The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 623.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1834.

Vol. VI. No. 32.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY

DONALD A. CAMERON.

Office—In Mr. Hartman's brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.

Terms—City Subscribers ... ... 12s. per annum; Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto; Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto; *(half to be paid in advance.)*

Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

February—1834.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
12 Wednesday - -	6 54	5 6	9 20	1 24
13 Thursday - -	6 53	5 7	10 20	1 56
14 Friday - -	6 52	5 8	11 22	2 32
15 Saturday - -	6 50	5 10	morn.	3 15
16 Sunday - -	6 49	5 11	0 23	4 6
17 Monday - -	6 48	5 12	1 20	5 16
18 Tuesday - -	6 46	5 13	2 35	6 42

First Quarter 16th day, 5h. 2m. evening.

THE GARLAND.

THE DAYS OF CREATION.

PART THE GERMAN OF KRUMMACHER.

All dead and silent was the earth,
In deepest night it lay,
The Eternal spoke Creation's word,
And called to being, Day.

Chor. It streamed from on high,
All reddening and bright,
And angels' song welcom'd
The new-born light.

God spoke: the murmuring waters fled,
They left their deep repose,
Wide over-arching heaven's blue vault
The firmament arose.

Chor. Now sparkles above
Heaven's glorious blue,
It sends to the earth
The light and the dew.

God spoke: he bade the waves divide;
The earth uprears her head;
From hill, from rock, the gushing streams
In babbling torrents spread.

Chor. The earth rested quiet,
And, poised in the air,
In heaven's blue bosom
Lay naked and bare.

God spoke: the hills and plains put on
Their robe of freshest green;
Dark forests in the valleys wave,
And budding trees are seen.

Chor. The word of his breath
Clothes the forest with leaves,
The high gift of beauty
The spring-tide receives.

God spoke: and on the new-dress'd earth
Soft smiled the glowing Sun,
Then full of joy he sprung aloft,
His heavenly course to run.

Chor. Loud shouted the stars
As they store in the sky,
The Moon with mild aspect
Ascended on high.

God spoke: the waters teem with life,
The tenants of the floods;
The many-coloured winged birds
Part quickly thro' the woods.

Chor. High rushes the eagle
On fiery wings,
Low hid in the valley
The nightingale sings.

God spoke: the lion, steer, and horse
Sprang from the moisten'd clay,
While round the breast of mother earth
Hum, and hum, and play.

Chor. They give life to the mountain,
They swarm on the plain,
But their eyes fix'd on earth
Must for ever remain.

God spoke: he look'd on earth and heaven
With mild and gracious eye:
In his own image Man he made,
And gave him dignity.

Chor. He springs from the dust,
The Lord of the earth,
The chorus of heaven
Exult at his birth.

And now Creation's work was ended,
Man raised his head, he spoke:
The day of rest by God ordained,
The Sabbath morning broke.

MISCELLANEA.

TURKEY.

Notwithstanding all the pecuniary embarrassments of the Sultan, he has consented to send Achmet Pacha on his mission to St. Petersburg in magnificent style. He sailed the beginning of the week accompanied by two frigates. The presents which he conveys are of the most sumptuous description, consisting of every article of dress or ornament to be found in the East. I have a long list of the presents, which it would be treason to mention, but the principal articles are a saddle, bridle, and housings for the Emperor, ornamented with brilliants, to the value of five millions of piastres, and a pair of bracelets for the Empress; each bracelet with a dozen folds, containing 20 diamonds, in the whole 480 diamonds, of the value of four millions piastres. Then there is the sword of Constantine Paleologus, the last of the Greek Emperors, which has been preserved since the time of Mahomet the Second, who conquered Constantinople; the hilt and scabbard of which are now ornamented in the most splendid manner. To these are added Indian shawls, silks of Bosnia, and Angora pipes, worthy of the seraglio, &c. But the most valuable gift, that of 12 Arabian horses of the purest blood, which are sent to the Emperor as the strongest mark of the Sultan's gratitude. The Ambassador is attended by the Councillors Sekep Effendi and Norril Effendi, with two dragomans and a regular suite; but he was very nearly gone without a physician, as the English physician who was engaged refused to go, because the money agreed to be paid in advance was not forthcoming. You will perceive that the diplomacy of this country is not a difficult one. Achmet Pacha, the favorite of the Sultan, the Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of all the Russias, *can neither write nor read.* He is a fit Ambassador for the last Ottoman Sultan.—*London Morning Herald.*

