

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 19.—Mr. J. A. Smith having asked what was the object of the operations now going on in India, Lord Palmerston said, that what he had before stated as to an alleged declaration of war, had turned out to be the fact, as had been proved by the recent arrival of official despatches. The object of the preparations was, in the first place, to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries offered to Her Majesty's Superintendent and Her Majesty's subjects by the Chinese Government; and in the second place, to obtain for the merchants trading with China indemnification for the loss of their property incurred by threats of persons under the direction of the Chinese Government; and in the last place, to obtain a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China, shall be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce be maintained on a proper footing. The answer was cheered.

The Army.—The 67th and 76th regts. have been ordered to leave the West Indies this spring, the former for America, and the latter for Bermuda. The 74th being the first in the windward command, will also move on to America in the autumn.

The 11th and 15th regiments are reported to return from Canada in the present year.

In the House of Commons the Irish corporation bill was passed. Lord John Russell's protection bill had its second reading. The house then went into a long debate on the army estimates.

Tea Trade.—The Times of the 10th mentions that the speculators and large buyers are suspending operations, in the anxious expectation of later advices from China. The deliveries within the previous seven days were three hundred and twenty six thousand one hundred pounds.

The Boundary Question.—The London tory papers are trying as hard as any of our journals to raise a breeze of alarm and agitation about the Maine boundary affair—and with about as much reason. The Times is especially solemn and oracular upon the subject.

Parliamentary Proceedings.—March 6.—In the House of Lords numerous petitions for the repeal of the corn-laws were presented.

Sir James Graham mentioned the papers relating to China, which had been laid before the House late in the preceding night, and said he did not find among them any referring to the protest put forth by Americans at Canton against the blockade of that port—nor any account of the action between the Chinese junks and an English frigate.—He wished to know if no official information of these matters had been received.

Lord John Russell said no official information on these subjects had been received. Private letters only from Captain Elliot had come to hand.

The debate on the privilege question was resumed and continued at immense length. Finally it was resolved to liberate the sheriff without bail, until the 6th of April, by a vote of 118 to 31. The minority voted to discharge him altogether. And Lord John Russell had leave to bring in his bill, giving summary protection to the publishers of Parliamentary papers, by a vote of 203 to 54.

The naval force of France, according to the latest returns, is 350 vessels, carrying 10,000 guns; 46 are ships of the line, 65 frigates, and 36 steam vessels.

The Navy.—Large placards had been posted up on the Tower, and at the naval and military rendezvous on Tower hill, for petty officers and able-bodied seamen for her Majesty's ship Cambridge, of eighty guns, now fitting out at Sheerness, for "foreign service." No applications for petty officership had been received, and but few seamen engaged. The greatest difficulty existed in getting men to enter the navy, and this was likely to be the case until an increase of pay is offered.

The Troop Ship Apollo, bound from Jamaica for Quebec, put in here on Tuesday last, having on board 527 men, of the 56th Regiment, and small detachments of the 64th, 68th, and 82nd Regts.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

"The Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the several messages of the President of the United States, communicating to Congress, at its present Session, certain official correspondence in relation to the question of the territory in dispute with Great Britain on our North Eastern frontier, and also certain resolutions of the Legislature of Maine on the same subject,

REPORT:

That they have had the same under consideration, and now deem it expedient to communicate to the Senate their views for not making, at the present moment, a general report upon the whole subject. They feel that they will best perform this duty, by placing clearly and distinctly before the Senate the existing state and condition of the pending negotiation between the two governments.

The President of the United States, in his annual message of December last, informed Congress that "for the settlement of our North Eastern Boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commission of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute is now before the British Government for its consideration." The President has not thought it advisable to communicate this counter-project to Congress; yet we have his assurance, on which the most confident reliance may be placed, that it is of such a character as will, should it be accepted, finally settle the question.—This proposition was officially communicated to that government during the last summer.

Mr. Fox, the British Minister, in his note of the 24th January last, doubtless with a perfect knowledge of the nature of the project which had been submitted by the American Government to that of Great Britain, assures Mr. Forsyth, "that he not only preserves the hope, but he entertains the firm belief, that if the duty of negotiating the boundary question be left to the hands of the two National Governments, to whom alone by right it belongs, the difficulty of conducting the negotiation to an amicable issue will not be found so great as has been by many persons apprehended." And in his subsequent note of March 13, 1840, he states that he has been instructed to declare, "that Her Majesty's Government are only waiting for the detailed report of the British commissioners recently employed to survey the disputed territory, which report, it was believed, would be completed and delivered to her Majesty's Government by the end of the present month, (March) in order to transmit to the Government of the United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary negotiation." Thus we may reasonably expect that this reply will be received by the President during the present month, (April) or early in May.

