would ask the House, whether it was unreasonable that aliens coming from a country whose institutions are uncongenial to monarchy—of many of whom both ourselves and our brethren on the Canadian frontier had good reason to beware; and knowing, as we all do that republicanism is the proper soil for infidelity, was it unreasonable he would ask, whether those persons who want to come to us, and whom we do not invite,—that they at least, should let us know whether they believe in the bible. He did not ask them what particular sect they belonged to, or indeed whether they belonged to any; but surely it was not too much to know, whether they happened to be christians at all. As to the argument which had been urged, that the oath proposed was not necessary if its applicant were a believer; and that an infidel would swear to it whether true or false; the same argument might be raised against all oaths. He presumed that a true man would speak the truth, whether he were sworn or not: and he believed that the obligation of an oath, was not very heavy upon the conscience of a man who had no conscience.—But in justice to himself—in justice to the Christian Province whose representatives they were, the House ought not to hesitate in adopting the Ryder.

The Ryder was then put and carried.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

Mr. Woodward presented a petition from the Rev. Mr. Gray and others, praying for the interference of the Legislature, with reference to intemperance; which he said he should follow up by a Resolution having for its object to prohibit the introduction of the article at a future period, unless that were decidedly opposed by public opinion; and altho' he had no expectation that such a resolution would pass, yet the very introduction of it must have a beneficial effect upon public sentiment. And when the first cost of ardent spirits is considered, and the injurious results that proceed from its use, the sum obtained in the way of duties, altho' a large amount, is a positive loss to the country. He should therefore move the following Resolution:

Whereas the consumption of alcoholic liquors is injurious to the Public interest, and often produces very great individual suffering and distress:—and whereas any measure that will tend to alleviate what is now admitted to be a great evil is very desirable. Therefore resolved as the opinion of this House, that to prevent so great an evil, it is necessary to prohibit the importation of alcoholic liquors into the Province; that whenever any ardent spirits or alcoholic liquors may be found in the possession of any person or persons, the same may be destroyed. —And further resolved, that in the opinion of this House; this subject should be taken up at the next Session of the Legislature, and a Bill introduced to prohibit the importation, and domestic manufacture of all alcoholic liquors; provided in the mean time, there shall not be such an expression of public opinion, as to make it apparent that such a measure would not be sustained by it.

Mr. Wilson was of opinion that was going a little too far. Every person was satisfied of the lamentable consequences attending intemperance, and which were caused by the use of ardent spirits; but he considered any attempt to prevent that use would be unavailing. He thought gentlemen should show a little gratitude for the many jovial and happy hours which they had spent; and some of the most pleasant of his recollections were those which were connected with

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

It was the abuse of the article which was complained of, and which the Legislature should endeavor to prevent; and he would support any law that would be likely to have that effect. He had always been a supporter of temperance by his influence and his example; and he thought the advocates of the cause, should not only benefit mankind by the example of sober habits, but by their advice. The less they legislated upon the subject the better; and it should be left for the clergyman, the moralist and the schoolmaster to exercise their legitimate and proper influence throughout the country. He was satisfied more good would be done in that way than by legislative enactments, as it were in vain to attempt to coerce people; by which means a feeling was created against the temperance institutions. He was sure the course he had recommended would have a better effect upon mankind, than the harshest method of legislation.

Hon. Mr. Johnston said all would agree that the use of ardent spirits is injurious, as are the effects of drunkness. But the Resolution if it meant any thing, did not go far enough: it did not prohibit distillation but only the introduction of the article. —It therefore did not strike at the root of the evil. If however it were attempted to prohibit the importation of the article, a coast guard would be required, and an immense expence must be incurred in the attempt to inforce the law; and even were such precautions effectual, the object in view would not be attained, while the Legislature permitted the distillation of the article.

Mr. Partelow said the hon. member for Queen's had expressed his opinion so fully, that it was unnecessary for him to repeat his arguments. He should therefore move to strike out all the words of the originial motion—except the words Resolved; and to insert the following:

"That as long as the importation of spirituous liquors and their distillation are sanctioned and authorised by the Imperial Parliament, and other parts of the British dominions, *and the world at large*, it would be both inexpedient and unwise to adopt any prohibitory measures in this Province on the subject, particularly as such measures would tend to increase their illicit introduction to a most alarming degree; would have a most baneful influence in demoralizing the habits of the people, and would impose extraordinary burthens upon the Province by the enormous amount of money necessary to attempt the enforcement of any Law which might contain such prohibitions, without being attended with the consequences contemplated and intended by such enactment."

