lar was engraved at my instance and expense, to commemorated the event, and his noble part in that dread drama. It is none too costly a token of his worth and of our obligation, I think, Sara!—Fanny placed it on his neck with her own wasted hand! She ever felt and manifested for him the warmest and fondest attachment, and well she might, for it was his highest joy and ambition to understand her wishes and serve her. If she ran her white fingers through his long, silken coat, or stroked his glossy ears and smiled, his happiness knew no bounds. If she spoke or sang, he would listen with earnest attention, erecting and inclining his head at the variation of the words or melody, as if anxious to comprehend their meaning. And, Sara, strange as it may appear, he remembers those songs and melodies yet. I do not mean he knows the signification of words, or understands musical science, but when those old familiar notes are played or sung, he manifests singular and unaccountable peculiarities, if his conduct be not traceable to memory or association, as you have had an opportunity to witness this very evening. But to return to my story.

After lingering many months, for the soft climate of Cuba ameliorated her symptoms, and thus unquestionably prolonged her existence—she—she, the light of my life, was taken from my doubly desolated heart and home! Softly, gently, tenderly, was it meet she should be removed, and transferred amidst the springings of immortal hope to the 'inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away!' But I cannot dwell on these scenes—they make me a child!"

The large tears which had stood from time to time in his large, bright eyes, now gushed forth, while he wiped the dew from his forehead. The fountains of his long hidden and sacred grief I had rudely uncovered, and I experienced a fitting retribution in seeing them flow, while I felt my powerlessness to comfort or to heal.

"There is only one thing more," he continued, when he could speak again.

"When Fanny was dead and buried out of my sight, the world was a waste to me—and dashed from the pinnacle of my earthly ambition, pride and happiness as I had been, it was no wonder. My mother, too—the watchful guardian of my childhood, the wise and tender counsellor of my youthful years, the sweet sympathetic friend in every hour of sadness, the loving and patient and hopeful nurse in sickness, the bright star of my earthly home was gone, and now I felt wretchedly alone on earth. My own health had been miserable ever since that appalling catastrophe, which ruined my hopes, and now a dark, melancholy cloud settled over me, which my physically enfeebled state would not allow me to shake off or look through to brighter skies beyond. My physicians called me deranged and delirious, and I know not how the fact might have been—certain I am that for twelve dreary months I was not myself. Sara, I would gladly have spared you forever this knowledge, for I know it is terrible to your sensibilities, but you would have it.

I had strange feelings—strange impulses—strange temptations—I longed to be with those who were lost to me on earth, wherever they might be—and Sara," he spoke hurriedly, while he pressed his hot hand on his temples, "the same impulses and temptations come back to me whenever I review in thought these sad and bitter scenes and seasons, even though years have passed over them with their oblivious tread—they come involuntarily, and sometimes almost irresistably! That is why I would not willingly revive these memories by a circumstantial narration of the events of this wretched period of my changeful life. But I have done it—yes, I have done it for the first time and the last!"

We sat in perfect silence for ten minutes, and the longest ten minutes, too, that I ever experienced. I trembled like a leaf from excitement and vague foreboding fear that the last chapter in this sorrowful history had awakened in my bosom. I could not weep—I could not interrupt the miserable reflections that crowded over my mind—I knew not what to say if I attempted to speak. At length Henry looked up and broke the silence.

"Nothing remains to say only that when my health was somewhat restored, I came to my friends in America once more, and having entered on active duty, gained from time to time accessions of physical, mental and moral strength till I became a sound man again; and have found a solace of wonderful potency, my sweet wife, in your love and companionship! Now, Sara, I will try to sleep—for my head throbs with pain, and is giddy with this long and sad recital. Heaven spare me any worse consequences!"

If a night of unmixed misery was ever decreed to mortal woman, that woman was myself, and that night succeeded the relation of this tale. How would I have preferred never to have known these things, and thence I should have escaped at least one class of fears thronged my troubled heart through the night watches, as with unclosed eyelids and nervous tremor, I remarked the uneasy and unrefreshing slumber of my poor Henry—and he must leave me soon for a long, long time!—Pity me, kind reader, and excuse me when I tell you my agitation was such that I actually went out to Leo's kennel, and coaxed him into the parlor to watch and wake with me that dismal night! There was something so human about him that it seemething so human about him that it seemed as if he could comfort and quiet me. And though he had formerly no great reason to idolize me, yet he, on the whole, received my explanations and apologies in a very civil and gentlemanly way, and licked my hands in token of forgetfulness of the past, and resolution to be great friends in future.

