

THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

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Miscellaneous.

IN THE DAYS WE WORE NO CRINOLINE.

On! the days we wore no crinoline,
A long time ago;
When we along the streets could walk
In comfort with each beau.
Ere hoops and springs, and such like things,
On ladies' forms were seen;
For on their raven and husbands storked
About the crinoline.
Ere wicked wags, with cruel jokes,
Could cause us care and woe,
In the days we wore no crinoline,
A long time ago.

Our hearts were light, we felt no fright
Through crowds to wend our way;
But now we're jam'd and knock'd about
Where'er we chance to stray.
With friends we then could sail in boats,
On streamlets bright and fair,
But now our dresses are so large
There is no room to spare.
And then we hear the rascals say,
"It was not always so."
In the days they wore no crinoline,
A long time ago.

We then could pass each country lass
We hunt a single sneer;
But now by horrid wags we're call'd
These fashion's hoops we wear.
Then lovers came with joyous hearts
Our cavaliers to be;
To lead us up and down the town,
The things and sights to see.
But now they laugh and run away;
It was not always so.
In the days we wore no crinoline,
A long time ago.

If ever common sense should reign
O'er fashion's chang'd scene,
Then may we dress as once we did,
And imitate a queen.
The men, alas, they must adopt
A more becoming mien;
And if they will not lead the way,
Farwell to crinoline.
Then we no more shall weep and cry
It was not always so.
In the days we wore no crinoline,
A long time ago.

SCENE IN A PRESBYTERY MEETING.

The *Banffshire Journal* contains a report of proceedings at the last meeting of the Free Church Presbytery of Fordey, which have special reference to the "revival" movement.

The Rev. Mr. Ker, of Deskford, made a statement in reference to some misunderstanding alleged to have arisen between Mr. Manson, the probationer officiating at the Portknockie Free Church station, and his people, relative to the revival movement—some of the latter saying that Mr. Manson had no sympathy with the work. At the request of the Presbytery, Mr. Ker and two other members went down to being at home, they had no opportunity of conversing with him. They felt matters in a very unfavorable state—a want of sympathy between Mr. Manson and the people, and the certainty that unless something was done, the Free Church there would be permanently injured.

Mr. Manson, in the course of a long statement in reply, said, on the 5th of February, a great many people were struck, and some children began singing revival hymns, &c. which they were rebuked by Mr. James Mair and he (Mr. Manson) also said that such a proceeding was not becoming on the part of the children, adding also that he preferred the psalms. He heard Mr. Turner preach upon the 9th, and on the 10th, he heard the children singing in the school of Portknockie, and certainly it was not edifying. Most people have heard a song sung in the streets, beginning:

"There was once a ship,
And a very gallant ship,
Hey diddle dee dee from the Lowlands low;
And she has met in
With a roving French galley,
And she sailed for the Lowlands low."

(Laughter.) I heard a young man singing to the same tune a hymn ending:

"We have laid down the cross,
And we've taken up the crown,
Hallelujah, hallelujah."

It had the same clink, and it was not very agreeable to me. Then, a man of the name of Findlay had written to Banff to one of the Independents there to come, and on the 25th there came a curious crowd from Banff. (Laughter.) I don't know what to call them; they were said to be Methodists or Knaptoles, or something or another.

