

who opposed the Bill at first ought not to support it now.

The Hon. SPEAKER felt called upon to make some explanation in consequence of what had fallen from the learned member for York, who had insinuated that his understanding of the word loyalty had been changed. At the period alluded to a person was charged with disloyalty if he was desirous of promoting reform because it affected certain official interests; and those who opposed such reform were considered as loyal; and he threw back the charge as one which should be repudiated, as the reforming of abuses in a constitutional manner, could not be considered disloyal. But the present was another question, and gentlemen would evince their loyalty by doing all that they could for the defence of the country. The learned member for Carleton had said, that the Bill was not wanted, because there is a large body of troops in the Province; but how did he know they might not be required elsewhere; and if they were withdrawn, what would be the situation of the province? It was proper to provide for such a contingency. There was no principle involved in the question, and he hoped the Bill would pass, as otherwise a bad use would be made of it, and if any contingency should arise, it would be a source of regret to hon. members if they had not passed the Bill.

Mr. SREET was in favour of the Bill, and considered it inexpedient to repeal the law now in force or to suffer it to expire; he drew a very different inference from the learned member for Carleton, from the Bill not having gone into operation, as it was a convincing proof that the Executive would not put its provisions into force, except a necessity should exist; and notwithstanding nothing had been done, yet it did not show that there was less danger or less necessity. The Bill itself was guarded with much care, and no force could be embodied under its provisions, without the advice and consent of the Executive Council. He was satisfied that at the present time, the law now in force ought not to be allowed to expire. He thought however, that a gentleman might oppose its enactments, without any improper construction being placed upon his motives, or his being subjected to a charge of want of loyalty; and he therefore regretted when such allusions were made, as like Midshipman Easy, he wished to see every question well discussed. Opposition elicits truth, and causes fresh ideas to flow into a man's mind. He believed those who opposed the Bill, were actuated by the same loyal feeling as those by which he himself was actuated. He wished however that the Bill should pass; there was no knowing how soon it might be required; for although it was the province of the State of Maine to talk largely, yet it was evident from the correspondence of Her Majesty's minister, that the determination to defend the rightful claims of Great Britain would be adhered to.

Mr. BROWN thought the most substantial argument advanced by the opponents of the measure, was that which had been adduced by the learned member for Carleton; that it would be a mark of inconsistency if those who opposed it at first, did not oppose it now. And he agreed with the learned member for Northumberland that the present discussion was very proper.—The reproach of that gentleman was well-timed, and members had a right to express their sentiments upon any measure that might be introduced, without subjecting themselves to the charge of want of orthodoxy or want of loyalty. The expectations of the opponents of the Bill on a former occasion had been fully realised, and if the Legislature had been certain that such would have been the case, they would not have passed the Bill. The fears which had then been entertained, still existed, and the occurrence of serious difficulties was still to be feared; and although he trusted they would not arise; yet it was their duty to be fully prepared, and they should not break down any of the defences of the Province; in favour of this Bill his constituents in Charlotte county were unanimous. He felt assured there was a general desire that the Bill should be passed; and he believed the majority would be as decided as formerly.

Mr. JOURDAN did not agree with the hon. members for Carleton and Charlotte, who thought that the opponents of the former Bill, to be consistent should oppose the present. The reasons for its introduction originally were very different from those adduced at present; one subject at that time was to assist in putting down the Canadian rebellion; and he considered the proposed interference of this Province in the affairs of the neighbouring colonies as quite absurd. For his own part he now entertained different views on the subject.—Last year the disputed territory had been invaded; and the House had tendered the entire available means of the Province to its defence; and as there might be similar disturbance again, he thought they should use every exertion to meet it; as if the law now in force were permitted to expire, it would be like relinquishing the just claims of the Province.

