FOREIGN SUMMARY.

FRANCE.

We must not expect any important events to take place in the political world until the meeting of the congress, at Paris. Passports are said to have been sent to Vienna, by order of the French government, for Count Orloff and Baron Brunow, the Russian plenipotentiaries at the Paris conferences; the former comes from St. Petersburgh, the latter from Frankfort. The plenipotentiaries called upon to take part in the negociations which are about to open at Paris are—

For FRANCE.—Count Colonna Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Emperor; and Baron de Bourqueney, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna.

For AUSTRIA.—Count Buol Schauenstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Emperor of Austria; and Baron de Hubner, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

For GREAT BRITAIN.—The Earl of Clarendon, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Lord Cowley, Ambassador of England, at Paris.

For RUSSIA.—Count Orloff, member of the Council of the Empire, and Aide-de-Camp-General of the Emperor of Russia; and Baron de Brunow, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation.

For SARDINIA.—Count Cavour and the Marquis Villamarina.

For TURKEY.—Aali Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and Mehemed-Djemil Bey. Aali Pashas is considered as one of the best, if not the best, of the political men of his country. He is said to be more familiarly acquainted with European politics than any of his contemporaries, not even excepting Redschid Pasha. Though the 20th is the day named for the opening of the conferences, yet it is believed that business will not really commence till the 24th or 25th. It is said that the sittings of the plenipotentiaries will be conducted at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, one of the finest buildings in Paris. Colonel de Lowenthal, one of the Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor of Austria, and now sent as extraordinary courier to Paris, arrived there on Tuesday, and was bearer of the protocol, as also despatches for M. Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris. He announced that Count Buol would arrive in Paris on the 15th or 16th.

The *Phare de la Mancha* announces that the prospects of peace had produced no abatement in the warlike preparations making at Cherbourg. The construction of the lighters for landing troops and of the ships on the stocks, as well as the repairs of the vessels destined for the Baltic expedition, are proceeding with undiminished activity. The Steamer Nord, which left Cherbourg for Havre on the 30th ult., had on board, two Russian brass guns, brought from Sevastopol by the ship of the line St. Louis. These guns are adorned with inscription and arabesques. They are spiked, and their trunnions are broken off. They are intended for Madame Brunt, widow of the admiral

SPAIN.

Affairs in Spain continue in a very unsatisfactory state. Fresh disturbances have broken out at Valencia, followed by an announcement from the government, declaring its resolution to maintain order, and punish insurrection with the sword—a promise which will be kept. The accounts from the provinces are heartrending: the Tagus, the Guadalquivir, and other great rivers of Spain, are running about the low lands, and have flooded the country, converting the once happy valleys into desolate swamps—the inhabitants drowned or ruined. At Seville, they were about the streets in boats. The whole seaboard, both of the Mediterranean and Biscay's sleepless bay, are strewn with wrecks, and ruin and desolation reign triumphant; and this terrible visitation falls upon a people who are ill-adapted to meet or struggle against it. The misery is dreadful and general, the wells of charity are exhausted, and the eleemosynary sources of the government are not sufficient to extend relief to one tithe of those who apply for it. The government has come to a resolution not to condescend to make any reply whatsoever to the insolent mandate of the Pope. Pius IX. has presented to the Queen of Spain a prayer-book, said to have belonged to St. Catherine of Sienna, in return for the presents sent by her Catholic Majesty "The Prodigal Son" and the Marriage of St. Catherine," of Murillo—two most valuable pictures. When the Queen presented a diamond tiara to the Pope, he sent her the bones of St. Felix, in return; and when her Majesty received the bones, no less than three curates claimed the possession of the bones of St. Felix, as having been in their churches for centuries past. The Pope now gives a missal in return for two Murillos! Twenty-four of the men arrested for the attempted insurrection at the Cortes on the 7th ult., had been set at liberty. It was rumoured that a new and more serious conspiracy against the Cortes was in preparation, but the government was on its guard. The cholera had re-appeared in the province of Huelva. The lines of electric telegraph had suffered greatly from the inundations and bad weather, and between Menadivil and Pampelona some ill-intentioned persons had cut down twenty posts and broken 500 yards of the wires.

TURKEY.