Mr. Mackay, Callen: Were they clergymen?
Mr. Manson—I don't know what they were, but I don't think they were ministers. One of them that probed said "necessar"—(laughter)—and few ministers would use that pronunciation. He said "necessar" seven or eight times. (No laughter.) They went into the church, and one of them went up to the pulpit. When I went in they were using paraphrases—as far as I know they sang no psalms. The man who went into the pulpit began the regular Methodist sermon from the 55th of Isaiah. The first division was "Ho!"—(laughter)—and then "every one" "that thirsteth" was left out as being rather bothersome—(more laughter)—and he went on at a fine rate preaching Low Arminianism. He said "this is God's creed, compare that with your narrow men," and he used the word "Methodism" and "Christianity" as synonymous terms. Another night, when there was a kind of striking down taking place, instead of crying "Sweet Jesus," some of the women began crying "Sweet Mr. S. and so," which was very like Socinianism. The Socinians regard that Jesus appears to young women in the shape of a beautiful man, and teaches a doctrine similar to what we are told in Ezekiel of the worship of Tamuz or Amon. I have seen a collection of hymns, where, if for the name of "Jesus" you were to put "Jamie," they would make capital love songs, and where it is said, in respect to the great God and Saviour, that they will take him in their arms. I know a hymn in which that occurs that is peculiarly well known, and commonly sung here just now. If I have lost the confidence of people who hold these views, all I say is, I am very happy I have lost their confidence, and if this presbytery have confidence in people who hold these views, I must be allowed to say that I do not agree with you. If these people get full scope you will soon have a flourishing Methodist society in Portknockie. On the 9th March I went down to Findochy, where I met with a man, who put to me—although I tried to avoid it—the question, what I thought of women praying in public? Well, it being put to me in this manner, I could not help saying that I disapproved of women praying in public; and other people gathering around of the same opinion; I did not know but Mr. Findochy would be down upon me. They asked, "If I was converted?" "If I had the witness?" and "Did I believe?" One said, "He does not believe in the work of the Spirit?" "He questions what we have seen ourselves of the Spirit's work?" and another, "It is a sin against the Holy Ghost." And the way it was proved was this: If it was not the Devil that made women pray, it was the Holy Ghost, and the Devil would not make people pray—although I am not sure about that—and therefore it was the Holy Ghost, and disapproving of it, I was committing a sin against the Holy Ghost. If I have lost the confidence of people of that kind, I don't regret it. There are all sorts of people going about, and the other day I heard a Free Church elder from Newhaven, near Edinburgh, make

some "sna" remarks; there was nothing wrong with them, but they wanted pith—(a laugh)—and he went away, doubtless thinking he had done a great work. These people have done all the real good that has been done in Portknockie, for I must say that these "gargled bodies" are very innocent. They are going about visiting congregations; one of them according to their own belief, prophets, and another states, and a third will, doubtless, reap the harvest, and the stated minister, who labors from day to day, is taken no account of whatever. He (Mr. Manson) deserved the protection of the Presbytery, for he had stood up for the settled ordinances of the Church, and he had more confidence in the stated ministrations of the pulpit than in the work of these wandering people. He repeated that he knew of no dissatisfaction in Portknockie among the Free Church people until the meeting of the Presbytery at Banff began to be spoken about. There might be dissatisfaction among those parties who had written for the Methodist minister of Banff, and who were only Independents; they could not get up a Methodist Society in Portknockie, they were laboring to stir up the people to form a Methodist Society, and if they did that by fair means, they could not object to it; but really the way they went about it put him in mind of an old ballad, which says—

"Whae mak's ye come sae like a thief?
O, come an' see, quo' Finlay;
Before the morn ye'll wot mischief,
Indeed will I, quo' Finlay!"

(Laughter.) Now (Mr. Manson said) I leave myself in the hands of the Presbytery, and the position I take up is, that we are bound to make a discrimination between God's truth and the Devil's error. Mr. Manson proceeded to accuse Mr. Ker of backbiting and slander, which led to a warm and lengthened discussion, in the course of which Mr. Ker repudiated having said anything beyond this, and that in this particular emergency Mr. Manson did not see the work of the Lord.

Mr. Manson—Which work of the Lord did I oppose?
Mr. Ker—The actual work of the Lord. I do not deny it. I opposed the Devil's work, but I have never spoken one word against the true work of God. Nobody can say I ever did that. I give it a flat denial.

Mr. Manson—I simply said that, as it unfortunately happened, you were not able to see the work as the people see it.
Mr. Manson—I hope I don't see it as some people see it. I hope I see it as all true Christians see it. I did not see the propriety of the

"Hey diddle dee for the Lowlands low."

I hope I do not see the propriety of children leading the services of the sanctuary.

Mr. Ker—If you had taken your right position, you would have had strength to keep down these extravagances. But all I designed to say was, that you had lost that power by not being able to sympathize with them.

Mr. Manson—With what? With the heathen worship of Tamuz and Amon? I assert that I have taken my right place, and I did not, why not call me before the Presbytery? You may, if you don't say anything against me, call me before this Presbytery, but don't go away and backbite and slander. Mr. Mackay, Fordey—I move formally that the Presbytery appoint a committee to go to Portknockie to meet the people. I move this formally, as the last appointment was informal.

Mr. Shanks said the first thing was, what deliverance they were to give on the report.
Mr. Manson—Seeing that it was an informal deputation it is an informal report, and there is nothing before us either on the one side or on the other. (A laugh.)

