pegan or Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester for the year 1847.

£30 to provide for the services of a Tide Waiter at Dalhousie, for the year 1847.

Mr. Hannington, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Livingston, Edward S. Smith, and thirty others, inhabitants of Shediac, in the county of Westmorland, praying that a Grant may pass to Andrew Simpson to aid him in running a Weekly stage between Dorchester and that place; Petition received and lie on the table.

Mr. Read, presented a Petition from the Rev. Andrew Barron and the Managing committee of the Roman catholic school at Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, praying for a continuation of the Grant to that Establishment. Petition received and referred to the committee on school petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Charlotte county Grammar school praying that a Grant may pass in aid towards paying the salary of a second Teacher to the Institution. Received and referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Education of the Youth of the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from John Wilson, Esq., and sixty five others, inhabitants of the Town of saint Andrews, in the county of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an assessment for the purchase of a Fire Engine for the use of the said Town. Petition received and lie on the table.

Mr. Carman, by leave, presented a Petition from Wm. Stevens, of Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, praying that the same privileges and protections may be extended to him in exploring the Mining grounds in the county of Northumberland, as were granted and allowed in the exploring of the county of Gloucester. Petition referred to a select committee to report thereon.

Mr. Brown, presented a petition from the President, Directors and company of the saint Andrews and Quebec Railway company, praying for aid and encouragement in the construction of a Railway from saint Andrews towards Quebec. Petition received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Gilbert presented a Petition from Gilbert Williams, Wm. Lemont, Isaac H. Devcber, Thos. T. Hewlett, and two hundred and forty one others, inhabitants and Freeholders of Queen's county, praying that a new Writ of Election may issue for the return of a Member for the said county, in the place of the Hon Hugh Johnston, one of the Representatives returned at the last Election, he being a member of the Legislative council, and not having taken his seat in the house. Petition received and lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie,

Whereas in and by the seventh section of an Act made and passed in the thirty first year of the Reign of his Majesty George the Third, intituled "An Act for regulating Marriage and Divorce, and for preventing and punishing Incest, Adultery and Fornication," power is given to the Governor or commander in chief to depute, constitute and appoint by Warrant or commission under his hand and Seal, the Chief Justice or either of the Justices of the Supreme court of Judicature, or the Master of the Rolls, to preside in his place and stead in the court of the Governor and Council, for hearing and determining matters of Divorce, and to have, hold and exercise all the powers, privileges, authority and jurisdiction of the Governor or commander in chief in the said court: And whereas also by the first section of an Act made and passed in the 4th. year of His late Majesty William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the further regulation of the formation of the court of Governor and Council for the determination of all suits and controversies touching and concerning Marriage and Divorce," a similar power of appointment is given to the Lieutenant Governor or commander in chief for the time being: And whereas it has been represented and is understood that the administration of Justice under those two several Acts is and has been impeded by reason of no such presiding Officer attending in the said Court; thereupon resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to inform this house whether any appointment of Vice President has taken place conformably to the authority given by the said Act or Acts, and when; and if so, that His Excellency will be pleased to acquaint the house who has received the said commission, and the reasons, if any, why the said Vice President does not attend as presiding officer in the said court. Ordered, that Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Partelow, and Mr. Hannington, be a committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Gilbert, from the Committee appointed to take into consideration the Petition from Gerard Simpson and others, relative to a claim of the said Gerard Simpson for labour performed on the bridge at Dingee's Mill Stream, submitted their report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Gerard Simpson and seventeen others, inhabitants of Queen's county, praying a Grant of Money to compensate the said Gerard Simpson for building a Bridge over Dingee's Mill stream in the year 1839, having had the matter referred to them under their consideration, together with the report of Gilbert Williams, the present supervisor on the Gagetown road, who certifies that he inspected the said bridge, and found it in good condition; composed of durable materials, the work well executed and that he considers the said Gerard Simpson should receive the full amount of his contract £97 17 6, with interest from the date thereof,—recommend, that a grant be made in supply of £29 0 3 to compensate the Petitioner. "Respectfully submitted."

Mr. Hannington, by leave presented a Petition from Samuel Crossman, of Moncton, in the county of Westmorland, praying that the duty paid on Horses and Cows, part of his farming stock brought with him when moving from Prince Edward Island to this Province last summer, may be refunded; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the committee of trade to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave presented a Petition from Andrew Rainsford Wetmore, Esquire, a Candidate for the Representation of the county of Sunbury at the recent Election, together with George B. Covert and others, Freeholders of that county, setting forth certain irregularities committed on the part of the High Sheriff at the said Election, and praying for an investigation into the said allegations; also for an inquiry into the votes given for Thomas Odber Miles, Esquire, one of the Members returned for the said county, as well as other particulars as in the said Petition are brought under the consideration of the house; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and lie on the table.