The news from Turkey will excite astonishment and satisfaction throughout the civilized world. The Sultan has approved of the project of reform in the internal administration of the empire, by virtue of which all Christians are to be eligible to public functions. The different articles of the programme are 23 in number, but we must at present be satisfied with the mere telegraphic announcement of their adoption. An expression attributed to Aali Pasha at the last sitting of the conferences when each member sat pen in hand modelling and remodelling the different articles of the programme, shows the firmness with which the Ministers in favour of the measure supported it. He is represented to have said "Gentlemen, I hope that you feel confidence in the Ministers of the Porte, with whom you have had to treat, that the engagements which we have sincerely entered into with you will be executed with good faith. When I was at Vienna last year, M. Drouyn de l'Huys, who was about to leave for Paris, said to me, "I am leaving, and I take with me the Austrian propositions, which I adhere to, and I shall either get them accepted or I shall fail." I will now make use of the same language to you, and I will say, "either this programme shall be accepted or we will fail." Two of the Ottoman ministers who were present at the conferences are familiar with European ideas, and exempt from all religious prejudice, but they could not refrain from expressing doubts as to the possibility of admitting the principle of liberty of conscience, "Turkey," they said, "is now to become a member of the great European family, and she must quit the road on which she has hitherto trod. In the first place, a difference of religion must not constitute a civil or political disability; and next, in order that religious freedom may be complete, a Mussulman may, if he chooses, turn Christian, without incurring any punishment, any more than a Christian would in Europe if he chose to turn Mussulman.' M. de Prokesch, entering further into the question, said, "If by chance any functionary should embrace christianity, he must not, from that fact, be liable to dismissal." The objections made by the Ministers of the Porte only bore on the possibility of the execution, and the difficulties which would exist in causing those ideas to be accepted by the nation. M. Thouvenal strongly insisted on the point, and added, in the name of the new policy which events imposed on Turkey, that there was an absolute necessity for the principle being carried into execution. He grounded this assertion on the language which had been made use of by the Sultan himself. "Under the serious circumstances in which the Ottoman Empire is now placed," said the ambassador, at the time when the great Christian powers of Europe had just shed such torrents of blood to protect the independence of the Ottoman empire, the rejection of this principle would produce a very sad effect in Europe." To which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe added, "A most disastrous effect." The Turkish ministers, it must be repeated, coincided in the opinion of the allied plenipotentiaries, but it was their duty to bring forward the objections which lay in the way of the application of the principle, and to point out the obstacles which the Ottoman government would have to surmount in carrying it into execution. Aali Pasha was preparing to leave for Paris. The government of the Porte is daily sending troops and supplies to Asia Minor; and in several councils of war the measures necessary for the approaching campaign in Asia were adopted, and steps have already been taken to carry them into execution. The army of Erzerum is to be increased to 40,000 men. The great difficulty is to cause the necessary supplies to reach that city, but orders have been sent to the provinces of Anatolia, Sivas, Konieh, &c., to collect large supplies, and send them to Erzerum, as soon as the roads shall be practicable; also to collect 12,000 camels immediately.

Advices from Moldavia say that the inhabitants of the Principalities are about to address England, France, and Turkey, praying that they may be relieved from Austrian as well as Russian "protection."

RUSSIA.

The most recent accounts we have from St. Petersburgh, say it would be difficult to give an idea of the aspect of the city, since the announcement, that the acceptance of the preliminaries by Russia was likely to lead to peace. At first many were incredulous, but these were daily becoming less numerous. Every one who was connected with a reception at the Winter Palace, and those who are habitually near the person of the Czar, are said to make the same remark, "The Czar wishes for peace;" and these and similar words, uttered by functionaries who, a short time before, would scarcely hear a word even of negotiations, contribute not a little to spread abroad the hopes of peace.

A letter from the capital, under date of the 27th ult., describes the effect produced there by the news:—"To the astonishment—I should rather say the stupefaction—which was produced by the decision of the 16th of January, have succeeded reflection and comments. People begin to discuss causes and results, and the consequence is, that ideas of peace are becoming decidely popular. The Grand Duke Constantine himself, the most warlike of the imperial family, has grown quite conciliatory in his language. Conversing lately with the military commissioner of a foreign court at St. Petersburgh, the prince is said to have expressed himself thus:—"After all, my brother Alexander has acted wisely in adhering to the proposition of Austria. Peace has, no doubt, its merit; and it puts a stop to the calamities Europe has suffered the last two years. It is, after all, a sort of glory which may be fully equal to any other. Prince Alexander Menschikoff is the only person of importance who indulges in recriminations. He asks why the aristocracy do not protest against an act which he loudly condemns. The truth is, the aristocracy have borne all the weight of the war. They have suffered cruelly, and are likely to suffer long after the war shall have terminated. While fighting was the only order of the day—fighting for the orthodox faith of St. Vladimir; while the higher and lower classes preached upon the defence of the nation, and promised the delights of eternal bliss to the martyrs of the faith; and, above all, while the sovereign appeared disposed, to confirm on the field of battle the ambition, of his predecessors, the nobility, from patriotism and pride, upheld the standard of the empire. All was fair and glorious in the beginning; the young nobles only saw in the war the means of adding military rank to their family titles. But it was soon felt that the war was exhausting Russia; that it inflicted evil on her greatest resource, her agriculture; and that the blocade annihilated her foreign trade, which is indispensable to her immense expenditure, and her credit, which is necessary to her mercantile operations." It is stated that Count Orloff has left St. Petersburgh, for Paris. He and Baron Brunow are expected at the seat of the impending conferences about the 15th or 16th. We are assured that in selecting Baron Brunow, the Czar intended a choice agreeable to England, as that diplomatist left many friends in London, and knows well England and the English. As to Count Orloff, though bearing an awful name, which recalls to memory the death of Peter III., and the bloodthirsty favourite of Catherine II., he is endowed with an enlightened mind, and comprehends the necessity that Russia has for peace. His presence is expected to have a great influence upon the Russian nobility.