Hon. Mr. Crane rose to express his approbation of the original motion; which he was disposed to support, because he deemed the statements in the petition to be correct. He agreed with the object and views of the hon. mover, and with him had no disposition to hasten the action of the Legislative upon the subject. If gentlemen would examine, they would perceive that beneficial effects had already resulted from discussion, and he knew many persons whose opinions had been changed in that way. He was therefore in favor of discussion; being satisfied that much good grew out of it. He regretted to hear his hon. colleague state, that his most comfortable reflections were those, which were occasioned by what took place while in a state of excitement; he was sure that was not the case, and that his mind was often cheered by the recollection of benevolent actions that he had performed. He said he agreed with the hon. member for Queen's as to the principle which he had advanced, but not as to the extent of the amount that would be required to carry the law into effect, were the importation of the article positively prohibited: he thought the neighbouring colonies would bear a proportion of the expence, as smuggling must produce every where a demoralizing effect. By discussion and the dissemination of information, he thought those colonies would be induced to prohibit the introduction of alcoholic liquors. He regretted to find that the amount of duties during the present year exceeded those of a former period; but that might have been caused in a great measure by the supply formerly on hand. The hon. gentleman said he did not despair of seeing the object of the friends of temperance accomplished in the way proposed, and that it would produce a change in public sentiment; and with that view of the subject, he would support the original Resolution.

Mr. Barbarie always thought if the temperance people could have rope enough, they would hang themselves. Last year he had called those societies a "humbug;" and it had spread all over the land; but he was now borne out in his position, that it were absurd to legislate upon the subject. If any good were to be effected, it must be accomplished by precept and example. He had said he would go for any measure, that would strike at the root of the evil. He did not know if the resolution went to apply to all intoxicating liquors: but he would vote for such an enactment; and while a poor man was denied the drinking of ardent spirits, he would not allow the rich one to revel in wine. He had seen worse results produced by the drinking of wine, than from the use of the ardent. He would therefore vote in favour of the original Resolution, altho' he was satisfied the carrying its object into effect would be attended with difficulty.

Mr. Gilbert regretted that when the bad consequences which result from the use of ardent spirits are so generally admitted, the Legislature when it met should be disposed to accomplish so little; and when the results of intemperance are so deplorable, why should gentlemen attempt to cast ridicule on the well meant endeavours of those who are endeavouring to restrain it.

Mr. End hoped the Resolution would be withdrawn; and merely laid on the table.

Mr. Hill said it was not meant to follow the Resolution up with any enactment; it was meant as a mere feeler as respects public opinion: and to show that if the public are ready for the measure the Assembly are willing to proceed with it.

Both Resolutions were then read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Woodward inquired what was the course to be pursued with reference to the resolution of the College Council; and whether it was intended to address the Lieutenant Governor upon the subject. With reference to what had fallen from the hon. member for Charlotte, Mr. Brown, on Saturday, in reply to the statement of the learned member for Gloucester, that the College Council had been driven into a corner; he certainly considered that the change which had taken place in the sentiments of that body had been produced by public opinion, operating from time to time and expressed by that House, and which ultimately produced its effect upon the minds of the members; and he was induced to hope that His Exce'lency in reconstructing the Council, would do so in accordance with public feeling.

Hon. Mr. Weldon said the necessary steps would be taken, when the Messages of his Excellency, should again come under consideration in Committee. In the mean time, he did not think it was right to keep alive bad feeling; but he hoped every thing that had passed would be buried in oblivion. Any other course could have no beneficial effect, and might be productive of injury.

Mr. End explained.—He thought it right to state, when the subject was under discussion on Saturday, that he had not acted in concert with the officers of the college in the ultra support which he had afforded; that it might not be visited on their heads. He had also stated that his opinion remained unchanged, and that he did not think the proposed modification of the college charter was wished by the people of the Province. He regretted that any motion should have been made in the absence of Mr. Wilmot, who had had the subject in charge, and who would take care that the measure should be completed.

Mr. Brown did not think there was any disposition in the House, to take the management of the college question, out of the hands of the learned member for the County of York; and he believed such was not the intention of the hon. member for the city, and who had been replied to by the learned member for Kent. While up he would take that opportunity to state, that whatever cause might have produced the alteration referred to, it did not become hon. members to shew any thing like exultation. He had so expressed himself on Saturday, and also his gratification that the College Council had thought proper to coincide with the sentiments so generally entertained in the House.

Mr. Partelow said it was of very little consequence what cause had produced the result; he disliked those observations, and thought they might as well have been avoided by his hon. colleague and the member for Charlotte; as their only tendency was to agitate the public mind.

Mr. Street agreed that such observations could do no good, and might produce harm. He thought they need not trouble themselves about the manner in which the object had been effected; it might lead to the conclusion that the remedy of an evil, was not the principle by which hon. members were actuated; but the complaint had originated in improper motives. They should not shew exultation at what had occurred, and keep alive agitation in the public mind. The effect of the modification will render the college a more useful institution, and therefore it was but fair to infer that the College Council have been actuated by proper motives.