Than Burns, perhaps no man more severely inflicted the castigation of reproof. The following anecdote will illustrate this fact. The conversation one night at the King's Arms Inn, Dumfries, turning on the death of a townsman, whose funeral was to take place on the following day: "By the bye," said one of the company, addressing himself to Burns, "I wish you would lend me your black coat for the occasion, mine is rather out of repair." "Having my own," answered Burns, "I am [illegible] I cannot lend you my *rags;* but I can [illegible] excellent substitute; *throw your* [illegible] with the [illegible] in your fortune."

Advice to Duellists.—Mr. Guthrie, in his clinical lecture at the Westminster Hospital, says:—I do not know whether it is advisable to recommend, with Sir Lucius O'Trigger, in the Rivals, that gentlemen should stand fair in the front in duelling, and be shot clean through one side of the body, instead of making as small a possible an edge, by standing sideways, and running the risk of being certainly killed by the ball penetrating both sides; but this I do know, that there is neither charity nor humanity in the manner of choosing the pistols at present adopted. The balls are so small that the hole they make is always a source of inconvenience in the cure; and the quantity of powder is so small that it will not send a ball clean through a moderately thick gentleman; it therefore, sticks in some place where it should not, to the extreme disadvantage of the patient, and to the great annoyance of the surgeon. These things really should be altered with the present diffusion of knowledge.

Irish Hospitality.—In the House of Commons, it was asserted by Colonel Conolly of Castletown, that Mr. C. Ruthven had no property in the county of Kildare, which he represented, to which Mr. Ruthven warmly replied, "I have a house, at which I shall be happy to see *all* the members of this House."

A mad Princess of the house of Bourbon, on being asked why the reigns of Queens were, in general more prosperous than the reigns of Kings, replied, 'Because under kings, women govern—under queens, men."

A companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing, debauchery, and scurrilous discourse, is worth gold.—*Izaak Walton.*

LOWER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Council, Quebec, January 15, 1834.

The Hon. Mr. Hale presented the following message from his Excellency the Governor in Chief:

Aylmer, Governor in Chief.

The Governor in Chief communicates to the Legislative Council for its information, an extract from a Despatch addressed to him by the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department in answer to the petition of the Legislative Council, addressed to the King, which, by desire of the Legislative Council was transmitted to the Secretary of State during the last Session, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne:—

"I have received and laid before His Majesty, the address of the Legislative Council.—His Majesty receives with satisfaction the expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Constitution which are contained in this address, and he is readily induced to believe the assurance that the great body of His Canadian subjects do not participate in the views of those who would be desirous to effect extensive changes in the fundamental institutions of the country. Yet, His Majesty cannot but wish that in laying at the foot of the Throne, the expressions of their own feelings of loyalty and attachment, they had abstained from using, with reference to the other branch of the Legislature, language less temperate in its tone than is consistent with their own dignity, or calculated to maintain or restore a good understanding between the two Bodies. More especially, His Majesty laments the introduction of any word which should have the appearance of ascribing to a class of His subjects of one origin, views at variance with the allegiance they owe to His Majesty.—On all classes alike His Majesty relies for a cheerful and willing obedience to the law. To all classes he will ever extend his paternal protection; and the Legislative Council may rest assured that he will not fail to secure to all, the constitutional rights and liberty which they enjoy by their participation in British institutions." Castle of St. Lewis.

Quebec, Jan. 14, 1834.

House of Assembly, Quebec, January, 1834.

Mr. Secretary Craig delivered the following Messages:—

Aylmer, Governor in Chief.