A letter from Warsaw states that the Czar Alexander II., is expected there at the end of April, with his whole court, and that his coronation as King of Poland is to take place at the beginning of May, providing always that peace be then secured.

(From the Sunday Times, London, February 10.).

THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE.

Every scrap of intelligence which reaches Southern Europe, from Russia, tends to confirm us in our opinion, that to conclude a peace now is highly impolitic. It would have been obviously practicable, by continuing the contest for a year or two longer, to break up the Russian empire. Europe would then have been delivered from the military nightmare of the north, and felt itself in a position to review and improve its institutions. The peace, if it be concluded at all, will be concluded to the detriment of the people. The victim offered upon the altar of peace, at Paris, will be Liberty. Nothing is more certain than this. Every revolutionary movement in Christendom has been more or less restrained by influence of Russia. The Germans are still slaves, because the Czar has always been ready, with an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, to march to the assistance of the tyrants against the people. The house of Hapsburgh would have been annihilated, but for Muscovite aid. Can we wonder, therefore, at the anxiety of FRANCIS JOSEPH to patch up a dishonorable peace between his patron and the western powers?

It is not necessary to place full reliance on all the reports that now issue from St. Petersburgh; but we may very safely believe this much, that the whole body of the Russian aristocracy, from the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, to the meanest slave owner who sells or hires out his peasants for a livelihood, desire peace, as their only preservative against ruin.

It signifies nothing that the stupid serf population is anxious for the continuance of the war—that is, supposing it to be anxious, because it is possible, after all, that the rumours to that effect, which are circulated through Germany, have no foundation, whatever, in fact. The Russian masses are less intelligent than a majority of the Red Indians, or so many Fetishi worshippers of Africa. Their ignorance and mental degradation are proverbial. What their priests dictate to them they say—what those same priests teach them they think. People so situated can properly be said to have no opinion, as they merely constitute an echo to sacredotal imposture.

But the Russian nobles have an opinion and it is unfavourable to the continuance of the war. While they entertained any hope that the annexation of Turkey would be found practicable, they were ready enough to second the ambition of the Czar, because they pictured to themselves the delight of parading their hyperborean physiognomies along the shores of the Bosphorus, of erecting for themselves palaces on the hills of Asia Minor and the slopes of Lebanon, and the still greater gratification of insulting and kicking the Mahommedan grandees. To purchase these advantages they would willingly have sacrificed two or three millions of serfs. But when it came to the push, they found the strength of the western governments to be much greater than they imagined. Even the Turks, on many occasions, beat their serf regiments out of the field; and there was a probability that the sluggish beer-drinking Germans would be roused into a spasmodic effort, by the prospect of putting an end to that insolent, Muscovite domination which has so long constituted their opprobrium.

Now, therefore, the Russian aristocracy believe it to be better, on the whole, to relinquish their dreams of conquest for the present, and to make the best of their snowy steppes and barbarous possessions. Their resources are pretty nearly exhausted, the greatest possible difficulty is experienced in recruiting the army, industry is nearly at a standstill, foreign trade has been all but annihilated, and they discover every probability that in the ensuing summer the allies would reduce the Baltic fortresses to ashes, and inflict other losses and disgraces upon Russia. They have, therefore, selected two diplomatists at once crafty and punctilious, to employ big words on their behalf at Paris, and frighten the allies into favourable conditions. They have been encouraged to pursue this plan by the words Lord CLARENDON, who has told the world that the peace must be honorable to Russia, or it will not be lasting, whereas the Muscovite nobles well know that they must abide by the conditions of peace, whatever they may be, because another war, if at all protracted, would consumate their ruin.

