment of the Prince of Wales College will benefit any considerable number of persons in this Island is extremely doubtful, and that the Government, through the R. Board of Education, will be partial in wielding their power, we have good reason to fear.

I have hinted that the late Mr. Duncan McLean laughed at the notion of burthening the Colony with the expenses of a new College, when it is evident that the Central Academy is capable of meeting the highest educational desires of all, except a few pompous gentlemen who want professors' chairs, and some other persons who wish to have their sons educated at the expense of the country. Since the death of the late editor of the Examiner, the Government seem to have no man of sufficient talent and courage to direct their councils in an independent and honorable manner. They are drifting into the grossest absurdities, for never did a journalist commit so egregious an error as the present editor of the Examiner in following the steps of the intolerant persons known as the Protector party. The many independence of McLean would have averted this state of things; but now the Examiner and the Government dance about to whatever turn the Reverend Gentlemen like to play. The Government consequently must establish a new College in order that these disinterested gentlemen may get more remunerative chairs than their late editorial ones. The gentleman who has taken the lead in spurring on the Government to establish the College, is said to be the Rev. George Suherland, who has written some heavy platitudes on some uncommen place subjects for the patient readers of the semi-secular, semi-sanctified press, and has otherwise shown his capacity to become a professor of a College wherein mixed sects are to receive an education, by delivering discourses remarkable for nothing but for their pompous style and sectarian bias.

It appears to me, that notwithstanding the additional expenses which will be incurred with the new College, there will not be any material improvements effected in the proposed establishment which might not be introduced with less expense into the Central Academy. Neither law, medicine, nor divinity are to be studied in the Prince of Wales College, and the only additional branches proposed which were not taught in the Academy, are the German language and metaphysics, with longer time devoted to the Greek and Latin classics. In this place I must candidly admit that a gentleman of polished manners and pleasing address was required, who would devote his whole time to the duties of the head-mastership of the Academy. I have been credibly informed that the time which should be given to the instruction of the pupils, has been often devoted by Mr. Kenny to his own private banking transactions. Again, the second master should be a person of intelligence and ability who would also attend to the duties of his office. But it appears that lately Mr. Donald Currie has been appointed Clerk of the Executive Council, in order, I presume, to make way for the new professors, and that he is filling the second-mastership in the Academy at the same time that he is attending to the duties of his new office in the Colonial Building!

Elementary! who have been burthened by the present Government with an additional taxation of nearly £10,000 annually, and especially your greatly deceived schoolmasters, who will shortly be required to re-pay for master that Board of Education, who will, with jealous and I fear partial eyes, examine your little knapsacks of knowledge before they give you a certificate wherewith to earn the paltry pittance of £50 a year, mark the fact—and if you find it correct, cut it out and keep it in your carpet bag till next General Election—that Mr. Donald Currie receives £150 yearly for not attending to his duties in the Academy, and £100 yearly, I presume, for the Clerkship in the Executive Council, while you receive only one-third the amount of his first named salary for performing equal, if not more onerous duties than those for which he is paid as Second Master of the Academy.

Though the Government have been made acquainted with the facts above alluded to, they have not thought proper to notice them, Mr. Currie being one of their supporters, capable of doing anything to keep them in power and himself in office, and Mr. Kenny being an old friend, who gave them his influence, and whatever talent he possessed as a writer, to their organ, the Examiner. Some of the Executive might be inclined to retain Mr. Kenny as acting Head Master in the Academy, but they must sacrifice him to the designs and fury of the saints. Indeed, the Board of Education, acting with the consent of the Government, were scarcely warm in their places when they intimated to Mr. Kenny that his services were not required as Head Master in the Academy. They have since hinted the same repeatedly in the most unmistakable manner, yet Mr. Kenny continues to hold on to the office!

From what has been stated, it is obvious that two persons, who would devote their sole time and attention to the duties of Masters in the Academy, were required. But could not such persons be found without going to the expense of lavishing £800 to fit up a building for their accommodation, and for a less salary than between £600 and £900 annually? I feel confident that two competent persons could be had for half the salary proposed to be given to the two professors in the new College, and that £200 or £500 would be quite sufficient to make the Academy large enough and comfortable for the present requirements of the Colony. The gods, or rather the saints have decided, however, that it shall be as they desire; but as their laws are not as those of the Medes and Persians, and will briefly glance, in another letter, at some of the great improvements and advantages which such a large expenditure of the public money is to confer upon the people of this Colony!