FISH MARKET BILL.

Mr. Ritchie, pursuant to leave, brought in a Bill to amend and explain the act relating to the Fish Market at St. John.

Hon. Mr. Speaker observed that as the Bill was of a local character, and not having been read at Sessions, its reception would interfere with the 25th Rule of the house. He could not therefore receive it except under the direction of the House.

Mr. End contended that as the Bill was merely intended to declare and explain a former act, it did not in his opinion, interfere with the rule of the House.

Hon. Mr. Speaker replied that the Courts of Law were the proper exponents of any act, and not the Assembly.

Mr. Ritchie contended that the House was the proper exponent of its own acts, particularly where a variety of opinions were entertained by the courts as he believed was the case in this instance. If the decision of his honour be correct, a more declaratory act could not be brought in, without being read at Sessions. He hoped this forced construction (for it was really forced) would not be pressed, as it would be impossible during this session to comply with the rule.

Mr. Partelow was of the same opinion as his hon. the speaker—it was a local Bill and went to change the whole construction of the former Act: this being the case, its reception would be a decided infringement of the rule.

Mr. Ritchie differed materially from his hon. colleague (Mr. P.) and was prepared to prove that the Bill now sought to be introduced was the fair and legitimate construction of the Act; by its operations, as at present construed, the fatherless children and the widow were robbed—fairly robbed of her just rights. If any hon. member doubted the correctness of the assertion, let him examine the documents in his possession and satisfy himself.

Mr. Partelow rose to correct himself—he had been mistaken about the Bill introduced last session; he had found that that Bill was not read at Sessions. This being the case, he would withdraw his opposition.

Dr. Wilson observed that what was done last year was no rule this year. He would however move that the rule be relaxed and the Bill admitted.

Mr. Partelow feared this would be fatal to it in another quarter.

Honorable Mr. Speaker said, that under the circumstances the 25th Rule must be dispensed with.

The question was then taken upon Dr. Wilson's motion, which was carried. Bill received and read a first time.—*News.*

Wednesday, February 10, 1847.

Read a second time—A Bill to remunerate certain persons for sums of money forfeited in the purchase of Crown Lands.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Jones, Wm. Ker, Charles R. Hatheway, Esquires, and one hundred and fourteen others, inhabitants of St. Andrews, in the county of Charlotte, praying for the removal of the Imperial Duty imposed on Wheat Flour; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the committee of trade to report thereon.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of Peace for the county of Carleton praying that an Act may pass to authorize assessments for the erection of a Gaol, and towards the contingent and other expenses of the said county; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and lie on the table.

Mr. Barberie, by leave presented a Petition from David Rowland Carter, M. D., Health Officer at the Port of Dalhousie, in the county of Restigouche, praying to be remunerated for services performed in vaccinating the inhabitants of different Settlements, as also the Indian Population, by order of the General sessions, during the prevalence of the Small Pox at that place during last summer, which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of supply.

Saturday, 13th February, 1847.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

"The Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Address of the House of the 10th instant, informs them, that the Master of the Rolls was duly appointed by him on the nineteenth day of October, last, under the Acts they had referred to, as Vice President of the court of the Governor and Council, for hearing and determining matters of Marriage and Divorce; and in reference to the inquiries of the House, as to the reasons of the Master of the Rolls for not attending the court, the Lieutenant Governor informs the House, that the Master of the Rolls, while assuming that the acceptance of such appointment under the Acts is optional with him, declined acting under it until satisfied that permanent and suitable arrangements had been made for the convenient holding of the court.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

I send you herewith an abstract of the vote of the Mexican Congress for President and Vice President of the Republic, which took place on the 23rd inst., and was received at Vera Cruz by the mail of to day. The vote was taken by states or Departments (*deputaciones*) each state having one vote, determined by the majority of its deputies. The only candidates who received the votes of a state were Santa Anna and Francisco Florriaga. Seventy states voted, including the district of Mexico and two territories. Santa Anna received the votes of eight states and the district of Mexico and two territories, being eleven in all. His opponent was the choice of nine states. Of course the election fell on Santa Anna for President. Ninety-nine deputies voted, fifty for Santa Anna, forty for Florriaga and nine for other candidates. Gomez Farias was elected Vice President, having the vote of eight states. Durango cast its votes for Florriaga. Of the votes of the deputies 94 in number, Farias had 35, Ocampo 44, Anaya 10, all others 5. It thus appears that Santa Anna is elected by a majority of one of the Representatives, and that Farias has a minority of 9. The election does not appear to have been satisfactory. Neither the Departments of Mexico nor Vera Cruz cast their votes for Santa Anna.