Whilst such is the condition of the principal negotiation, the committee have deemed it inexpedient, at this time, to report upon the subor-

ordinate though important question in relation to the temporary occupation of the disputed territory. They trust that the answer of the British Government may be of such a character as to render a report upon this latter subject unnecessary. In any event, they have every reason to believe that the state of suspense will be but of brief duration.

The Committee, ever since the embarrassing and exciting question has been first presented for their consideration, have been anxious that the Government of the United States should constantly preserve itself in the right; and hitherto the desire has been fully accomplished. The territorial rights of Maine have been uniformly asserted, and a firm determination to maintain them has been invariably evinced; though this has been done in an amicable spirit. So far as the committee can exercise any influence over the subject, they have resolved, that if war should be the result, which they confidently hope may not be the case, this war shall be rendered inevitable, by the conduct of the British Government. They have believed this to be the surest way of uniting every American heart and every American arm in the defence of the just rights of the country.

It is but justice to remark, that the Executive branch of the Government has, from the beginning, been uniformly guided by the same spirit, and has thus far pursued a firm consistent and prudent course, throughout the whole negotiation with Great Britain.

Whilst the committee can perceive no adequate cause, at the present moment, for anticipating hostilities between the two countries, they would not be understood as expressing the opinion that the country should not be prepared to meet any emergency. The question of peace or war may, in a great degree, depend upon the answer of the British Government now speedily expected.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING AT YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.

YARMOUTH, April 16.

The last Herald contained a notice by the Sheriff, John Bingay, Esq. of a Public Meeting to be held at the Court House yesterday (Thursday) for the purpose of preparing an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Our paper was published on Friday morning: the Representatives arrived the same afternoon, and the next day the following printed public notice was circulated through the County:

To the Freeholders of the County of Yarmouth.

Gentlemen.—Since our arrival in town to-day, we have observed a notice of a Public Meeting in the newspapers, for the purpose of preparing an Address to the Lieutenant Governor.

As a Public Meeting has been held in Halifax for the purpose of approving of the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor, and of course condemning the policy pursued by the majority of the Assembly, it is reasonable to suppose that the Meeting to be held at the Court House, on Thursday the 16th instant, at eleven o'clock, may be intended for the same purpose.

We therefore respectfully request that the Freeholders of the County generally, will attend the Meeting, in order that, if such be the intention, the subject may be fairly discussed.

We are Gentlemen, Your obed^t Serv^{ts},
H. HUNTINGTON,
R. CLEMENTS.

Yarmouth, April 10, 1840.

Before the hour of meeting on Thursday, a large number of Freeholders and others had assembled; and when the doors were opened by the Sheriff, the Court House was immediately filled—presenting, it is said, the most numerous and respectable body of men that had ever met within its walls, all animated with the important object for which they had come together. The Sheriff proceeded to read the Requisition, and the notice he had, in accordance therewith, caused to be inserted in the Herald. He also read a communication in the same paper, on which he animadverted in very severe terms, assuming that a reflection was intended to be cast upon his character as a public officer. [This, at a subsequent period of the meeting, was denied by its author as being so intended or capable of that construction in any point of view, apparently to the satisfaction of the Sheriff and the meeting.]

The Sheriff then stated that on his way to the Court House he had received a note from the individuals who had requested him to call the Meeting, saying, in substance, that it was their desire the business of the Meeting should not be proceeded with; and therefore the Meeting, as called by him, was at an end—adding that the persons now assembled could proceed to adopt such measures as they deemed proper, and remarking at the same time, that, whatever might be done here, an Address approving of His Excellency's general administration, and disapproving of the Address of the Assembly in which they request the removal of His Excellency, was preparing and would be carried round for signatures.

After some casual conversation, Mr. Huntington proceeded to observe that, as a large number of the Inhabitants had assembled, many of them from a considerable distance, it would be as well to express some opinion on the subjects for which they had met. It was then proposed that the Sheriff should take the Chair; he expressed some reluctance, because he might himself desire to address the meeting; as, however, there appeared a general wish that he should preside, he consented to do so. Capt. Caleb Cook was chosen Secretary. Some conversation followed, when the Chairman observed, that the meeting as originally called being at an end, it would be proper that such measures as they desired to adopt should be presented in some form for discussion.

