

Campbell—and that, too, without the excuse which Sir Colin had to offer for his conduct.

Sir John *mistakes* if he thinks himself an arbiter between parties—he *mistakes* if he thinks that pleasing Howe and Johnston will please the people of Nova Scotia—he *mistakes* his duty if he thinks he can confine himself to pleasing, or in other words, coalescing, heads of parties. Our object is immeasurably higher than this puny consideration. The people of Nova Scotia demand of Sir John the practical application of principles already conceded by the Parent State—and this he is bound to carry out; the people of Nova Scotia will then take care that the individuals who are entitled to their confidence shall be put in their proper places.

The folly of this delay, therefore, lies in this mistake, which some of those who are near his Excellency have succeeded in making him believe to be the best course to pursue. A little more delay, and the temper of the Country Members will prove to Sir John that urbanity is a poor equivalent in the estimation of men of strong sense and incorruptible judgments, for the practical principles which have been accorded them.—It will be well for the Executive to ask himself how far he comprehends the spirit of Responsible Government, independent of Howe or Johnston—and to enquire of himself if he is not in a situation to carry out the views of his master in the Colonial Office, irrespective of lesser interests. He is now late, and it will be gratifying to all parties if he does not let the morning of his administration so far pass, as to hear the Preston Pipers playing into the political camp the old quick step of 'Hey Johnny Cope in the morning.' 'He stands well with both parties.' To hold this position, Sir John must *mistake* as to the probability of a 'coalition.' If he believes this possible, we think he is the only man in the Province who really does so—we will not, therefore, insult our readers by discussing this policy, which has never yet been in force without failing—or corrupting those who were cajoled into it. 'He stands well with both parties?'—does his Excellency look behind the party he stands so well with, and does he see the splendid train of artillery which each party has behind it, to salute its foe the moment he is discerned. We give Sir John just the time that lies between this and the opening of the House, to rest his ears in the stillness of the political atmosphere—but after that period, when he will be required to give the people an unequivocal answer, and when he must declare for one side or the other—for the new or the old *regime*—he will have such a storm from one side or the other as will do its work in every deaf ear in the Province. The longer the delay, the louder will be the explosion—nor is it beyond what we have experienced to fear that Sir John may have both parties on his flanks at once, and if he dreams of a coalition this is most certain to be the case. Nor is it out of the way of our duty to suggest to Sir John that the people are already impatient at the ease with which he consoles himself in his easy chair between 'both parties'—he is sitting on 'two stools,' and that was found to be a *mistake* a long time ago.

THE EXAMINER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1847.

THE PUBLIC BREAKFAST TO, AND DEPARTURE OF, SIR H. V. HUNTLEY.

His Excellency Sir HENRY VERE HUNTLEY was entertained with a Public Breakfast, on Tuesday morning last, at the Victoria Hotel; and although the heavy snow which had fallen the day before, and the pinching frost by which it was succeeded, rendered early rising anything but agreeable, and travelling almost impracticable, yet the company which flocked round His Excellency, at an early hour of the morning—many of them having come a considerable distance—afforded a gratifying proof of the respect and admiration entertained towards the Lieutenant Governor whose administration of the public affairs of this Colony cannot fail to command a prominent place in its history, from the many beneficial social and political changes by which that Administration has been distinguished. Eight o'clock was the hour set apart for the Breakfast, when between forty and fifty gentlemen assembled to partake of it. Amongst these were to be seen men of all ranks, classes and professions in the community—several members of both Councils, Legislative and Executive, members of the

House of Assembly, the Officers of the Garrison, gentlemen belonging to the Medical and Clerical Professions, Magistrates, Merchants, Tradesmen and Mechanics, all were there to do honour to their distinguished Governor—to bid him a last farewell, and breathe their hopes and prayers for his future happiness and prosperity. The Company of the 23d Regt. under the command of Capt. Evans, was drawn up in front of the Hotel, and presented arms on His Excellency's arrival there.—The Hon. CHARLES HENSLEY graced the well-filled Table by discharging the duties of chairman, and the Hon. WILLIAM SWABEE ably assisted him as Vice. Grace being said, the "good things" provided by Mr. Fellows—(and we believe that a better table could nowhere else have been served up within the same space of time, for the worthy host had evidently spared neither trouble nor expense in furnishing the best of every thing, and every thing in abundance)—received ample justice at the hands of the Company; after which—

The Hon. CHARLES HENSLEY, as the chairman of the Deputation appointed to present the Address, and supported by the other members of it, approached His Excellency and addressed him nearly as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We have been deputed by a large body of the inhabitant householders and others, of this Island, to present to your Excellency a Farewell Address upon your retirement from the Government of the Colony, in which a humble attempt is made to express some of the sentiments which naturally arise in our minds upon a review of all the circumstances of your residence among us. We feel assured that the time of your Excellency's Government of this Colony, will shine as a distinguished period in its future history. The career of reform and amendment has been commenced under your Excellency's rule, and all the attempts that have been made to check its course have only served to accelerate its progress. A good work so favourably entered upon is not easily arrested in its onward movement, and although we shall necessarily feel the deprivation of your Excellency's powerful aid, we nevertheless entertain no anxious fears of its ultimate success, believing as we do that the painful struggles we have all experienced, and may still have to suffer, will eventually work much advantage to the whole community.