The morning came at last, and brought me a world of relief. Henry rose very late, indeed, for just before sunrise he had a refreshing nap, after the night's perpetual nightmare, crowded with the terrors he had just been revealing to me; and though he was very pale, he was kind, gentle, loving—and himself! At breakfast we made a truce to all formal dissatisfactions, by promises spoken in the spirit language, which the eyes, not the lips, understand. We had no words about it; it is not best, in common cases, young wives, to revive a dispute in order to excuse or settle it.—Ours was settled without a word—and forever!

In the afternoon, Henry and the dog Leo left me to think on my ways, and resolve never again, so long as I lived, to dig anything out of a husband he may not freely communicate, for a good and reasonable one, like mine, would withhold nothing he thought calculated to increase his wife's happiness, or, if he must, will do it in so wise a manner as to punish her most where she thought to be most pleased.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber informs the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally, that in consequence of having leased his Store situated on the *Corner of King and German Streets to Messrs. Fellows & Co. for a Druggist Establishment*—that portion of his Business will be removed on the First day of March next to his other Store in Germain Street, (Two doors South of the Corner) which is generally known as the

LADIES SHOE STORE,

where he most respectfully invites the continued calls of all those who have so liberally patronished his Corner Store, and for which he now tenders them his most grateful acknowledgements.

Orders addressed to the "*Ladies Shoe Store*" from all parts of the Province will receive prompt attention, and in all cases where the articles should not suit they can be returned.

As the large balance of **ROOM PAPERS** now on hand in the Corner Store cannot be removed without very great inconvenience, the whole will be offered for Sale during this Month *AT ONE HALF THE FORMER PRICES*—all persons who wish to paper the Houses at a very Cheap rate will now have a good opportunity to do so.

S. K. FOSTER,

February 5, 1850.

To Let.

THE SHOP in King street, at present occupied by Mr. John Sears.

April 5. S. L. TILLEY.

☞PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s. if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 3, 1850.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.—The mail of 12th April reached this City on Wednesday morning, and that of the 20th has arrived at Halifax, and will be here this evening. The following Synopsis of the latest intelligence is from a letter of our London correspondent.

Commercial affairs were generally dull throughout the United Kingdom, and the state of trade unsatisfactory. The doom of the present ministry would appear to be sealed, they having been defeated on several occasions. Cotton has advanced ⅛d per lb., and Flour is a shade lower in price.

The House of Commons re-assembled on Monday and the Lords on Thursday, but hitherto the proceedings in either house have been devoid of interest. I ought perhaps to except the debate on Lord Duncan's motion for the repeal of the Window Tax, the discussion on which was interesting enough, though the arguments were entirely on the side of the supporters of the proposition, which was opposed by Ministers and rejected by the narraw majority of 80 to 77.—On Wednesday night, Ministers were left in a minority of 77 on the County Courts Bill and on Monday they were likewise defeated on a Naval question. This made three defeats in one week, for I count the division on Lord Duncan's motion as a defeat. The Public have now had time to form a judgment on the correspondence between Admiral Sir Charles Napier, on the one side, and the Lords of the Admiralty and the Premier, on the other. The most general opinion is, that the gallant Admiral has been unjustly treated by Sir F. Baring. The provocation given by Sir C. Napier consists in his having published in the *Times*, various letters addressed to the Premier, on the subject of the extravagant and mischievous system of management in our Dock Yards. This has been stigmatized by Sir F. Baring and the other lords of the Admiralty as being extremely "indiscreet," and as a punishment, Sir Charles has been refused the command of the Channel Squadron, his late second in command, being appointed thereto. Sir C. Napier, indeed, hints that he is likely to be ostracised altogether from active employment, because he has endeavoured to point out the unwarrantable expenditure and loose system of Dock Yard management. Sir Charles, may, however, rely upon it, if one of Lord Palmerston's little wars gets us in a naval scrape, he will of all others, be called upon to get us out. But he may also rely upon it that except in such a case of emergency his chance of preferment or of duty is a very small one. Sir Charles argued that he had as much right to publish his views on the state of the Navy as Lord John Russell had to issue his famous letter on the Corn Laws, and most people think that Sir Charles is right. The Quarterly Revenue returns published last Saturday have been so completely anticipated by the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that they possess little or no interest. In the year there is a falling off in the Customs of £700,000 as compared with last year. This is accounted for by the reduction of the sugar, and the repeal of the corn duties. This decrease is, however, more than made up by the increase on the other items of ordinary revenue, and Sir C. Wood has had the unusual honour for a Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer of signing his name to a balance sheet, which shows a surplus of nearly two millions and a half. During the past and previous weeks, Lord John Russell has been spending a few days at Manchester, which over-grown hive of manufacturing industry, strange to say, he had not visited since the age of 17. His Lordship sojourned during his stay at the hospitable seat of Sir Benjamin Heywood, and took the opportunity of inspecting some of the largest of the cotton establishments. The choice of the locality, for his Easter visit, was very judiciously made by the Premier. Had he gone into Devonshire, Bedfordshire or Essex, he would have seen nothing but ruined farmers and starving labourers. At Manchester, he was feted and addressed by the Cotton Lords, to whom he has been of such eminent service. The answers of Lord John to the Manchester and Stafford addresses display great caution—dealing in generalities the replies tickle the ears with complimentary sentences, which mean little, and pledge the speaker to nothing.