The Governor in Chief, in the speech with which he opened the present Session, apprized the House of Assembly that it would be his duty to make a special communication to them in relation to the inconvenience which has been experienced in carrying on the public service, in consequence of the failure of the Supply Bill for the financial year ending in the month of October last. He now has to inform the House that although the inconvenience alluded to has been mitigated to a certain extent, by the application of funds at the disposal of the Crown, the distress of the Public Officers, arising from the non-payment of the salaries to which they are justly entitled in remuneration of their services, and the deficiency of available means towards carrying on the public service in other important branches of the administration, have at length brought the Local Government into such straits and difficulties, that, unless speedily relieved through the intervention of the Legislature, the King's service, and the interests of the Province must inevitably be exposed to great and serious injury. In order to make the House of Assembly acquainted with the extent to which provision will be required on account of the service of the financial year ending in October last, the accompanying statement has been drawn up, exhibiting the several items of the Estimate sent down to the House during the last Session; the amount since paid on account of each item, and the balance now remaining to be provided for.

The funds appropriated by Acts of the Provincial Legislature, and others at the disposal of the Crown for the support of the Civil Government, and the administration of justice, which have been resorted to for the payments already made, are the following, viz: Annual aid to His Majesty by the Provincial Act 59 Geo. III. Proceeds of ditto, 41 Geo. III. Casual and Territorial Revenue.

Having thus far fulfilled his duty in laying before the House of Assembly the wants and difficulties of the Executive Government, the Governor in Chief now informs the House, that having transmitted to the Secretary of State, a copy of the Supply Bill as it passed the Assembly, and was afterwards rejected by the Legislative Council, he has been instructed to point out the constitutional objections to which that Bill is liable.

The various conditions which require that certain Officers should not be Members of the Executive or Legislative Councils must be considered (in Parliamentary language) "Tacks," the effect of which is to introduce changes in the law by the decision of a single branch of the Legislature. To tack to a Bill of Supply demanded by the exigencies of the state, a clause or enactment not properly connected with it, in order to compel the Crown or Upper House to make their choice between the loss of the Supply with all the consequent mischiefs on the one hand, or the adoption of a measure which they disapprove on the other, is a practice which, though formerly attempted in the Mother Country, has long since been discontinued as directly tending to wrest from the King and the Peers, their share in the general Legislation of Parliament.

Therefore, had the consideration of the very serious inconvenience sustained from the loss of the Supply Bill induced the Legislative Council to sanction the Bill of last year, in the form in which it left the House of Assembly, the Governor in Chief has been given to understand that His Majesty could not have been advised to give his sanction to the enactment.

Nevertheless, the Governor in Chief has been directed to express to the House of Assembly the readiness of His Majesty's Government to concurrate in removing all public functionaries as independent as possible; but, at the same time, to mark the necessity for such provisions taking place by enactment, and not by resolution of one branch of the Legislature.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 13th January, 1834.

Aylmer, Governor in Chief.

Towards the close of the last Session an Address from the House of Assembly was presented to the Governor in Chief, praying that he would be pleased to communicate to the House, the circumstances and reasons which had retarded the execution of the Warrant for the issuing of a Writ for the Election of a Representative for the County of Montreal, in the place of the Honourable Dominique Mondelet, Esquire, whose seat was declared vacant by the House, on the 24th of November, 1832.

In answer to that Address, the Governor in Chief communicated to the House, the fact of his having withheld his signature to the said Writ, stating some of the motives which influenced him on that occasion, derived from the proceedings of the House itself, in regard to the vacating of the seats of members who should accept office under Government; and the Governor in Chief informed the House of Assembly, that the subject of their Address had been referred by him to His Majesty's Government, praying for instructions for his guidance, which, when received, should be communicated to the House.

