

room for the public. But the Council refused to make any change, and sent back a haughty answer.

The Twelve Resolutions.— On the motion of Mr. Howe, the Assembly passed a series of twelve resolutions against the abuses in the structure and action of the Council. The members of the Council were now indignant; and especially were they angry over one clause in the resolutions, which asserted that they desired to protect their own interests at the public expense. They informed the Assembly that they would hold no further intercourse with them until that clause was rescinded.

There was now intense anxiety to know how the difficulty was to be got over; which body would give way; or must the public business be left undone, and the country left as on a former occasion without a revenue law? But Mr. Howe, with great coolness, said he would give the Council more than they asked. He would rescind not one clause alone, but the whole twelve resolutions. They had already done their work in showing the opinion of the House, and that work could not be undone. Having thus appeased the Council, the business of the session was finished. Then the Assembly drew up an address to the throne, stating the evils in the government, and asking his majesty's interference. The Council also sent an address to the king; but before any reply came back, the Council chamber was thrown open to the public.

Rebellion in Canada.— Abuses in the government and agitation for reform were not confined to Nova Scotia. Similar struggles were now going on in the other provinces. In Canada, public feeling was so much aroused that some of the people rushed to arms, and for two years the country was distracted