The proposed abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland has created quite a commotion in that country. Singular to say, the most vehement opposers of the measure are to be met with in the ranks of the seditionists and repealers, and its chief supporters among the conservatives. I regret to say that crime in its more grim and hideous aspect, is frightfully on the increase in the sister country. The Irish papers literally teem with melancholy details of strange and inexplicable murder, domestic poisonings, incendiarism and terrible brutalities. The Lord Mayor's banquet at the Mansion House, to the representatives of the Municipal Corporations of the United Kingdom, appears to have given an impetus to the project of the Prince Consort of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Every post brings us intelligence of meetings held, and subscriptions entered into, and the necessary fund for defraying the expenses—which will be enormous—is now mounting up to a handsome total. About a month since there were really serious reasons to apprehend a failure, partly from the apathy evinced in many quarters, but mainly from the passive resistance which the project had to encounter from a certain clique of London tradesmen, who were the first to call for Free Trade in agricultural produce, but who feel sensitively awake to the danger of the same principle, when applied to their particular callings. Lord Brougham has, to some extent, been the mouthpiece of this party in Parliament, and has certainly dealt some heavy blows at the Exhibition. Then, again, the announcement in some of the liberal papers that the Exhibition is to be the "inaugural festival of free trade" is not likely to encourage the support of those who have been losers by that system.—The introduction of the smallest particle of party spirit into the undertaking is greatly to be deprecated. The public is pledged to carry out the object in view. The people took the affair out of the hands of Prince Albert and the Society of Arts, and if they fail to find the requisite funds, the disgrace will be upon them and not upon the promoters. For my part, I have no fear of any such disastrous result. The exhibition in my opinion, will be as magnificent in its realization as it is great in its conception, and future historians will point to it as the commencement of a new era in the progress of science and in the march of civilisation.

The extent to which incendiarism is being carried on in the agricultural districts is truly alarming. Every post brings the intelligence of one or more extentive fires, and as the cases are widely different, it is difficult to divine the motives of the perpetrators who seem to escape with impunity, for in every few cases indeed has the discovery of the offenders followed the commission of the crime. I find that Insurance offices have taken the alarm, and that they have resolved to reject all new proposals for farming stock for the present, and only to renew old policies at greatly increased rates. I am not surprised at this determination and only wonder that it was not come to some time since. We may shortly expect some stirring work in Parliament. Ministers are not yet out of the wood with their Australian Colonies Bill. It is a mere sham: a puppet show Chamber is to be established in the Australasian Colonies—worked bp long strings from Downing street. The increase is neither one thing or the other. It gives to the Colonist about the same amount of liberty which the child grants to the captured sparrow. It may fly far if its tether be long enough, but it knows not when to anticipate a check. It gives the Colonists rights, but does not define them. The strings may be pulled in a moment. The have a controul allowed them over their local affairs; but they are not told which are local and imperial. The "Colonial Reform Society"—that curious combination of Whigs, Tories, Radicals and Peelites—is out against the measure. Ministers will have some trouble with it; or, at least anxiety about it. It is agreed on all hands that Mr. Fox will not persevere with his education bill. He is not likely man to carry it to success "Fox's Godless education scheme" was in itself enough to rouse an opposition; and in many places, when it got abroad, the walls were covered with announcements that petitions against the said bill were lying for signature in all parts of the town. However, Mr. Fox has made his show off-speech and received a great many compliments, and has been very happy on the strength of them ever since. What would he have more? What did he expect more? That is surely enough for him, even if he were a man of much greater mark and far better standing than he is. The government expedition of four vessels to search for Sir John Franklin is hastening forward its preparations with might and main. According to present calculations the ships will leave Woolwich on the 1st May. It is stated that Sir John Ross has got his vessel, the Felix, in such a forward state, that he will start from Ayr, on the 17th inst., for the Artic regions. The smart old English seaman though he was the last to take the field promises thus to be the first to sart in search of the last navigators.

Major-General Brown is to be the new Adjutant-General. He commanded the Rifle Brigade 17 years and has soen much service. The colonelcy of the 42d foot is still vacant. It is reported that Colonel Weatherall, now Deputy-Adjutant-General in Canada, is to succeed General Brown as Deputy-Adjutant-General of the troops at Rome.

