



is fully expected that the Lady Franklin, sailing vessel, formerly purchased by Government for Capt. Penny's expedition, and now at Chatham, will accompany the Phoenix as a store ship, and be also well supplied with coals for the use of the Phoenix and the vessels of Capt Sir Edward Belcher's expedition. The intention of sending out Commodore Inghelield's expedition is in the first instance to proceed to Beechy Island with a fresh supply of provisions and other stores, which will be turned over to the North Star, Commander Pallen, expected to be found stationed there as a rendezvous for the vessels of Sir Edward Belcher's expedition. The Phoenix having accomplished that part of the object in sending her during the present year to the Arctic regions, will then be under a kind of discretionary power, at the command of Commander Inghelield, to proceed to Smith's and Jones's Sound, and follow up the discoveries he made in the same year in 1855, having the Lady Franklin, sailing tender to the Phoenix, at the Cary Islands, or other eligible winter harbour at that part of Baffin's Bay, at the month of Smith's Sound, as a rendezvous for the officers and crew of the Phoenix to fall back upon in the event of any unforeseen accident to the stores ship. Lady Franklin, the wife of Sir John Franklin, still entertains the fond hope that her long lost husband will again be restored to her, and her whole energies at the present time are directed to the sending out the Isabel crew steam vessel of 16 nominal horse power, but, being on the high pressure principle, she will have the command of the Phoenix, accompanied by Monsieur Bellot, the Frenchman who was with him during the last voyage, and who has again volunteered his services most generously and gratuitously in any further service Mr. Kennedy may enter upon, in compliance with the wishes of Lady Franklin, in search of Sir John Franklin. Mr. Bellot, who accompanied Commander Inghelield last year in the Isabel, as engineer of that vessel, has also offered his services to proceed in her with Mr. Kennedy.

THE GOVERNMENT DECISION ON CONVOCATION.—It is now understood that the Government has agreed that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the clergyman anxious for the revision of the constitution of the Convocation to enter into business beyond that which has been already transacted in framing an address to the crown—or if any fanciful attempt be made to resist the prerogative of the Archbishop. This announcement may tend to allay the eagerness of the Bishop of Oxford to enter into the Convocation of the 16th, and the prerogative will be presented to follow. Anxious that the Government should take an equally wise course in the matter of the Colonial Church bill, and of the Court of Appeal (which certain bishops are about to recommend), we understand that the joint committee appointed by the two Houses of Convocation will report that certain bishops having undertaken to introduce a Clergy Discipline bill their labours have ceased. Convocation has been called together by the crown in order, as the writ runs, to consider certain matters to be placed before it by the crown. It can be called together in no other way, and for no other purpose. The crown having summoned it to do, very properly directs the Archbishop to dismiss the reverend gentlemen to their own homes.—The Times of Thursday says:—We are requested to announce that Her Majesty has graciously consented to receive the address of the prelates and clergy of the Convocation of the province of Canterbury on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at one o'clock, at Buckingham Palace.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S WEDDING CAKE.—The bridecake for the imperial marriage was made in London. The cake, which cost £200, was decorated with the designs of a group of eight splendid tortoise-shell pouring out beautiful flowers, emblematic of Peace and Plenty, and surmounted by a vase of alabaster, exquisitely carved, with the eagles of France for supporters. The bouquet for the centre of the vase contains the flowers of the nations, and the vase is surmounted by a crown, surmounted by the eagle's feather. The whole of the flowers are of English manufacture. The entire cake, including the ornaments, was designed and completed within three days. The following are the ingredients of the cake:—Dorset butter, 54 lb; loaf sugar, 54 lb; currants, 30 lb; raisins, 30 lb; flour, 20 lb; Jordan almonds, 42 lb; eggs, 332; lemon, 40; orange, lemon, and citron rinds, 54 lb; three bottles Eau-de-vie; two bottles creme de Noyau.

A BUNCH OF THE DRAGONS.—On Tuesday, at the monthly meeting of the Christian Knowledge Society, a letter was read from the Bishop of Adelaide, in the course of which his lordship remarked:—I perceive that the notion prevails in England that the gold diggings have poured wealth beyond bound into our laps. This is true of the labouring class, but the other classes were never so much pinched. The cost of subsistence has doubled. All labor and service wages are exorbitant. The clergy and gentry, therefore, not only find their incomes diminished, because the supply of labor is insufficient and wages high; but, besides much discomfort, find it difficult to live and educate their children as before. Bread is 4d. per pound, and unless the good feeling of the working class induces them to get in the harvest, instead of hunting after gold, even this rate will be exceeded next year.

SAFETY FROM CALIFORNIA.—Intelligence from San Francisco was received at New-Orleans on the 10th inst. in eighteen days, being the quickest time on record between the two places. The dates are to the 2d of February, and came by way of Acapulco to Vera Cruz, whence they were received by the steamer Atlantic.