Thomas Killam, Esq. then proposed the following Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, which was seconded by Mr. James B. Dane, and at the close of the Meeting passed with great unanimity. [We were informed this was intended to be offered in amendment of the Address to be proposed by those who called the Meeting.]

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Address of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Yarmouth.

May it Please Your Excellency,
We her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, cannot refrain at this time from expressing our regret at the doubts entertained by Your Excellency of the powers conferred by the Despatch of her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 16th October, 1839, relating to the tenure on which Offices are held in the North American Colonies;—nor that Your Excellency should have deemed it your duty to decline remodelling your Executive Council, as desired by the Representatives of the People of the Province.

We deem the expression of our opinion the more necessary at this time, as individuals in the Capital and other parts of the Province are endeavoring to impress upon Your Excellency and her Majesty's Imperial Government that a large proportion of the Inhabitants of this Province, concur with Your Excellency in opinion as to the powers conferred by that Despatch, as well as that the present tenure of office was better adapted to the state of a dependent Colony like Nova Scotia.

We feel that we should fail in the duty we owe to ourselves and to our posterity, if by our silence we permitted such an impression to be made upon Your Excellency and upon the Mother Government,—be-

lieving as we do, that that Despatch conferred an improved Constitution upon the Colonies, by enabling the Governors to call around them, as their advisers, individuals possessing the confidence of the People, by whom the Government could be conducted with harmony and satisfaction.

Reuben Clements, Esq. Member for the Town, first addressed the meeting—stating that at the Public Meeting held in that Court House shortly after the last Election, at which he was not present, but which he understood was intended expressly to give instructions to the Members, Resolutions had been adopted embracing the spirit of the very policy since pursued by the Assembly, and which Resolutions he had in a great measure taken for his guide.

Mr. Huntington next addressed the Meeting, noticing briefly the original Constitution of the County, and then going at large into the history of late political events, more particularly of the last four years. We have not, in this No. space to spare, for even a condensed report of the able Speech delivered by Mr. H. We took notes of a part of what was said, and will endeavor to have them prepared for publication in our next.

A large number of Individuals followed, delivering very animated addresses, approving highly of the measures sought to be obtained for them by their Representatives. During the discussion, the speech of the Hon. Mr. Johnson, delivered at the Halifax Public Meeting, was read by Mr. W. H. Moody, and was replied to on the spur of the moment, by several intelligent Freeholders, members of the persuasion to which that Honble. Gentleman belongs.

The following Resolutions, moved by Mr. Stayley Brown, and seconded by Capt. Caleb Cook, passed with but little show of opposition:—

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Despatch of Lord John Russell of the 16th Oct. 1839, has conferred an improved Constitution on these Colonies—inasmuch as it has enlarged the political power vested in the great body of the people.

Resolved,—That this meeting fully concurs in the interpretation of that Despatch, as expressed by the House of Assembly in its last Session.

Resolved,—That this meeting regrets that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor did not consider that Despatch as authorising him to remodel the Executive Council, by selecting such individuals, as possessing the confidence of the country, would have enabled His Excellency to conduct the Government of the Province to the general satisfaction of its Inhabitants.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this meeting that if the Representatives of the People had declined to request the removal of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, after his declared opinions on the nature of the powers conferred by that Despatch, they would have been wanting in the faithful performance of the duties entrusted to them by their constituents.

Mr. James B. Dane moved the following, which was seconded by Capt. John Cann, and passed, with, we understood, but one dissenting voice:—

Resolved that this meeting highly approve of the exertions and conduct of the Representatives of this County, in sustaining and carrying out those objects of economy and reform to which they pledged themselves at the time of their election; and have thus entitled themselves to the continued confidence and zealous support of the electors of this county.

Mr. Clements rose and said, that the gratitude he felt for this marked approbation of his conduct overpowered his feelings. He had considered it his duty to support the views and interests of his constituents. He had done so faithfully to the best of his ability, and on many trying occasions—but this last resolution more than repaid him for all he had done.

