

looked a little into the proceedings of former Assemblies; and, so far as I am concerned, I am desirous to make the legislation of this House as little like theirs as possible.

Messrs Wilkins and Stewart expressed themselves hostile to the Bill, and Doyle and Howe in support of it, when, it being dark, and members desirous of going more fully into the question before deciding upon it, a motion was made for adjournment, which was put and carried.

On Friday the 10th, upon motion of Mr Doyle, the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the order of the day. Mr Doyle moved the adoption of the first clause of the Bill. Mr Stewart moved in amendment, that the consideration of it be deferred till the next Session. Here a very animated debate took place, in which a variety of the members expressed their opinions very freely—the enemies of the Bill endeavoring by many shifts and stratagems to give it the go by; but we are happy to inform our readers that the Bill was carried by a large majority.

As our files of the Journals of the Assembly have not reached us this week, and all the Halifax papers are silent as to the state of the members on the division, we must defer this till next week.

TUESDAY, Febr. 3ry 7.

Upon the motion of Mr Uniacke, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the state of the Post Office. Mr Stewart brought in a bill for the incorporation of the British Colonial Bank, which he accompanied with some observations upon the system of business contemplated by the company. The bill does not purpose to relieve the shareholders from personal liability, but is principally intended, as Mr Stewart stated, to enable the Company to sue and be sued, without giving the names of all the parties interested as shareholders. Mr Uniacke moved for a committee, to take into consideration the state of the Fisheries; upon the discussion which ensued, a variety of facts were stated, illustrative of the inefficiency of the means at present made use of, to enforce the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and the expediency of adopting some better system for that purpose. Mr Stewart brought forward a resolution, in relation to the system of franking pursued by the members, containing an order to the Dep. Post Master General, to keep an account of the letters franked by each respective member, and expressive of the wishes of the House, that no member should frank any letter except those to and from his Constituents, or strictly public business, which being carried, a copy of the resolutions, was ordered to be sent to the Newspapers for publication.

Mr Wilkins brought in a bill to prevent the filling up of any vacancy in the situation of the Judges of the Inferior Court till after the Session of the House of Assembly, next after the occurrence of the vacancy: the bill was opposed on the ground that it was in contemplation to introduce a general measure upon the subject of the judiciary;—and the question being taken, it was dismissed by a majority of 38 to 4. A Bill was sent down from his Majesty's Council, providing, in order to remove doubts that had arisen on devises of real estate, as to the words sufficient to convey a fee; that in all cases where there was not an intention expressed on the face of the will to limit the devise to a fee, which being read was ordered to lie on the table to be afterwards considered.

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JAMES DAWSON.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1837.

LATE NEWS.—Our latest English news are by way of the United States, and are down to the 2nd ult., their contents are not of much interest, we refer our readers to some extracts under the proper head.

THE CIVIL LIST BUBBLE BURST.—Last week we stated that the Governor of New Brunswick had refused his assent to the Civil List Bill, as sent out by Lord Glenelg, and passed unaltered by both Branches of the Legislature, the reason he assigned for such conduct, in his message, was that they had not affixed to it a suspending clause, as he had formerly requested; this however the legislature did not conceive to be necessary, as the Colonial Secretary had made no such intimation. Immediately on receiving his Excellency's message, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and passed 8 resolutions expressive of their surprise and indignation at the conduct of the Executive; the 5th resolution declares that "his Excellency and a majority of the Executive Council, have entirely forfeited the confidence of the country;" to which his excellency replies:—"That the perfect rectitude of his intention rendered the address of the Assembly a matter to him of perfect indifference, and that a service of nearly half a century in every quarter of the globe would, he trusted, be viewed by his Majesty in too favourable a light, to be affected by any representation of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick."

The House viewing with distrust the mission and sudden departure of one of the Executive Councillors to Britain, have despatched Messrs Crane and Wilmot, by way of New York, to appear on their behalf at the Colonial Office, and they have drawn up an address to His Majesty praying that the royal assent may not be withheld from the Bill, and also for the removal of the Governor and Executive Council, for the reason already stated.

The merchants, and other inhabitants of the city of St John, were also sending a petition to the King, to the same effect, so that Lord Glenelg is likely to have his hands full of business, among his rebellious subjects.