The want of arms is complained of from every quarter of Mexico. Santa Anna calls the attention of the Goverement to his destitution of arms and munitions of war. The corps of the National Guard are not half supplied. It appears that arms cannot be obtained from any quarter even if the money could be procured wherewith to purchase them. A proposition has been submitted to Congress to raise a fund for that purpose. It is calculated that 125,000 men may be armed out of the 300,000 fighting men of Mexico, and that from one to two millions of dollars will be ample for this purpose. It is proposed to introduce the arms from seaward, by land from Yucatan, and finally to establish foundries and armories.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.—It is most evident that affairs are rapidly approaching some grand and decisive demonstration in the Gulf. Every preparation is evidently being made for the concentration of our forces, both land and naval, at Vera Cruz, with the view of taking the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. The immense quantity of heavy munituous that have recently been forwarded to the Gulf—the concentration of the army at or near Tampico—the chartering of some score or more of Merchant vessels of a particular class, at New Orleans, and finally the conversation of several brigs and schooners into bomb-vessels, as well as the purchase of steamers of a certain class, evidently to be used as convoys, all go to prove that events of great moments must presently transpire in the South West.—We presume their can be no impropriety in speaking of these matters now, as the preperations have so advanced that no observering reader "kept the run of things" for the past few months, can have failed to comprehend the ultimate purposes of the Government. The officers of the Navy off Vera Cruz, we have reason to believe, have not been as idle as they seemed to be during the autumn and winter.

The coast of Mexico was a perfect *terra incognita* prior to the commencement of the war. Information of a minute character was important to our land forces, in order that a co-operation with the navy might be certain and perfect. We know that some most daring reconnoisances, even of the *Castle*, have been made by our officers, and that information of an important character has been obtained.—It is not likely that a tythe of what has been done, or is actually known, has been permitted to reach the public eye.—There is certainly reason to infer from the evident concerted action between the Army and Navy, that the large number of vessels which have recently been chartered, are intended to convey troops and supplies to the vicinity of Vera Cruz, and that the settled purpose is to take the Castle by storm if possible, and if the attempt should fail, then to form a regular siege and surround both the Castle and city by land and sea, cut off all supplies and force a surrender. These are mere speculations, which may turn out to be sadly incorrect, but we believe they are justified by circumstances which have already transpired, and are now transpiring in the country.—*Savannah Republican.*

IMPORTANT NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—We are enabled to state from sure authority, that orders were issued from the Navy Department on the 4th inst. for the purchase of four brigs or schooners, to be converted into bomb vessels, to carry each a gun ten feet in length and ten inch calibre. They are to be from 250 to 300 tons burthen. The purchase is to be made without delay and the necessary alterations and arrangements to be effected with the utmost despatch. The destination of the vessels is evident enough. A ship of 500 tons is to be procured, right away, to carry stores and munitions for the use of these bomb vessels.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—While the settlement of the Province by Emigrants is engrossing the attention of the Provincial Assembly, it may not be amiss to point out one of the principal difficulties, in a pecuniary point of view, under which settlers on forest lands are now laboring. I allude to the difficulty which persons experience in bringing their lumber to market through streams where logs are driven. For instance, we will suppose a person disposed to settle in this country, happens to make choice of a tract of land well covered with spruce logs, which he purposes to take to market. He cuts his timber, and with much labour and expence, drives it many miles down stream, when his further progress is obstructed by a cross-grained fellow, who, perhaps having built a mill dam quite across the stream, and erected himself sole proprietor of the water privilege, refuses to allow the timber to pass, in hopes of compelling its owner to part with the value of his labours, and purchasing it on his own terms. Or what is worse, will neither purchase nor allow it to pass—perhaps to the utter ruin of the poor settler, who finding himself thus thwarted, is compelled to suffer the loss, and consequently in despair gives up the idea of pursuing his plan of settlement. This, sir, is not an ideal view of the matter, but is frequently occurring in the Province, very much to the loss of individuals, as well as retarding in a very eminent degree, the peopling of this wilderness country. It is true, sir, we may be told, there is the law open to the injured party; but what of that—of what avail is a two or three years' law suit, with the incidental heavy and certain expenses attending it, to a man already ruined, not to mention its "glorious uncertainty,"—its never failing attendant.