Mr. HANINGTON recollected what took place in '38. He thought there was no necessity for the Bill, and was fearful of passing it, lest a force should be embodied; but it had now been in operation two years, and there had been no appropriation. He considered that loyalty or disloyalty had nothing to do with the discussion, and that members opposed the Bill because it was deemed unnecessary. For his own part, as the provisions of the law already in force had not been carried into effect, and as no expense had been incurred, but the act had been permitted to remain a dead letter; he did not feel the same opposition as formerly, and therefore should not oppose the Bill before the Committee. He was satisfied, in case there should be any invasion of the Province, that great expense would be incurred which must be provided for. He did hope there would be no dissenting voice, as he conceived there was at present far more necessity for making provision than when the Act was originally introduced.

After a few words from Col. Allen, the Bill passed by a large majority.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

The House in Committee to rescind an Act, to declare the priority of registered deeds and other conveyances affecting Real Estate.

Mr. HILL in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. WELDON said the object of the present Bill, was to remove any doubts that might exist, as to the effect of the Registry of Memorials of Judgement. By an Act passed in 1786, all Real Estate was made chattels for the payment of debts, and might be taken in execution and sold by the sheriff—a judgement in the Supreme Court, had the effect of binding real estate—but a priority was given by that act, to the first execution taken out and levied upon real estate by the sheriff. In consequence of difficulties having arisen, from no record being kept in Counties where lands affected by any judgment might lie, the lands had in some cases been disposed of and innocent purchasers after being in possession of the land for a length of time, had been deprived of property by some judgement which had been entered up in the Supreme Court; to remedy this inconvenience, and for the purpose of giving persons an opportunity of ascertaining what incumbrances existed against lands in the several counties, the Legislature in 1827 passed an Act, providing that no judgement should affect real estate, unless a memorial of such judgement be registered in the office of Registrar of Deeds, and in the County where the real estate intended to be affected by such judgement should lie. In the Act it was provided that nothing therein

should effect the priority given to an execution first issued out and executed upon land, as contained in the Act 26 Geo. 3, the obvious intention of the Legislature being, that a judgement should not have the effect of a mortgage; but that if a judgement creditor thought proper to lie by, he should not prevent a subsequent judgement creditor, having his memorial of judgement duly registered, from proceeding to reap the profits of his judgement upon the debtor's real estate; the law being the same as in executions against personal property.

So the law stood until last year, no inconvenience resulted therefrom but much advantage. During the session of the Legislature last winter, an Act was passed declaring the priority of registered deeds, &c. and in which it was among others stated, that "Judgements and Recognizance a memorial whereof should be duly registered, should have priority both in law and equity without a proviso as to the right of priority to the first execution, thereby altering by implication the former Acts. Such he (Mr. W.) thought was not the intention of the Legislature in passing the Act; and as doubts existed, it was the duty of the Legislature to remove doubts—to make that plain which was more ambiguous. Under this view of the case he had prepared the present Bill. Should the Committee however think, the memorial of a judgement should have the effect of a mortgage; in that case he thought the act ought to be made clearer.

Mr. END observed that he thought the law ought to be more clearly defined. By the Acts of 1786 and 1827, the Legislature clearly made real estate chattel property, and the first execution to take precedence. The Act passed last year altered the law in this respect, and created doubts. To remove these seemed to be the object of the present Bill, and he was inclined to have the Law what it was prior to the Act of 1829.

Mr. BARBARIE said he was opposed to the present Bill altogether. The Act passed last year clearly gave the first memorial of a judgement, priority as against real estate over all subsequent judgements; and therefore he thought it a most righteous Act. He thought if a creditor obtained a judgement over his debtor, that he should not be compelled for fear of some other judgement to issue out executions against the lands of the debtor; but might be allowed to lie by without the danger of losing the benefit of his judgement, by some subsequent judgement.—For instance, he might have a memorial of judgement recorded, and under the provisions of the Act of last winter, resting in confidence that the first memorial would bind the debtor's lands, but placed no execution in the sheriff's hand; a subsequent judgement creditor might sue out an execution and take the lands of the defendant, and thereby prevent him from reaping the fruits of his judgement; when his object of lying by was to extend relief to the debtor. He thought if it was not the intention of the Legislature to compel the first judgement creditor to harass and probably ruin his debtor the present Bill should pass, but not otherwise. For these reasons he should oppose the Bill.