The conversation here dropped.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, for the consideration of Supplies to be voted to Her Majesty; and passed several Resolutions for the ordinary services of the year.

Mr. Wilmot moved the usual grant of £500 to the Trustees of the Baptist Seminary, to enable them to discharge the debts due by that institution. The learned member described the flourishing state of that establishment, and the means that had been recently adopted to render it more efficient; among which is the acquirement of a Female Teacher of superior qualifications and attainments. The sum moved for he said, was the same as that which had passed the House annually during the last five years. There were no petitions before the House, the Managing Committee having decided last spring not to make any application to the Legislature, although petitions numerously signed had been prepared. The learned gentleman said he did not intend making a speech upon the subject, or to refer to the proceedings in another quarter, in any way that could keep alive any hostile feeling to the grant, but he put it to the members of the establishment, which had already obtained 26,000 acres of land, the endowment of a college, and various grants for the support of Madras schools, whether it was fair to oppose a vote such as that then under consideration. If the undertaking were in its commencement or of doubtful character, it would be another affair; but after what had been done, and a number of students were receiving an education, and the institution was doing so much good, he hoped it would be considered as worthy of public support.

During the past year the services of a properly qualified and accomplished teacher had been obtained, and he would venture to say that Miss Bennett's superior was not to be found in the Province, or one better qualified to produce benefit to a community.—Then why should it go down. He hoped there was a disposition to help each other along, and bear with each others failings, and thus promote the public welfare and advancement. He had reason to believe there would not be any effectual opposition in another quarter, but that a grant would pass elsewhere, which went to promote the diffusion of education.—The support of the Legislature had been extended to every other institution, and for St. John a sum was annually voted for the benefit of the Catholic school in that place; and it was so understood by the House, although granted indirectly; whereby the minds of children of that persuasion were improved, and they were better fitted for discharging their duty to society. He trusted that opposition would not be created again; but that what had been applied for during the last six years, would now be granted.

Mr. Barbarie wished to know if the grant would not be construed into a precedent, and if the House was prepared to give a denial to the Methodists, who were about to erect a distinct institution: [Mr. Wilmot, they will not ask for it.] and to other denominations throughout the Province.

The grant then passed unanimously for £500.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—A letter from the Honorable Thomas Baillie, late Commissioner of Crown Lands, relative to a further investigation into the Accounts connected with that Department. This communication being then read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

Fredericton, 20th February, 1840.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

A short time since I received a Message from Your Excellency, through the Honorable Mr. Shore, that I should hand to the Commissioners for inspecting the Accounts of the Crown Land Office, a certain Book kept in that Office, called the "Deposit Book." This Book I had taken to my House for safe custody, as it contained many entries which I considered of the greatest importance to me personally. Upon Your Excellency's wish being communicated to me, however, (although I had left a copy of such part as related to the public in the Office) I most cheerfully presented the Book to the Commissioners, together with a correct account of all my private transactions with the several Accountants of that Office since my arrival in the Province, thereby proving that there was nothing I wished to conceal, but, on the contrary, that I courted enquiry into every public and private act in any way connected with the business.

While doing this for myself, however, I think I have a right to demand that the same course may be pursued towards others, who have had any transactions with the Financial affairs of that Office, one of whom has been recognised by the Government as exercising authority, as well during two periods when I was in England as when I have myself been present in Fredericton.

I have reason to believe that the Commissioners would be willing to go fully into the matter, provided they were clothed with sufficient power; in which case I have to assure Your Excellency that every exertion of which I am capable shall be used to facilitate and lighten their duty, and I really believe that if certain measures which I can suggest are adopted, one month will be found sufficient to complete the business.

Life is at all times uncertain; and moreover, under present circumstances, I am particularly anxious to bring all my affairs to a close, and as I am unwilling that any person should have it in his power to say, that he had paid one penny into the Office I had held, for which he had not had proper credit, or that the Crown had lost a pound which it ought to have received, so I am also unwilling to lose anything myself; and if I have disbursed on account of the Crown more than I have received (which I have reason to believe) it is but fair that I should have full credit for it.

I cannot help believing that such a proceeding would be highly satisfactory to most of the parties concerned, as well as to the public generally, and to myself it would be no more than an act of justice; and it does appear to me that I have now a right to demand and receive a full and formal *quietus* and discharge from the Crown for all monies received; or if that cannot be given, that the enquiry I now request may be instituted, commencing from the 1st January, 1830, which will embrace nearly all the Land sales, and so comprise every thing that may be necessary, provided the Commissioners be armed with sufficient powers to compel the necessary papers to be produced and persons to appear and answer under oath. I have therefore humbly, but earnestly, to request of Your Excellency, that the Act under which the Commissioners to examine the Accounts of the Crown Land Office are appointed, should be revived and extended, with such other provisions as the case may appear to require.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most ob'd. hmble servt.
THOS. BAILLIE.