It is for the people of Great Britain and France to consider, before it is too late, whether they would not rather take the chances of another campaign, in the hope of breaking up the Russian empire, than conclude a premature peace now, which can be of no advantage to any one but the enemy. The people of Southern and Western Europe will not be delivered from their apprehensions of the military despotism of the North; they will not be able to apply themselves as they ought to the reconstruction of their governments; they will be afraid to revolutionise—that is, they will be restrained from rising to the level of free nations and rational creatures by the continued existence of that despotism, which it is now in their power to destroy. The continental governments have never had their hearts in the contest, because they knew it to be against despotism. They would rather preserve Russia as a threatening phantom in the background, to be brought forward and converted into a reality whenever their subjects should exhibit a taste for liberty. LOUIS NAPOLEON himself would, probably, like to have a reserve in the north, upon which he could reckon in case of a people's insurrection. We have, and can have no such reasons for coveting peace. Our institutions are popular, our people are free: we can trade where we like, and are consequently able to protract the war indefinitely. If insurrections should take place on the Continent, they would be for our advantage.

For this reason, Great Britain is less eager for peace than France. We could carry on the contest at our ease for ten years, or longer, if necessary, whereas our neighbours begin to be pinched, and to experience discomfort. They, therefore, might possibly lose by the war, but we should gain, and our advantages would not be transitory, but would last as long as our institutions.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(From the Morning News.)

DEBATE ON MR. GRAY'S AMENDMENT.

(Concluded from last week.)

After some discussion respecting the closing of the debate, the Hon. Mr. WATTERS, arose, and in a short speech defended the acts of the Government, which had met with the approbation of the constituencies throughout the land. The principles of Responsible Government were firmly established and carried out, and he denied that the opposition had proved to the contrary. He also denied that what had occurred to St. John was a fear of the Government, and he did not hesitate to say that in case of a General Election Mr. Cudlip would be returned at the head of the Poll. He did not think the Opposition were actuated by a desire to promote the interests of the Province, and he thought it fortunate the Government would now have an opportunity of showing to what extent they possessed the confidence of the people. He referred to and justified the appointment of Mr. Burtis, and was opposed to giving the Common Council power to appoint their Clerk. He next alluded to the manner the old Government had removed the Deputy Sheriff of St. John, for expressing an opinion against the Government of the day.

The hon. gentleman made some allusion to Mr. Connell's remarks respecting sects, and the Catholicity of the Government. This gave rise to a discussion. Mr. McPhelim thought Mr. W. had misconstrued Mr. G's remarks. Mr. Gray remarked that Mr. Connell said they were coerced into the appointment, and had not the manliness to make it in the first place. Mr. Smith denied that the term 'manliness' was used. Mr. W. then referred to the appointment of Mr. McGuirk, and Mr. Connell's letter in the *Sentinel*, denying that he recommended him.—Mr. Connell shortly after entered the House, and stated what he really did say, and explained his position in respect to the appointment of Mr. McGuirk, and that Catholics as well as the rest of his constituents had been treated alike by him. Mr. Watters resumed, and after making further observations in respect to what had fallen from the different members—spoke of Mr. Harding's position, his union with Mr. Gray and the position of the former gentleman with his constituents. At the close of his speech, he compared the acts of the present and past administrations, and the men who composed them, with their respective tendencies. He believed the country was ready to justify the acts of the administration.

Mr. McPHELIM repudiated the idea that the men composing the two Governments were the only ones capable of forming an administration. He had no accusation to bring against the Government. He complained of the manner in which he had been attacked by the Press, the *Courier* in particular. He could tell Mr. Smith, the Editor of that paper, that he would hold his seat in the House as long as he held his new office. He next alluded to the Revenue Bill, Mr. Tilley's Estimate, and complained of the effects of the Liquor Bill as a Government measure.—He was not sure Liquor was yet sold, but he was positive it was drunk. He had not drunk any for some years previous to the Act coming into force, but had done so regularly ever since, and would do so until the law was repealed.

At this stage of his speech, the House adjourned.