Now, sir, what I propose is this—Let the Legislature pass a short Act (and a very short one would do) giving a legal sanction of ingress and egress to all British subjects, through all rivers and streams throughout the Province; thereby insuring to the settler a highway for the produce of his lands.

Trusting, sir, that this suggestion may meet with attention in the proper quarter,

I remain, your's truly,

A STREAM DRIVER.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 19, 1847.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The new iron steam ship *Sarah Sands* arrived at New York from Liverpool on the 10th inst. having left the latter port on the 20th January; she brings dates fifteen days later.

Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on the 19th ult.

The Cotton market continued firm. Flour and Corn had slightly advanced. There had been another rise in the price of bread in London. But on the day previous to the sailing of the steamer *flour had declined 1s. per barrel.*

The effect of the French King's speech was to bring down the funds.

The most serious apprehensions of famine are entertained, in consequence of the continued scarcity and high prices of corn and provisions in France: serious riots have taken place in the provinces, among the poor, who attacked bread shops and provision stores:—troops were called out.

The French budget for 1846 shows a deficiency of sixty millions of francs.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending 9th January, gives the following results when compared with the return of the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5 860,631	Decrease	4,129,993
Other Deposits	9 785,767	Increase	1,880,806
Rest	3 520,048	Increase	50,191
On the other side of the account—			
Govt. securities	£12,757,328	Decrease	69,036
Other do.	14,464,948	Decrease	606,872
Notes unemployed	6 715,255	Decrease	1,511,830

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,836,745—being an increase of £805,670; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,306,022, showing a decrease of £643,550, when compared with the preceding return.

LONDON, Jan. 19, (evening).—The course of exchange at New York on London is 105 1-2 per cent. and the par of exchange between England & America being 109 23-40 per cent.; it follows that the exchange is 4.05 per cent. against England.—But the quoted exchange at New York being for bills at 60 days' sight, the interest must be deducted from the above difference.

The insurance of gold at Lloyd's for export to America continues on a considerable scale. A good deal of business has been done in the underwriters' room at 1 per cent. for the next Halifax steamer, and at 12s. 6d and 15s per cent on sailing packets.

The steam sloop of war Sphynx was lost on the 16th of January off Compton Bay, Isle of Wight, in consequence of running on a sunken reef of rocks. Crew saved.

Accounts from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland are still very deplorable.

The Cambria arrived out on the 13th.

The Bank of England had raised the rates of discounts to 3½ per cent.

Bonded Flour was held at 42s. per barrel. Food of every kind is scarce and dear in England, Ireland, and France, notwithstanding the immense quantities shipped from the United States. The corn and provision markets in Ireland and England are exceedingly animated.

The Sirius steamer was lost on the Irish coast on the 13th. Twelve of the crew and passengers perished.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull.

A terrible disease, almost amounting to plague, has broken out in some of the poor houses in Ireland. The deaths in the work house of Scarriff, County Clare, from this cause, averaging from 5 to 12 daily.

The new measures proposed by the Government are of the utmost importance. The ports are to be immediately opened for the free admission of foreign corn of every kind, by which the duty of 4s. sterling will be abolished.—The navigation laws are to be suspended, by which corn will be admitted in vessels of every nation, and sugar is to be allowed in distilleries. These measures will be carried.

Mr. Hottinguer, the eminent Paris banker, has arrived in the French capital, from London, where he had successfully treated with the Bank of England for a supply of bullion for the bank of France.

The recent severe weather has pressed heavily upon the poor in various parts of England, and the local papers contain an unusual number of cases of suffering and death induced by want of sufficient food and clothing.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Yesterday an office for granting letters of marque and reprisal, according to the decrees of the Mexican government, was opened in the vicinity of the Tower, being the first time that an occurrence of the kind has happened in the last forty years in England. [Globe.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—A brief reference was made yesterday under this head, to the subscription that has been commenced for the relief of the distressed people in the remote parishes of Ireland and Scotland.