Mr. Hensley then proceeded to read the Address; at its conclusion it was delivered into His Excellency's hands.

HIS EXCELLENCY, having received the Address, was preparing to respond to it, when he was interrupted by an enthusiastic burst of applause, which continued for some minutes. The cheering having subsided, His Excellency proceeded to answer the Address in the following terms (as nearly as we have been able to preserve the language), but without our being able to indulge the hope, that we have retained the point which distinguished, and gave life and interest to the whole.

Gentlemen—I feel myself overpowered with emotions when I contemplate the scene before me, and I dare hardly trust myself to thank you for this testimony of your approbation and regard, lest I should incapacitate myself from remarking upon other topics, which I hope to be able to touch upon. I have never refused to meet my *enemies*, face to face; but I find it a far more trying and arduous task to meet my friends as I do you this day, and to express to them the sense I entertain of the honor now done to me; time, however, will not permit me to linger over this interesting but painful topic. I turn, therefore, to other matters.

You, Gentlemen, will no doubt well remember the time when the parties who have lately exhibited so much hostility towards me, were professedly my friends. For the first three years of my Government they were successful in their efforts to keep me in the dark as to the real state of affairs here; the system worked well for them, they could not therefore wish for any change, and all irregularities and evil practices were hidden from my observation. A more matured acquaintance with the business of the Colony enabled me at length to see through, and to remove the dark and poisoned curtain they had so artfully placed before me, and distinctly discern the real truth. From that moment I determined to enquire into, and if possible remedy, the grievances under which the Island suffered; and from the moment that it became evident that I had lifted the mysterious and dark curtain, my former supporters were changed

into systematic opponents and untiring enemies. In 1845, I commenced my reforms; the first attempt at which created what is termed a great sensation. A then *great man* in the popular branch of the Legislature came down upon me with his *thunders*. I need not mention names, his words will point him out, he said, "If, Sir, you go on in this manner, I shall withdraw my support from your Government;" my answer was, that the threat (indecent as it was) would not again obscure my sight, that he must exercise his own judgment, and do as he pleased. You, Gentlemen, know well who this man was, and you know also his conduct ever since; there is none like him, there is but one. I should have wished to have glanced over all the reforms I have been able to effect, but at present I am more induced to dissect this—(Here His Excellency displayed a paper containing the charges upon which the Secretary of State had been besought to remove him from the Government), and said he might exclaim, like Mark Anthony, when he displayed Cæsar's mantle—

"You all do know this PAPER,"

you know, too, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Earl Grey, at once condemned it—that he declared in his Despatch that he did not believe the contents. But observe how the concoctors of these notable charges blow hot and cold in a breath; they represent me as governing with a minority, whilst the Journals of the House of Assembly give a direct contradiction to the assertion. They have ventured to declare that I am not supported by the *respectable* and influential portion of the population! What do I now see? those whom I behold around me, at once disprove this calumny. If I am not now surrounded by talent, worth and influence, as well as by those who hold a large stake in the Colony, where am I to look for it? are there not here assembled representatives of all the interests of the Island? and do I not see many who, at this early hour of the day—at this inclement season, and over roads almost impassable, have thought it little to travel considerable distances, that they might have the opportunity of giving me a last farewell? And yet they have dared to say that I "have degraded the office of Governor reposed in me by Her Majesty the Queen!" But this is not the only falsehood! I am stated to have neglected the real interests of the Colony, and to have unworthily bestowed my patronage; nothing can be more grossly and scandalously untrue: unless, indeed, I refer to another part of this precious document where it states that I was annoyed because my salary was not advanced £500, and this I trust will go forth to the country in its true light, which is, that notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, it is as untrue as are the other charges trumped up against me. I deny it entirely. I never asked the Legislature for £500 more, or for any increase at all; but the House of Assembly soon after my arrival voted me about £300 for furniture I took of the late Governor. I refused it because I would not appear to neglect a despatch previously transmitted to the Colony on this head, considering that if I accepted this vote I might damage the interests of my successor in this Government, which I believed my duty to protect. This bundle of malice and falsehood then goes on to say that I endeavoured to create discord in the community: which has the same kind of verity to boast of, that the bombast of that bombastical man who, in the House of Assembly a few years since, talked of his representing 50,000 freemen in this Colony—forgetting that the whole population, men, women and children, would not at the last census make up the tale. I am also charged with threatening all who should associate with a gentleman who once made an insulting speech in the Legislative Council relative to myself. Now, what does all this come to? I felt it necessary to the Representative of Her Majesty to uphold her dignity; but what was the consequence? Upon reflection, the gentleman in question perceived his error, and made me a written apology. In so doing, he exhibited a gentlemanly, a noble and a purely moral feeling; in my turn I readily accepted it, and he became, as before, a visitor at the Government House. But while some are found to nourish the sentiments, and to act as becomes the character of those who lay claim to the title of gentlemen, what has been the conduct of others? Have I not seen him who by custom has been termed the leading Commoner of this Colony, together with a gentleman who ought to be my chief adviser, leagued with a person * * * of whom I dare not speak. Yes, Gentlemen, because