THE BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.—The Brunswick Railway has arrived at Alexandria, from New York; her trip tends to confirm the highest anticipations in regard to her. Only one fireman was on duty at a time during the whole trip. The consumption was under five tons in 24 hours.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The New Brunswick Legislature commenced its Session on the 24th Feb. under favorable auspices. The Court says:—Amid the general prosperity with which Providence has blessed us, and the brilliant prospects which the commencement of our Railways open to us for the future, the Speech could not be otherwise than a congratulatory one, and we are glad to find that Government action is promised in at least two directions in our electoral system, and a reform in the local administration.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, March 2.—(Continued Debate.)

PROPOSED BUSINESS OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT OFFICERS FROM THE LANCASHIRE.

Mr. MACAULAY.—Just in the hon. the Speaker was about to put the question on the passage of the Extension of the Executive Privilege Bill, I rise and move, that the following Resolution be added to the Bill, so far as it respects the way of a Rider.

It is further enacted, that, immediately after the day shall be appointed, on which the Bill shall be read the second time, the Colonial Secretary, Colonial Treasurer, or Queen's Printer, or Registrar of Deeds, or Collector of Imposts and Excise, or Collector of any part of the Public Revenue of the Colony of Prince Edward Island.

The hon. member, in doing so, said that it was well known he entertained peculiar views on this subject; that he had publicly stated those views to his constituents—and had, on different occasions, publicly endeavored to prove the propriety and prudence of their being acted upon, by the Legislature, to the end that purity of popular representation might be maintained—and must, therefore, have been established, and, as before stated, a member of the Assembly, take some suitable opportunity of introducing a proposition in accordance with his views; and conceiving the present to be such a one, he acted accordingly.

Hon. Mr. COLAS rose and said, that he begged leave to make a few remarks touching the proposition of the hon. member (Mr. Macaulay) before the question should be put thereon. It was well known that he and the majority of that House occupied the position in which they were placed therein, solely in consequence of their attachment to the principles of Responsible Government, as they were then established, and, as before stated, an establishment, they had been frequently censured by them. The people had placed them in a majority in that House for the express purpose of carrying out those principles as they were established in the Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, where the system of Government by Heads of Departments had been established. And that the establishment of a similar system of Government here, had been clearly contemplated by the people, at the General Election which constituted that House, had afterwards received the fullest corroboration, in the result of the partial elections which afterwards followed the concession of the system to this Colony, and the appointment of five members of the majority to five several government offices—he alluded to those of his honorable colleagues in the Government, the Colonial Secretary, Colonial Treasurer, the Queen's Printer, and the Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, at St. Peter's, and that of the Collector of Excise, Charlottetown. The people, in spite of all the misrepresentations of the system which had been industriously circulated amongst them, fully understood and appreciated the privileges conferred upon them in its establishment.

They knew that a Government, whose introduction of the Responsible System would exist in defiance of their opinions, the people, that Government might be opposed, and obstruct all measures of general reform and progress; and they knew that the change—the introduction of the Responsible System—had conferred upon them the inestimable privilege without which they were not freemen in reality—the privilege of choosing, not only their representatives in the Assembly, but also the men, to whose hands the management of public affairs, in their several departments, was to be committed. And they also knew that a Government chiefly composed of individuals taken from the majority in the Assembly, and Government Officers principally appointed from the same body, must be directly responsible to themselves, and could not directly retain their positions of ascendancy and place, independently of their approbation. Yes, the people fully understood and appreciated the advantages which the Responsible System had conferred upon them, and if the hon. member for Georgetown and the few other public men who, for private reasons, best known to themselves, yet so slightly veiled that they could be penetrated by the weakest vision, should have to wait—as they themselves expected they would—for the realization of their aspirations after power and place, all the people should have been afraid that, how liberally ever they might sow the seeds of reactionary change, they would never reap anything but disappointment. In this Colony, the establishment of the system had been brought about by means which were highly creditable to the people; by a steady, peaceful, and constitutional agitation—and the manner in which it was freely conceded to them, by the Home Government, so soon as they were satisfied that the change was earnestly desired by the majority of the people, was highly complimentary and gratifying to them.

In Canada, the change had been effected until after the people had broken out into open rebellion, into which they had been goaded, or rather allowed to be betrayed, by being refused the privilege which they had long earnestly, constitutionally, and justly demanded—the privilege of governing themselves. It was true that the representatives of the people here were in asserting their just claim to the privileges of self-government, and in consequence of the unconstitutional resistance opposed to its introduction in a certain quarter—driven to an extreme course, the stopping of the Supplies; but that was a constitutional proceeding, in perfect accordance with the self-regulating self-balancing principles of the Government of Great Britain; and it happily brought about, in peace, the change which it was intended to effect.