After dinner Mr. Phelim resumed. He spoke of the condition of the Province, and the commercial depression, which was owing to the mismanagement of the Government, an instance of which could be seen in the first act after the Estimate was brought down—to bring in a Bill which created a deficiency in the Revenue to the amount of £40,000, the effect of which had been that meetings were held and the Law condemned. (Mr. Ryan—No no!) Yes, yes—it has been so in my country. (Mr. Ryan—Not so in mine!) He next complained that he had not been consulted in respect to the appointment of Mr. Bliss—who was appointed for the purpose of carrying out the Liquor Law. He knew where petitions for Mr. Bliss's appointment had been presented to men in large working establishments, where they had refused to sign, and were consequently discharged, but on consenting to sign it they were restored to their business. He could prove this by letters in his possession. (Several members here called for the documents, which were read, stating that the men were employed by Messrs. Holderness and McLeod.) He complained that the Government had been unkind to him, and had acted unjustly toward the people of Kent. He also complained that during last Spring many poor people were neglected in not getting money to procure seed in season. He was as good a Liberal as he had ever been, and could justify all his votes. If he voted against the Government he well knew what abuse would be heaped upon him by Mr. Smith, of the *Courier*. The support of that gentleman had been purchased at a cost of £250 per annum, and the office, which was abolished, renewed for that purpose. He did not think the Government had carried out the principles by which they profess to be governed. Respecting Railways, he did not think we would have any next year or the year after. He thought Jackson should have been prosecuted for obstructing the progress of Railroads to the extent which he had in this Province.

Mr. McLeod thought it improper to regard this as a question between the old and new Government. He could not have confidence in the Government, for the reason they had no confidence in him. He had reason to believe that public opinion had changed respecting the Government, since they came into power, and they had charged their predecessors with faults they had since committed themselves. Their organ, the Courier, contained some most infernal charges against Hayward and Wilmot, one of which was that of stealing coal from the Government House. He believed that the fulsome adulations contained in that paper did more to injure the Goverment than all the libels which could be heaped upon them. He did not approve of their Election Bill; he had nothing to say against the establishing of the Board of Works—and he believed in the principle that the Chairman of that Department should not be compelled to be re-elected. He thought Mr. Steeves was a competent officer, and would give satisfaction to the country. Respecting Railroads, he thought the Government deserved credit for what they had done. It might be very well to have them built by capitalists, but he could not see any other way at present than to construct them as public works. He next referred to some particular connected with the appointment of Registrar for King's County. In this instance he thought the Government had not paid as much deference to his opinion as that of Mr. Ryan, and thereupon had not much confidence in him. Respecting expenses, he alluded to the fact that the Surveyor General had franked his letters to Mr. Brown, while on his the postage was not paid. (Mr. Brown explained that he was without franks at the time, and apologized for the omission.) If he voted against the amendment he would do so on the same grounds on which he recorded his vote on the first occasion. He come here to oppose party government, and he believed that a Coalition would eventually be formed.

(From the Correspondent of the New-Brunswicker.)

FREDERICTON, March 1st.

The great debate which had been adjourned from day to day for eleven days (!) was brought to a close yesterday, when the government was sustained by a majority of six, the division being 22 against 16. The speakers, since I last communicated with you, followed in the rotation I give you below:—

Tuesday. Mr. Ryan led off, denying the story that he had ever sought for, or expected the office of Post Master General, and charging the opposition press with having circulated the greatest falsehoods about him, and the editors with being the poorest, lowest, meanest, and most miserable set of scoundrels in the community. Mr. Macpherson then made a brief speech, in which he deprecated turning out the government before time had been given them to introduce their measures. Mr. Gilbert then made a short, but very good speech in favour of the amendment. Mr Cutler occupied the remainder of the day in a speech of five hours in length, the first part explaining his constitutional views, and the latter part charging the government with having violated constitutional principles. His arguments were most powerful, but at the close he declined telling which way he would vote.

Wednesday was occupied by Messrs. Johnson, Watters, and McPhelim. The first was a long speech, not so much in vindication of the present government as in commenting upon the sins of the late one. Mr. Watters, in the course of his remarks, censured Mr. Connell for dragging into the debate anything of a sectional character. He (Mr. Connell) had said, "The present administration was too much Catholic in its character;" but somehow or other he had always managed to make his peace with the Catholics of his own county on the eve of an election, and had signed a petition to the government for the appointment of Catholic Magistrates. (Mr. Connell explained, denying the charge in part, and asserted that in the local affairs of his county he made no distinction between Catholics and Protestants.) Mr. McPhelim attacked the government with much effect, and did not get through when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Thursday, Mr. McPhelim finished his speech; he was followed by Mr. McLeod in a calm, moderate speech against the government, and by Mr. Botsford on the same side, the latter giving good reasons for having opposed the late government in 1854, and opposing the present government now, the principal being their inflicting the land with a bad liquor bill, that threatened ruin to our finances, and their appointing strong partizans to the Magistracy for the express purpose of carrying out the law. Mr. Stephens spoke next: he said he stood there as the advocate of temperance principles, but he could not understand how the hon. Secretary could use his influence in favour of a large liquor importer, at the St. John election, in opposition to two Sons of Temperance. Had Mr. Cudlip been returned, the prohibitory law would have been in danger. But perhaps the hon. Secretary thought Mr. Cudlip would strengthen the government, and there would still be a majority in the House to support the liquor law? (Hon. Mr. Tilley—Yes, that's it.) Mr. Stevens charged the government with not having fulfilled their promises, and on that account he would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Tibbits made a humorous speech, in which he proposed that, as this appeared to be a quarrel between the members of late government and the present, they should form a new government, leaving them all out. The following was the schedule;—

CABINET.

