

tenantry of the Island as well qualified as the Freeholders of Nova Scotia? Did Mr. M. think that Palmer would stop at removing the Governor, if he even succeeded in that? Not at all. He would exercise all his influence, and exert all his talent to injure the Responsible Government question, and Mr. Montgomery had put it in his power to do so. When the Governor represented the people as slaves, who advised it? Joseph Pope. He himself had heard Mr. M. say that Pope's language in the House of Assembly was degrading to human nature, and he had now assisted to send him home, and if he did return with a new Governor, and get into the Council again, he will be the same man he ever was.

Mr. Montgomery had never acted with Mr. Pope. Pope had acted with him. He had turned round. He (Montgomery) had never done so. He did not like to be impeached with what could not be proved. He denied supporting Palmer. Was he to flee from his principles because former enemies adopted them? He still possessed the same principles, and was still a liberal to the back bone, and cared not who said the contrary. He cared not who brought forward measures for the good of the country, he would support them. He never went about with petitions against the Governor. One was sent to him, which he received when about a dozen people were present; and when asked by them if he would recommend them to sign it, he did not do so, but told them to act as they pleased. As far as he was concerned he would sign it himself.

Mr. Owen had no guarantee for Pope's conduct. He had always been an enemy to the country, and will be so again. Let him but get a new Governor, and then you will see that if he get into his confidence he will treat him in the same way as he did Sir Henry. Liked no back door business, and always found fault, when he thought fault was shewn.

Mr. Rae was always the same. When the British Government set aside our charges against His Excellency, what was the use of bringing them forward again? What earthly service would it be to repeat to Her Majesty those charges which they had already repudiated? People might say he was a bitter enemy to both Councils, because he had said that he thought the Legislative Council interfered in an indecent manner respecting appropriations. Some thought he should have followed up his first motion, by a motion of want of confidence in the Executive Council, but he knew it would not be carried, and therefore, if so, it would at once be turned into an expression of confidence, which was to be avoided above all things. I thought, Mr. Chairman, that those would be the wisest who would first seek to conciliate, and therefore I endeavoured to do so, instead of driving him desperate by bullying, and so plunge the country into inextricable confusion. I did not agree to stand for the Speakership, until — days before the meeting of the House, and even then offered to resign my claim to any liberal who might be thought competent. I have been much abused for meeting the Governor half way. Could I, sir, expect His Excellency to come to my lodgings. I knew that I might render the country essential service by communicating with him, and as "the mountain could not go to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain." I never dined, I never supped at Government House. I would not do so, because I would not take advantage of my public position to receive those courtesies which I might not be thought worthy of in my private capacity. When my own business, or the business of the country requires me to go, then I will go to Government House, and go openly, not caring for the smiles or the frowns of any one. Have I been crafty or cringing? Dare any man say so? Did I care for the smiles or frowns of a Governor, any further than that I might serve the country? I, sir, appealed from the Governor ill advised, to the Governor well advised; "from Philip drunk to Philip sober." Were I in the Executive Council, I should think myself most illiberal to endeavour to prevent the Governor from consulting any other person, if he wished to do so. Does any man suppose that a Member of the House of Assembly can not go to Government House without betraying his constituents? If I am a flatterer, I have now to learn the trade for the first time. That I have never flattered Governors in particular I need only to refer you to my past career as a Representative. With respect to my conduct on the Belfast Election question, respecting which I have been twitted, I will read you my speech upon the subject. (Mr. Rae here read part of the speech.) I put a question to Mr. Palmer as the only Executive Councillor in the House, and as the relation of the Sheriff of Queen's County. I have also been twitted with voting large sums to Government House, but being only one out of a Committee of six, I could not make as much saving as I wished; but at the same time did not vote as much as has been given in previous years. I do think Government House would be better in ashes, as it is in a most wretched condition. Again, sir, with respect to my appointment as J. P., I have written to His Excellency that I only retain it until I have made up my mind whether I will retain my seat in the House of Assembly or give it up.

Mr. Montgomery.—Mr. Rae does not now stand in the same position he formerly occupied, and he cannot charge me with that. It is not fair for him to read his own speeches, without reading those in opposition to them. Will my constituents say they have no confidence in me? If so I will make way for others. I have heard it reported that I would get only three votes in

the Royalty, and such things are very galling to my feelings. Again I say, look at the Journals. Even the Head Master of the Academy has been going about the country, taking bets that I would not succeed at another Election. His hon. colleague had also told that he would not succeed.