May 12, 1860. CONSERVATIVE.

The Prince Imperial of France is a most wonderful boy. He is only entering on his fifth year, and yet he can already read, write, ride on his favorite Shetland pony, and doff his cap to the admiring thousands on the Boulevards.

It is said that Mr. Chas. Dickens has made £70,000 in the last ten years. There is a factory operative in England, the oldest extant, now in his ninetieth year; he still works daily.

Table of names and amounts: Mary Morrison, Caledonia, 0 10 0; William Walsh's son, Bay Fortune Road, 1 5 0; Mrs. Murphy, Morrell, 1 10 0; £17 15 0.

Table of names and amounts: Piacenta Chaisson, widow, £1 5 0; Unice Glesson, widow, 1 5 0; Gilbert Busby, 1 5 0; Angela Busby, widow, 1 5 0; Rachel Cheverie, widow, 1 5 0; Charles FitzPatrick, Lane Road, 1 5 0; Palage Chaisson, 0 15 0; Renard Mullien, Soudis, 1 0 0; Ellen Mahor, Head of Soudis, 1 0 0; Charlotte Cheverie, Soudis, 0 15 0; Angelle Poquet, of Anstrangel Poquet, 1 0 0; Widow Henderson and daughter, 0 15 0; Lucy Busby, Soudis, 0 15 0; Mary Busby, Soudis, 0 15 0; Widow McCully, Green Vale, 1 5 0; James Tuity, Soudis Beach, 1 0 0; Martha Cheverie, widow, Soudis, 1 5 0; William Cummings, Chapstow, 1 10 0; £19 0 0.

Table of names and amounts: Anabella McDonald, £1 0 0; Nancy McLoose, late of French Village, 1 0 0; Widow Ford, North River, 1 0 0; Widow McInnes, from Tracadie, 1 0 0; Michael McLeod, for his son, 1 0 0; Widow McAuley, Lane Road, Lot 45, 1 0 0; Catherine McDonald, Lot 45, 1 0 0; Lachlin Gillis, for his blind son, 1 0 0; Gaspard Hanley, Lot 45, 1 0 0; £11 0 0.

Table of names and amounts: Margaret McLeod, Douse's Road, Peter's daughter, £2 0 0; Ann McPherson, 1 0 0; Widow William Bruce, 1 0 0; Flora McLeod, 1 0 0; £7 10 0.

Table of names and amounts: Miss Suckles, £1 10 0; Catherine Lamont, 1 0 0; Peter Crawford, 2 10 0; James Creed and Sarah Cahill, for Clayburn's children, 1 10 0; Rachel Bruce, 1 0 0; Widow McPhee (Murdoch), 1 10 0; James Coonors, blind man, to enable him to leave the Island, 3 0 0; Ellen Cowan, 1 10 0; Isabella Cameron, 1 10 0; Sarah Rice, 1 0 0; £17 10 0.

Table of names and amounts: Alexander McLeod, High Bank, £1 10 0; Alexander Gillis, for his son, High Bank, 1 10 0; Angus Nicholson, High Bank, 1 10 0; Edie McLean, do., 2 0 0; Lachlin McLean and wife, Little Sands, 2 10 0; £9 0 0.

Table of names and amounts: To Frederick Shepherd, Cardigan, £9 10 0; Widow Angus McCorack, 2 0 0; Widow Sarah Williams, 2 0 0; Flora Crawford, 2 0 0; Sally McLean, De Gros Marsh, N. Side, 2 0 0; £10 10 0.

Table of names and amounts: Catherine McLehman, Lot 53, St. Peter's Road, £3 0 0; Christian McLehman, Peadar Road, Lot 52, 1 0 0; Widow Sarah McDonald, Union Road, 2 10 0; Widow Finn, Lot 52, 2 0 0; Barbara McLehman, Sparrow's Road, 2 0 0; Mary Redman, Lot 52, Montague, 1 10 0; Christina McLehman, Lot 53, 1 0 0; £18 10 0.

Table of names and amounts: Mrs. Hillman, senr., Georgetown, £1 10 0; Mrs. Dwyer, Georgetown, 1 0 0; Mrs. Scott, do., 1 0 0; £4 0 0.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

year's rent, and his offer was not complied with. What more favorable terms could be expected he was at a loss to conceive, unless they hoped to get the land for nothing, and have sold purchased and resold for them.