Attorney General—Mr. Kerr,	salary	£750
Solicitor General—Mr. Steadman,	"	750
Provincial Secretary—Mr. Cutler,	"	750
Surveyor General—Mr. Ryan,	"	750
Com. of Public Works—Mr. Gilmour,	"	750
Receiver General—Mr. Connell,	"	750
President of Council—Hon. J. Robertson,		750
Agricultural Bureau—Mr. McPhelim,	"	750
Chief Com. of Railways—Mr. Hatheway,		750

Mr. Tibbits, in naming Mr. Ryan humorously said it was reported that that gentleman broke his leg last summer in travelling through King's County to ascertain if the people would consent to his acceptance of the office of Postmaster General; he was therefore entitled to compensation.—When he named Mr. McPhelim, that gentleman said, "I protest against it." (Roars of laughter.) Then he could name Mr. McNaughton. These composed his Cabinet, each with a salary of £750 a year. Then he had another schedule, of officers not in the Cabinet, as follows:—

Railway Directors—Messrs. Lunt, Ferris, Sutton, and McAdam, each with a salary of £200.

Shipping Master, St. John, Mr. Harding, salary £500.

Supervisor of Surveyors or Cullers of Lumber, Mr. Goddard, salary £300.

Clerk of (did not hear) Mr. End, salary £600.

Secretary of Railways, Mr. McLellan, £500.

Clerk of the Board of Works, Mr. McLeod, salary £300.

Adjutant General, Mr. Boyd, (Mr. Boyd objected) then hon. Mr. Rice, salary £400.

Collector General, hon. member for Restigouche (Mr. Montgomery).

Sub Collectors, in Albert and Westmorland, Messrs. Stevens and Landry.

The Speaker's salary to be increased to £750.

Thus most of them would have good fat offices. He proposed being Premier himself, and if any of them proved refractory he would turn them out, and it would be an easy matter to get others to take their places.

Mr. L. R. Harding next spoke. He thought they ought to wait for the government measures before they voted them unworthy of confidence, he would therefore oppose the amendment.

Mr. Gray then addressed the House about an hour, when the adjournment took place.

Yesterday Mr. Gray resumed his speech at 2 o'clock, and spoke for some 2 1-2 hours. He reviewed the debate in the most masterly style, scattering the sophistry of several of the speakers on the government side to the winds. He charged the government with attempting to direct the attention of the House from the true question at issue, by representing it as a struggle on the part of the members of the old government to regain their places. This he emphatically denied; the old government could never re-unite; and he tore their arguments on this point into shreds. He told them that even if they commanded a majority upon this vote, the voice of the people had gone forth against them, and instanced as proofs the result of the late elections in St. John, and the tremendous defeat the government candidate had sustained in the county of York the previous day.

Mr. McNaughton, as mover of the Address, then closed the debate in a brief speech, in which he complained of the conduct of the government, but said he was willing to trust them once more.

At one o'clock yesterday the High Sheriff of this county, on opening and counting up the poll books, declared John C. Allen, Esq., elected by a majority over William B. Needham, Esq., of 543 votes; the respective numbers thrown being Allen 1204, and Needham 661. The members of the Assembly went to government house to-day, at half-past one, to present the Address to His Excellency, and on their return Mr. Allen was introduced and took his seat. This defeat of nearly a two-third vote must have convinced the prohibitory party that public opinion in this county is strong against them. The *Reporter*, I see has "acknowledged the corn!" The government must also feel it as a severe blow, for although Mr. Allen did not pledge himself against them and even said he would support them when he could approve of their measures, it is perfectly understood that his opinions and sympathies are on the opposite side; while Mr. Needham came out as the avowed support of the government, and had the support and influence of their party.