The Governor in Chief now informs the House of Assembly, that in answer to his reference, he has received from the Secretary of State a Despatch, from which the following extract in relation to the case of Mr. Mondelet, is transcribed for the information of the House:—

"I am in the first place to signify to you my entire approbation of your Lordship's conduct in declining to affix your name to the new Writ for the election of a Member for the County of Montreal, in the room of Mr. Mondelet, whose seat had been declared vacant by a vote of the House of Assembly. Were I disposed to quibble in any measure this approbation, it would be to express my regret that an extreme, tho' not unnatural degree of caution, should have led you to acquaint the House, that you had referred the matter to the consideration of the Secretary of State; and that sanctioned by the opinions and advice of those whom you had very properly consulted, you should not have at once taken upon yourself to announce the decision which your own knowledge of the British Constitution had led you so correctly to form. It is unnecessary for me to comment upon the tone and language adopted by the House of Assembly, in which they presume to dictate to the King's Representative, the occasion and the period at which, in their opinion, he ought to exercise the Royal Prerogative of Dissolution, and hold forth the menace of ceasing to communicate with him, until he shall have made reparation for a breach of their rights and privileges. My present purpose is to express the sentiments of the King's Government as to the assumption by the House of Assembly of "Rights and Privileges" wholly repugnant to the practice and principle of Parliament, and incompatible with the maintenance of the British Constitution. Such an assumption I have no hesitation in declaring the claim on the part of the Assembly, to vacate the seat of Mr. Mondelet, in pursuance of a forced construction of a Resolution of their own House, notwithstanding the surprise which they express, that your Excellency should not have known that your signature to a Writ of Election was simply and purely a ministerial act.

"That your Lordship would not, except upon weighty considerations, desire to limit the authority of the House of Assembly over its own Members, is sufficiently apparent from your not having hesitated to sign the warrant for a new writ upon the expulsion of Mr. Christie, a proceeding, upon the merits of which I am not called upon, and feel no desire to express any opinion.—Assuming that the powers of the House of Assembly are in all respects not only analogous but equal to those of the British House of Commons, I deem it not only difficult but unsafe to attempt to prescribe the bounds within which such a body should exercise the right of restraining and punishing their own Members, and to the discretion of the House of Commons it has been well and wisely left by the practice of the Constitution to decide upon the degrees of criminality in a Member which should call for the highest degree of punishment in their power to inflict, the disgrace of expulsion as unworthy to belong to their body. But as the prudence of the House of Commons has rarely, if ever, permitted them to carry to a faulty extreme this power, thus wisely left indefinite; so their knowledge of the British Constitution, and of what was due to the privileges of the other branches of the Legislature, has preserved them from the fatal error of arrogating to themselves the monstrous right of giving to their Resolutions the force of Law. The House of Commons undoubtedly possesses, and exercises every day the right of interpreting and expounding by Resolutions of its own, the laws which regulate the rights of candidates and electors in certain cases and according to certain forms which themselves are regulated not by Resolution but by Act of Parliament; but it neither possesses, nor has ever claimed to possess any right, authority or power without the consent of the Crown and the House of Peers to make laws relating either to the qualification or disqualification of electors or candidates, or rather to effect their object by resolutions only.

"Examples are numerous and of recent date in which restrictions analogous to those sought for by the House of Assembly have been imposed by the authority of Parliament, but they have always been by Bill, and have never been sought to be obtained by resolutions of the House of Commons. That so extravagant an assumption should be made by a body like the House of Commons, well acquainted with its own rights, and equally acquainted with the rights of others, is not to be contemplated; but I believe I am warranted in saying, that if the Speaker, in the exercise of his ministerial capacity, should be called upon to issue a warrant for a new election, in consequence of a member being unseated, or an illegal resolution, the duty would devolve upon the Lord Chancellor to take notice of the cause of vacancy, as recited in the warrant, and on the ground of illegality to refuse to affix the Great Seal to the new writ, as your Lordship has in this case very properly declined to give your sanction to the issuing of a warrant. The House of Assembly indeed appear, from the course which they have adopted on former occasions, to have considered the right which they claimed to be at least doubtful, and although I have assumed throughout the Despatch that the case of Mr. Mondelet fell strictly within the terms of their Resolution, I cannot but say that the instance, so far as I collect the case from the documents furnished to me by your Lordship, appears to have been most unfortunately selected for the first experiment of their right.