The *Quarterly* and *Edinburg Review*, both recently published, give us some idea of what we may expect from the press during the present entering season. In the historical section, we are to have a "life of George Washington," by his namesake Washington Irving. Sir Emerson Tenant is to give us a work on "Christianity in Ceylon," two volumes of the "History of Rome under the Emperors," by the Revd. C. Mirivale, will be issued in a couple of weeks; besides a "Critical History of the Language of Literature of Greece," by Colonel Mure, M. P., we are likewise promised a laborious "History of Man," by Dr. R. G. Latham, and the "*memoirs of the war of independencies in Hungary*," by General Klapka, the gallant defender of Comorn.

France continues tranquil. The elections for the Seine and the Saône and Loire take place on the 28th inst. and it is probable that they will result as before, in the triumph of the socialist candidates. The moderates have brought forward M. F. Foy, one of the rejected on the 10th of March, as their candidate for Paris. The socialist have not yet named their man; Emile de Girardin of *La Presse*, wishes to stand on their side, but his candidature has been very badly received and he has not the remotest chance of being returned. If the Reds bring forward a moderate republican, such as Goud Chaux, or Depont de l' Eure, they may be certain of success, as either would command 150,000 votes. The King of Prussia seems yet bent on his scheme of German unity, which Austria opposes strenuously with a more practical plan of her own. The mining states are endeavouring to form a league, so as to oppose the one or the other of the great powers, or to assume a neutral position, if necessary. The Popes return to Rome is once more deferred; his Holiness is said to be about to take up his residence at Ancona, under the protection of Austria. There appears every probability that the Greek and Danish questions will shortly be solved in a satisfactory manner.

THE PROROGATION OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The most potent grave, and reverend seignors," who constituted this notorious body, have returned to their respective homes, and as they passed by our doors, no man bid them God speed. Of the righteous, it is said, "that their good works do follow them," and it is no doubt equally true, that the evil doings of the workers of iniquity are their perpetual associates. In the present case, at least, the assurance is sweet and comforting. When the constituencies of New Brunswick recal to mind the utter recklessness and fatuity which have characterised the recent Session of the Provincial Legislature, its ruinous cost, and reckless expenditure, surely those whose blind and *hopeless* conduct has imparted to its proceedings this disgraceful tone, must be forever borne in painful and disgusting remembrance. That a Province like this,' consisting of little more than 200,000 inhabitants, should require an amount of legislation, extending to a period of nearly three months in duration, no man of common sense, for a moment can believe, yet this vast amount of time has been frittered away, and no measure of any importance whatever has been matured! The hopes of the people have been blasted—their united wishes, plainly expressed, have been treated with contempt, and by whom? By men who less than four years ago pledged themselves upon the hustings, and in the public prints, to redeem their country!

Our representatives are now politically dead, and we earnestly hope that seven-eighths of the number may never again be resuscitated. Their reign has been short, but its annals have been marked by duplicity, trenchery, and the most bare-faced plunder. The *late*—thank heaven we can substantially use the word—House of Assembly, has manifested more intensity in its tone of corruption, more reckless disregard of popular will than any similar body which has preceded it. So thoroughly disgusted is the great mass of the people with the conduct of those who have denied their rights and sacrificed their dearest interests, that we verily believe, if the utter annihilation of the House of Assembly, were put before the constituency as a direct question, *it would be triumphantly carried by an overwhelming majority!* It is painful to dwell upon such facts, although we have the consolation of knowing, that there is a remedy in the hands of the people themselves, if they would only exercise it. It behoves us well to ponder over the crisis to which *our agents* have brought us. We should never lose sight of their legislative doings, and talk over them daily, friend with friend, and neighbour with neighbour. The people throughout the land should make common cause, and unitedly agree to cleanse the Augean stable, and possibly at the next meeting of the Assembly, we may be cheered with the glad tidings, that that body presents but a meagre few of "the old familiar faces," the contemplation of the physiognimy of which would materially aid the task of compiling essays upon hypocrisy, pliant subserviency, time serving, and all kinds of political delinquency. The subject is revolting, yet we shall frequently recur to it.

In reference to this matter we would be understood as speaking generally, and of the House as a body. That we have some good members, some excellent representatives, no one can deny; but their best efforts are entirely frustrated by the unenlightened portion, who unfortunately comprise a large part of the House of Assembly.

"*The Inconsistencies of professing Christians, no argument against the truth of Christianity; a Lecture delivered by the Rev. J. Lawson, on theevening of 4th April, 1850, in the Wesleyan Chapel, St. John, N. B.*"

This is evidently the production of a logical mind and a believing heart. The author meets his adversaries manfully. He states their arguments fairly, whilst refutations are as modestly expressed as they are really triumphant in effect.