All the aid that can be rendered to the committee for affording the relief required shall be readily given by this journal. Under the exertions of the Messrs. Rothschild and others, it may be reasonably anticipated that hundreds upon hundreds of pounds sterling will be soon be added to the Relief Fund.—Amongst the subscriptions we find the following:

The Queen,	£2000
Prince Albert,	500
The Duchess of Gloucester,	200
The Duke of Devonshire,	1000
Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.,	1000
Messrs. Jones, Lloyd & Co.,	1000
Messrs. Overland, Garney & Co,	1000
Messrs. Rothschild & Co.,	1000
Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smiths,	1000
Messrs. Truman, Hanbury & Buxton,	1000
Lord John Russell,	300

Subscriptions of £200 had been received from Sir Robert Peel and several other gentlemen, and we feel assured that a sum worthy the occasion and of the people will be speedily collected.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1847.

Three privateers sailed from the port of London on the 9th January. They are British ships, but have been renamed according to spanish regulations, and they carry letters of marque. The names are as follows:—

Reina de Castilla,	Capt Moody,	214 tons,	30 men
Sebastian del Cano,	" Smith,	153 "	30 "
Magallanes,	" Lash,	153 "	20 "

These three vessels cleared out of the port of London for Manilla, but are really for privateering on the broad Atlantic.

The British Parliament was opened on the 19th ult., by the Queen in person, with the following speech:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

It is with the deepest concern, that upon your again assembling, I have to call your attention to the dearth of provisions which prevails in Ireland, and in parts of Scotland.

In Ireland, especially, the loss of the usual food of the people has been the cause of severe sufferings, of disease, and of greatly increased mortality among the poorer classes. Outrages have become more frequent, chiefly directed against property; and the transit of provisions have been rendered unsafe in some parts of the country.

With a view to mitigate these evils, very large numbers of men have been employed and have received wages in pursuance of an act passed in the last session of Parliament. Some deviations from that act, which have been authorized by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to promote more useful employment, will, I trust, receive your sanction. Means have been taken to lessen the pressure of want in districts which are most remote from the ordinary sources of supply. Outrages have been repressed, as far as it was possible, by the military and police.

It is satisfactory to me to observe, that in many of the most distressed districts, the patience and resignation of the people have been most exemplary.

The deficiency of the harvest in France and Germany, and other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of provisions.

It will be your duty to consider what further measures are required to alleviate the existing distress. I recommend to you to take into your serious consideration, whether by increasing for a limited period the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of sugar more freely into breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented.

I have likewise to direct your earnest consideration to the permanent condition of Ireland. You will perceive, in the absence of political excitement, an opportunity for taking a dispassionate survey of the social evil which afflict that part of the United Kingdom. Various measures will be laid before you, which, if adopted by Parliament, may tend to raise the great mass of the people in comfort, to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for the occupation of land which has been the fruitful source of crime and misery.

The marriage of the Infanta Louisa Fernanda of Spain, to the Duke of Montpensier, has given rise to a correspondence between my Government and those of France and Spain.

The extinction of the Free state of Cracow has appeared to be so manifest a violation of the Treaty of Vienna, that I have commanded that a protest against that act should be delivered to the courts of Vienna, Petersburgh and Berlin, which were parties to it. Copies of these several papers will be laid before you.

I entertain confident hopes that the hostilities in the River Plate, which have so long interrupted commerce, may soon be terminated; and my efforts, in conjunction with those of the King of the French will be earnestly directed to that end.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have directed the estimates to be prepared, with a view to provide for the efficiency of the public service, with a due regard for economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I have ordered every requisite preparation to be made for putting into operation the act of the last session of Parliament, for the establishment of Local Courts for the recovery of Small Debts. It is my hope that the enforcement of civil rights in all parts of the country to which the act relates may, by this measure, be materially facilitated.

I recommend to your attention, measures which will be laid before you for improving the health of towns, an object the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate.

Deeply sensible of the blessings, which after a season of calamity have been so often vouchsafed to the nation by a superintending Providence, I confide these important matters to your care in a full conviction that your discussions will be guided by an impartial spirit; and in the hope that the present sufferings of my people may be lightened, and that their future condition may be improved by your deliberate wisdom.

CHARITY BALL.—On Monday evening last a Ball was given at the Temperance Hall, the proceeds of which are to be applied towards relieving the destitute in Ireland. The company was one of the largest ever collected together in this city on any similar occasion, and the proceeds amount to about £150.

The CONCERT of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY on the following evening was also very numerously attended, and the performance, we believe, gave very general satisfaction.—The proceeds amounted to £55 17s. 6d. which will be applied to the relief of the sufferers in Scotland and Ireland.

The Relief Fund.—The amount paid in by the Committees appointed to collect the general subscriptions are, to this day, as follows: King's ward £203 7 1; Queen's £265 15 9; Dukes 28 16 7.