"Your Lordship will understand me as separating altogether the justice of the general principle that persons accepting office of Emoluments under the Crown, should be subjected to the judgment of their Constituents, from the claim set up by the Assembly to effect this object by their own mere Resolutions; and while I am happy to express my complete approbation of your Lordship's refusal to sanction a claim so subversive of the balance of the Constitution, and ultimately so dangerous to the liberty of the subject, I shall defer until a future occasion the expression of my opinion as to the propriety of assenting to any act which may be passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada, for carrying into effect the object of subjecting Members accepting office under the Crown to a new election."

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 13th Jan. 1834.

Aylmer, Governor in Chief.

The Governor in Chief communicates to the House of Assembly, for its information, an extract from a Despatch addressed to him by the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in answer to the Petition of the House addressed to the King, which by desire of the House, was transmitted to the Secretary of State during the last Session, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the throne.

"I have also laid before the King, the Addresses of the House of Assembly. I cannot pass over this Document without observation. The object of this Address is to pray his Majesty to sanction a National Convention of the people of Canada, for the purpose of superseding the Legislative authorities, and taking into their consideration in which of two modes the Constitution of Lower Canada shall be altogether destroyed. Whether by the introduction of the elective principle or by the entire abolition of the Legislative Council. On the mode proposed, his Majesty is willing to put no harsher construction than that of extreme inconsiderateness: to the object sought to be obtained, his Majesty can never be advised to assent, as deeming it inconsistent with the very existence of Monarchical Institutions. To every measure which may secure the independence and raise the character of the Legislative Council, his Majesty will be most ready to assent. In 1828, a Committee of the House of Commons carefully investigated the grievances alleged by the Inhabitants of the Canadas, and amongst them the constitution of the Legislative Council was a matter of serious deliberation. The Committee reported that one of the most important subjects to which their inquiries had been directed, was the state of the Legislative Council in both the Canadas, and the manner in which these Assemblies had answered the purposes for which they were instituted. The Committee strongly recommended that a more independent character should be given to these Bodies, that the majority of their Members should not consist of persons holding offices at the pleasure of the Crown, and that any other measures that might tend to connect more intimately that branch of the Constitution with the interests of the Colonies, would be attended with the greatest advantage. With respect to the Judges, with the exception only of the Chief Justice, whose presence on particular occasions, might be necessary, the Committee entertained no doubt that they had better not be involved in the political business of the House. An examination of the constitution of the Body at that period and the present, will sufficiently show in what spirit his Majesty's Government have laboured to accomplish the wishes of Parliament.—The House of Assembly state correctly that it has often been avowed that the people of Canada should see nothing in the institutions of neighbouring countries to which they should look with envy. I have yet to learn that His Majesty's subjects in Canada entertain such sentiments at present, or that they desire to copy in a monarchical Government all the institutions of a Republic, or to have the mockery of an Executive absolutely dependent for its existence upon a popular body usurping the whole authority of the State. I am not prepared to advise his Majesty to recommend to Parliament so serious a step as the repeal of the Act of 1791, whereby the institutions of this Country were conferred separately upon the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Serious as are the difficulties by which Your Lordship's administration is beset, they are yet not such as to induce me to despair of the practical workings of the British Constitution; but should events unhappily force upon Parliament the exercise of its supreme authority to compose the internal dissentions of the Colonies, it would be my object, and my duty as a servant of the Crown, to submit to Parliament such modifications of the Charter of the Canadas, as should tend, not to the introduction of institutions inconsistent with monarchical Government, but to maintaining and strengthening the connexion with the Mother Country, by a close adherence to the spirit of the British Constitution, and by preserving in their proper place, and within their due limits, the mutual rights and privileges of all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 14th Jan. 1834.