Mr. Huntington said, it could not but be highly flattering to him to know, that his conduct as a public man was held in such estimation by so large a body of intelligent and respectable individuals. In the duties he had had to perform they were equally interested with himself. In early life he had had but scanty opportunities of improving himself, and what little ability he possessed had been attained by perseverance and industry. The kindness of his friends, and unremitting attention to public business, had been the chief cause of his success. His opinions on public matters were well known—he had nothing to conceal. Had the measures in which he had been employed to be gone over again, he knew of but few instances in which he should act differently, and those few in matters of minor importance. He had discharged his duty conscientiously, regardless of the distinction attaching to public men, further than an anxious desire to do right, and that those who trusted him with their interests should feel satisfied he had done his duty.

The Sheriff having left the Chair the thanks of the Meeting were, on motion of Capt. E. Scott, unanimously voted to him for his able and impartial conduct in that situation.

The proceedings at this Meeting must be most satisfactory to all who entertain liberal opinions. The People of Yarmouth have set an example to Halifax worthy of its imitation; and we have no doubt the friends of the cause in all parts of the Province will do their duty. The British Constitution is before them for their adoption or rejection, and we have no fears for the result.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WILMOT.

On Monday the 16th of April, the annual Town Meeting of the Township of Wilmot was held near Lawrencetown; and at the close of the meeting it was suggested, that as a large portion of the respectable freeholders of the township was present, it would be a suitable time to take the opinion of the people upon those important questions which have for some time occupied the public mind. Samuel B. Chipman, Esq. was called to the chair, and Mr. William Woodberry was appointed Secretary.—The following Resolutions were passed with only two dissenting voices.

Resolved,—That this meeting highly approve of the measures which the House of Assembly have adopted with regard to the great constitutional principle of Responsible Government, which is agitating this and other of Her Majesty's Colonies in America;—that they will not be satisfied till the object of those measures shall be attained; and that they feel confident Her Most Gracious Majesty their beloved Queen, intends that her loyal subjects in these colonies shall enjoy the same political immunities of which her subjects in England are possessed.

Resolved,—That this meeting deeply regret that His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell has been injudiciously advised by his Executive Council, to conduct the Government of Nova Scotia in opposition to "the well understood wishes of the people" of the Province, as expressed by the House of Assembly.

SAMUEL B. CHIPMAN, Chairman.
WILLIAM WOODBERRY, Sec'y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

SIR,—I was quite surprised at the account published in your last paper, respecting the High Sheriff of Sunbury and Gain B. Taylor of Marguerville. I beg the candour of public opinion, to judge whether the by-standers alluded to or the Magistrate should be accused of disloyalty, or remissness in duty, when the following facts shall be read with impartiality.

It appears that Sheriff Hazen with two Constables, came down as far as McKean's Tavern, on the Saturday stated in your last, and I believe that active operations commenced at McKean's stable, the Sheriff entering one door,

and a stout, athletic looking man at the other.—However Taylor retreated towards the public house with a bay fork in his hand, and entered one of McKean's rooms, and shut the door; the High Sheriff in pursuit. Gain B. Taylor I believe was very much irritated to see so many officers about the door, and said to Mr. Hazen to keep out on his peril, that he would not be taken that day. However the Sheriff was not disposed to retire from the object of his pursuit, without making an effort at taking Taylor, and whilst in the act of forcing the door open, received a violent thrust from Taylor's weapon, which I believe brought considerable claret, which some officers care not a great deal to see.

There were several persons about the premises, and immediately when the cry of I am stabbed was heard, the by-standers alluded to came on the spot, and were actually ready and willing to receive orders from the Sheriff; but, Mr. Editor, the orders were given in such confused and hurried words, that the Magistrate alluded to in your last, together with several respectable freeholders and residents of the neighbourhood, did not know what to comply with first; application was first made for muskets and ammunition, the former were offered, but the latter appeared to be a scarce article. Had firearms, &c. been brought, it is probable that bloodshed would have been the consequence.

Now Sir, I should be exceedingly anxious to know how could any or all of the by-standers be stigmatised with not being loyal subjects, and that the Sheriff was obliged to return home without taking Taylor. We were not inclined to burst either the window or door, and we are correct in stating, that Mr. Hazen never attempted to force the door open after the first attempt, but wished some of the by-standers to do what he was not inclined to do himself. And I think he is a good soldier that goes as far as his officer. But Sir, I would ask the Sheriff or any other man, who would like to put himself in jeopardy, and come in contact with a man daring and resolute in self defence. Were the magistrate or the by-standers thus to gratify the High Sheriff, to burst the door or window open, and seize Mr. Taylor by force, and hand him over to the officer at the peril of our own lives? I think not; and I am positive that no person would have the presumption to make the offer, unless he would voluntarily be willing to sacrifice his life in the attempt.

