that so important a measure may receive the Royal allowance.

We regret to learn that Her Majesty's Government have not yet seen the necessity of leaving the One-ninth Bill to its operation, inasmuch as further cases have since arisen calling for Legislative interference on the subject of that Bill, and clearly demonstrating the equity and utility of the principle it sought to establish. The inconvenience and difficulty arising from that uncertainty, which cannot fail to be felt in the absence of such a Bill as the One-ninth, might, indeed, have been obviated, had the other Branch of the Legislature, on passing so important a Bill as one to regulate the Currency, also defined, by Statute, the just and equitable provisions so necessary on such an occasion for all the existing contracts and obligations according to the established practice, custom and usage of the Colony, as the House of Assembly were anxious they should de, when the Currency Bill passed this Branch of the Legislature in 1849. The assurance that your Excellency will afford to Her Majesty's Government proof of the necessity for legislating on the principle of the One-ninth Bill, is to us a gratifying guarantee of your Excellency's desire to promote the interests of the Inhabitants of this Colony, and we confidently anticipate that such proof will be the means of the Royal allowance being yet extended to the Bill.

When the Public Accounts shall be laid before us, we make no doubt that the state of the Revenue will afford us much satisfaction, and this satisfaction would, we are sure, have been greatly enhanced, had it not been for the unusually early setting in of the Winter, and closing of the navigation, by which several vessels, laden with dutiable cargoes, were prevented from reaching their places of destination in this Island.

We will cheerfully make suitable provision for the maintenance of the Public Service; and, in doing so,

sels, laden with dutiable cargoes, were prevented from reaching their places of destination in this Island.

We will cheerfully make suitable provision for the maintenance of the Public Service; and, in doing so, it will be our earnest endeavour to keep the expenditure within the limits of the Public Revenue, so that the Government may be enabled to place its financial operations on a firmer basis than that which has hitherto prevailed.

Our best attention will be given to the consideration of any Bill which your Excellency's Government may submit, having a tendency to improve the operation of the Courts for the recovery of Small Debts.

Fully sensible of the immense advantages which would result to this Colony from Reciprocal Trade with the United States, we feel grateful for the interest which your Excellency evinces on that subject; and we are rejoiced to learn that the correspondence has been renewed, under your Excellency's administration, with Her Majesty's Government, in Britain, with the view of abrogating the Treaty of 1818, which prohibits others than British subjects from prosecuting the Fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at a less distance from the Shore than three miles, in order that the citizens of the United States, who are fully alive to the value and importance of our Fisheries, may enjoy the unchecked privilege of prosecuting, in common with our own people, that great branch of trade and industry. But whilst thus desirous of strengthening the bonds of amity and friendship between Her Majesty's subjects in this Island and the citizens of the United States, we have a right to expect concessions from the Government of that Country, in respect to a removal of restrictions upon Trade between this Colony and the United States, fully equivalent to the advantages we are disposed to surrender. But should the policy of the American Government be opposed to the granting of any such concessions, and our just and reasonable expectations left unsatisfied, it will then become our duty—and one which we s

(REPLY:)

Mr. Speaker, and Genllemen of the House of Assembly;
I thank you for the Address, and feel gratified that you concur
with me generally in the views which I considered it necessary
to submit for your consideration, at the opening of the Session, on
topics of great public importance. It will, I assure you, be no
less my inclination, than it is my duty, cordially to cooperate
with you in bringing to a favourable termination such measures as
may tend to promote the prosperity of the Colony, and the happiness of all classes.

WEDNESDAY 28.

Mr. SPEAKER laid before the house the impost Accounts for Cascumpec. Referred to Committee on Public Accounts. The following Bills were read a second time, committed, reported agreed to, without amendments, and ordered to be engrossed:—Bill to continue the Act relating to the floating of Scantling, Logs, &c., down the rivers and leaser streams of this foland.

Seamen's Bill.

Bill relating to Dogs, and Taxation thereon.

Landterd and Tenant Bill.

Hon. Mr. COLES presented from Mr. C. B. Bigster, a work entitled 'Historical Essay on Magna Charta, 'with a fac-simile of Magna Charta, as a present to the Legislative Library. Ordered, that the present be acknowledged by a complimentary Latter from the Clerk to Mr. Bagster.

Bir. CLARK presented a potition from James Gillanders, Teacher, Lot 18. Refered to the Committee appointed to cansider the Petitions of unlicensed Teachers.