Aylmer, Governor in Chief;

With reference to the address of the House of Assembly of the 17th instant, praying for the issue of a Warrant in favour of W. B. Lindsay, Esquire, for £7000 currency, towards defraying the contingent expenses of the House, the Governor in Chief desires to call the attention of the House to the practice of the two Houses of the Legislature, of making application to the head of the Executive Government from time to time during the Session of the Provincial Parliament for the issue of Warrants on account of their Contingent Expenses.

By the Act 35d Geo. III. cap. 8, intitul'd, "An act to establish a Fund for paying the Salaries of Officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and for defraying the Contingent Expenses thereof," certain duties are imposed upon Wines imported into the Province, in order to create a Fund for the purposes contemplated by the act; and it may be presumed that the Legislature of that day considered that the Fund so created would be found adequate to meet the demands to be made upon it on account of the Salaries of the Officers, and the Contingent Expenses of the two Houses. Experience however has shewn that with the exception of a few instances (three only during a period of 40 years,) the Fund has proved insufficient for those demands. Accordingly at the commencement of each Session, Estimates are prepared by the Officers of the two Houses respectively of their probable expenses for the year, without reference to the state of the Fund, which Estimates are included in the General Estimate of the Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province; and the two Houses in anticipation of a legal appropriation by the passation of a Supply Bill, have been in the habit of addressing the head of the Executive Government in the course of the Session, for the issue of Warrants on account of their respective Estimates, in terms to the following effect:

"The address of the Legislative Council, prays that "the Governor will be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of ..... Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the sum of £ ..... currency, in advance of expenses to be incurred by him, and for which he will hereafter account." And the address of the House of Assembly prays "that the Governor in Chief will be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of ..... Clerk of this House for £ ..... currency, towards defraying the Contingent expenses of this House, and that the said sum be charged to the Fund by law appropriated to that object; assuring His Excellency that if the said Fund is not sufficient, the House will make good the same."

So long as the advances made to the two Houses upon their addresses shall not exceed the amount of the Fund created and appropriated by the 35d Geo. III. cap. 8, such advances are perfectly regular and legal, and the head of the Executive Government incurs no responsibility in recognizing the claim to be made. But the case is different when such advances are found to exceed the amount of the Fund for the head of the Executive Government then becomes responsible for the excess, and continues so to be until relieved by a Legislative enactment, or in other words, by a Supply Bill.

In the ordinary course of parliamentary affairs, the existence of the responsibility thus incurred by the head of the Executive Government, although objectionable in principle under any circumstances, is of short duration in point of time, for the whole of his advances to the two houses, upon their addresses during the session, are speedily covered by the bill of supply.

The supply bill of last year having failed, the governor in chief necessarily remains accountable for the advances made to the two houses during the session (after deducting the amount of the fund created by the act 35 Geo. III. cap. 8,) a circumstance which is calculated to excite in his mind no inconsiderable degree of anxiety, for should the present session, probably the last of this parliament, be brought to a close without provision being made for the estimate of last year (in which are included the estimates of the expenses of the two houses,) the same responsibility must continue to attach to him; and it is possible that the next succeeding parliament may not be disposed to make good the engagement entered into by the existing house of assembly in their addresses.

The amount for which the governor in chief now stands accountable for advances made upon the addresses of the two houses during the last session, will appear from the following copy of a statement in figures furnished by the Inspector General of accounts.

Memo:

Issues made during the year ended 10th October, 1833, by accountable warrants, viz:

On addresses of the Legislative Council,	£5356 10 5	
On addresses of the House of Assembly,	6520 0 0	
Total,		£11876 10 5
Deduct, amount of Fund created by the Act 35 Geo. III. cap. 8, during the above period,	£3313 11 9	
Less, payments to Officers of the two Houses on account of their salaries,	1579 19 5	
		1733 12 4
Deficiency,		£9722 18 1

For which deficiency the Governor in Chief is now responsible in consequence of the failure of the supply bill of last year.

