1. Therefore, Resolved, that this House consulted by His Excellency with regard as representing the People of New Bruns to the terms thereof until within a few a Union of the Colonies under the Q ac- and was delivered.

bec Scheme is an object to be thighly or essential to their future prosperity or influence, nor calculated to strengthen and perpetuate the ties which hind them to Her Gracious Majesty's Throne and Government; and this conviction was fully expressed by the people of this Province at the General Election held in March, 1865, by the return of a large majority of candidates opposed to

the Quebec Scheme. 2. Resolved. That this House is fully convinced that the Representative Body in alone competent to represent the sentiments of the people, and that the L gislative Council, representing merely the irresponsible to the people, is not an author ty competent to require the passage of an Imp rial Act compelling the people to submit to a Scheme subversive of the Constitution of the Province, and indig-

namily rejected by its inhabitants when lately proposed to them.

3. Resolved, That no interference on

pled upon and disregarded. the part of the Imperial Parliament with 'onstitution of this Province, which tue (should not be founded on the wishes of the people freely expressed either through the House or in any other constitutional manner, would in any wise tend to promore any scheme of Union between the Colonies, and the conn ction between the country and the Parent State, will be durable in proportion to the direct influence had expressed their condemnation there-exercised by the people in the manager of. ment and control of their own affairs.

4. Resolved, Tout the Legis'at ve Council, by a ting with such armed nostility to the s-niments of the people, have for ested the confidence of this said Addr ss to Her Majesty, and pre-senting the same to the Lieutenant Governor, previous to the passing of the Address by the House of Assembly in answer to H's Excell-ncy's Speech at the opening of the Session, and during confidence motion, have destroyed almony with the House of Assembly :

And this House is convinced that H-r Majesty's Government will abstain from act g upon an Audress emanating from an irr spon-i de body of the L gislature, and advocating a scheme for an important constitutional change, and one where-

by the niembers of that nody alone would individually obtain increased salaries and h gher officed position.

5. Pesolv'd, that the answer of His Excellency the Lieurenant Governor to the Audress of the Legislative Council is directly adverse to the views and desires of the mejority of the Representatives of the p-o'd-, and the assumption of the respon-ibility of such answer by the Execup'e a the last G noral tection rejected by aller c majorits, and waich the Mem-

bers of his Councit, with other Represen-tatives, were decided to appear.

conveys, were received to express. Would have be easy at all to secret. It is 6. Resolved. That the matsor has bleft propositions of the proposition where we have the soft moreover as a knowledge by this proposition and the converse for all the converse forms of the first more of the converse of the converse of the first more of the f

wick, is in no wise disposed to admit that minutes before the same should have been

7. Resolved, That we cannot but highof the Executive Council in tendering their resignations to a Governor who has exhibited so little regard for the wishes of the people, and treated with such dis-Representatives of the people, and used such means to destroy the principles of

Responsible Government which this country has hither oven yed. 8 Resolved, Th t His Excellency, by thus exercising his authority, preventthe Legislature from going into considerstion of the matters contained in his Address; and although a large majority of the Representatives have expressed their opinions upon the want of confidence motion in approval of the course of the Government, and sustaining them there in. yet by such conduct a Government possessing the confidence of the people have been compelled to resign, and the rights and Constitution of a free people tram

9. Reseived. That it is deeply to be reor tt d that His Excellency should have per isted in such a course, after the al-

most unanimous expression of this House antagonistic to the Quetec Scheme at its last session, and adopted upon a ca'm. patient, and deliberate consideration of its provisions, and also after so decided and independent a majority of the people 10. Resolved. That in thus placing him

self in direct opposition to the recorded opinions of the amjority of the House of Assembly, and also of his Executive C uncil, his Excellency was pursued a House of Assembly; and their proc ed course fraught with consequences so ings during the session in passing the detrimental to the interests of the Province, and so surver ive of the rights and liberties of the people thereof, that the same should immediately be brought under the notice of Her Majesty, in the hope that Her Mojesty will be graciously pleased to make such a change in the the continuance of a d-bate on a want of Executive Department of this Province as will ensure the affairs of the Province being so conducted as to secure harmony among the different brances of the Government, and perpetuate that system of Colonial Policy and Government which was secured to us by the success of a former political struggie.

11 Resolved, That an Address of this House, based upon and embodying the foregoing Resolutions, he at once transmitted to Her Mo-t Gracious Majesty, and a copy of the foregoing Resolutions forwarded to his Excellency.

Was there any precedent in this with the full concurrence of his (Mr. country for His Excellency's prorogu-

Smith's) friends. His Excellency ing the House before it has passed the address in answer to the speech. The Opposition, during the contamance of committee was appointed? It has been

and have enjoyed a free Government for many years, and it was their duty. to cherish it, and maintain its principles inviolate. He had no doubt but that the people of the country would do this, and that they would not surrender their privileges to any man who came from England, and would not probably stay here twelve months He respected the man who was sent here to preside over them, and he would be sorry to encroach upon his privileges and prerogatives, yet it was the duty of the House to protect the liberties of the people. prerogative of the Crown was committed to the Crown, not only for its mitted to the Crown, not only for its own benefit but for the benefit of the people. It does not involve a mere passive obedience to the will of the Sovereign, but it is a high and m ghty agent which should never be employed except for the benefit of the people. this prerogative of prorogation, which is for the benefit of the people, is now to be used to interpose between the voice of the people and the Governor, who was sent here to govern them. This is a high handed proceeding, when those resolutions are before the House involving a question between the Lieutenaut Governor and the people. We ask permission to lay our grievance at the foot of the throne, and we have a right to be heard. Has the Governor a right to us : his prerogative to stille the

thank God we live in a free country.

will cond um these proceedings? That s what we ask for, and it is our right. We have s embled here by the lawful thority of the Crown, but we feel in act of cu age has been perpetrated upon us, that our constitutional Government has been violated and we want to be heard by Her Majesty the Queen . Is that an unreasonable request? If not, why are we not allowed to have it? He trusted the Government would stay their hand, and allow them an opportunity to discuss those resolutions, and have them laid at the foot of the throne, in order that justice may be done, which is a reasonable request. He (Mr. Smith) had not heard the speech of the member of the Government in the Legislative Council, but he had been told that it was an attack upon him, and that he (Mr. Mitchell) had referred to a conversation with him. So far from having a conversation together, they held no intercourse. So fixed was the Government's determination to hold no intercourse with Mr. Mitchell, that he (Vr. Smith) thought they were scarcely courteous to him. He (Mr S.) had told the Gover-nor that whatever was done, was done

voice of the people, and prevent them from being heard by ther Majesty, who

the Council would admit a willingness this debate on the address, lost all hopes said that the answer to the address to adopt that very scheme which the pens of overturning the Government by their given to the Legislative Council, when this delate on the address, lost all hopes said that the answer to the natures of overturing the Gravermont by their given to the Legislatic Council, when under not want of confidence, and they they presented to the Legislatic Council, when under not want of confidence, and they they presented to the Legislatic Council, when the late is the confidence of the late of the Legislatic Council, when the Legislatic Council Counci

tion, wen't at a sea access to trade as referred to Charles I, positioning to the said the contribution of the said Executive Councilhaving been prerogative of the Crown, and said prevailed. This present address was to or at he had more time?