Mechanics' Institute.—Mr. [illegible] will lecture on [illegible], at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening next.

SUPREME COURT.—*Hilary Term, 10th Victoria, A. D. 1847.*—Allan J. Smith, Wellington Cameron, and James A. Jones, Attornies at Law, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

John Johnston, Junior, and George J. Bliss, Gentlemen, having produced the requisite Certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attornies of this Court.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The Hon. Mr. Baillie, of Fredericton; Mr. Rankin, of Northumberland, and Mr. Hill, of Charlotte County, are the new members appointed to the Executive Council, and were sworn into office on Monday last.—The appointments elicited a sharp debate in the House, in which Messrs. Hazen, Woodward, Wilson, Hannington, Fisher, Ritchie, and L. A. Wilmot, took part; the latter giving a characteristic speech,—his disappointment ill concealed. This brought a reply from the Hon. Executive Councillor from St. John, and we give the following conclusion of the debate from the Head Quarters of Wednesday—

Hon. Mr. Hazen said, that he should not have risen again, had it not been for the attack made on him by the hon. and learned member for York, (Mr. Wilmot,) and the hon. and learned member for st. John, (Mr. Ritchie.) The hon. and learned member from York had advanced charges which he could not substantiate, and which he knew in his heart had no foundation in truth. He and his hon. colleagues had taken office last year with the express approbation of both sides of that House, and of the hon. member for York himself, and if that hon. member accused him of holding on to office for personal benefit, it was a foul aspersion, which neither he nor any other member of that house could substantiate. What had been done? The business of the last session had been concluded, they were on the eve of a general Election, and he denied that the Executive Government were called upon to fill up that council until that Election had been held, and the voice of the people ascertained. The Election had been held in October, and after the Election, he denied that the head of the Government or his Executive advisers should have reconstructed the council, before they had some information respecting the feelings of that House.—When the honorable member from York had said that he had come there armed with the power of fifteen hundred constituents. He could tell that honorable member as well as the honorable and learned member from st. John, that he would repeat it in the ears of ten thousand of the constituency of this Province, what he now asserted. He had been accused of throwing the honorable and learned member from York overboard. What were the facts? After the present House had assembled, that honourable member had been offered a seat in the Executive council, and what was his answer? It was that he would accept of a seat with three out of seven of his own party or four out of nine; but he would not name who it was belonging to that party with whom he would serve. [Was he ever asked from Mr Ritchie.] Was it to be supposed that the head of the government or those instructed to carry out the views of the Executive council, would give that honourable member a *carte blanche* to fill up the seats in the Executive council as he pleased—was the Governor of this Province to humble himself at the feet of the honourable member for York and do as he should dictate; or could he (Mr. Hazen) consent to sit at the Council board with the mere nominees of that Gentleman—was he to abandon his honor and the trust reposed in him by accepting such terms? Certainly not. That honourable member complained that he had not been in communication with the head of the Government. [I did not complain, from Mr. Wilmot.] It was not the usual method for the head of any Government, to get round and enquire who would and who would not serve as advisers of her Majesty. That duty was entrusted to some one in whom his Excellency reposed confidence, and he managed the preliminary negociations. The hon member from York had been spoken to, and what did he do? Called a caucus of his friends before he would give an answer, and then came forward with the demand which it was impossible to accede. The honourable member for York had said, that he had been told at the Council board that he should hang on to the Governor, and in time he would get his reward. If he chose to violate his oath and disclose what passed at the Council board, he could show up that hon member in a different light than what he now wished to appear; but he would not follow his example in that respect. He might say more odious things of that hon member than he or the hon member from st. John attributed to him, but he would not do so, and he now told them right and left that if they accused him of holding on to office for the purpose of aggrandizing himself, and not for the benefit of the country, he would characterize such charges in the strongest language which Parliamentary usages permitted him, as foul aspersions which could not be substantiated, and he would now warn the hon and learned member from st. John, to be careful how he used such language on the floor of that house.

Mr. Wilmot.—The hon member who has just sat down, has said that I have violated my oath—does he say so now?

Mr. Hazen—No. I thought the hon member said that he had been told so and so at the Council Board.

Mr. Wilmot—So far that matter is disposed of.—The hon memr. like himself, when he gets agoing, goes by far too far; he had lost his temper. With regard to the caucus, the unconstitutional meeting which the hon member had alluded to; he consulted with his friends, with that hon member's consent, and he was invited to be present.