We admire the Reverend gentlemans' calm and moderate style, and altho' he "rebukes sharply," yet this result springs simply from the fact, that plain unvarnished truth, fearlessly expressed, is far more effective than the most stinging sarcasm. There is a happy mean when charging home upon the infidel, which our author has duly observed, it is well advised in the quaint injunction of Sir Thomas Browne,—"While thou so hotly disclaimest against the devil, be not guilty of diabolism."

In the essay before us we find a sincerity of purpose, and a hearty and settled conviction plainly manifested—and well communicated—which furnish abundant proof that the essayist is a firm believer in the stupendous and comprehensive truths of the Christian dispensation, whilst there is a tough, sinewy strength in his diction, which gives it almost muscular power in forcing its way to the heart and understanding.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—The house of Robert Rankin & Co has, we learn, directed three suitable vessels to be immediately fitted out, and manned for the deep sea fishery. This fact, coupled with a similar undertaking on the part of Messrs. Allison & Spurr, gives sure indication that there is still an opening where the capital of our merchants and the industry of our young men can be profitably employed. We trust that these and similar projects may be eminently successful.

FIRST STEAMER FROM FREDERICTON.—The river is now open to Woodstock, and the steamers *Forest Queen* and *Reindeer* arrived at Indian Town yesterday. The freshet is high in the River and continues rising. The above steamers left again this morning for Head Quarters.

Mr. Hatheway's new steamer for the river St John was launched at Fredericton on Tuesday.—She is called the *Anna Augusta*, and is represented as a very superior vessel in every respect.

A Schooner in proceeding through the Falls yesterday afternoon, was driven by force of the current against Split rock, and the crew being unable to extricate her, as the tide fell she became a wreck.

FIRE IN PORTLAND!—Shortly before 1 o'clock on Wednesday, a fire broke out in the house belonging to Mr. John Weeks, in Portland. A strong wind prevailing from the south-west, the flames spread very rapidly, and in a short time they communicated to the adjoining house, owned by John Pollok, Esq., and occupied by Mr. Campbell; thence to two houses owned by Mr. Connelly, and the sheds adjoining, all of which were consumed. The Volunteer Fire Companies were early on the ground, and exerted themselves to the utmost to subdue the fire; and through their instrumentality it was eventually got under. The Methodist Chapel was in imminent danger, but the plentiful supply of water obtained from the harbor, the tide being nearly full at the time, and the exertions of several indefatigable individuals who were on the roof of the building, fortunately saved it, and consequently the buildings near by, from destruction. The Hon. Charles Simonds dwelling, opposite, was considerably scorched.—The Volunteer Engine Companies, Nos. 2, 3, and 5, were worked admirably, and they deserve the greatest credit. The volunteer system works well, and the officers and men of these Companies have more than once saved a large amount of property from destruction. Mr. Pollok's Engine also did service. We understand there is no insurance on any of the buildings destroyed.—*New-Bruns.*

We understand that an Act has passed both branches of the Legislature, limiting the amount of alliquot parts of all Silver Coins, *other than those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America*, to FIVE SHILLINGS in any one payment, unless the same are of full weight.

This act was necessary, owing to the fact that such coins are to be reduced as a legal tender in the United States on and after 1st May ensuing—the Quarter Dollar, now current at 25 cents, to 20 cents—and other fractions of a dollar in the same proportion. The above act will prevent this country being inundated with light coins, in lieu of those now current and of full weight.—[Courier.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the "New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company, held on Thursday last, Mr. Robert Reed, of the firm of Messrs. J. & R. Reed, was duly elected a Director of the Company, in the room of the late Mr. L. R. Darrow.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Fredericton, Wednesday, April 24.

On Wednesday the 24th, the House was in a "fix," if ever a body of men found themselves in such a dilemma. The resolutions for the reduction of Salaries had passed on a prior day by overwhelming majorities, and Bills were brought in by the Attorney General to carry out the purport of the resolutions. Hon. L. A Wilmot moved that the House go into Committee on the further consideration of the state of the Province.

Mr. End wished to know if the hon. Attorney General intended to proceed by Bill or by Address to Her Majesty.

Mr. Brown was for proceeding by an address, embodying the resolutions. He thought the Council would reject the Bill; and he thought the House would find themselves in a better position by proceeding with an address. Many of the members had gone home; and he understood several members of the Council had also dispersed. The question had been brought in at an early period of the session; but by some how or other, it had been put off till the last moment. The House was to be prorogued on Friday, and there would not be time to give the matter a full consideration. Several other *hon. members* (there were not many of them in the House) took a similar view, the hon. Attorney General among the rest.