Mr. BEARDSLEY said he was much of the same opinion, he thought the Acts of 1786 and 1827 alluded to by the member for Kent were defective, and the Act of last year was proposed as a remedy; he had not heard of any inconvenience which might arise; suppose a case.—A obtained judgement against B; he records his memorial and allows his judgement to stand; some time after the judgement debtor B, gives a fraudulent judgement to C, who records his memorial and issues an execution, whereby A loses the benefit of his judgement, and the old law might work bad this way. He thought the Act of last year most beneficial to prevent such a case, and therefore he would be against the present Bill.

Mr. END said that it might be well for the sake of argument and the elucidation of truth, to reverse the case proposed by the hon. and learned member from Carleton. Suppose for instance, that the first judgement was in fact fraudulent, and the subsequent judgement not so, but just and honest; and every one, of any experience, knows that judgements which are permitted to lie over without any execution upon them, are more frequently fraudulent and illusive than are judgements on which the party beneficially interested seems vigilant in obtaining those results which the law permits. Suppose a bona fide creditor having recourse to the remedial justice of the land to obtain payment of a just debt—suppose the defendant avails himself, as was too often the case, of every vexatious proceeding, which legal ingenuity could conceive—suppose that after wading through all the swamps and quagmires of a procrastinating and toilsome journey through the courts—the trial at Nisi Prius—the motion for non-suit—the points reserved—the rules nisi—the motion paper—the special paper—and all the requirements which support and preserve the glorious uncertainty of the Law. At last a final judgment is obtained, from which, the debt having now very much increased by the misconduct of the defendant—the unfortunate plaintiff wishes to get his money. Upon recording the memorial of judgement in the Records of the county, he finds that, some years before,—or if you please, pending the very suit, the honest defendant confessed a judgement in favor of some other person, the memorial of which is duly recorded, and although no execution has issued upon it, nor does it appear at all likely that the Plaintiff intends to do so, yet there stands the memorial, a legal stockade through which the second judgement creditor cannot penetrate. But it had been said, let the second judgement creditor, if the first judgement be in fact fraudulent, let him file a bill in Chancery, against the first, when all will come out. In his opinion if they could possibly avoid it, they should never create a necessity for a suit in Chancery. There was a maxim of law, that "the vigilant and not the sleepy were favored in law;" and so it ought to be. And if the House would only carry out this principle into the present measure all would be well, favour the person who uses due diligence in the management of his affairs, and do not encourage dormant claims. Mercy to the debtor himself should suggest this mode of legislating, for in seven cases out of ten, it would be found that people did not, in the end, profit much by the forbearance exercised by their creditors. It is better for a man to know the worst, and weather through it and come out a freer man, than to have his energies destroyed, his independence prostrated, and his spirit broken by remaining tied down by debt. The law respecting judgements as affecting lands had undergone some changes, since the year 1786; until 1827 no judgement of the Supreme Court was held to affect lands, unless the whole record were copied into a book kept in the office of the clerk of the pleas; and the record and execution inspected by a judge of the Supreme Court, and certified by him that no error was apparent to him. Upon delivery of this execution into the hands of the Sheriff to be executed, and not before, the lands were bound. In fact the first execution and not the first judgement bound the lands. This was a proceeding unnecessarily expensive, and a gentleman then in the Assembly, honoured and esteemed as a lawyer, and now he might almost say revered as a Judge, introduced the Bill of 1827, abolishing the recording of the judgment in the Clerk's office, and enacting that a short memorial of the judgment should be registered in the county where the lands were situated, which were so affected by the judgment; but expressly leaving the law as it had been so far as the execution was concerned; and a most salutary and