After some further discussion,
Mr. Spencer moved that nothing further be done in the matter; and Mr. Mackay withdrawing his motion in favor of Mr. Spencer's, the latter was unanimously agreed to, and the Presbytery adjourned.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

The name of Mary Stuart has thronged that of every Queen of Scotland into the shade. She appears to represent in her single person the female royalty of that realm, having absorbed the interest pertaining to all the other princesses who, previously to her reign, presided over the court of Danfermlie, Sterling, and Holyrood, albeit several of those ladies played distinguished parts in their day, whether as Queen-consorts, Queen-mothers, or Queen-regents; but Mary Stuart's name is emphatically pointed out as Queen Mary's chamber. Every old family possessors of a painting, for which the distinction of an original portrait of Queen Mary is claimed. The dress of every shade of golden, auburn, or chestnut are preserved, and fondly exhibited as well-attested portions of her hair. Persons who denounce the relic veneration of the Catholic Church as idolatrous, enshrine a glove, a fan, a supernatural watch, or any other trinket supposed to have belonged to Queen Mary among their choicest treasures, to be handed down as heirlooms in their families. The variety of articles thus preserved and hallowed for her sake is almost incredible.

More books have been written about Mary Stuart than all the Queens of the world put together; but so greatly do they vary in the representations of her character, that at first it seems scarcely credible how any person could so differently describe. The outline is indeed the same, but having been coloured from opposite points of view, the features become angelic or demoniacal according to the disposition of the lights and shades. The triumph of a creed and a party has on either side been more considered than the development of facts, or those principles of moral justice which ought to animate the pen of the historian; and after all the literary gladiatorial combat has been exercised on this subject for nearly three centuries, the point of Mary's guilt remains undisturbed, and as much open to discussion as ever.—*Mass Strickland.*

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

Marriage is a matter of arrangement, or bargain, or natural exchange—or it is sometimes effected *in et armis*, a quarrel being picked with a husband, and the wife becoming the property of the victor. In fact, women have no voice in the matter, being disposed of by their brothers or fathers, and girls of fifteen even disposed of to men of sixty in the following manner.—The girl is brought forth by the father, who has a spear in one hand and a tomahawk in the other; holding down her head, jabbering and crying, is forced to her intended husband, to whom she is given. She shows reluctance, a blow from the father is given; the girl screams; the mother's yell is next heard; a second blow is given, and the girl is dragged by the husband to his miam; she resists, the husband gives a blow. At this stage of the ceremony a cabal is in the encampment, wongmuns lying about from some young men, who had been in treaty for her, or had been promised her. The husband rushes from his miam, to see who are his rivals; a general fight ensues, and very often the husband gets a spear wound. The old man who alone can quell a disturbance takes the command. During this cabal the young girl may be seen going back to her mother, but is soon dragged by her arms. The hair of her head, by her father or the husband's miam again, and after a few more blows, or if she is determined, the father will spear her in the leg to prevent her going away. Thus the poor creature is at last subdued, and often after all makes a very domestic wife or slave.

THE JAPANESE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

An interview between the Governor of California and the Japanese Admiral is thus described:
"At the hotel they were ushered up to the large parlour, where they seated themselves, the Admiral by himself on a sofa, and soon afterwards Governor Downey, who was fortunately in town, arrived to be introduced to the strangers. The Japanese had evidently pictured to themselves a very grand and august personage for the Governor of California surrounded by officials and liveried servants. They were, therefore, very much surprised at seeing an unassuming gentleman, without uniform or attendants, enter and advance to meet them. It was necessary for Capt. Brooke to explain repeatedly that this was the real Governor, before they could believe it. They

surveyed him from head to foot, and looked at the door again and again to see the retinue of attendants whom they thought ought to be following him. Finally they got over this, and the Admiral and Governor, through the Japanese Captain Mangeroo who speaks English, held conversation in relation to the interesting nature of the occasion.
One of the first things the Admiral referred to was the condition of his steamer, and supposing that the Governor had only to say the word to throw open every avenue of industry, desired to have the vessel put into the dry dock at once and repaired—adding that he had plenty of money to pay for it. The Governor informed him that he would have the matter attended to at once, and would write to the high official at the dock, who was of equal rank with him, and who would have the ship properly attended to. He also explained, as well as possible, in so short a conversation, the nature of our Federal and State systems, and the political union blended with distinct sovereignties of the State. He also alluded to the interesting fact of the officials of the two extreme coasts of the Pacific thus meeting in fraternal harmony, and trusted that in thus welcoming him to these shores, it was but the prelude to a large and extended commerce between the two nations. He also welcomed him as the pioneer Japanese official who had crossed the Pacific to America. The Admiral responded in kind, after which champagne and other refreshments were brought in."