Mr. Ritchie did not wish so important a matter to be disposed of in a hurried manner. He contended that the Country would be better pleased by the House continuing in session a few days longer, in order to have the question fairly disposed of.

After mostly every member making a short speech (*bunkum*) and expressing his "sincerity" (at the same time casting a significant side glance at the Gallery and saying "as this is to go before my constituents and the country, I would like to express my views fully, &c.,") the House went into committee on the Bill for the reduction of the salaries of the Judges, and the Bill passed a second reading. This reading of the Bill gave the "state of the Province the fatal blow." But we shall have a little more of this anon. At intervals during the day the Speaker, with about half a dozen members, were the sole occupants of the House,—"Monarchs of all they surveyed, with them there was none to dispute." At a late hour in the afternoon, Mr. Woodward moved a resolution to the effect, that the Initiation of Money Grants be given into the hands of the Executive.

The folllowing is the Resolution:—

Whereas while the present system of granting money exists in this Branch of the Legislature, extravagant and improvident appropriations will constantly be made, and that regard to economy and the best interests of the Province at large, which is due from the Representatives of the People to their Constituents in the disposal of the Public Funds, can never be properly kept in view or adhered to—

Therefore Resolved, As the opinion of this House, now that the principles of Responsible and Departmental Government have been fully conceded to this Province, to carry out these principles in such a way as to be beneficial to the Country at large, the right of Initiating Money Grants should be conceded to the Executive Government, and the practice of the Imperial Parliament Parliament in this respect adopted;

And Therefore Resolved, As the opinion of this House that such a concession would secure to the People, by whom the public revenues are raised, a more economical, just and equitable appropriation of the Public Monies than can possibly exist under the present system, inasmuch as the Executive Government would then be responsible for the object for which the expenditure shall be recommended.

To which Mr. End moved as an amendment, to expunge the whole of the Resolution as well as the preamble thereto after the word "Whereas," and substitute as follows:

"The right an originating Money Grants is coherent in the Representatives of the People, who are constitutionally responsible to their constituents for the due and faithful use of that right: therefore

Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that the surrender of such right would amount to a dereliction of public duty, and ought not be entertained by the House of Assembly."

On the amendment being put, the following division took place:

Yeas—Messrs. Read, Gilbert, Thomson, End, Jordan, Taylor, J. Earle, Miles, Baillie, Vail, McLeod, Wark, S. Earle, Brown, Hayward, and Cranney—16.

Nays—Hon. Messrs. Wilmot, Fisher, and Partelow; Messrs. Carman, Connell, R. D. Wilmot, Woodward, Ritchie, Ansley, Barberie, and Botsford—11.

It happened that the Reporters were all out when the resolution was moved. They the (Reporters) sat there the greater part of the day looking at the House (or the small portion of it that was left) doing nothing. Some hon. members found fault with the Reporters for not being in their places, to send their (' the honble. members') humbug speeches "before their constituents and the country." I, as one of the Reporters, came in when the *bumkum* was going on, and I "have taken notes, an' faith I'll print them." Do the members who spoke on that question yesterday, just at the moment their political existence was breathing its last, and when the Assembly was "singing its swan song," presume to impose upon the good sense of an intelligent public by such an unparalled species of hypocrisy? Was it a pro per time to bring forward so important a question when nearly half the members had disappeared, and when only one day was to intervene the prorogation of the Legislature? Depend upon it, the the whole thing is a farce—nothing but 'clap traps to catch *vox populi*.' It is to be hoped, however, the public are not so credulous as to be hoodwinked and imposed upon in this manner notwithstanding the professions of sincerity to carry out important remedial measures.

hursday, April 25th.

Until about 12 to-day nothing was done, except a *small amount of small* rountine business. A Bill to reduce the Salary of the Master of the Rolls was read a 3rd time, and when the question was put to "send the Bill to the Council for concurrence," the following division took place:—

Yeas—Hon. Messrs Partelow, Wilmot, and Fisher; Messrs. Vail, Connell, Ritchie, Taylor, Hayward, Woodward, Brown, Gilbert, and McLeod.

Nays—Hon. Mr. Rankin. Messrs. Baillie, Carman, and Wark.

A similar division took place on the Bill to reduce the Judicial Salaries. The Bills were sent to the Council.

A Bill relating to the trade between this Province and the United States was read a third time.

An Address has been prepared for transmission to Her Majesty in accordance with Dr. Earl's resolution relative to the Legislative Council. I shall obtain a copy. A few others Bills of minor imprtance were read a third time. Hon. members were busily engaged in collecting their *little traps* and in tearing up such papers as were not *bring avayable*.