good law it was. Last year however, a Bill comes down from the Council, and passes the House under that culpable obsequiousness, which he was sorry to say that Law Bills from the Council too often met with there; and that Bill was the cause of the present difficulty.—The Bill now before the House creates no new law. It only restores the law to what it had been, prior to last March. He gave it his cordial support, and places execution against lands, on the same footing as executions against personal property. Real Estate having already been made chattels for payment of debts, no argument could therefore be assigned against this Bill.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON said he could not see any difficulty in the Law as passed last year.—He thought the memorial of judgement should operate as a Mortgage; that did not appear to be the effect of the former act, but the act of last winter had that effect, and he thought it should remain. In many cases a debtor would not give a mortgage, but compelled his creditor to sue him; after judgement was obtained he thought it should be left optional with the Creditor whether he would proceed or allow the judgement to stand as a mortgage. For these reasons he was opposed to the Bill.

Mr. J. M. WILSON said from what he had heard, he was in favour of the Bill; he thought that the law hitherto had operated very well, and if the act of 1829 was going to alter the previous Act, it should be amended so as to correspond with them. He thought it but right when a person obtains a judgement, that he should proceed with it; but if he did not, and allowed the debtor to go on in the world with a false credit, incur other debts, for which he had to be sued; he did not think such subsequent judgement creditors, should be prevented from obtaining the benefit of their judgements. A man generally, when obliged to sue, and judgement is obtained, issues an execution. If he does not do so, he should not prevent others from obtaining their rights.

Hon. Mr. CRANE said he was in favour of the present Bill, because it had the effect of restoring the Act of last year, to what was the intention of the Legislature in making real estate, subject to the payment of debts. He thought, when a person obtained a judgement, he should follow it, and not be allowed to lie by, and give such debtor a false credit, doing him no good, but probably having the effect of injuring others. The intention of the law is, to assist the vigilant. The act requiring a memorial of the judgement to be registered, was most beneficial indeed.—He was in the House when a legal gentleman then in the Assembly, now Judge Parker, introduced the Bill requiring a memorial to be recorded; and it was never contemplated by the Legislature at that time, that the memorial of a judgement, should be tantamount to a mortgage.

The rest of this debate will appear next Wednesday.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Correspondence, *New York Courier & Enquirer*.
Washington City, Jan. 24, 1840.

Mr. Bynum, in the progress of his remarks, said, the gentleman from Massachusetts Mr. Adams says, all Europe denounced us for holding slaves.

Mr. Adams. I utterly deny having said any such thing. Now you may go on.

Mr. Bynum attempted to prove that a great majority of the Whigs in Congress, past and present, were abolitionists; and this he did by reading from the journals their votes at different sessions, on the subject of abolition petitions.—When he took up the journal of 1837, he exclaimed triumphantly and repeatedly, "now you will see how the whigs voted with the abolitionists; now you will see;" and then he commenced reading what he termed the abolition names, when to his utter astonishment he found recorded among the number, Jesse A. Bynum. On pronouncing this name the hall and the galleries resounded with peals of laughter for several minutes.

While commenting on certain language, which he said had been used some days since, by a gentleman near him, he remarked—this language came from a rank abolitionist.

Mr. Peck. To whom does the gentleman allude?

Mr. Bynum. I allude to Mr. Peck.

Mr. Peck. Then what you say is false.

Mr. Bynum. Does the gentleman mean to say that I utter a falsehood? No reply. Does the gentleman mean to say that I utter a falsehood?

Mr. Peck. I mean to say, that what you state is not true.

Mr. Bynum. You are a Backward and a scoundrel. I never wilfully insulted a gentleman.

Mr. Peck. You are incapable of insulting a gentleman.

Mr. Thompson rose to a question of order. He said, he trusted the gentleman from North Carolina Mr. Bynum would not be permitted to proceed until the House had acted upon what had occurred.