Mr. MACAULAY.—He had viewed the question in all its bearings, and considered it with the greatest impartiality, and the conviction, produced in his mind by his study of it, was that, both on the side of the Legislature and in it, the permitting of so many Government officials, as then set in it, especially in the popular branch to have seats therein, was directly calculated to give the Government undue influence in legislation; and was, therefore, a practice which ought to be abolished by law. He was not opposed to the Responsible Government. On the contrary, his object then was the making of the Government of this Colony much more responsible to the people, than it possibly could be, whilst that practice which it was the aim of his proposition to abolish, should continue. It would be wrong to say on any point, that he was in any way attached to the old system, or the old Government—that Government he knew not even by name. The officials were undoubtedly gentlemen fully capable of discharging the duties of their several offices; but they were too much fettered, by the performance of them, to be able, at the same time, to discharge the duties of legislators. As members of the Legislature, they would be much more valuable were they not officials. The advantages of the Responsible System of Government by Heads of Departments were still disputed, whenever that system had been tried, and if hon. members were willing to look to the United States of America, with impartial eyes, they might there behold, in the working of a contrary system, a mode, by the adoption of which, what was professedly sought after here—true and direct representation

to the people—might be effectually obtained. The people of the United States were older, and wiser too, than we; and it would, he thought, well become us humbly to learn and profit by their experience. He had said that he would follow whatever the substantial merits of his proposition; but hon. members had seen, twelve months ago, what were his opinions on the subject; and they must, naturally, have expected that, sooner or later, he would bring forward a proposition or measure in accordance with those opinions.

Mr. DAVIES.—He looked upon the hon. member's proposition as setting out a feeble and vain attempt at obstruction. The movement he, therefore, felt persuaded, would occasion no anxiety amongst the friends of progress, as it was, by no means, calculated, to impose upon the people. They knew, perfectly well, that, under the present system, they enjoyed the right to choose the public servants, and to say who should, and who should not, fill offices of trust and emolument in the Colony; and they could clearly perceive that the adoption of such a rule would, in fact, deprive them of that right. Mr. Macaulay, would prescribe for their observance, would take the control which they at present possessed over the chief government officials, entirely out of their hands, and, in fact, deprive them completely of one half of their political power.

Mr. DAVIES.—The watch-word of the obstructive party whose peculiar sentiments respecting office-holders, are required to believe are set forth in the proposition submitted to the House by the hon. member for Georgetown, Mr. Macaulay, had its origin with a discontented and envious faction in New Brunswick. And what are they who have taken it up here, but a set of the greatest office-seekers in the Colony! and the mover of this amendment, it is very well known, would have very willingly accepted any number of the petty fee-producing offices about Georgetown, could he have so managed as to secure them. In New Brunswick the movement to exclude certain officials from the Assembly had its origin in personal hostility to an individual. This led to the introduction of a Bill in the Assembly of New Brunswick for the exclusion of certain officers from seats in that House; but the good sense of the public had repudiated it. Some of the most distinguished members of the Bill, had been industriously hawked about this Colony in hundreds, by a few disappointed obstructives of progress, and interested adherents of the old system. And, at the same time, those individuals had taken occasion to assail the party now in power with the most unrelenting and unceasing abuse. They had represented the whole party as nothing but a set of corruptors, thieves and robbers. So exasperated were they, by the success of the responsible measure; and so unmitigated was their hate of that occasion, that they had, in consequence, recognition and establishment, that they were the very expressions by which they chose to declare it. They told the people that we would, in our official capacities, study nothing but the effecting of deception and peculation; and that, for mutual security in our fraudulent practices, we would support one another, and effectually recognize and establish, that they were the very expressions by which they chose to declare it. They told the people that we would, in our official capacities, study nothing but the effecting of deception and peculation; and that, for mutual security in our fraudulent practices, we would support one another, and effectually recognize and establish, that they were the very expressions by which they chose to declare it.

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It is more than he could realize by his private enterprise, that he had made up his mind to resign it, and he now publicly expressed his intention of shortly placing it again at the disposal of those who had conferred it upon him, and of supporting another country, where he hoped he would be able to find a fair and more inviting field for the exercise of his abilities and enterprise, than this place had afforded on account of the conduct and policy of those who undervalued every man's service but their own, and sought to appropriate the public offices in the means of a bare subsistence—thus setting a most unwise part; for the Public would never secure the services of qualified men, unless they paid them a reasonable sum for their services.