AFTERNOON SITTING. Hon. Mr. WARBURTON presented a Petition in favour of Free Education, from Lot 11; and
Mr. FRASER presented a similar one from Oyster Cove. Referred to Committee on Free Education.
Hon. Mr. WARBURTON presented the Impost Accounts for
District of Orwell Bay, for quarter ending 31st December, 1851.
Referred to Committee on Public Accounts.

Pitrict of Orwell Bay, for quarter ending \$1st December, 1851.

Referred to Committee on Pablic Accounts.

REPORTING.

Ifon. Mr. COLES, from the Committee appointed to make arrangements in reference to reporting the Debates of the House, presented the following Report:

"That having heard the Reporter, Mr. Irving, on the subject of his duties as Reporter to the House, your Committee are of opinion that Mr. Irving cannot without some assistance, felly report the Debates of the House; and your Committee therefore recommend, that is Assistant Reporter be engaged by the House."

The Report having been read, Hon. Mr. Coles moved that it be secived.

Mr. DAVIES moved that the Report be referred back to the ommittee, with instructions to receive Tunders for reporting the shates of this House for the present Session. The question being it on Mr. Davies's amendment, the House divided:

Xxxx—Messrs. Davies and Laird.

MAR—Mesers. Davies and Ara—13.

A. MOONEY then moved the following amendment:

Isolved, That to report the Bobates of this House, at a greater—

sease than has been granted heretefore, would be a misspelies—

of the public money.

Ion. Mr. POPE moved that the hop, member, Mr. Mooney, have

the mid-fraw his amendment.

Mr. Pope's motion, the House

sers. Mosney and M'Neill.

List Bill of last year, to provide for the continuance of the Segretign's title in the Crown Lands of this Colony, shalf receive our earliest attention, in order that so important a measure may receive the Royal allowance.

Mr. Mothers's motion was accordingly withdrawn. The question being then put on the motion of the Hoa. Coles, that the Report of the Committee be agreed to, it was carried. Mr. HAVILAND then moved.—The solved, That the powers of the Committee be continued and extended with the view of enabling them to engage an Assistant Reporter. Motion agreed to without continuance.

Thursday, 29th.

The House having gone into Committee of Privileges of Election, after some time spent therein, the House was resumed, and the following Resolution proposed and moved in the Committee by Br. Palmer, was reported and unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the Presiding Officer at the Pell held on the ninth day of December last, for the election of a Member of Assembly for Georgetown, having omitted to take the Outh prescribed by the 39th section of the Election Law, in verification of the correctness of the Poll Books; and therefore, that the return made by the Sheriif of King's County, upon the Writ, issued for the said Election, whereby Roderick McAlay, Eaquire, was declared duly elected, is not valid in law, and that a new Writ should issue for the return of a Member of Assembly for Georgetown, aforesaid, in p'ace of the said Roderick McAlaby, Laquire."

Mr. SPEAKER was then instructed to notify His Excellency of the result of the investigation, that a new Writ might be issued forthwith.

seek street, the state of the control of the production of the control of the con

observed, was singularly ambiguous and deficient concerning the right to demand, and the propriety of instituting a scrutiny. It seemed, in was particular, to contemplate a positive abundity—the Shoriff extuliarizing his own acts. The hon, and learned member for Georgetown had said that the House had no original jurisdiction in the matter of a scrutiny,—but he (Hon, Mr. P.) would observe that the constitution had thrown around the elective franchice safe guards, which were independent of the mere legal interpretation of a law,—and, in a case like that under consideration, it was the duty of the House to judge with due regard to all the circumstances connected with it. If a doubt areas, it ought to be given in favour of the party entitled to vote. If the allegations set forth in the Petition should not be substantiated, the petitioner would be liable to be mulcted in the amount of the expenses consequent upon the enquiry. It might, therefore, be inferred that he at least, is fully persuaded they are true,—and he (Mr. P.) would never consent that a party who felt himself aggrieved, should be debarred a hearing and hopes of redress, on account of any drubt arising out of any ambiguity in the law.

Mr. HAVILAND agreed that it would be very unjust for the House to debar the complaining candidate from a fair hearing, and to deny him the means of redress, if these means had been withheld from him through the misconduct of the Returning Officer,—and he admitted that the allegations against that officer, contained in the Petition, were quite sufficient, if true, to set saide the Election.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The omission of the onth was, in itself, sufficient to investigate the adverted results of the setting of the enth was, in itself, sufficient to investigate the adverted results of the setting of the enth was, in itself, sufficient to investigate the adverted results of the setting of the enth was, in itself, sufficient to investigate the desire the enth of the setting of the enth was, in itself, sufficient to investigate

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Correspondence between the Governments of England and France—Explanations required by the British Cabinet.