His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. & K. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

The Legislative Council have thrown out the Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath; and proposed to expunge Mr. End's Ryder to the Bill for the naturalization of aliens, which provided that they should express their belief in the scriptures; but which the House refused to do by a majority of 18 to 3. Aliens therefore can only now be naturalized under the Act of Parliament which compels them to take the Sacrament.

The House of Assembly have voted £25,230 for the Great Road Service during the present year; making with the sum voted last week for Bye Roads £40,000 for that important object.

The following of a series of Resolutions passed the House on Saturday, 29th ult., Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

"Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that there is nothing in the Despatch of the Right Honorable Lord John Russell, now under consideration, to call forth any expression from the House on the subject of Colonial Government, and that in the event of any occurrence taking place to disturb the present happy political state of the Province, the House cannot but entertain the opinion that any loyal and dutiful representations which they may have occasion to lay at the Foot of the Throne, will receive, as they have always done, the Royal consideration."

YEAS—Hon. Mr. Weldon, Mr. Partelow, Jordan, Brown, Boyd, Gilbert, H. T. Partelow, Allen, End, M'Almon, Street, Barberie, Stewart, Wilson.

NAYS—Hon. Mr. Speaker, Mr. J. M. Wilmot, Woodward, Hill, Freeze, M'Leod, Hayward, L. A. Wilmot, Fisher, Connell, Beardsley, Rankin, Palmer, Hanington.

And the division being equal, he had decided the question in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, the House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Resolved, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £600, to be applied towards building a Light House and Keeper's House on Point Escuminac, at the entrance of the River Miramichi.

To Beverley Robinson, Esquire, Province Treasurer, the sum of £117 4s. being amount over expended by him for the protection of the Revenue in 1839.

To Beverley Robinson, Esquire, Province Treasurer, the sum of £163 4s. 10d., being for Office Rent, Postage, and other contingencies in 1839.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—I saw in the last Courier, that the Editor of that Journal had been favoured by Mr. Woodward, Member for this City, with copies of three sets of Resolutions submitted on Thursday 27th ult., to the consideration of the House of Assembly, on the subject of Lord John Russell's famous despatch of Oct. 16th or to use the words of Sir John Harvey, Lord John Russell's "new and improved Constitution,"—or as I have heard it facetiously styled "Johnny Russell's PURGE." Of these three expressions, the latter is, in my judgement, by far the most descriptive: for the despatch is beyond all contradiction in its obvious tendency, quite as revolutionary and regicidal, as the famous PURGE of Colonel Pride, from which it has been named. The three sets of Resolutions were presented by Mr. J. R. Partelow, (of course, where Resolutions are required, the Chancellor of the Exchequer must have a hand in the business;) Mr. L. A. Wilmot (of course also, for nothing pleases that Hon. and Learned and Gallant Gentleman: but what he does himself;) and Mr. Hill: and they may be characterized thus, according to the three degrees of comparison short, shorter shortest: foolish, more foolish, most foolish: good for nothing, more good for nothing, most good for nothing: contemptible, more contemptible, most contemptible: canting, more canting, most canting: futile, more futile, most futile: inconsequential, more inconsequential, most inconsequential: inaccurate, more inaccurate, most inaccurate: offensive, more offensive, most offensive: dangerous, more dangerous, most dangerous: radical, more radical, most radical: destructive, more destructive, most destructive: democratic, more democratic, most democratic; anticonstitutional, more anticonstitutional, most anticonstitutional: revolutionary, more revolutionary, most revolutionary: ought to be kicked out, more ought to be kicked out, most ought to be kicked out. I shall not take the trouble to distribute all these qualities, among the several Resolutionists, but leave them to divide them among themselves, according to their own taste, but shall proceed at once to examine these precious documents, and compare them with one another.

Mr. Hill's set being only one, is the shortest, and from having been tinkered nearer the lines than either of the others, is by far the most democratic. Truly that Hon. and learned Gentleman goes *the whole hog*, he is quite disposed to go into democracy *full chisel*, no half measures with him, he is for the pure the genuine thing, he lays down the matter in *two twos*, viz. that by the Despatch, the Heads of Departments, Executive Council, and other Principal Officers are to be *efficiently* responsible to the people, through their Representatives; 2d, the Colonial Government is "*to be conducted in accordance with the wishes of the people as expressed through their Representatives.*" There's no mistake in this; this is easily understood, it is quite as intelligible as the form used of old, by the Long Parliament during the Great Rebellion, when they used to levy soldiers to fight against his Majesty's person, agreeably to "His Majesty's commands *as expressed by both Houses of Parliament.*" The people ought to be governed, agreeably to the wishes of the people, as expressed by their Representatives; to whom the Governor, Executive Council and Officers of Government are to be efficiently responsible!! Suppose the people should not wish to be governed at all, what then? Suppose they should wish to be governed by a Governor, to be chosen by themselves, every fourth year, what then? I should imagine that their wishes must be complied with,—for that such a principle if it be not involved, may be evolved, from Johnny Russell's Purge is quite clear.