Mr. SINCLAIR—The resolution called attention to the contrast between the speech and the despatch, on which it was but reasonable to infer that the paragraph announcing that the address had been graciously received, was founded. If such inferences were correct, he could not understand how any Government could produce such a document. Last year he considered the result from the resolution being equally silly. He said then that it would be superfluous to ask the Commission to become supplicants to the Proprietors, on behalf of the people—that if begging had to be performed, they could do it themselves, without the intervention of a Commission. The Duke of Newcastle took the same view, and the people ought to be grateful to him for his sagacity. He returned the address to prevent the House making a fool of itself. He foresaw that if he did all he could—he called a meeting of the Proprietors to ascertain what concessions they would be disposed to make. This was as much as the Commission could do. The Government had not yet received the answer, but the Colonial Minister has, and knowing what the Proprietors intended to do, he said that the government would not make the proposal adopted by the House. If a properly constituted Commission had been asked for, some just and equitable arrangement might have been entered into, and the Government needed not in that case to have assumed the right to state that the House of Assembly did not intend to circumscribe the powers of the Commission, when the very prayer of the address specifies the particular objects sought to be attained through the Commission. How then could the Government venture to assert that the House had not meant what it had said? They should have brought the matter before the consideration of the House before proceeding to the length they had gone.

Mr. HOWAT—The hon. member, notwithstanding that he characterized the address as foolish, had voted for it; and he now showed but little regard for consistency, by declaring that which, last year, he had supported. He (Mr. Howat) had supported the address which by requesting a Commission to investigate the existing relations between Landlord and Tenant, expressed the opinion of the House that the Land question in all its details should be submitted to its action. The Commission would constitute a Court of Enquiry, which differed from Escheat, inasmuch as the latter would be based on the principle of forfeiting all the lands in the Island for nonfulfillment of the conditions of the original grants, and without reference to the several royal indulgences. This he was opposed to, but a Court of Enquiry was necessary, as in the case of some lands, it was supposed that the titles were defective. The leader of the Opposition had assumed that the Commissioners would, as a matter of course, decide as the Proprietors might wish. While there was nothing to justify such an opinion, it was unfair to prejudice the Commission; and believing that honorable and disinterested gentlemen would be appointed, he thought it unjust to anticipate their decision. The first duty will be to ascertain how much ground, and having done that, they can decide on the amount of arrears of rent to be remitted, and the terms on which the lands may be purchased. He would like to know what arrangement was contemplated with reference to the expenses, whether the Tenants or the Proprietors or the Government were to bear them.

Hon. Col. GRAY—The question had not yet been decided. It had, however, been proposed that the Imperial Government should pay one third, the Proprietors another, and the Colonial Government the remainder.

Mr. HOWAT—His reason for asking the question was that he had heard it stated that a tenant disputing unsuccessfully the title of the landlord, would be obliged to pay the expenses, which might be ruinous to him; but now there would be no cause of anxiety on that account. He considered that the Government had acted wisely in stating that the House did not wish to fetter the Commission, for if they had adhered to the terms of the address as forming the basis of the Commission, the whole affair would have fallen through, and they rightly interpreted the sentiment of the House when they expressed the hope that the object specified might not be lost sight of. The delay which had taken place afforded no ground of discouragement. Every thing appeared to be progressing favorably, and he trusted the business would soon result beneficially to the country.

Mr. DEER—It was admitted by all that the negotiations were pending, and when the hon. member Mr. Coles considered that the publication of despatches caused the loss of the Land Bill, his desire to have the correspondence connected with this subject laid before the House, might be attributed to a wish that the Commission should be a failure. It would be premature to expect that the matter should have been completed already; if nothing definite should have been made known when the House should have met next session, the request for all the correspondence could with propriety be made. The late Government had failed to settle the Land question in eight years, yet they cavil at the present for not having disposed of it in as many months. The Opposition asserted that the Government were throwing dust in the eyes of the people. Such practice was common to themselves when in power, and at the eve of a general election. On such occasions the constituency heard much of Free Lands, the Fishery Reserves, and the Quit Rents. But at present no general election was at hand, and if they were so disposed, there was no necessity for the Government to follow the example of their opponents. He would be sorry to think that any one would vote the hon. member Mr. Coles credit for sincerity in his present advocacy of Escheat. If it were, as that gentleman had stated, that a Court of Escheat could be established without reference to the home Government, why was it that he did not institute it during the eight years of his tenure of power? If it were false, why did he make such assertion? He would like to see the Imperial sanction laid on the subject. As for himself he gave the present Government credit for being actuated by good intentions, and was willing to await the result.