Soon after the coup d'etat of the 3d inst., a communication was made in the anme of the British Cabinet to the French Government, in which, while any irritating expression or comment appeared to be avoided, explanations were asked as to whether it was contemplated to completely abandon the liberal and constitutional policy which had previously formed the bond of alliance between the two countries. The President of the Republic was reminded, that England and France, connected as they had so long been, by the similarity—so far as the difference of character of the two people permitted—of their respective institutions, were at the head of European civilization; that both still enjoyed with the necessary modifications, the advantages of representative government, freedom of the tighous, and liberty of the press; that a suspension or a cosmition of such grantees for public liberty would necessarily imply an abandonment on the part of France, of those political advantages, and would necessarily diminish, in a considerable degrace, the sympathies entertained in England for a system like the present, so widely different from its own; that a coup d'etat which abrogated the Constitution, annihilated the Legislature, and destroyed the liberty of the press, was, and must be, distanteful to the people of England, so remarkable for its enthusiastic attachment to all those institutions; and the French-Government was carnestly called upon to give some explanation of its intentions, or of what it proposed doing, so soon as the embarrassement of the present; situation had disappeared, or been materially diminished.—The note was at considerable length; and its tone was, though not irritating, at all events decided and energetic. The answer is stated to be what, perhaps, might be guessed under the circumstances. It purported to repudiate all intentions of abandoning a liberal policy—it appoke of th is the situation of affairs.

(From the Halifax British North American, Jan. 15.)

(From the Halifax British North American, Jan. 18.)

STATE OF EUROPE—PROBABILITY OF WAR!

The state of Europe, just now, presents great cause for uncasiness and disquietude. That we are on the eve of a mighty convalsion between despote on the one side, and the spirit of Republicanism, animating the millions of that quarter of the earth, no man can scarcely doubt. The Coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon may have been successful, backed up, as he no doubt is, by the secret influences of the Emperors of Austria and is, by the secret influences of the Emperors of Austria and is, by the secret influences of the Emperors of Austria and is, by the secret influences of the Continent, which will be ready to show itself at the first outbreak; and insumeth as that spirit of Liberty is reflected back from England and the United States, so will the men panting for freedom look to those nations for help, and so will the Despote arm themselves against those Asylumes of freedom.

France, Russia, and Austria, against England and the United States! The storm is browing; but if the Emperors know when they are well off, they will pause and well consider. They will not only have against them the two mightiest nations on earth, whose relations have been of the most fraterial kind during the past few years, and whose people speak the same language; but they also have in their own bowels the spirit of insurrection, republicanism, laid broad and deep, and the issue, though bloody, cannot but result in the triumph and extension of human liberty. The embers of an outbreak are sumbering, and may burst into flame sooner than we may imagine.

MANYERSYO OF THE FRENCH REFUGEES.

A proclamation, of which the following is a translation, has been sent to Pairs by the Prench refugees whose names are subscribed to it—

To the people, the refugees in London whose names are subscribed.

to it —
To the people, the refugees in London whose names are subscribed.
Will you be debased? Will you be enslaved? Will you become henceforth an object of eternal contempt and ridicule to the oppressed people who awaited their deliverance at your hands?

Louis Bonaparte has just crowded into a few hours, more crimes than it would have been thought possible to include in the life of a

man.

Like a thief, he has seized upon the liberties of his country by a nocturnal surprise—a valgar artifice which certain people have been rash enough to call courage.

Its has audaciously trifled with the annetity of the domestie

By the help of his swaggering soldiery and police he has silenced very mouth in Paris except his own.

At one blow he has suppressed all the journals, and has cast orth into the streets of Paris, without bread, those of our brethren,

forth-mio the stream of raris, wanout Beau, those of our orethren, whom the press supported.

He has outraged, and stricken down, and trampled under foet, that national representation, not only in the persons of your enemies, but also in that of Greppo, the energetic and loyal representative of the workmen of Lyons, and in that of Nadaud, the mason, who has so often and so nobly defended your interests in the tribane.

Presiding Officer at the Full held on the mitth day of December last, for the election of a Bember of Assembly for Georgetown the Election Law in verification of the Corrections of the Election Law in verification of the correctness of the Folder Law in the Presiding Officer at the Full held on the mitth day of December last, for the election of a Bember of Assembly for Georgetown, whereby Rederick ReAulsy, Expire, was declared day elected, is not valid in law, and that a new Writ should issue for the return of a Bember of Assembly for Georgetown sforcaid, in place of the said Roderick ReAulsy, Expire.