One thing is remarkable in Mr. Hill's Resolution, which is, that he does not make the slightest mention of the Lieutenant Governor. This certainly is preferable to the disrespectful manner in which that personage is named by Mr. Partelow. It is impossible to conceive of anything more disrespectful, than the terms which he uses with reference to him. "Colonial Administrator," is neither a correct or decent form of expression; neither is "the Representative of Her Majesty's Government." Sir John Harvey is the Representative, not of Lord John Russell, but of Queen Victoria. It is a bad sign of the times, when documents of this sort, couched in terms calculated to lower the rank and station of the Governor in the eyes of the community, proceeding too from self-called Conservative Members, are entertained by the Assembly. A spirited and independent Governor would insist upon such language being altered, and for the future discontinued, and if he failed of getting it done, would dissolve the Assembly which so insulted him: but Governor's now-a-days are alas! forced to submit to anything.

Mr. Wilmot begins his set with a rejoicing, that the "Colonial Governments are henceforth to be administered in strict accordance with the principles of our revered and glorious Constitution"!! with respect to this Province, I would most respectfully beg permission, most humbly to ask the Hon. Learned and Gallant Member, which of the Constitutions he alludes to, as "revered and glorious." King George's Constitution of 1786; Lord Ripon's of 1832; Lord Glenelg's of 1836; Lord John Russell's of 1839; or Sir John Harvey's of 1840? By the first of these, the Legislative Council was the Governor's Executive Council: by the second five of the Principal officers of Government formed the Executive Council: by the third, the Governor was put under the "advice and direction" of a motley Executive Council: by the fourth, twelve of the Legislative Council were *gagged and mouthpieced*: by the last, it was designed to transfer the purse strings from the Assembly to the Governor. Which of these Constitutions does Mr. Wilmot call the "revered and glorious" one? It cannot be the first; nor can it be the second, for the Hon. and Learned and Gallant Gentleman was sent to England as a Delegate, on purpose to upset it,—for which service, in addition to the half of upwards of £3000 granted or allowed in former sessions, there has lately been granted to him £788 odd shillings and pence: it cannot therefore be that Constitution. Neither can it be Lord Glenelg's, for he says that it must be "most gratifying to the people of this Province" to see that one upset: nor can it be Lord John Russell's, for he does not approve of a *gagged and mouthpieced* Legislative Council. What he thinks of Sir John Harvey's Constitution I know not, but guess it can't be that. I cannot therefore help thinking, that this phrase "revered and glorious Constitution" is pretty much of the same import as those hackenied expressions which he is in the habit of using in Court, and on the Hustings,—"respectable and intelligent Jury"—"free and independent electors"—all blarney, humbug, and "soft sawder."

Both Mr. Partelow and Mr. Wilmot agree in this, that the Provincial Functionaries ought to support the Governor. Mr. Partelow has it "support the Colonial Administrator,"—Mr. Wilmot says "support the policy of the Government."

Mr. Partelow says, that the principle of Lord Glenelg's Constitution ought to be adhered to, in that the Executive Council should be composed of persons possessing the confidence of the Country—*on this Mr. Wilmot says nothing!!*

Mr. Partelow declares, that the present Executive Council *does* enjoy the confidence of the Country, and that so long as Sir John Harvey acts under their information and advice (the proper phrase is "*advice and direction*") he will enjoy it too:—*on this too Mr. Wilmot says nothing!!*

Mr. Partelow says, that the claim set up by the Upper Canadians, and set forth in Mr. Hill's Resolution, ought to be repudiated, viz. that the Executive Council are to be removeable on an address from the Assembly, except "by a Loyal and dutiful Address from this House," when occasion may require it:—*on this too Mr. Wilmot says nothing!!*

What can be the meaning of Mr. Wilmot's utter silence on every thing connected with the Executive Council? Is Mr. Wilmot discontented because he does not enjoy a seat at that Council? Have the Governor and his Executive Council ceased to enjoy Mr. Wilmot's confidence? Have Mr. Wilmot's extraordinary merits been overlooked on any late occasion? Has Mr. Wilmot not been elevated in his profession to the height to which his immeasureable ambition has led him to aspire? Has any office of late been given to one of his seniors at the bar, on which Mr. Wilmot had fixed a longing eye? There surely must be something to induce Mr. Wilmot to withhold even the least and slightest expression of satisfaction and confidence in the present "Colonial Administrator, and his Advisers and Directors? what can it be? Perhaps before the Session ends we may be let into the secret!