In the Legislative Council this afternoon, the Bill sent up from the House of Assembly this morning to abolish the fees of the Judges, was discussed. The Hon. Mr. Robertson opposed the Bill on the ground, that any reduction of Salaries should be a general measure and not made applicable to particular cases. Beyond all, the emoluments of the Judges of the land should not be trifled with unless the scale of Salaries underwent a thorough revision. The Bill was lost by a large majority, but no division was taken. Thus ended the 'state of the Province;' neither bill nor Address to be sent to the Home Government. Verily, verily, "a mountain has been in labour and has brought forth a mouse." There is much to be said about this electioneering piece of business, and much will be said about it, but for the present *hereby hangs a tale*.

THE CLOSING SPEECH.

The following Speech was delivered by the Lieut. Governor on the prorogation of the Legislature on Friday last:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I congratulate you on having brought to a close the labours of the Session. The measures which have occupied your attention are of great importance in themselves, more especially those relating to the Post Office, the consideration and amendment of the laws and the audit of accounts.

The organization of the new County of Victoria is also a motive to which you have contributed by your Legislation in the present Session.

I have endeavored by Proclamation to carry out your wishes with regard to intercolonial Trade.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the Supplies you have granted. By continuing the Revenue Act of last year, you have at any rate, avoided the serious evil of sudden and unexpected changes in the import duties.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I trust that the lateness of the period to which you have been detained by your Legislative duties will not interfere seriously with your private affairs, and I entertain no doubt that the Province will properly appreciate the services which you have rendered the Public during the present Session.

This is the most sarcastic speech of the kind we ever read. Not a member of the "Government," we undertake to say, contributed one syllable towards the construction of it. It is true that the measures which have occupied the attention of the legislature were of great importance, but which of them—excepting the post-office bill, the main principles of which were settled in England—have they brought to a successful issue? *Victoria* was created a new county long ago—and precious little skill did it require to effect this object—and if any thing were wanting to complete its organization, the fact only proves that there is no end to the patching, tinkering and blundering of our legislative Solons.

Whether the detention of the members at Head Quarters will interfere with their private affairs or not, is a matter of little consequence; we can only say, that they have made a sad mess of the affairs which concern the public, and we entirely accord in opinion with one who knows them well, and has watched them narrowly, who lately observed, "depend upon it, the country members will not return home until near planting time, so long as they are getting three dollars per day, board for twenty shillings a week, and are doing nothing, but making *bunkum* speeches, and practising clap trap manouvres, to gull credulous voters."

The speech contains no compliments, and it consoles us by the glimmering hope which it holds out, that his Excellency well appreciates the position to which his Government has reduced him.—Sir Edmund closes his address with the significant intimation, "*that the Province will properly appreciate the services which you have rendered during the present Session.*" We hope and pray that such may be the case, and if so, NOT OVER ONE QUARTER OF THE PRESENT MEMBERS WILL BE RETURNED AT THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION. The people of this Province must now be well apprised, that the greatest evils which they have to contend against are of their own creation, and if the next House of Assembly is not denuded of the useless drones with which the present one is so effectually gorged, we shall cease to entertain all hope for the salvation of our country.

☞Having recently been afforded an opportunity of hearing the candid opinions of many of the leading inhabitants of King's County, in regard to the members constituting the present House of Assembly, we have the sincere gratification of informing our readers, that there is a general determination on the part of the good people of King's to permit their present members to remain at home for the future, as they feel quite sensible that the grievous burden of political sins which has borne them down for so long a period, has quite exhausted these poor men, and they now require quietness and repose, in order to resuscitate expiring nature. In the more prominent votes of Mr. M'Leod, he appears to have entirely forgotten, that such a County as King's exists in New-Brunswick, whilst his votes on the St. John and Shediac railway bill will perpetuate his political memory, to the children's children of his constituency, yet unborn. If this gentleman is again returned, we must abandon King's County in hopeless despair.

ST. JOHN BYE ROAD GRANTS.