Mr Hazen explained, that he took no part in their meeting. The hon member from York however would not name the two or three which he would wish to serve with him, but asked for the power and then he would name them.

Mr Ritchie said, that he had met the hon member from st John, coming from the committee room, and that he told him, Wilmot could not name three.—His reply was, give Wilmot the power and he could name the whole nine.

Mr Hazen rose and said, that he owed an apology to the hon member from York, for having accused him of having violated his oath by revealing what had passed at the Council Board. He therefore made that apology, and retracted all he had said on that subject. With regard to the other points, he, of course, retracted nothing which he had said.

The hon the Surveyor General then rose, and made a very calm address, which our limits do not permit us to give in this day's number.

Mr Street followed in a half playful, half satirical style, alluding to the excitement which had so suddenly been got up, and so suddenly subsided.—Scrutinizing the appointments which had been made by the late Government, in no very measured terms. But this address we are also obliged to omit.

HOWE'S LETTERS.

From the New York Albion.

Mr. Howe's Letters continue to occupy the attention of the colonial press. The first, which in great part relates to the theory and practice of that mischievous anomaly, Responsible Government, has undergone a rigid scrutiny, more especially in Montreal, and the views and doctrines of its author shown to be singularly wild and dangerous. No argument, no sophistry, no alluring picture of a prosperous future, can reconcile such doctrines as Mr. Howe lays down to the mind of any loyal and well informed Briton. To the oft refuted absurdity, that a Governor must be answerable for his acts to the House of Assembly, we have nothing new to say; for it is clear that if accountable to a Colonial Parliament he cannot be accountable at the same time to the Imperial Parliament or Government.—He would be in the position of a man serving two masters and therefore would do his duty to neither. If the will of the House of Assembly is to be the rule of action for the Governor, what is to be done when the views of that Assembly and the instructions from the home government differ?—The policy of the Imperial Government is always supposed to be sanctioned by Parliament, because the government itself is responsible to Parliament in everything except matters of prerogative—and even the royal prerogative and its exercise by the reigning sovereign is a principle sanctioned by Parliament. In any flagrant abuse of the prerogative—an abuse that would amount to a violation of constitutional principles—the ministry are held accountable as being the advisers of the crown. The Governor of a colony, then, is responsible to those who invested him with power, and if he do wrong, to them the complaint must be made. If the converse of this rule were to be adopted—that is to say, if the will of the House of Assembly were to be his guide, that would amount to practical independence, & the colony would be no longer a colony but an independent state. When Mr. Papineau and his partisans held their sway at Quebec, and moulded the then House of Assembly of Lower Canada to their own purposes, they declared it expedient that the Legislative Council, or second branch of the government should be *elective*. To this daring and dangerous dogma, they brought over a large majority of the Assembly, and it was, if we recollect aright, made a part of the notorious *Ninety-two Resolutions*.—Now if Mr. Howe's exposition of Responsible Government be true and well founded, the Governor at that period should have coincided with with Mr. Papineau, because he spoke the sentiments of the Assembly; and, moreover, lent his assistance to perpetrate a great practical wrong, and an open violation of a fundamental principle of the British constitution. These points have been urged so often, that it is needless to dwell on them now.

The leading feature of Mr. Howe's second letter—colonial representation—has not these objections; and might, if adopted, yield good results; it has, therefore, been received with more favour by the people in the colonies. The chief objection raised against it is, that it leads to further changes and experiments. In this objection we cordially unite, because changes in the system of government are apt to be hazardous; and because, Canada more especially, has had too many changes already. It is notorious that this journal has steadily opposed these changes—the union of the two provinces, the introduction of the system of Responsible Government, &c.; nor shall we be more favorably inclined to the now much talked of change to a general union of the North American Provinces—be it simple or federative. If any further changes or experiments are to be adopted, we certainly prefer colonial representation to a general federative union—because one has a tendency to fuse and incorporate the colonies with the parent country; while the other will create a separate and perhaps rival power which will lead to a speedy severance of the mother from the children.

A more intimate connexion of the colonies with England is a thousand times more feasable now than ten years ago. Ocean Steam Navigation and the invention of the Magnetic Telegraph have done, and are doing wonders. The trip from Halifax to Liverpool is less tedious and less dangerous than the journey from Okneys to London a hundred years ago, thanks to the steamers; while as soon as the lines are completed a telegraphic message will fly from Lake Huron to the Atalantic in half an hour; Who then would think of separating from England at a moment when science has done so much to perpetuate the union, and to render it profitable and glorious?