Touching the "no-confidence" vote, it is pretty generally known, that had the discussion been taken a week earlier than it was, the government, even were it sustained, would have had but one majority. Their gain is accounted for in different ways. Messrs. Kerr, Cutler and McNaughton, although strongly condemning the government, voted against the amendment. It is said that the two former of these gentlemen, and Mr. End, would not assist in turning out the government, unless they were well assured who would fill their places; and certainly each of them may reasonably expect something for himself in the next shuffle of the card. Mr. End perhaps had his own reasons for not supporting the government, and therefore did not vote at all. One hon. member wished to vote against the government, but was restrained on account of reasons purely personal. The vote of Mr. Harding of Carleton is also considered a most extraordinary one. It is supposed that Mr. Connell, who seconded the amendment, has great influence over his colleague and relative, and yet Mr. Connell voted one way and Mr. Harding the other. But perhaps the true cause of the division lay in the internal weakness of the government.—It is well known that Mr. Johnson cannot agree with the projected railway scheme, nor Mr. Smith with the projected educational scheme. How could the latter do so, after his speeches of the last two sessions? for Mr. Fisher in his speech on the second day of debate, gave it to be understood that his educational scheme would be based upon the report of the College Commissioners, which goes to *extend* and not *destroy* King's College. As for Mr. Johnson, in his speech on Wednesday last, he said he was complimented for his magnanimity in sticking by his colleagues during the present struggle, and that he would leave them on the railway question. No one had any authority for making that statement. When the railway measure was brought down, of course if he could not support it he must go out. He was in favor of railways, but would not go to involve the country irremediably in debt to construct them, nor would he support a railway line that he thought would not pay. Is not this as much as though he had said, "I am opposed to Mr. Fisher's railway scheme?" The fact is, the government must break down, or be modified this session, and this, no doubt, has influenced the vote of yesterday.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

FREDERICTON, Feb. 23.

The House disposed of routine business this morning with a small number of members; large number of petitions presented.

Mr. Gray was to have continued his speech at 10 1-2 o'clock, but did not commence until a quarter past two. He reviewed the arguments that had been used by the members and supporters of the Government, and closed his speech at 5 1-2 o'clock. Mr. McNaughton as mover of the address, made a short speech, when the Speaker put the mendment, and the House divided as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Gray, Wilmot, Hayward Street, Connell, Boyd, Gilbert, Goddard, Armstrong, Stevens, Montgomery, Botsford, Purdy, McLeod, J. A. Harding, McPhelim—16.

Nays—Messrs. Fisher, Tilley, Johnson, Brown, Watters, Smith, Steadman, Sutton, McAdam, Landry, Ryan, Cuttler, Hatheway, M'Pherson, Tibbitts, L. R. Harding, Kerr, McNaughton, Gilmour, McLellan, Ferris, Lunt—22.

Mr. End absent. Speaker in the chair. Government consequently sustained by a majority of 6.

The remaining section of the Address were then adopted, and a committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency with the same. House adjourned a few minutes before 6 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, March 1.

House occupied with usual routine business in morning. Many members absent. Several petitions presented for the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Several Bills passed, among them one to incorporate the Town of Woodstock in the County of Carleton.

The Address in reply to the Speech was presented to His Excellency at Government House at half past 2 o'clock. Members of both branches attending.

House re-assembled at half past 2. Some discussion about the remuneration of Reporters.

Mr. Allan was introduced by Messrs. Fisher, and McPherson, and took his seat as the member returned for York.

Mr. Boyd gave notice of his intention to move for the discontinuance of all grants to denominational schools.

House adjourned at half past 3 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, March 3d.

Very little business done in the House to-day.

In the morning some bills received a second reading; among them one to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of St. John to purchase or lease a lot of land for the purpose of a Hay Market in said city.

The bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law stands as the order of the day for Monday next. The bill was brought in by Mr. End. Many members were anxious to defer its consideration for a longer period, but the majority were anxious to take it up as early as possible.

Progress was reported on the bill relative to the Police force of the city of St. John.

The bill to incorporate Victoria College passed the House.

There was much discussion in the afternoon upon some bills, principally of a local nature.—Several members absent. House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, March 4.

The House this morning passed a bill giving an extension of time to the Grand Falls Railway Company for completing the work as required by the terms of the contract.

A bill was also passed in Committee to incorporate certain Congregational Churches in the Province.

On motion of Mr. End, Friday next was set apart to go into consideration of Supplies to be granted for the public service.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the propositions of the Telegraph Company for reporting the Debates, reported that it was inexpedient to entertain such proposition.

Mr. Wilmot, in the absence of Mr. Gray, moved for the presentation of the Address respecting European and North American Railway Correspondence.

A discussion followed, in which members of Government stated that such documents were intended to be laid before the House as usual.—Mr. Wilmot withdrew his motion.

Scarcely any business was transacted in the afternoon.

Members evinced a disposition of an early adjournment, and the business of the day was brought to a close a few minutes before three o'clock.