£12 10 for the road from Little River to Mispec; 20 from Little River to Loch Lomond; 30 from Little River to M'Kenzie's farm, past Calvert's; 25 from Black River to Mispec House; 30 from Cody's, through the Hibernia Settlement, to the forks of the road leading to the Quaco road; 15 from the above forks to the road opened by Brown and others; 10 road opened by Brown and others, past Brown's Mill, to the new bridge; 20 from Black River Settlement road to Emmerson's Creek, Mountain road; 15 Valley road, past Lowther's, to Millican's; 25 towards repairing the road and bridge from Emerson's Creek to Gardner's Creek, and for cutting down Hill on east side of Emerson's Creek; 20 from Black Settlement road to Quaco road, back road; 5 from Loch Lomond, by way of Ratcliff's Mills, to intersect back road; 15 from the Quaco road, through the Ryan Settlement, to the forks of the road near the late M'Cracken's; 10 from Harding's Mill to the old Quaco road; 20 for the road leading from County Line, near Tabor's Bridge, to Quaco, old Quaco road; 6 from Quaco road to Tynemouth, past John Brown's; 10 from Quaco road to the County Line, Mill and Church road; 10 from Maher's west line to Harding's Mill; 18 from forks, near Morrison's, to Frazer's Mill, and thence to Gardner's Creek bridge, by way of Dewer's; 10 from Tynemouth to Frazer's Mill; 15 from Tynemouth road, past Power's farm, to Quaco; 15 from Sand Point past J. Howe's, Esquire; 5 to the County Line towards Smith's Mill; 5 from the Millican road, past Cain's, towards South Stream; 12 10 from near Ellison's, at Black River, past White's to intersect the road from Frazer's Mill to Morrison's; 8 from Quinn's residence to Gardner's Creek bridge, above Brown's Mill; 17 from Tynemouth road to Gardner's Creek, above Brown's Mills, past Howard's; 8 from Frazer's Mills to James Brown's, Esquire, on the line laid out by Cunningham, and to continue from thence to Ten Mile Creek road, near the Grave Yard; 10 through Church Land Settlement to Loch Lomond road; 20 from Black River Mills, Morrison's road, to West Beach, and thence to cape Spencer; 5 from the forks, near Harding's Mill, to the County Line, near W. R. Sentill's; 10 from Hibernia Settlement road to the Quaco road; 18 from Westmorland road through the Golden Grove Settlement; 10 from West Beach to Black River road, Dowd's road, so called; 15 from the Town Plat, at Quaco, to the County Line, near Tabor's; 17 10 for the road called Brown's road, commencing at Berry's east line, in Quaco, to the County Line; 15 10 from Brown's road, so called, through the Great Settlement; 10 from the Village road, by way of M'Namee's, to the County Line, near the Kennebeccasis; 50 from Vaughan's Ship Yard towards Melvin's Beach, eastward of Quaco; 5 from Sand's road, so called, to the road from Tabor's Bridge to the Town Plat in Quaco; 5 from Harding's Marsh to the Town Plat road; 10 from near Botsford's Mills to Lower Loch Lomond road, near Graham's; 16s. 8d., to pay balance due Commissioner; 12 10 from Mispec to Cape Spencer; £1 of which to pay D. Gallagher for over-expenditure; 15 from western extremity of Quaco to Tynemouth; 5 for the road leading from Millican's road through the Settlement of Marsh, Vaughan and Campbell; 5 from Black River road, past Travis', to intersect Mountain Road, past William Slack's; 5 from second Loch Lomond to John Conway's farm; 27 10 from Dipper Harbour bridge to the Saint Andrews road; £10 to be paid on account of balance due W. H. Craft; 10 from Dipper Harbour bridge to the County Line; 5 from last mentioned road, along the County Line, to the Basin; 5 from Dipper Harbour road, at Belmore's clearing, by the head of the Basin, to the County Line, near Little Lepreau; 10 from Dipper Harbour road to Chance Harbour; 7 from Little Dipper Harbour to Dipper Harbour; 15 from the Saint Andrews road towards Mace's Bay near Hanson's Mill; 5 from the Narrows of Musquash River, east side, to Saint Andrews road; 10 from the Narrows of Musquash River, west side to Saint Andrews road; 10 from Black Beach to Frenchmen's Creek; 22 10 from Frenchmen's Creek to Saint Andrews road; 7 for building a bridge across the north west arm of Frenchmen's Creek; 15 from the Saint Andrews road, at Spruce Lake, to the landing at Pisirinco; 12 10 from Black Beach, by the Irish Settlement and Pisirinco, to meet road next before mentioned; 5 from the Saint Andrews road, near Brown's to meet road from Saint Andrews road, Spruce Lake, to landing at Pisirinco, at Stony Creek bridge; 12 10 from Nerepis road to M'Namara's farm; 10 from Saint Andrews road, by the Settlement in rear of Menzie's Lake, to connect road from Nerepis road to M'Namara's farm; 12 10 from Negro Point, along the City Line, to the Saint Andrews road; 5 from Black River towards Red Head, past Patrick M'Cardill's; 20 for making the road from new bridge, at Tynemouth, across marsh to upland; 25 for the road and bridge from Church near Episcopal Church on Indian Town road, to the Kennebeccasis River; 15 for repairing dyke and bridge across Little River; £4 13 1 to be paid Thomas Davison, late Commissioner, for over-expenditure in 1848; 5 for road from Lower Loch Lomond, near M'Grigor's, across Mispec Stream, down on the east side, through the Riley, and Hill Settlement; 12 10 for road and bridge