A correspondent of the *Montreal Herald*, with reference to the Representation of the Colonies in the British Parliament, writes:—

"Mr. Howe's very crude and very indigestible idea, of having the Colonies represented by members in the British House of Commons, would, in a more newly fledged writer, be the supreme of silliness. Were the members paid eight dollars a day, and *mileage*, like members of Congress—twenty dollars for every hundred miles of travel *each way*, many loyal gentlemen in this age of office seeking, might be induced to accept the charge; but as we are now unanimous, that the British Parliament should not legislate for the Colonies, what benefit could their presence there be to *us*? and it is not to be presumed that the English people would desire our sending members to legislate for *them*. Besides we want friends, not enemies, in the grand Councils of the nation, and if our members sided with one party, they would be hated by the other, while if they divided between them, they would be hated and despised by both. If there would be justice in admitting members from these Colonies, there would be injustice in refusing them from all others; and a pretty British House of Commons would that be comprised of members from every part of the world!

Spain attempted the experiment, when the loyal people of her American colonies were either preparing for, or in the midst of a revolt. The first article of the Constitution of 1812, about which the Spaniards have been fighting ever since, declares that "La nacion Espanola es la reunion de todos los Espanoles, de ambos hemisferios." (The Spanish nation is the *re union* of all Spaniards, of both hemispheres.) And it is provided that the Cortez (their Parliament) shall be composed of members elected in all Spanish possessions, at the rate of one Deputy for every twenty thousand souls. On examining my copy of this instrument, I find that of 148 Deputies whose names are attached, 22 are from Mexico, and other North American possessions, five from the West Indian islands, fifteen from South America, four from the Canary Islands, one from the Philippines (on the coast of China), and one—a nobleman at that—el Baron de Casa Blanca—for Pensacola, now a city of the United States. The second name—the next following the President—is "Antonio Joaquin Perez, diputado por la puebla de los Angeles," now the head quarters of the Americans, in the remotest part of California. One third of the individuals who, thirty four years ago, voted upon a Constitution for Spain, represented countries that have long since been absolved from the Spanish dominion; and if this be the result of Colonial legislation for a Mother Country, this, the only example, is hardly worthy of imitation. The Spaniards may be truly charged with having been most visionarily theoretic in their ideas of a Constitution, but we need not go quite so far as Spain to find persons not altogether practicable in their ideas of good government, or preventives to the dismemberment of the Empire.

LIFE INSURANCE.—A policy of $5,000 was handed to a person in Baltimore to execute, when he said it would do on the following Monday, but he was taken ill, and in a few days died. It confirms that old adage, never postpone until to morrow that which ought to be done to day.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for vessels to take bread stuffs to Europe seems to be as great as ever. We understand the following vessels were taken up yesterday:—ship Hanover, of Bath, 577 tons, to proceed to Philadelphia and load for Liverpool, at 7s 6d per bbl for flour and 24d per bushel for corn in sacks; ship Camera, of Boston, 385 tons, for Baltimore, and Ireland, at 8s per bbl. and 5s. per bushel; bark Florence, of Bath, 349 tons, for Philadelphia and London at 8s 6d per bbl. and 28d per bushel; and a new bark of 400 tons, launched at Medford on Monday, to load here for Ireland, at 20d per bushel for corn in sacks.—We understand 7s 6d per bbl. for flour, and 25d per bushel for corn loose, or 24d in sacks, was freely offered on 'Change yesterday for vessels to load at Philadelphia for Liverpool, or 8s per bbl for flour to Ireland.—The new bark E. Wright, Jr. of this port, 273 tons, has been chartered at New York, to load for Cork, at 8s per bbl and 25d per bushel.—*Boston paper.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The residence of J. M. Spearman, Collector of St. John's, and a spacious store, were destroyed by fire on the 27th ult., with a large amount of elegant furniture. About £8000 worth of Mexican dollars, which were in the dwelling house, were melted.—*Halifax Herald.*

ARRIVAL OF PRODUCE.—The Baltimore Patriot says:—Since the recent advance in the price of breadstuffs, flour and grain have been arriving, the former especially, in great abundance. Farmers and producers from all parts of the surrounding country, have been induced to bring in or put their flour and grain en route for market. The number of waggons in our city during the past week has been larger than during any previous week for years. They were generally loaded with flour, wheat and corn. The amount of produce of this description at present on the way to Baltimore is very large. The Frederick Citizen, speaking on this subject says:

Our Merchants at the depot in this city, have been doing a very brisk business for several weeks