The Copy of an Act lately pass'd in Carolina, and sent over to be confirm'd here by the Lord Granville, Palatine, and the rest of the Lords Proprietors of the said Colony; which would be highly prejudicial to Her Majesty's Interests, destructive to that Colony, discouraging to Trade, and a dangerous Precedent to the other Plantations: As may appear by the Act itself, and some Queries thereupon.

An Act for the more effectual Preservation of the Government of this Province, by requiring all Persons that shall hereafter be chosen Members of the Commons House of Assembly, and fit in the same, to take the Oaths and subscribe the Declaration appointed by this Act; and to conform to the Religious Worship in this Province, according to the Church of England; and to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Usage of the said Church.

As nothing is more contrary to the Profession of the Christian Religion, and particularly to the Doctrine of the Church of England, than Persecution for Conscience only, Nevertheless,
Whereas it hath been found by Experience, that the Admitting of Persons of different Persuasions and Interest in Matters of Religion, to sit and vote in the Commons House of Assembly, hath often caused great Contentions and Animosities in this Province, and hath very much ob-
Day.

Founders' National Appendix of this Province and for every other
former for the time being placed in the hands of the
first President-General of this Province, who shall be appointed
by the Queen, acceded to, deposed, and incapacitated for the
provision of the Constitution, and the appointment of the
Speaker, and shall be recorded in the Journal of the House of
Representatives. He shall be President of the Executive Council,
and have the care of the proceedings of the House of
Representatives, and be subject to the authority of this
Assembly.

The Speaker shall be elected by the House of
Representatives, and shall be a Member of the
Government.

The Speaker shall have the power to appoint a Committee of
the Whole House to consider any measure of the House of
Representatives, and to report the same to the House.

The Speaker shall have the power to adjourn the House of
Representatives at any time he may think fit.

The Speaker shall have the power to determine all questions
of privilege, and to rule on all other matters relating to the
proceedings of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker shall have the power to prevent any Member of
the House of Representatives from taking part in any debate
or discussion in the House of Representatives.

The Speaker shall have the power to appoint any Committee of
the House of Representatives, and to report the same to the
House of Representatives.

The Speaker shall have the power to appoint any Committee of
the House of Representatives to consider any measure of the
House of Representatives, and to report the same to the
House of Representatives.

The Speaker shall have the power to
But.

[End of the Constitution of the Province of New South Wales, 1856.]
It does not follow, Sir, that because the Act of 1852, passed by the Legislature of Canada, provides for the appointment of an Agent-General, and the authority to be exercised by him, is given to this end, it is the duty of the Government of Canada to appoint such an agent. The Act of 1852 does not provide for the appointment of an agent, but only for the appointment of a minister, or ministers, for the purpose of representing the interest of the Government of Canada in the United States. The Act of 1852, therefore, does not empower the Government of Canada to appoint an agent for the purposes of the Act of 1852. The Act of 1852 does not provide for the appointment of an agent, but only for the appointment of a minister, or ministers, for the purpose of representing the interest of the Government of Canada in the United States. The Act of 1852, therefore, does not empower the Government of Canada to appoint an agent for the purposes of the Act of 1852.

It is said, Sir, that the Act of 1852 is not a law for the government of Canada, but only a law for the government of the United States. This is not the case. The Act of 1852 is a law for the government of Canada, and it is the duty of the Government of Canada to obey it. The Act of 1852 is a law for the government of Canada, and it is the duty of the Government of Canada to obey it. The Act of 1852 is a law for the government of Canada, and it is the duty of the Government of Canada to obey it. The Act of 1852 is a law for the government of Canada, and it is the duty of the Government of Canada to obey it.

The Act of 1852 does not provide for the appointment of an agent for the purposes of the Act of 1852. The Act of 1852 does not provide for the appointment of an agent for the purposes of the Act of 1852. The Act of 1852 does not provide for the appointment of an agent for the purposes of the Act of 1852. The Act of 1852 does not provide for the appointment of an agent for the purposes of the Act of 1852.
9. Whether thus running counter to the Laws and Usage of England in such important Points be the Way to make the Government of Carolina most agreeable to the Monarchy of England (of which it is an acknowledged part) according to the professed Design of their Fundamental Constitutions?

10. Whether it be not Perfection for Conscience only (the very Thing expressly condemned by the Preamble of this Act) to incapacitate Persons chargeable with no Crime, and otherwise qualified for such an honourable Station, only because they are not satisfied in Conscience to receive the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church, nor can take the Oath required instead thereof?

11. Whether they, who are thus incapacitated only upon account of their conscientious Dissent from the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church are not likewise thereto subject to many farther Grievances, and together with them all other Protestant Diversers in Carolina? Whenas the Assembly would be then like to conspire, for the greater part, of Persons inclined to abridge them of their Liberties, and oppress them in point of Taxes and otherwise?

12. Whether such ill Treatment of them would be any ways agreeable to the Royal Charters and Fundamental Constitutions, which have invited and encouraged them to remove their Native Country by the Prospect therein given them of greater Liberty and kinder Usage Abroad?

13. And would not such an Act be still more highly unreasonable, where those Diversers are more than Two Thirds of the Inhabitants, and that a great Number of Church-men besides (Persons of the best Reputation) are almost equally dissatisfied with it?

14. Can it be imagin'd, that such an Act could ever be obtain'd in Carolina without great Irregularities, and evil Practices? Such as the many undue Elections, which have by their Number supported and secured one another, calling the Assembly, without any visible Occasion, before the Day to which it stood prorogued, passing this Act by Surprize before that Day, and the using of undue Methods to secure Votes for that Purpose. When yet, after all this Management, there were Eleven Members of the Commons House against it (Four of them Church-men) only Twelve for it; and Seven then wanting to compleat the House?

15. Whether, if this Act should be confirm'd, it might not prompt and animate ill-designing Men by such like Methods, to procure somewhat of the same Nature in our other Foreign Plantations?

16. Whether such a Treatment of Protestant Diversers in Carolina, and fear of the like elsewhere, would not drive away many, and keep back more from adventuring to transport themselves and their Effects?

17. Whether this ruining, or weakening the Plantations must not hinder the Exportation of many English Manufactures, prove a great Discouragement to Trade, and lessening of Her Majesty's Customs?

18. Might not the Pr. of Carolina by mild and equal Management be made of much greater Significance to the Lord's Proprietors than at present it is?

19. Could any thing be more apparently opposite to Her Majesty's declared, earnest Desire, to have all her Subjects ease and happy, than such an Act as this? And upon the Whole;

20. Does it not look like an Affront upon the Wisdom, Justice and Honour of the Lords Proprietors to have such an Act offered to them by their Deputies?