Hon. Mr. COLES had never expected much sympathy or support from the hon. member, who, although he might profess unbounded confidence in the Government, had but little liberty of action as a member of the House. He had been sent there by the political alliance, and was bound to obey their instructions. With reference to his not having established a Court of Escheat during the eight years of the late Government, he had endeavored to settle the Land Question by moderate means, but his measures had been thwarted, and when the Loan Bill was refused, he considered that the only practical method left, was the intervention of twelve men as a jury in a Court of Escheat. The Proprietors might be represented by six and the Tenants by a like number. But how would the Tenants be represented in the proposed Commission? The hon. Mr. Yes, a member of the Government, and Mr. Douse, another proprietor, repudiated any interference with their properties by the Commissioners. That proved how small a chance the Tenants were likely to have from the operation of the Commission. He defied the hon. member, Mr. Deer, to prove his assertion that he had ever represented the Lands to the people. The report of the Commission would not be binding on the parties to be affected by it, unless it were adopted by an Act of the Imperial or Local Legislatures. If a court of competent jurisdiction were constituted to try the question, an appeal would lie to the high legal authorities in England, in whom he had every confidence; but before the Commission were established, he would find an advocate, except perhaps in the hon. member Mr. Cooper!

To be continued.

SUMS VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAUPERS. KING'S COUNTY.

Table of names and amounts: Resolved, That the sum of Five Pounds be granted and paid to the Rev. P. McPhee, St. Andrew's, for the relief of the following destitute persons, in his Mission:—Widow Doyle, Bree Hill, £1 5 0; Widow McAdam, Savage Harbour, 0 15 0; Mary Davis, Morrell, 1 0 0; Patrick Kirran, St. Peter's, 0 15 0; Widow McEneaney, Savage Harbour, 0 15 0; Catherine Walsh, Lot 23, 0 15 0; £5 0 0.

had been brought about by the pressing representations made by the people of the great and manifold evils which had resulted from the previous system of Government. This was all.

(To be continued.)

R. B. INYON, Reporter.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, March 27, 1860. LAND COMMISSION DESPATCHES.

(Delate continued.)

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—The whole subject of the land question had been thoroughly discussed on the debate on the address, and had been so mixed up with almost every question that it was worn thread-bare. Now, however, when there was a reasonable prospect of its being considered as "the tomb of all the Capulets," the Opposition refuse to attend its funeral, but endeavor to resuscitate it, as a war cry at another election. He was surprised at the leader of the Opposition, who objected that the Commissioners were not fixed down by particular resolutions, but were left at liberty to establish a court of Escheat if they saw fit. The resolution was an attempt at a vote of want of confidence in the Government, which he did not believe the majority of the House would support. The Government would not be found to have exceeded their constitutional powers in advising the latter course—they had but carried out the will and intention of the House, which desired that every thing connected with the question of the relations between Landlord and Tenant should be gone into by the Commission, and not merely one or two copies be submitted to its action. This course afforded a prospect of satisfying not only the old Escheator, but the recent converts to his creed, who, as is usually the case in sudden conversions, are zealous in zeal for the cause. The newly adopted doctrine of the old believers. (Laughter.) When the leader of the Opposition now professed to have faith in the practicability of Escheat, he must have foreseen the conditions under which he took office in 1851. If that gentleman had, he could refer his memory by referring him to the despatch of the 12th February of that year. If he said that he was not aware of the existence of that despatch when he took office, he implied himself unworthy of the honor of the dilemma, for he should have resigned when he discovered such was the law of the land, if he disapproved of its contents.

Hon. Mr. COLES never heard that a despatch was equal to a law of the land.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—it was when it referred to a constitution emanating from the Sovereign.

Hon. Mr. COLES had not taken office under that despatch.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—The hon. member took office on the 23rd of April.