But after differing in this way about the Executive Council these Resolutionists agree to agree together most wonderfully about the Legislative Council. They both agree that the Legislative Council should be composed of persons not *gagged and mouthpieced*, that is independent of the Crown; —Mr. Wilmot adds of the people also. Mr. Partelow says, that the present Legislative Councillors being many (most?) of them, the very functionaries who have been *gagged and mouthpieced* by Lord John and Sir John,—great alteration is necessary in that body:—in this also Mr. Wilmot agrees, and adds as a reason, "*that in the event of a contest between the Executive and popular branch of the Legislative*," they would be found too much *gagged and mouthpieced* to be of any use! Does Mr. Wilmot think a *contest* at all likely between the Executive and the House? Coupling this insuendoe, with his total silence as to the Executive Council, I should imagine that Mr. Wilmot does entertain such an opinion! For myself I really believe, that the greatest blessing which could befal the Province, would be a breach in the good understanding which at present seems to exist between the Governor and Assembly. It has already cost the Country many thousands of pounds, which have been profligately squandered away, to humour the whims of the one; and to gratify the cupidity of the other. The Governor may butter the House, and the House may butter the Governor back again, but depend upon it, the country pays for the sauce, and pays desperately through the nose.

Gagetown, March 3d 1840. P.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—Report says that the Hon. A. E. Botsford has resigned his seat in the Executive Council of this Province, truly disgusted with the pusilanimity and sycophancy of his fellow Councillors, in tamely submitting themselves to be considered the ostensible and responsible advisers of His Excellency, when in fact the most important steps are taken by His Excellency without his ever designing to tell them what he has done, much less to ask their advice and opinion.—Sir John Harvey's late proceeding in the Crown Land department, plainly evince the construction which he puts upon Lord John Russell's Despatch of the 16th October last;—His Excellency having made a most important change in the Department without consulting his Council or rather contrary to their known sentiments. What credit Mr Editor is not due to their manliness when they allow themselves to remain the responsible advisers of a measure which has been adopted without their opinion being asked, and which their past conduct in every particular proves that they as *representatives* of the PEOPLE wholly and utterly must condemn.

Yours, &c. MOSES P.

To J. M. C., Esquire.

The people of this County have heard with amazement, that Sir John Harvey, in order no doubt to give effect to that untoward Despatch of Lord John Russells, so that its provisions may be fully carried out, has selected you as one of the most subservient to be found, to *elevate* you to a seat in the Councils of the Country, which no doubt your profound erudition in some measure entitles you to, which few, but a man of Sir John's quick perceptions could discover. If His Excellency was only aware of the *estimation* in which you are held in this County, he would never inflict such a blow on your constituency, by depriving them of your valuable services in the House, where as a public functionary your useful career has been characterised by a disinterested spirit in the discharge of your duty on all occasions, in placing the interest of your constituents *second* to your own; and in consideration of which after a few years more of *valuable services*, if you are sent back to the free and independent electors of this County, out of compassion towards you, and a grateful return for the *disinterested* zeal you have manifested on all public occasions, would suffer you to retire from the office they have so long imposed upon you, and allow you to remain in the bosom of your family, where your gifted powers, so eminently qualify you to legislate for their own interest.

A FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTOR
Wakefield, Feb. 1840.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—In looking over the sayings and doings of our Honorable House of Assembly in your last number, I observed that a Petition had been presented for the support of a "*Harvey Eastern Royal Mail Stage*," said to be running between St. John and Dorchester, which said Royal Stage *stuck in the mud* some night during the last rainy season, and has not since been seen within at least 70 or 80 miles of your fair city.

That Mr. Freeze, the worthy representative of King's, who lives in full view of the Great Road, and no doubt has seen week after week Her Majesty's Mail constantly conveyed upwards and downwards in a Dog Cart, should have presented such a Petition, and recommended it to the favourable consideration of the House, astonishes me not a little. Every one knows that the Couriers are amply provided for by the Post Office department for the conveyance of the Mails, and what claim they can have upon the Legislature for extra remuneration, when they run such vehicles as are only calculated to carry the Mail, I am quite at a loss to conceive.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
Westmoreland, March 2, 1840.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 6, 1840.

The long expected Mails by European packets have not yet come to hand, we are, therefore, still without important information from that quarter.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The business of the Country, as usual, progresses slowly, and much the greater part of the time is occupied in useless debates on subjects entirely unconnected with the real duties of the House. The idea of the House of Assembly going into Committee upon Lord Russell's Despatch or Circular to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, is too preposterous to believe, were the fact not recorded on the Journals. The Dispatch was solely to the Governor for his guidance, and no more to do with the members of the House of Assembly, than it had with Baron Munchausen; nor could their united wisdom either alter or amend, add to, or diminish, one single syllable contained in that document; such idle and futile proceedings on the part of the Assembly, must therefore create disgust in every intelligent mind.