The Hasse was then resumed, and the Resolution having been adopted by the House, the hon. Speaker was instructed to notify the House, the hon. Speaker was instructed to notify the House, the hon. Speaker was instructed to notify the House, the hon. Speaker was instructed to notify the House, the hon. Speaker was instructed to notify the House, the hon. Speaker was instructed to notify the House, the hon. Speaker was instructed to notify the House, the hon. Speaker was instructed to notify the House, the hon. Speaker was instructed to notify the House, the hon. Speaker was instructed to notify the House, the hon. Speaker was instructed to notify the House, the hone of the Hon. Mr. Pope. In consequence of the speaker and the state of seed to the Hon. Mr. Pope. In consequence of the smission the following words appears to have a personal application and connection in the way. He who did so was in fact a robber." The sentence outlied, being supplied, will, in connection with the above, read follows; and give to the whole the general application which the bosonable Speaker intended it should have:

"Proprietors or their agents, had not unfrequently, by grow deception, inveigled individuals into the conceins with the above, read the most into the word of the speaker intended it should have the most into the proposed of the Bus. Mr. Pope's, published in the late of the proposed of the Bus. Mr. Pope's, published in the

From papers by the last Mail.

and at the same time, he dare is, the abdication of that sover He sets himself up as a man which is the Government of e is, the abdication of that cover is, the abdication of that cover is, the abdication of that cover is, the cover is the Government of a proposes the establishment of dakes, counts, barens, and mbased and clownish as we areversignty, once more to instalt the fought and so much blood ever! It is the man of the R. He beasts of restoring to you that it be worked for his private is going for ten years to be list," he asys—Do you quite means that the elections are to offices of the mayor.—The grebes practiced upon France on Will year permit, precisely whe that it shall be fitched from yo Roreover, to ascreize the ritten in the control of the mayor. The grebes practiced upon France on Will year permit, precisely whe that it shall be fitched from yo Roreover, to ascreize the ritten in the think of the control of

Dec. 3, 1851.

Load Palekrators.—T that the cause of Lord Palmer on the part of the Prime Mi Scoretary. That Lord Palm indiguent, and demanded an infer was vague and shuffing pondence betwees the Fereig Cabinet meeting only 9 out John Russell stated that in cabout foreign affairs, Lord His resignation was agreed t stood.

On the other hand, the Loavely indicates treachery on net. That a conspiracy was Downing street and the court ston, and apparently that a c England and Austria. On the viery last act of Palmers probation of Napoleon's coup. The London Chronicle state resignations by the member members of a former governmistration, but so far as inferent better than inferences.

The Morning Herald say very indignant at his abrapt more are current as to the rest net. It is understood that I whole matter before Parliam to be well informed, asserts it Russell will resign previous For ourselvee, we are of a diministers will cling to office ti clear that the days of the government as trial at Woodstock,

In a trial at Woodstock, verdict for \$25 damages again N. Demarty) for breach of 1 lady! The Age thinks it a belia Groye has just recover Clark, for the mme offence, \$600 damages when they thi young woman is to be let off more honored in the breach it WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—various states, visited Kossuth worth presented the resolution that the states of Hungary. The

the cause of Hungary. The to be published.

New York, Jan. 9.—Th this port, will reach nearly 8 Haszard

TUESDAY, F

THE improvement of put that will always command to because all are equally into sound understanding, are dren better educated than knowledge has, within the and it is still going on with force—the current is setting to feel the motion. Joice, that the subject of prominent among those me prominent among those pledged to carry out; if pledged to carry out; the p they will have the advant by all the talent, learning; Houses. We charge it, h a serious error—to speak is intimation of their design measure, the working out great consideration, and invitat will directly or indire been kept accret until the information, much more vanished by the twenty-four a he knowledge of the me added thereto, will be requiration invidiously, for the individuals who make pecu vorte, study, and of conset.

vation invidiously, for the individuals who make peer vorite study, and of consepart information, than the matter from more limited given, and had the scheme to the inspection of the purchase of the inspection of the purchase from communicated different members of both that no pains have been aubmitted, as perfect as the in other countries where the combined with the due con done here, and what is warmake it. We shall be between aubmitted to the Hougest, that it should be print the members of both Hou to furnish to those, from mation and assistance.

But, however unanimo mecassity of the measure, may coincide with respect that no small difficulty will too of ways and means from the Royal Guzette, the additional tax of one-halfp and royalty lots in Prince of 5 per cent, on townshions on property in Charl very important mitter, an degree of consideration, the teast unopopular direct and for this reason, that is core of uncultivated land subsistence from the cultivia in the first instance, that