Hon. Mr. COLES—The despatch had not been sent down at that time.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—But the hon. member sanctioned the contents by retaining office after it had been laid before the country. It was not the more *passé* of Earl Gray, but the authoritative declaration of Her Majesty's Government. That was the charter under which the leader of the Opposition took office, and as he denied having done so, he would ask him if he had ever seen the document!

Hon. Mr. COLES—Not for three days after assuming office.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—Then as an honest politician he should not have sat at the Council Board an hour after he had seen it. He should have retired and agitated the country from one end to the other on the question, and not have continued in office eight years under it; and it was only when he could no longer drive the political coach that he became a convert to the doctrines of the hon. member Mr. Cooper, and in 1858 came out with an address promising his support of Escheat. If he could only obtain a majority at the approaching election. When he found that the power he had used for self aggrandizement was about to pass from him, when the people no longer viewed him through a glass darkly, when they refused to length to him the knee to Dal, he then was willing to become an Escheator, an advocate of a doctrine which no one had denounced as violently as himself. Reference had frequently been made to the shoes of the Proprietors, but he was surprised that the leader of the Opposition should have appropriated the long boots of the apostle of Escheat, in making this extraordinary jump. The hon. member must be content to wait a while ere the people would be disposed to trust him again. The majority of the House would not vote a want of confidence in the Government, and charge them with untruthfulness in having represented that the negotiations were in a fair train towards a satisfactory completion, when they knew that the contrary was the fact. It was impossible to make all the correspondence of the matter was settled. Such a course was not usual until the object was *un fait accompli*. It was unfair in the Opposition to hurry the Government, which had not been in power but a month or two more than their opponents had been years, and did not, or could not, settle the question during their long tenure of office. Appealing to the opinions of all honest men, he was willing that the conduct of the Government should be left to their fate.

Hon. Mr. COLES denied that he had taken office under the terms of the despatch referred to. The correspondence made public up to the time of his forming the Government in 1851, showed that the only stipulations required by the Imperial Government as conditions precedent to the concession of responsible Government, were retaining allowances for the formation of the new Government, he asked for the production of Despatch No. 3. The Lieutenant Governor replied that it had been furnished him for his own guidance and instruction. Despatches were not possessed of the immutable character which the hon. member attributed to them. They differed materially one from the other with reference to the same subject, according to the varying influences and opinions for the time being of the Colonial Office. One despatch, for instance, intimated an intention of guaranteeing the Loan; this was subsequently refused. And the same argument would apply to the question of Escheat. When Sir E. Bulwer's despatch recommended an enquiry into the whole question of the landed tenures, the principle of Escheat was virtually conceded. The resolutions adopted by the House, and based on the suggestions of that despatch, were intended by those who passed them to be of no effect whatever. He had the desire for power which the hon. member had attributed to him; and as far as his allusion to self aggrandizement was concerned, his allusion was much more applicable to that gentleman himself, and to his immediate friends. He, (Hon. Mr. Coles) had lost money by accepting office.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—The term "aggrandizement" did refer exclusively to money.

Hon. Mr. COLES had been amused at the anxiety manifested by the hon. member, and some of his supporters should support the resolution. He had cautioned them against so disastrous a course, as involving the loss of their present position. His colleague, the hon. Mr. Longworth, had labored to prove that the language of the speech was justified by the facts. His arguments would go abroad and the people might judge for themselves as to the sufficiency of his arguments. The truth was that the Government was rather surprised that so much stress had been laid by the hon. member on the improper introduction into the speech of the expression "graciously received." The Government had managed in the debate on the address to get one or two country members to vote in recognition of the truth of it, and they would of course pursue the same course now. As to the authority of a despatch, he would allow the country to judge of the comparative merits of the opinions of two legal gentlemen, members of the Government. The House had already heard that the hon. member Mr. Haviland, and he would now read that of the leader, Hon. Mr. Palmer, as enunciated by him in 1855; when Escheat formed the subject of discussion:—"I shall never pay such servile respect to the despatch of a Colonial Minister, nor will I submit with blind and uncomprehending submission to the continuance of what the most conscientious of his supporters should support the resolution. He had cautioned them against so disastrous a course, as involving the loss of their present position. His colleague, the hon. Mr. Longworth, had labored to prove that the language of the speech was justified by the facts. His arguments would go abroad and the people might judge for themselves as to the sufficiency of his arguments. 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