NEW SHERIFFS.—It is reported currently, that THOMAS JONES, Esq., of this City, is to be Sheriff of Charlotte County, and J. M. JOHNSON, Esq., of Miramichi, to be Sheriff of the County of Northumberland.

WEATHER.—During the past week, the weather has been changeable; yesterday we experienced one of the greatest snow storms had for the winter; to day the weather is again fine, and the sunshine quite cheering.

At a Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, on Monday, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Daniel Ansley, John Boyd, William Jarvis, G. T. Ray, Mark Dole, R. F. Hazen, John Kinnear, R. M. Jarvis, A. S. Perkins, John Walker, Robert Keltie, N. Merritt, and John Hammond, Esquires.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN BOYD, Esquire, was chosen President.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 29.—An Officer said to be Col. Wellesly (son of the Duke of Wellington), passed through here yesterday on his way from Canada to Fredericton. He is said to be the bearer of Dispatches, of what purport we have not heard. This gentleman stated at the Hotel that the Mail Carrier had been fired at on the Temisquatta Portage, and that the ball had passed through the back part of the neck. He succeeded however in carrying the mail in safety to his station. We have not heard whether the wound is considered to be dangerous. Various conjectures are afloat as to the motives that could influence such a wanton outrage. We must wait until we learn more of the particulars before we express an opinion on the subject.—*Times.*

A LOST CHILD.—Frederick Ketchum, about 12 years of age, son of James Ketchum, Esq. of Woodstock, was missing from home about two days. It was supposed that he had gone to see his relations about four miles below. It was ascertained, however, in the afternoon of the second day that he had not gone in that direction. Fears were at once entertained for his safety; enquiries were instituted, but none recollected seeing him since Monday morning on his way to school. (This was Tuesday evening.) A track had been traced by some boys to the woods, that was thought might possibly have been made by him. It was then dark; a number of persons with lanterns followed it into the woods to an Indian camp, where they learned that the boy had been the day before about noon. The party then formed a circle round the camp, in order to discover if possible, any track on its return, but in vain, as it snowed very fast. They came out, and finding that nothing had been heard of the boy, concluded to search again: this was about midnight. They divided into small parties and kept shouting to each other, so as to give information of any appearances they might discover. About one o'clock in the morning, the boy was seen running along the highway, by his parents who were at Mr. Carman's, and were fortunately looking out of the windows. He appeared perfectly wild and did not know either of his parents. After he had recovered himself, he said he had seen the first party (it is supposed), that they frightened him—that he took them to be wolves—and that he climbed up into a tree for fear; afterwards he heard a great noise—that he had been asleep—that the noise awoke him—and that he was frightened out of the woods, as he thought it was wild beasts. The first night he was out it was very cold, but he ran about all night; the second night he got some bows about his feet. When asked why he went into the woods? he could not tell. He remembered having had a fall on the ice which hurt his head very badly. He did not recollect of being at the Indian camp. It is supposed that the fall had injured his head so much as to destroy his recollection, and was the cause of his going into the woods, when he got completely bewildered. He had been forty-three hours without any thing to eat. He has since fully recovered. Such is the substance of a lengthy account that we have received of this Providential escape. We have been obliged to condense it, as our limits precluded us from giving it entire.—*Ib.*

GAS.—On Saturday evening last, the Working-shop of Messrs. Stevens & Son, Cartwrights, was beautifully ligited up with Gas. The light exhibited was very brilliant, from three small apertures in the burner; and although the supply of Gas was small, the blaze was sufficent (when placed in the shop window) to light up the street to a considerable distance. The present apparatus which they have constructed is only temporary, but sufficient to prove and shew its practicability and how simple the means are by which, with a little trouble and small expence, a truly beautiful and cheap light may be obtained. We believe it is the intention of Mr. Stevens to erect a permanent and suitable apparatus to light up his own premises in future, thus setting an example well worthy of being imitated by many in Halifax. Mr. Stevens says Sydney coal is well calculated for supplying gas. We therefore hope to see, at least, our principal streets, at no distant period, lighted up by so cheap and easy a method, more particularly when we have such an abundant supply of excellent coals for the purpose. —All that is wanted is a generous public spirit, and unanimity, to accomplish much that Halifax stands in need of.—*Halifax Journal.*

[We have been requested to mention that the apparatus above described, is entirely the work of Mr. Smith, a first rate blacksmith, who has but recently arrived here from Aberdeen, where he was engaged by Messrs. Stevens & Son, and will continue with them for a certain term of years. This apparatus is quite portable, and the cost of obtaining a light from it sufficient to illuminate a large shop, will not amount to more than one penny per night.]—*Recorder.*