For the information of the house of assembly, in the event of their taking up the consideration of the subject of the previous communication, a statement has been prepared, and is herewith transmitted, shewing the amount, year by year, of the fund created by the 35 Geo. III. cap. 8, from the year 1792 to the year 1832, and of the expenses of the two houses, by which it appears that the expenses of the two houses during that period have amounted to £277,250 0 10½, and the net amount of revenue to £266,019 5s. 2d., being an excess of expenditure over the revenue of £11,231 11s. 8d. currency.

After having maturely weighed and considered the circumstances as above stated, the governor in chief now informs the house of assembly, that until he shall have been relieved by an act of the Legislature from the responsibility which still attaches to him, on account of the advances made during the last session upon the addresses of the legislative council and house of assembly, he must decline taking into his consideration the expediency of incurring further responsibility on the same account.

The governor in chief desires the house of assembly to be assured that he will very sensibly regret any inconvenience to the service of the house which may result from the course which he has found it necessary to adopt upon the present occasion. It is a course which the governor in chief is firmly persuaded will be found in perfect accordance with the spirit of the constitution; and it is moreover, one from which, under existing circumstances, no consideration of expediency can justify him in departing.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 14th January, 1834.

Quebec, January 17.

We have now published four Despatches from Mr. Stanley; two to the Legislative Council, and two to the House of Assembly; and other Messages, conclusions to several other Despatches not published. There is besides, still another important one on the subject of the Civil List, which is daily expected to be communicated to the Legislature. These are, at least, fair proofs that our complaints, if not redressed, are yet well attended to.

The eminent public character of Mr. Stanley is visible in all these despatches. He generates without disguise, where he sees error, and brings to the consideration of the different questions the enlarged views of a statesman. Both Houses deserved censure, and both have received it.

Mr. Stanley, in addressing the Legislative Council, on behalf of his Majesty, says, "To all classes he will ever extend his paternal protection; and the Legislative Council may rest assured that he will not fail to secure to all, the constitutional rights and liberty which they enjoy by their participation in British institutions."

Yesterday evening, the House of Assembly dined *en masse* at the Castle of St. Lewis. The Officers of the House, as usual, were also invited. The Hon. Mr. Papineau, the Speaker, and several other members, were not present.—*Nelson's Gazette.*

January 20.

The House of Assembly, on Friday, ordered a call of the House for the 15th February, to take into consideration the state of the Province, and the Messages from the Governor-in-Chief, on the Addresses of the House for an Elective Legislative Council, and the alleged breach of privilege by not issuing a writ after the expulsion of Mr. Mondelet.

On Saturday evening, another Message from the Governor-in-Chief refused to grant, except on the passage of a Law, any money for the contingent expenditure of the Legislature, the sums expended having much exceeded the amount provided for, and levied, by law, and His Excellency, for the Officers of the Supply Bill, being personally responsible for £7,000 advanced last year, and not provided for.

The practical operation of the laws of governing this Colony appears to have reached a crisis, and has become so difficult that the only alternative left is a settlement of the differences, either in the Colony or by the Home Government. Such a settlement will take place either during the present session of the Colonial Parliament, or during the coming Session of the Imperial Parliament.—*Ibid.*

January 21.

The rescinding of the rule of the Assembly which required the sanction of the Governor-in-Chief to a member presenting a money petition, is one of the measures which, like the refusal of the Committee of Final Correspondence with the Council, and several other motions lately made, shews a desire for change, without any other obvious, or reasonable, or proper cause, than mere change; indulging in the present instance, the ease of the members themselves, and perhaps intended as a hit at the Governor-in-Chief in prosecution of last year's non-intercourse dispute. The present position of the House is such that we scarcely think it has more important subjects of consideration than these trifles, in one sense. Perhaps a committee of final correspondence with the Council, now that a law for the contingencies is insisted upon, may yet be resumed by the Assembly, and the minor money petitions may perhaps be also wanted. Some persons may think that this apparently useless turmoil for the introduction of an Elective Legislative Council, [illegible] look for a final adjustment of our difficulties.—*Ibid.*