Mr. Humphreys would only say that he merely came as a spectator, and did not wish to interfere, but Mr. Montgomery had been misinformed.

Mr. Clark had now an opportunity of clearing himself. He had often held conversation with Mr. McLean upon politics, and often disagreed with him. He did mention to Mr. McLean that he was sorry for the part that Mr. Montgomery had taken respecting Mr. Coles' election, which had injured him in the opinion of his constituency. He has been asked, and answered, that many were opposed to Montgomery, and still believes that in the event of a new election this fall, he would not succeed; but of this he never spoke at any distance from home. There was no pledge of change of policy in the Governor, at the commencement of the Session; but the appointment of Liberals to the Magistracy, was undoubtedly a symptom of change; but when the end of the Session arrived, and he heard His Excellency's speech, he then expressed his determination to act with his friends, and I am still convinced we ought to support him when well advised. I never sold my independence, and was not advised by any one to act as I have done. If my constituency disapprove of my conduct I will resign. The principal cause of the cry against Coles was because his appointment to the Council was a wound to the power of the Family Compact. The delegation was sent to England to represent a few, and these few were the old compact who formerly hindered every one from being appointed to office but their friends, dependents and connexions. Pope and Palmer would be ruined if the compact were broken up, therefore the part they took need not cause surprise. They have never changed.—Mr. M. now goes with them—who then has changed?

Mr. Montgomery.—Mr. Clark says I have changed. Look at the Journals; he and I voted together on every division on Responsible Government. We ought not to judge by out of door appearances; but on all leading questions in the House Mr. Clark and myself went together. I deny joining the compact, and act in the way I do, because I have yet seen no change in the Governor. I was asked last winter if I would accept office, but would not, and have kept myself free. This constituency have always sent me to the House at the head of the poll, and I would be sorry to forfeit their confidence. The appointment of Mr. Coles rivetted the chains of the compact; for how can those who signed the letter to Mr. Rae now bring forward a vote of want of confidence in the compact? Would Liberals take office under such circumstances? Mr. Howe—a man of Liberal principles—resigned £700 a year, under similar circumstances. We, who are a young Colony, ought to follow the practice of Nova Scotia and Canada. The Governor's speech, about which so much has been said, does not signify responsibility to the people, but responsibility to the Governor. (It got so dark the Reporter could not take any notes of the remainder of Mr. Montgomery's speech, and a few observations of Mr. Clark's.)

Mr. Montgomery was asked by an elector if he thought that Rae and Pope had changed sides—that is, had Rae turned Tory, and Pope become a Liberal? Mr. M. answered, that he considered himself a Liberal, and where Mr. Rae differed from him, thought he acted illiberally. He had never joined with Mr. Pope—Mr. P. had joined him.

Mr. Rae.—Does Mr. Montgomery think that my advocacy of liberal measures for 8 years have been so utterly valueless, and so light, that a small quarrel between Pope and the Governor should puff them away?

Mr. Montgomery had no more confidence in Mr. Pope than he ever had. His motives are confined to his own breast. He may be acting from pure, and he may be acting from selfish motives.

Mr. Rae.—Mr. Montgomery acted with me for eight years, but because I went to Government House, and Pope would not, then his plan was best,—knowing that Pope supported a false accusation against me, yet Mr. Montgomery proposed him as Speaker. It was owing to his instrumentality that I was exonerated from an almost foul charge as could be laid to the account of any man. No man could have stood more firmly by my side, and now let him lay his hand upon his breast and say that a man who could pledge his word and honor to a falsehood was fit for the Speaker's chair. Pope lured on Sir Henry Huntley to accuse a man whom he could not oppose on the floor of the House, yet he put that man over us. Let Mr. Montgomery consider how right it was to do so. It might be more reputable to support Joseph Pope—the man of multifarious offices and multifarious employments—than it was to vote for Sandy Rae, who may be stingy, mean, and parsimonious, if you will, but who never told you a lie. Is there a man in this meeting who will rise and dare to say I ever told him a lie? If there be, let him now do so. There is none. Well then, this man who pledges his word and sacred honor that that was a fact which was not a fact, was esteemed by Mr. Montgomery the most worthy to be the head of the Representative body of P. E. Island. They must be a bad set when he is the best. Mr. Montgomery professes to believe that Pope has changed.