It was pretended by some that patriotic men, who were well qualified to serve the country, would do so without pecuniary reward, could they be freed to discharge all the administrative duties of Government; but such pretence was altogether untrue. It was a fact, that, however patriotic and talented men might be—however anxious to serve their country, and capable of doing so—they all looked for some other mode of pecuniary reward, for such services than the mere appreciation, either of the people, or of their own consciences; and they had a good right to do so. The appointment of men, either to constitute a Government, or to discharge departmental official duties, properly belonged to the people only; and they best knew who were able to serve them in those capacities. Men were more generally to be found who were able to serve them in those capacities. Men were more generally to be found who were able to serve them in those capacities.

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For such a purpose, was quite manifest to all. As to the proposition's being out of place, that, he thought, was rather a strange assertion to proceed from any member of a professedly responsible Government. True reformers would be slow to admit that any such proposition could not be either out of place or ill-timed. But this proposition for reform could not be shown to be either. On the contrary, he maintained that it was both strictly in place and well-timed. It was in place, as being intended to be completed with a measure for the amendment of the elective franchise, to prevent a mistaken and dangerous exercise of that liberty; and it was well-timed, as being seasonably brought forward to prevent, at the next general, and all future elections, such returns as would endanger the peace and independence of the Assembly. The Government Officials in the House, said—and he was not at all surprised that they did so—that their being again returned to the Assembly, after having been appointed to their several offices, was a proof of acquiescence in, and approval by the people, of the principles on which the present system of Government was framed. The fallacy of such reasoning was, however, most clearly demonstrated; for a test of the people's opinion concerning the mode in which it had been determined to carry out the new system, could not be afforded by the determination of two or three constituencies, who, so far from constituting a majority of the electors, formed but a very small portion of the whole. The hon. the Leader of the Government had, he thought, been peculiarly unfortunate in his attempt to show the propriety and superiority of the system of Government now in practice here. It was, at the best, but a very questionable recommendation of any system or institution, for that it had been brought about by open rebellion against so mild and parental a Government as that of Great Britain, was almost universally admitted to be. But, so far was the system from having given general satisfaction, in any of the Provinces into which it had been introduced; that in all of them the loudest complaints were preferred against it; and, in fact, it was still undetermined in any one of them, whether it would be firmly established on its present foundations, or whether, to give it permanence, it would not be necessary greatly to modify many of its principles and the basis of the whole. If the object sought was in reality responsibility, the course adopted was the very reverse of that which ought to have been pursued. Was it not evident to every unprejudiced mind that such responsibility was not attainable by constituting the Assembly a body representing the Crown and the Government, and not the people, and its functions merely legislative? But what was it under the existing system, but an unconstitutional mixture of administrative and legislative powers! The proper functions of the people's representatives were pure legislation and a vigilant and jealous restraint upon the Crown or the Government. But these functions were not compatible with the presence, in the Assembly, of so many members of the Government and Government Officials, as were quite sufficient to enable the Government to secure and exercise undue influence, and to bring a majority into subjection to their will. Under the old system, defective as it may have been, the representatives of the people had it in their power, at all times, to impeach any Public Officer whom they might have reason to suspect of any culpable neglect of duty or fraudulent appropriation of public moneys; and nothing could have come between him and the power of the Assembly to cause the most searching investigation concerning the charges preferred against him by means of such impeachment. But how stood the case now? If a Government Officer were charged in the Assembly with mal-practice, defalcation, or embezzlement in his official capacity, who would constitute the tribunal before which he would be put on his trial? Not independent men, men having no immediate connexion with him; but himself, and men whose interests were closely identified with his, and who were bound to him by the ties of official brotherhood. Such a state of things was not compatible with public liberty and a due regard to the public interests. What could be expected from it, but that officials, whatever individual corruption might exist amongst them, would support one another, and effectually recognize and establish, that they were the very expressions by which they chose to declare it.

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They were determined that it should be longer; and, at the general election, returned a majority to establish Government upon its ruins. The gentlemen now in office were constituents, who, in some instances, were by a show of hands. The gentlemen who the people might think the constituents could best serve their interests, and best further the cause, being free from the chains of single-mindedness on every subject brought before the Legislature, dressed on this matter; and, dreams too; but neither his cogitations had proved to him the emancipation of all legal bondage of office was yet arrived, however, ask, with respect to member, Mr. Macaulay, if he had the eloquence which he had known on the question, was a free member? He (Mr. Mooney) had to confess that he was not free and independent gentleman, he where he then was; for he was amongst the number of the determined obstructives; and was, by them, how could he measure of reform—unless, indeed, courageous enough to throw off their yokes. And, was it not a singular circumstance, that a gentleman, who was in office, and who was amongst the number of the determined obstructives; and was, by them, how could he measure of reform—unless, indeed, courageous enough to throw off their yokes. And, was it not a singular circumstance, that a gentleman, who was in office, and who was amongst the number of the determined obstructives; and was, by them, how could he measure of reform—unless, indeed, courageous enough to throw off their yokes.

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