Messrs. Gray, Montgomery, Lunt, Watters, Sutton and Purdy have been absent since Saturday.

FREDERICTON, March 5.

After the House disposed of routine business, several petitions for the repeal of the Prohibitory Law were presented. The bill to annex a part of Long and Spoon Island to the Parish of Wickham, received a third reading. A proposition was submitted to the House by Mr. Cutler, having for its object the placing of all despatches between the Colonial Secretary and the Executive Government before the people of the Province. Hon. Mr. Tilley laid before the House copies of Railway correspondence and warrant returns. Petitions having reference to the act relating to water supply for Carleton were presented and referred to a committee. There was a long discussion on the Bill relating to Grand Falls Railway. Consideration of the same deferred until to-morrow morning.—Very little business doing. House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, March 6.

There was no business of any consequence transacted in the House until after 12 o'clock.

The Bill to amend the Act to Incorporate the Town of Moncton, received a third reading.

A Committee was appointed to wait on His Excellency with the Address requesting copies of Governmental correspondence in relation to the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Several petitions for Legislative aid were rejected in consequence of time having expired for receiving them.

Another long discussion occurred on the Bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway, which was ultimately rejected by a vote of 17 to 15.

Hon. Attorney General in reply to question put by Mr. Street, stated that the Railway papers would be laid before the House in a few days.

Progress was reported on the Bill relating to the destruction of Bears and Wolves introduced by Mr. Street.

The question of the Initiation of Money Grants stands for the order of the day to morrow.

House adjourned quarter to 6.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., March 7, 1856.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The late decision in the House of Assembly upon the resolution of amendment has established some important facts, of which the country should be well apprised. We are informed by it, that members may become regardless of public opinion, that notwithstanding they are elected with a view to the maintenance of one principle, yet such is the reckless and corrupt spirit of the age, that these self-same individuals, for a due consideration, can eschew their former professions, betray their too confiding constituencies, "jump Jim Crow," and vote in favor of another set of principles which their respective supporters at the polls have most emphatically condemned!

We are also told by the adverse issue of Mr. Gray's resolution, that no matter how utterly inefficient and imbecile the party in power may be, yet such is the power incident to office, such is the influence of official promises, that all patriotic considerations at once are banished from the human heart. The mesmerism of a corrupt Executive is too potent for slavish minds to overcome, and the prospects of political and pecuniary prosperity which brightly manifest themselves in the distance, are so dazzling that the implicated judgment gradually becomes less resisting, and in the end, a once unwilling victim sinks into the fangs of the destroyer.

There are dangerous creatures of the sea, and yet there are more dangerous creatures of an amphibious character. Their very designation is an anomaly, as our readers will promptly admit, when we refer to the "loose fish" now forming a somewhat numerous school in the Provincial building. These "loose fish" talk one away and vote another. A compact is said to exist between these serfs and their proprietors, one clause of which allows them to make their own speeches, in their own way, on the distinct understanding, however, that they will vote as directed by their masters.

The recent decision of the House has exemplified this important fact. Surely the spirits of the time-honored men, who in former periods, truly and manfully represented the views of the people, will rise re-animate against such descrations of the legislative hall. It is owing to the conduct of these craven and false-hearted men, to whom we have referred, that the county must submit still further to the mal-administration of the very worst government that the country ever knew. Yet there is a Balm in Gilead. Government measures have still to be introduced. The railway scheme is yet to be submitted. The Prohibitory Law has to be discussed, and after one or two of these topics have been disposed of, we trust that the present Executive will, by a decisive vote of the House of Assembly, be numbered with the other *things* of bye-gone days.

The overwhelming vote of York, in favor of a sound conservative and known opponent of the country's oppressors, is a plain indication of the estimation in which a very formidable portion of the constituency of the Province holds the present government. Let the executive go to the country, as they have threatened, and at the close of the elections, we feel quite certain, that, to use a sporting phrase, they will find themselves no where.

☞ The President of the United States has called the attention of Congress to the recent improvements in Fire Arms, and requests that the sum of $3,000,000 be placed at the disposal of the government for procuring a sufficient quantity of the most approved; and for altering, as far as practicable, those now owned both by the United States and the States' governments. Several improvements in small arms have recently been patented in the United States of an important character, which combine rapidity of discharge, and accuracy of aim, without deteriorating the strength and usefulness of the arm of the service.

FIRE.—A fire broke out last night about one o'clock, in the house known as Crosby's, corner of Union and Coburg streets. It consists of six buildings which were all occupied as shops in the lower and dwellings in the upper apartments.—They were nearly all destroyed. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.