THE editor of the Miramichi Gleaner, after being brought before the bar of the House, for an alleged libel on Mr Wilmot, which he denies, has been cast into prison without trial or being heard in his own defence: we sincerely hope this high-handed attack upon the liberty of the press, worthy only of a despotic government, will not go unrewarded. Had he been permitted to answer the charges of the House, according to the words of the warrant for his apprehension, which is the privilege of the worst of felons, he might have successfully repelled them, but he is merely asked by the Speaker if he is the publisher of the Gleaner, to which having answered in the affirmative, he is forthwith ordered into prison during the pleasure of the House; thus depriving his friends of the pleasure of freeing him from pecuniary pains and penalties, and at the same time from the hands of his oppressors.

MEXICO appears to be torn with intestine commotions, and the army destined for the invasion of Texas have dispersed themselves, the government not being able to prosecute the war. The President of Texas has wisely withdrawn all the privateering commissions, and Santa Anna has left the United States for Vera Cruz, where he no doubt has a band of partizans ready to receive him; a civil war is likely to be the consequence. Surely this insane people after being unable to subdue their own rebellious subjects, will not be so mad as to board the American eagle.

MEMBERS' PAY.—It will no doubt give our readers much pleasure to learn that our Assembly are about to give the constituency another evidence of the sincerity of their reform principles, in the reduction of their own pay to 12s 6d per diem. A similar reduction in the Speaker's salary will probably follow.—Measures are also in train of being brought before the House for reforming the Judiciary and for bringing the Post Office establishment under the controul of the Colonial Government.

IN our last we eulogized Mr Howe on his debut in Parliament; this we did in reference to the fearless manner in which he denounces the provincial grievances; indeed, could his exertions remove them, they would not exist a single moment. Most of these however, are too deeply rooted and of too long standing to yield to the ardor of young and inexperienced Legislators. In Mr Howe's speeches on the Chaplain Question, and the opening of the Council's Doors, we notice some expressions which are wanting in that decorum which parliamentary usage requires;—but a little experience we conceive, will teach him the necessity of more circumspection.

It is not by rash declamation or uncourtly language that substantial reforms can be obtained, but by moderation and firmness they may, and; certainly will. We are none of those visionaries who would demolish the fabric because we perceive some unseemly materials in it; but we would rather strengthen it by gradually removing the decayed or useless parts. Neither would we interrupt the public business by lengthened discussion on reform questions,—they are already well understood both in and out of the House. We would endeavor to gain them by such constitutional measures as legislation or petition, as the case might be; and if unsuccessful, would lay them at the foot of the Throne, where no doubt, ample redress would be obtained. It gives us pleasure to see that the House has resolved to do so with their Council grievances;—every true lover of his country will wish them success.

PATENT DEEDS.—It is a singular fact, that in compliance with a request of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, the Lieutenant Governor has furnished the public with the means of ascertaining correctly the corrupt source of their own elections. To those who have heard of the patent deeds, the following notice from two U. C. papers, will be interesting:

"The Patent Deeds.—The Governor has at last sent down an account of nearly 1600 Deeds signed by him during and immediately before the late elections, together with some other documents. These documents which are really important to the country, are difficult of access, but we shall in due time offer some particulars."

AT a Meeting lately held at Yarmouth, for the purpose of organising a Marine Insurance Company, it was resolved that the sum of £10,000 be subscribed for that purpose. This is a measure worthy of being copied by the mercantile interest in Pictou.

THE METEORIC PHENOMENON which was seen here on the 25th ult., it appears by our exchange papers, was seen as far south as Washington, and as far West as Toronto, how much farther we know not. On Saturday last, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, we had another display of this meteor, it was of a bright red colour, and differed in many respects from that seen on the 25th ult. Its nucleus was in the same region of the heavens with the moon, and the Queen of night shone beautifully through her crimson curtain, while, as if to heighten the grandeur of the scene, she performed her transit over the Planet Mars, at the time when the meteor was most brilliant.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—At last meeting, Mr. George A. Blanchard read a very interesting Paper on the "Phenomena of Sleep." Dr Chipman lectures this evening, on "Longevity."