THE NEW YORKERS STILL TROUBLED WITH DISHONEST GROC.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says the extensive adulteration of liquors offered in the New Market as pure, and the introduction of poisonous ingredients into those which are pronounced healthy, may well excite alarm, and call for the attention of our legislature. Why there should be so much brain fever, delirium tremens, and so much indulgence at the bar, cannot be explained upon any common principle. An expert chemist bought of an importer a bottle of what was called genuine champagne. Analysis proved it to contain one quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead! The same gentleman analyzed sixteen samples of wine—Port, Sherry, and Madeira—in which not one drop of the juice of the grape was found. The base of the port wine was diluted sulphuric acid colored with elderberry juice, with alum, sugar, and neutral spirits. The basis of the sherry was a pale malt, sulphuric acid with bitter almonds, with a per centage of alcoholic spirits from brandy. The Madeira wine was a decoction of hops, sulphuric acid, honey, Jamaica spirits, &c.

The Legislature of Massachusetts at its last session, passed a law to the effect that "any person who shall willfully send to the publishers of any newspaper, for the purpose of publication, a fraudulent notice of the birth of a child, or of the marriage of any parties, or of the death of any person, shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars."

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1860.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, REQUESTING THAT HIS EXCELLENCY WOULD BE PLEASED TO CAUSE A CERTAIN DESPATCH TO BE LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Hon. Col. SWABY—Your Honor will please to recollect that, on an early day of the session, when I should have an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, respectfully requesting that he will cause the Despatch in answer to the Address of the House of Assembly, bearing date 16th May, 1859, to be laid before this House; and I mean now to move the adoption, by your Honor, of such an Address to your Honor, before open up the question, which I entered very fully into the subject, and gave my reasons why I thought that the Despatch in question should be laid before us, I will make only a few additional remarks, called for, as it seems to me, by a consideration of present circumstances your Honor will observe that what was laid before us, by his Honor, in consequence of a wish expressed by me, and in which your Honor generally acquiesced, was that the Despatch should be laid upon our table, was not the Despatch, but a copy of the Message sent by His Excellency to the House of Assembly; because it in no way sets aside their just demands, or mitigates their independence. As respects the Despatch, the case is very different as respects this House. It is gone forth, and upon respect, if not unquestionable authority, that the Despatch, containing the necessary powers are conveyed to the House of Assembly, and that the Despatch in question will be allowed to lie dormant only so long as we work in harmony with the House of Assembly; but will rigorously be brought to bear upon us the moment we oppose any measure passed by and sent up to us by the other House; and that the construction of this Council, remaining as it is, depends entirely upon their consent to them, and the other Branch, or rather upon their submission to them, and the other Branch, which is a direct and open violation of the principle of mutual forbearance and disavowal of it, not even demanding to know its precise nature.—we can make no pretensions whatever to be accounted an independent House, a body of free and untrammelled legislators, separate from the House of Assembly, as in virtue of our constitution, we are not a separate body, but are to be considered as the House of Assembly, and that the Despatch in question is the same to us as to the House of Assembly. His Honor then read as follows:

"The Lieutenant Governor has received from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle an acknowledgment of the Address from the House of Assembly to Her Majesty, praying for a reconstruction of the Legislative Council, which was transmitted by Sir Dominic Daly to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, late Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.
"While acquiescing the House that the address was duly laid at the foot of the throne, the Lieutenant Governor does not feel himself at liberty, at present, to make public the correspondence which has since ensued upon the subject; and he therefore trust, that the House of Assembly will be satisfied with the assurance, that their Address has been taken into consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, who, relying on the spirit of mutual forbearance to promote concord between the upper and the lower Houses, has yet placed in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor the power of making such an alteration in the Legislative Council as will insure the harmonious working together of the two branches of the Legislature."
Now, from this Message, it is not evident that, in order to preserve the harmonious working of the two branches, it is required of this Council, so long as its present construction shall continue, or rather so long as it shall be allowed to continue, that they shall so conduct themselves as to give, on no account whatever, any cause of offence to the other House, that, with reference thereto, and every thing which may proceed from it, they are to be distinguished by a spirit of weakness, acquiescence, and dependent submission; that in fact, with respect to all legislative matters or questions which may originate with themselves, or be sent up to them by the other branch, that, if they are to be directed, governed, and judged; and, if actuated by a just sense of right, which belongs to them, they withstand or reject any measure sanctioned or desired by the other branch, then, for such refractoriness, they will be made to feel, to their entire subjection, what is meant by the threat that "His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has placed in his hands the power of making such an alteration in the Legislative Council as will insure the harmonious working together of the two branches of the Legislature." We know not what is the nature of our charges, and we know not what is the nature or the amount of our punishment, which we are threatened; and, so long as we shall, apparently, submissively consent to remain in the anomalous, and questionable position in which we are placed, failing to seek an elucidation of it, the people cannot but look upon us, as passively resigned to the degradation imposed upon us, and will soon regard us with contempt with which such tame servility ought to be visited. If we knew with what offence—what sins of omission or commission we are charged, we might have in our power fully to exculpate ourselves from the charge. It is in opposition to the spirit of our constitution, it is contrary to the most evident principle of justice, that we should be made to be under an imputation of undefiled offence, and come ourselves from being from making any attempt to exonerate ourselves from it. To the lowest, the meanest individual who walks our streets, our constitution, our laws would not suffer such injustice to be done. Would it not, then, be monstrous injustice should the privilege which is not, which cannot in our

body of law, be withheld from the most abject, be denied to a body of gentlemen holding their commissions from Her Majesty. The only positive legislative offence with which we have been charged by the House of Assembly,—indeed the only one with which it was possible for them to charge us—was our rejection of the Post Office Bill of last session. That the grounds of our rejection of that Bill were good and valid, has been proved by the modifications which it underwent before it was again sent up to us this session, and which have induced us to give our unanimous consent to it at once. Indeed, I think it is very probable that, had his Honor, Mr. Palmer, as a member of the Government, had a seat in this Council last session, the explanations which he might have given concerning the intended operation of the measure, and the consequent alterations of it, would have secured its adoption by us last session. Well, the tangible offence, on this score, of which we know ourselves to have been accused, is thus easily explained away. The rest of the offences with which we have reason to believe we have been charged are merely prospective; but yet it has been given us very significantly to understand that, for the punishment of our prospective offences, the rod is already prepared. That this Council has ever, since I have had the honor to be a member of it, offered any questions, or party opposition to measures calculated to promote the public welfare, or acted in such a way as to defeat the powers of legislation, is what I honestly and most positively deny, and defy any one to prove. The only instance of their obstructiveness which our accusers have given us, in fact, as I think I have fully shewn, none at all. Let the complaints preferred against us be fairly analyzed, and it will be found that they have no existence whatever except in apprehension. The apprehensions concerning the prospective effects of our obstructive spirit have been and are still evidently very strong, although for reasons of which we are left in perfect ignorance; and we are to take care not to increase their apprehensions. Now, perhaps, it may not be necessary, (although I have said so much as preface to it,) to make my intended motion. My doing so or not will depend upon the answer to the question which I wish to put to his Honor, Mr. Palmer. Does he think that, by any other means than an address, it is likely that we can procure a copy of the Despatch in question? If there is no probability of our being able to obtain it, except by the means of an address, I will move to do it, I originally proposed. We now stand in a most anomalous position; and although the fact may not in any way concern or prejudice the interests of the public, it very materially affects the estimation in which we are held in the public mind, and as we respect ourselves, we shall endeavor to free ourselves from it.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—I can very easily answer his Honor's question. I think it is not the intention of His Excellency to communicate any further information upon the subject than he has already imparted through the Message concerning it which I had the honor to deliver from him. That Message, being the same which was sent by His Excellency to the House of Assembly, was, as your Honor will remember, I explained, sent to the House by mistake, under a misapprehension, on my part, that it had been asked for by your Honor. I mean not to say that it would have been withheld, if applied for by the House; but I am anxious that your Honor should fully understand that it was sent to this House by mistake, as I have explained, and not obstructively, as supposing your Honor had wanted to know it, and as they respect themselves, we shall endeavor to free ourselves from it.