GREAT SHIP RACE.—The packet ship South America, Capt. D. G. Bailey, sailed on the 3d inst. for Liverpool, taking out an account of the doings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in relation to compelling the Banks of that state to resume specie payments. Immediately after the S. A. had sailed, the Governor of Pennsylvania issued his message in favor of granting the Banks further time. This important document was sent out by the Philadelphia Banks on the 5th inst., in the crack ship Rochester, Capt. Woodhouse, with directions to Capt. W. to engage extra hands, and to beat the S. A. if possible. We understand that the suspended Banks of Philadelphia have contributed a fund of $1,000, to be divided amongst the crew of the Rochester if she arrives at Liverpool first.—*Sylvester's Reporter.*

DEATH OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER.—Mr. FRANCISCO PIZARRO MARTINEZ, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, died at his residence in Georgetown, on Sunday last.

SHIPWRECKS.—A Paris Journal gives the following list of vessels lost by shipwreck on the coast of France, between Cherburg and Dunkirk for 14 years. The length of the coast is about 250 miles, and embraces the port of Havre.—French vessels 291, English 76, Swedish-Norwegian 30, Dutch 12, American 8, Prussian 8, Danish 7, Russian 4, Hanoverian 4, Hamburgh 30, Belgium 4, Sicily 2, Lubec 2, Finland 12.—Total 469, belonging to 14 nations.

FLOUR IN OHIO.—The Zanesville Republican of the 8th inst., says:—"We hear from good authority that propositions have been made to an extensive mercantile house in New York, for delivering in that city, in June next, *ten thousand* barrels of flour, at *Four Dollars seventy-five cents* per barrel, which have not been acceded to."

A NEW STEAM FRIGATE FOR RUSSIA.—We understand that a steam frigate, to be of about the same dimensions with the Great Western, is to be immediately built at Jersey city, under the direction of Mr. Schuyler, of this city. Mr. Bell is to be the builder. This frigate is for the Russian government, and when completed, the keel of another will be immediately laid at the same place, also for His Imperial Majesty.—*N. York Commercial Advertiser.*

Quebec, Feb. 25.—Letters from Montreal speak of the meeting of the Special Council as likely to take place in three or four weeks, and that it probably will not be prorogued before the end of April or the beginning of May.

We understand that the Honorable Chief Justice Stuart leaves town to day for Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 24.—"The Address of the Bar to the Governor in Chief, on the inadequacy of the Judges to get through the business brought before them, request that another Judge may be appointed to assist them, was presented this day, when His Excellency was pleased to say that he would take the subject into immediate consideration. It is supposed that Mr. Wm. Walker will be appointed."

The Upper Canada Official Gazette of the 14th instant, received this morning, contains the following appointments:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICE,
12th February, 1840.

His Excellency the Governor General, has been pleased to make the following appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

Christopher A. Hagerman, Esquire, to be judge in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Honourable William H. Draper, to be Attorney General; and

Robert Baldwin, Esquire, to be Solicitor General.

Rumours have been afloat that something advantageous had been contemplated for Sir Allan M'Nab, by dividing the Crown Land's Office, and the Surveyor General's Department, confirming the latter to the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, with his present salary, and giving the former to Sir Allan, with a suitable emolument. It would be but an act of justice to do something handsome for Sir Allan, whose activity, zeal, and influence during the rebellion, it would be difficult sufficiently to appreciate.—*Toronto Patriot.*

We are authorised to contradict in the most positive manner, the statements that Colonel Prince signed the address in favour of M. S. Bidwell's recall to the province. Mr. Prince was called upon for a legal opinion, which he gave, and had no farther connexion with it.—*Toronto Com. Herald.*

We are pleased to be able to call attention to an instance of liberality on the part of His Excellency the Governor-General, in giving £50, to the support of the City of Toronto and and York County Races.—*Ib.*

A rather singular motion was made and ordered on the 12th instant, in the House of Representatives of Maine, to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of that State as to provide that the Legislature should meet but *once* in *two* years, and that the number of Representatives should be reduced to 100. The present number is 184.

CORNWALL, Feb. 20.—On Friday evening a company of the Royal Artillery fully mounted, passed through this place on their way to Prescott, where we understand they are to keep an eye, we suppose, on brother Jonathan's movements.—*Obs.*

From the Montreal Courier of the 24th Feb.

We learn that Colonel Reid, and Lieut. Griffin, 32nd Regiment, who had lately occasion to pass through St. Albans, Vermont, were grossly insulted by the Yankee brutes of *that* town,—who hooted at them, yelling, like a pack of ravenous wolves,—and grunting like hogs. Verily, our *respectable* neighbours, are, in their manners, little better than hogs. We shall revert to this subject in our next.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

Quebec, Sunday, Feb. 23, 1840.

A meeting numerously attended, of the members of the Quebec Bar, took place this day, when it was unanimously resolved:—

That the members of the Bar do att