A motion to adjourn was made and lost—ayes 32 noes 141.

Mr. Thompson having drawn up a resolution which he was about to offer, and having made some appropriate remarks, he was interrupted by Mr. Bynum, who said he was willing to withdraw the language and apologise to the house, which he did in the most docile manner.

Mr. Petrikin then offered a resolution stating that as Mr. Bynum has apologised, Mr. Peck should do the same. Some confusion ensued. The friends of Bynum appearing rather clamorous. At length the tumult having subsided.

Mr. Peck said, that if the House should decide that he had used unparliamentary language, he would certainly correct that language. He had been called an abolitionist. "I have said Mr. Peck denied that, and before I would retract one word of it, I would quit my seat—I would quit the earth. That is all I have to say."

Whereupon the House adjourned.

DEATH OF COMMODORE CHAUNCEY.—Com. Isaac Chauncey, one of the senior officers of the Navy, and President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, died at Washington on the 3rd inst. He has sustained a high reputation as an officer and as a man.—*Boston paper*.

ST. JOHN, FEB. 12.

IRELAND.—Again we have sad accounts from the Emerald Isle. Her sons are suffering from destitution, owing to scarcity of provisions and other combined circumstances. We indeed sympathize with this portion of Her Majesty's subjects; and wish that Parliament may do something generous to alleviate their sufferings.—Pity is that the peasantry of this rich and fertile country, should, amid their oppressions and misfortunes, perish from privation and want. Old Ireland's sons deserve a better fate, than starvation. The condition of this country must sooner or later be improved—by some grand or great Parliamentary scheme; and she must be placed in possession of the same privileges as those of the sister kingdoms. The peasantry of Ireland are an industrious and useful class of men; give them Education, and they will then know how to prize the liberties the British Constitution affords when properly administered.

CHINA.—An arrival at New York has brought late and interesting News from Canton;—The stoppage of trade with China, until a sufficient force shall cause a renewal of it—the departure of several English families from Macao, to take shelter from the indignation of the Chinese, at Kon Loore, and an attack upon the principal fortresses, by several ships, under Capt. Elliott, in which a Mandarin and several Chinese were killed. In consequence of an Edict, of great severity, against the English, they commenced the blockade of Canton, which caused a protestation from the Americans against it. The order has since been annulled. Foreign merchants were carrying on the trade for the English, under their different national flags.

Three proclamations were issued—one, enjoining the inhabitants to fire upon every Englishman who might leave his vessel to go on shore for provisions and water—another, forbidding pilots from piloting any English vessel through the inner passage—and the third, reiterating the laws and penalties against opium. A Spanish brig had been attacked by several Chinese war boats, which they captured. The latter had no sufficient reason to give for this unjustifiable attack, since they had previously been on the most friendly terms with the Chinese. Judging from the character of this news, we may say that every arrival from this quarter of the globe will be greeted with anxiety.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1840.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In consequence of a question put by Mr. Hill on Thursday, relative to the picture of Lord Glenelg, which since its arrival, owing to the repairs going on in the Province Building, has been at Government House; it was determined yesterday, that it should be placed in the Assembly room immediately behind the Speaker's chair; and it will be placed there without delay.

We have reported fully the debate which took place in Committee on the Bill authorising the Lieutenant Governor to embody a force of 1200 men in case of exigency, which was carried by a large majority.

On Thursday Mr. Fisher brought in a Bill, providing for the payment of purchase money of crown lands by instalments; and after some discussion and opposition the committee rose without coming to a decision; and the debate will come on at a future day. It seems to be the feeling of the House, so far as we could ascertain from the speeches of members, that such a measure should be adopted, without however delivering the parties grants of such land, or requiring bonds to pay the second and third instalments.

Yesterday the House again went into Committee on the Statute labour Bill; and after a short debate upon the amendment introduced by Dr. Wilson, and with reference to one by the hon. member for Charlotte, Mr. Brown, who had embodied the assessment principle in a new Bill; the Committee decided in favor of that already in force. There consequently will be no alteration for the next two years.