Hon. Col. SWABY—We are aware that the delivery of that Message to this House was accidental; and we were, at the same time, fully sensible of the courtesy manifested to the House by his Honor, Mr. Palmer. However, it is to be regretted, that we have appeared in the Journals of the House of Assembly, and as we are supplied with copies of them, we should, had it not been delivered to us, have been in precisely the same position, with respect to it, in which we now stand; and equally at liberty as now to agree to an address to His Excellency for the purpose of procuring a copy of the Message, which I have referred to. As his Honor Mr. Palmer has explained, that he has no objection to make any communication to us upon the subject, it is now my duty to submit the Address which I have prepared. His Honor, in his place, then read the Address, and after having done so, moved its adoption by the House.

Hon. Mr. McINTYRE seconded the Hon. Col. Swaby's motion, that the House do adopt the Address.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—The answer which has been given by me to the question put to me by his Honor, Col. Swaby, will naturally be expected that I will oppose the proposition which he has made. In doing so I am not, however, less influenced by respect for this honorable body, and consideration for their independence and dignity, than his Honor professes to be. I have accepted a seat in this honorable House, and I shall, at all times, so long as I shall remain a member of it, be ready to do my duty as a member of the Council, and my power shall in any way be called in question, be found most anxious and zealous to sustain it, dignity and right to independent action; and to claim for it, from the other branches of the legislature, that respectful consideration to which it is indubitably entitled; and from that course I do not think I am now deviating in any way. His Honor Mr. Swaby's present proposition, I would wish to see his Honor if he has any fault to find with the Legislative Council on account of its present construction? Its present construction may not altogether accord with his ideas of what it ought to be. He may desire a change, and think that, by perseverance, he may obtain it. I cannot, however, enter into the secret recesses of his mind, or intuitively divine his thoughts. He has not been sparing of words, but I know, whether it was intended to reveal his real intentions, or whether they are not, and I will not conceal his thoughts,—his purpose for which I celebrated, but not very ingenious, politician has said they were given to man. Now, his Honor must recollect that the correspondence asked for by him arose from an address which went Home from this branch of the Legislature last May. That address is no doubt fresh in the memory of your Honor, and may, with the sanction of the House, be summed up in a few words, that it is insisted that when Her Majesty gave her Royal assent to the Civil List Bill of 1851, she conceded to this Island a system of Responsible Government, the principal characteristic of which consisted in members of a Government being respectively members of one or other branch of a Legislature; and the complaint made is, that the successors of the late Government have insisted on appointing to the departments, and most important offices in the Colony persons who had not the sanction of the Legislature, and who are, consequently, in no way responsible, and the statute whereby all persons accepting office under the Crown are, when members of the Assembly, compelled to present themselves to their constituents for re-election is thus evaded, and no parliamentary responsibility exists. In this way it is insisted that the House of Assembly, by the mode in which it had abrogated the constitution of the Colony, and that it is concluded by praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to give Her Royal Instructions, that an administration might be formed to preside over the affairs of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Island, in consonance with Her Majesty's gracious instructions at the time when Her Royal assent was given to the Civil List Bill; that is, that a new administration should be formed, on the basis of the departmental system. The Despatch received in answer to this address was made public long ago, and has, this session, been duly laid before your Honor. It is the Lieutenant Governor is requested to attend to the Council in answer to the dissatisfaction expressed by them in their address at the exclusion of the members of the Council from the present Executive Government of the Island, and at the policy which is pursued by that Government of excluding from seats in the Legislature the holders of salaried offices,—that their address has been laid before the Queen, but that the Colonial Minister has been unable to advise Her Majesty to interfere, as has been requested, with the proper local authorities in the formation of a new administration. This answer is certainly a very plain and unmistakable one. It is nothing less than a decided rebuff; and would, I think, have induced a more or less persistent and less tenacious subject matter of it, on any one less persistent and less tenacious of his views than his Honor Col. Swaby. Now, seeing that we have the answer to that address before us, just as we received it, and besides, that we have also before us an equally clear and explicit Message from the Lieut. Governor, returned to the Council in answer to the dissatisfaction expressed by them in their address at the exclusion of the members of the Council from the present Executive Government of the Island, and at the policy which is pursued by that Government of excluding from seats in the Legislature the holders of salaried offices,—that their address has been laid before the Queen, but that the Colonial Minister has been unable to advise Her Majesty to interfere, as has been requested, with the proper local authorities in the formation of a new administration. This answer is certainly a very plain and unmistakable one. 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