Then, Mr. Editor, this being the case, it should wipe off the stigma now probably resting on the Magistrate and by-standers mentioned in the communication published; and I beg to assure the public that not an individual present to my knowledge, offered to interrupt, or refused to assist the Sheriff in the execution of his duty; and I believe sir, that if the Magistrate and the persons present on the unfortunate occasion, were called upon to sustain their Queen and Country, it will be found that Britons' blood, and Britons' hearts are among the number, whom the High Sheriff of Sunbury endeavoured to calumniate in the Sentinel. And he the Sheriff may take whatever steps he thinks proper against us, as we deem this a sufficient declaration of the whole proceeding.

A BY-STANDER.

Sheffield, April 22, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

SIR.—I should like to know if the Stipendiary Constables are still in office, as gambling and other bad vices are carried on to an alarming extent in this town. If they are sir, I hope they will for the future exert themselves, and bring those persons to justice that are found keeping such places.

Mr. Editor, I should like to know if there is not a law to prevent keeping public Billiard and Sippie Tables.

Having some business to transact a few evenings ago with a person, I called at his lodgings, and being informed I would find him at Mr. ———, I proceeded thither, as this afforded me a favourable opportunity to visit one of those places of rendezvous; when within a step or two of the door, I could distinctly hear the persons within,—some whistling a bar or two of Jim Crow,—others giving a shuffle on the floor with their feet, and the losing party telling Mrs. ——— to keep order.

Now Mr. Editor it is not a gloomy picture to behold, to see a room filled with youths and the Mistress of the house sitting at the table keeping game; what can be expected from persons that spend their evenings in such places. Young men be particular how you contract bad habits; like the envenomed shirt of Hercules, in spite of all your endeavours to shake them off, they will hang upon you to your destruction. Wisdom is not to be found without constant application; she must be sought for early and attended late. But he who consumes his hours at the gaming table may never expect to see the light of fame any more than that of the sun rising upon him.

By giving this a place in one of the columns of your valuable paper, you will confer a favor upon

A SUBSCRIBER.

Fredericton, April 15.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1840.

We have hitherto refrained from expressing an opinion with reference to Nova Scotia affairs; considering that the question alluded to would be best decided at the election, which must take place during the coming summer. But as the subject has not been allowed to rest, and as much misapprehension may be occasioned, from the efforts that are making to create a feeling in this and the adjacent Colonies, with reference to the state of parties in that Province; we shall from time to time make our readers acquainted with what is going on among our neighbours.

We always considered the meetings at Halifax as ill-advised measures, and calculated to have little or no effect, particularly when the sentiments of the people generally would be decided at the hustings; and we never for a moment allowed ourselves to believe, that those sentiments would be adverse to the proceedings of the Assembly.

The Inhabitants of Nova Scotia are too well informed as to their rights, to warrant such a conclusion; and consequently we are not surprised at the proceedings which have taken place at Wilmot in the county of Annapolis and Yarmouth in the county of Shelburne, the latter a flourishing commercial place; an account of which will be found inserted in the Sentinel of this day.

We observe a meeting has been held at Bridgetown, at which two ministers of the established Church acted a conspicuous part. We regret this, not only from motives of personal respect and esteem toward those gentlemen, but because they would have best consulted their individual respectability and the interests of religion, by absenting themselves from such a meeting. Upon looking over the names of the minority in the Assembly however, we find it is composed chiefly of persons of that persuasion, which embraces a very small portion of the population of the Province; and we shall not only expect to see the members composing the ma-

jority returned,—but that majority increased to a considerable extent. As to the proceedings of the Assembly, we cannot see how they could have been other than they were. The Lieut. Governor not only placed persons in the Legislative Council, who are opposed to the wishes of the people; but he persisted in conducting the government of the country, with the assistance of an Executive Council; many of the members of which he was satisfied did not possess the confidence of the representatives of the people.

The result has been as was to have been expected,—interruption of the public business of the country,—an increase of party violence and strife,—and a general uproar throughout the Colony; which must produce the recall of Sir Colin Campbell, and the adoption of measures by his successor, in accordance with Lord John Russell's despatches, and consonant with the principles of the British Constitution.