"The Devil was sick—the Devil a saint would be,
The Devil got well, the devil a saint was he."

I, Sir, was condemned at one time as an emissary of Pope's, because I advocated reduced rents instead of a total Escheat. When I found, however, that the country desired a total Escheat, I stuck by it as long as there was any possibility of it. Are then my eight years service in the cause of the Liberals to be puffed away at the nod of Mr. Pope? I trow not. Had I kept back my resolutions upon Responsible Government until the Belfast Election was settled, the Session would have been frittered away and nothing done. This is another point upon which Mr. Montgomery and I disagree, and this was my reason for acting in the manner I did. I, Sir, still retain the confidence of many members, and if I have lost that of Mr. Montgomery I am sorry, for I have lost a good aid. Montgomery never introduced a Bill into the House which he carried through with his own influence; he is therefore no leader. Will any man in his senses believe that Mr. Pope, the proud, the indefatigable, the imperious, the industrious, who will do and does more legislative labor in one day than Mr. Montgomery in a week,—will any man, I say, believe that such a man will be led by Mr. Montgomery? No, Sir, no man will lead Pope longer than he pleases. It is not in our power to get a Governor who will dare to agree to Escheat,—yielding to such would unshrink him as long as the despatches from the British Government remain. Of this I was well aware, and when sent on a Committee to request the Governor to recommend two addresses, setting forth the grievances of the land tenure, I was forced to do so against my will, for I did not wish a man to do a thing to endanger his office. The Governor at that time knew nothing about the distress, but promised to take a tour through the Colony, and examine for himself, although he did believe our statements. Next day, however, Pope and some others having dined with him, in the interim he changed his tale, and believed nothing ailed the country. Who was to blame here? Had the Governor not quarrelled with Pope we would not have got the chance of Responsible Government; but if he go to-morrow, or remain until next year, no future Governor can get over his concessions. Use your opportunity, but do not abuse it; supporting a violent remonstrance against a Governor who was the first to introduce Responsible Government, will very much injure the cause: you ought to be very careful, then, what you do. Respecting Coles re-election, Montgomery and others acted a very singular part. When Pope, Palmer, and J. S. Macdonald were taken out of the minority, and went to Government House every day, we found no fault; but no sooner does the Liberal majority change into a minority, than, if we go to Government House all the elements of mischief are set on foot to frustrate our designs. Rae has sold his constituents and the country. I sought not your votes, and I will not sell you for any office in P. E. Island. When those gentlemen went to the Council there was no word of going back to the electors; but lo! no sooner is George Coles, a man of the people, called to it, than a new interpretation must be put on an old Act, the ashes of a law which had become obsolete, was dead, and as valueless, for any essential purpose, as the mouldering remains of the dead in the rear of this building, had to be reanimated for the purpose of driving, if possible, Mr. Coles from his seat in the House. Rise up, Donald Montgomery, and deny it if you can.

Mr. Montgomery, at the time of the appointment of the gentlemen mentioned, to the Council, was a very young member, and was not aware of the existence of the law in question, or he would have acted upon it.

Mr. Rae.—In the old Election Law there were certain clauses which vacated the seat of any member accepting a seat in the Council. But at that time the Legislative and Executive Councils were embodied in one, and the obvious spirit of the Act referred only to the Legislative Council. Besides, the practice of the Imperial Parliament was against it. There no one vacates his seat without accepting some office of emolument. He had moved a short Act to explain. [Mr. Rae here read from the Journals the Act referring to the appointment of Messrs. Pope, Palmer, and Macdonald, being an inconvenient precedent.] Did not the Attorney General know the Act when these gentlemen were called to the Council. He did not advise the Governor to issue new Writs for an Election. His opinion is the same still, and backed by the Solicitor General, and yet Montgomery is against it. When Mr. Montgomery brings in a bill imposing a high duty upon luxuries, and a low one upon necessaries, then he may pitch me overboard. Lay aside all old wives' stories, and apply to the business of the country,—take into account Pope, who came into the country a boy, who has done all he could ever since against the country, and consider whether it would be better to put yourselves into his power or into that of Sir H. V. Huntley, who at all events is solicitous to earn a good name before he leaves us.

[To be continued.]

RAPID INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE FAR WEST.
—The population of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, in 1787, just sixty years since, was 4000 souls—and the population of the same States in 1847 is *Four Millions One Hundred and Seventy five Thousand souls!* One half of this increase has taken place within the last sixteen years.