The House on Monday last went into Committee, for the consideration of the recent messages which had been transmitted by His Excellency: Mr. Taylor in the chair; when Resolutions were adopted referring the subject matter of the same to a Committee, to report upon.

The following Resolutions have been adopted and Report received during the past week.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, Whereas it is understood that a very large amount of base Copper Coin has, during the last two years, been clandestinely imported into the Province, and put in circulation by the parties so introducing it, to the great injury of Trade and to the annoyance of the whole community where the same is so circulated: And whereas nearly all the Copper coin in circulation is almost valueless, in comparison with the rate at which the said Coin passes; and whereas it is deemed necessary that the present Copper Coins, as well as the base metal of which some are made, should be prohibited by Law from passing, and another and better Coin be substituted; therefore, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take the subject into consideration, and report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the amercages due from sundry individuals, on the purchase of lands from the Crown, of five hundred acres, and upwards; and that the said Committee be instructed rigidly to enquire into every particular case, whether the said lands were purchased for actual settlement, or on speculation; also what, if any, instalments have been paid on the same, the condition of the parties owing the money; and further, particularizing the acts of ownership over the said lands, and in how many cases Timber or Lumber have been taken therefrom,—and generally to obtain such further information as may influence the House in their decision upon the subject; and that Mr. Partelow, Mr. Brown, and the Honorable Mr. Weldon be a Committee for that purpose.

Mr. End from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House, of the 10th inst. relative to information as to the Metis, or what is commonly called the Kempt Road, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

"During the last Summer an Exploration and Survey of the Road leading from Restigoche to the St. Lawrence, by the Lake Metipediae, was made by a Military Engineer Officer, by direction of the Lieutenant General Commanding at Halifax, of whose Report, accompanied by an estimate, His Excellency was pleased to allow a copy to be sent to me.

"The estimate appeared so considerable in its amount, that, under the apprehension that it might operate to retard or prevent the undertaking, I directed my enquiries to the subject, and procured from two highly intelligent, respectable and responsible individuals, perfectly acquainted with the line and practically conversant with the practice of Road Making, a proposal predicated upon the Report to which I have alluded, to construct and perfect that road, agreeable to the proposed plan and specification, for a sum not exceeding £12,000, currency.

"Having myself received no authority to conclude any agreement or to incur any expense connected with the Metis line of Road, I could only communicate the result of my enquiry to the authorities of Canada and Halifax,—which I accordingly did,—and I have since heard nothing further upon the subject;—but I feel it to be one of deep importance, secondary only to the improvement of the Line of the Saint John, and I will add, to that of the proposed Canal for connecting the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and I accordingly not only recommend it to the favourable consideration of the House, but offer myself as the medium of communicating with the

Governor General and with the Governments of Lower Canada and Nova Scotia upon it.

On a Petition from a Committee of the York Temperance Convention, praying that measures be adopted by the Legislature to remedy the evils which flow from the present operation of the Licence Law, Mr. BARBARIE, whose sentiments seem to have altered since last year, moved that 200 copies be printed. Probably it will answer the hon. gentleman's views, if we give it publicity in the columns of the *Sentinel* next week; and we shall take care that a dozen copies be sent to Restigoche for the perusal of his constituents.

Mr. PARTELOW chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts; yesterday presented their Report; and 250 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Petitions of sundry persons praying for lease of minerals in certain parts of the Province, was yesterday referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration similar petitions from John Alexander and others.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The unfairness with which American school books are compiled, has before been a subject of remark; and the recent official documents seem drawn up for the purpose of perpetuating popular prejudice. The right of Maine to the territory before alluded to, is a subject of dispute,—to say the least of it; and yet, who that reads the following extract, would consider it as one of doubt. It is from the Report of Col. Jarvis, one of the Land Agent's party:

There is now an open communication from Houlton, to Presque Isle on the Aroostook, and from thence to Fort Fairfield, within one mile of the line of the State, also from Banger to the St. John's river, by way of the Aroostook and Fish river roads—and a cross route on the southern side of the Aroostook, connecting two important roads.