The following article is copied from the London Era, and we expect will be found substantially correct. As to the remarks with reference to Lord Palmerston's delay in replying to the counter proposition from the American government; the course was a very proper one, for until the report of the Commissioners could have been received, Her Majesty's Government would have been proceeding completely in the dark. Those gentlemen have now been in England for some time, and the tenor of that report must be known to ministers. We have already stated that it will be conclusive as to the justice of the British claim; and probably, it is to a conviction of that fact on the part of ministers, that the altered tone of the diplomatic notes of Mr. Fox is to be attributed:

London, March 19.

It is an authority we are enabled to communicate to the public, that the United States have made a proposition for the settlement of the Boundary between New Brunswick and the State of Maine, which proposition will be rejected by the British Government. We can furthermore confidently state it to be the intention of Lord Palmerston, as soon as he is in possession of the entire report of the Commissioners whom he appointed to survey the line, to address to the United States the ultimatum of England calling on that Government for the immediate recognition of the original claim of this country in its full extent. It is said that Lord Palmerston has determined on this extreme course from alarm at the impression made by a recent "Exposition," the result of an examination and analysis by Mr. Urquhart, of the papers presented to Parliament relative to the Boundary Question. This work having been made the subject of a petition of inquiry to both houses of Parliament, which would (should confirmation of the allegations and statements of its author be the result) lead to the impeachment of that Minister.

We have inserted the Report of the American Committee on Foreign Relations. It is most amusing to witness the pacific disposition, with which the senators in Congress, and the conductors of the American press have suddenly been inspired, since the last correspondence of Mr. Fox. Even the gentlemen from Maine, who express themselves in a decided tone, as to the claim of that State to the territory in dispute, have lost all that belligerent feeling, which was at one time so acceptable to the public taste.

On our first page will be found the second despatch of Lord John Russell bearing date the 14th October, but in reality the first; as that which went to abrogate the tenure by which official situations had previously been held in the colonies, was dated the 16th of that month. We have also inserted in connexion with it, the judicious remarks of the Colonial Gazette,—a paper published in London; and others in reference to the despatch will be found in the last page.

It has been observed very properly, that "no persons are so blind as those who won't see;" and consequently all the mistification and abuse of the term "responsible government" has originated with those who would be affected by its introduction, and who had previously set public opinion and even the authority of the government of the mother country at defiance. In our opinion, such an absurdity was never contemplated by the most visionary radical, as that by the introduction of responsibility into the colonies, the Representative of the Sovereign was to become subservient to the representatives of the people.

We understand by this principle, that the affairs of all the subordinate officers of government are to be investigated by the House of Assembly, upon whose representations with reference to malversation, extravagant salary, inadequate duties, and even the usefulness of such establishments in any particular instance, the Executive would be bound to bestow proper consideration, and to mete out sadired reform.

To effect this however, the two bodies must act harmoniously; consequently this, it becomes necessary that a majority of the Executive Council, should be selected from among persons having the confidence of the people, and alive to their interests.

Where such is the case,—and we may instance New Brunswick as one in point,—harmony and prosperity are promoted, judicious measures are pursued, the public funds are liberally appropriated, towards the execution of works of general and even local utility; and there are none found to complain, except those who profiting by former abuse, and enjoying hitherto a monopoly of influence in the colony, are endeavoring to stir up strife, and to array the people against their best friends.

If any man doubts the practicability and advantages of responsible government, let him compare the tranquil state of this Province, and its advancement in internal improvement, so far as the proceedings of the Legislature can effect it with that of Nova Scotia, whose inhabitants are equally loyal and disposed to be satisfied; but who have been made discontented by a contrary course of policy from that which has been adopted towards New Brunswick; and whose discontent has been increased by the denial of that boon, which in the Province we enjoy,—"a government administered in accordance with the sentiments of the people, as expressed thro' their representatives."

Affairs with reference to China have been brought to a crisis by the Governor General of India, who has declared war against the celestial empire; and at the date of the last advices was equipping a powerful force, which would be promptly followed by another from England and other quarters, for the purpose of chastising the insolence and probably bad faith of these people; as it is evident some other cause operated in producing the destruction of opium, and the consequent proceedings on the part of the Chinese, other than the desire to destroy a trade, which had previously been connived at. Russia has been busy in the East for some time; and even our friends the Americans, may have had a finger in the pie, as they seem to have been on the alert to profit by what has occurred.

Whatever may have been the rights of the question however, there can be little doubt as to the result. British influence will be extended, and British power will be better secured in