The annual plunder of the public lands by citizens of the Province of New Brunswick, amounted to near double the expense incurred in the construction of these roads. By means of them, that portion of our territory lying on the waters of the St. John comprising probably more than half of the pine timber of the State, is rendered accessible, and with due vigilance can be saved from further deprivations. But important as are these considerations, which alone would have justified the opening of these roads to such an extent in one year, yet the advantage to be derived, is not confined to the security of the public property from pillage. From Monticello to the Aroostook and St. John's including the Branch to Fort Fairfield, one hundred and nine miles of the road passes through land of the finest description, and that extent is now open for settlement to the enterprising young men of our State, exempt from those hardships to which the first settlers in the wilderness, have been heretofore subjected, from the want of roads for the transportation of supplies.

After reading the above, we think our readers will be prepared to agree in sentiment with a correspondent, who has recently travelled through the United States, and who says,—"I found the people of Maine very warlike, arrogant, bold and self-confident. These are characteristics of the Union generally; and I am almost afraid that nothing but blows will take the conceit out of them."

We feel much pleasure in inserting the following communication we have received, by which it will be seen, that the route to the United States, via Fredericton, offers very great inducements to persons who may be travelling, and who if they were aware of the facilities that exist on this line, would frequently take this place in their route; particularly during the summer season, when they can enjoy the beautiful scenery of the river St. John, and can reach the city of that name from Boston, in the short space of four days.

"Probably it is not generally known among your numerous readers, that the Mail Communication between Boston, U. S. and St. John, N. B. by the way of Houlton, (Maine,) Woodstock and Fredericton, N. B. has been much improved this winter, and by the present arrangement of the mail line, letters mailed at Boston to go by the Houlton route, will now reach Fredericton in 84 hours, and St. John in 96, or 4 days from Boston; and it is very seldom any detention takes place as there is a good line of stages all the way on this route, and the best of roads. The mail coming in from the United States meets no delay at Woodstock, but goes immediately on to Fredericton the same evening."

We inserted last week an article in our last page, from the *Montreal Courier* with reference to the effects of the administration of the present Governor in Chief, upon the future destinies of the Canadas. The conclusions of the writer, are founded upon the circumstance, that his Excellency is an entire stranger in the country; which would produce in a disinterested mind those of a contrary nature.

The great misfortune for these Colonies has been, that the Governors have been thrown into the arms of certain individuals, and have been unable to extricate themselves from their boia constrictor folds; and hence almost all their appointments and acts, while they have been in accordance with the views and interests of the dominant few, have been generally injurious to the welfare of the country, and offensive to the many. This we understand was never more conspicuous than during the government of that excellent man, Sir JOHN COLBORNE, whose plain soldierlike mind was no match for the insidious attacks of his more artful advisers, and whose appointments to office particularly in Lower Canada, we understand have been very generally condemned.

The Canadas therefore may be considered safe in the hands of Mr. THOMPSON, who comes into the country unbiased; and whose determined and energetic mind, ought by this time to be impervious to the arts by which he will be assailed.

On our last page will be found the various public appointments and decisions of the Executive, with reference to Crown Lands; also a communication from Mr. Jackson, alluded to in our last. There are also several interesting extracts on that page.

The last St. John Commercial has a long article relative to the duty on flour; and argues as tho' it operated favorably for agriculture; while its only effect is to keep up the price of bread, and give to the mill owners, who now command the grain market, a most unjust monopoly. The yearly importation of flour since the tax was imposed, has not been affected by it; and we have reason to know from what we learnt in the lower part of the county of Annapolis in October last, that a regular trade is carried on between St. John and the United States in the article of