MORE OF MEXICO, FRANCE, SPAIN AND ENGLAND.—The Philadelphia United Gazette publishes the following speculative letter from Havana. The Gazette says the writer is a gentlemen of *observation*:—

HAVANA, January, 3, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—I have heard numerous rumours that are floating about in this city, and will give you a few of them: There is no doubt some grand scheme is going forward among the EuropeanCourts. One of the rumours is, that one of the sons of the King of France is to marry the *Infanta* of Spain, and take possession of Mexico and give it back to Spain. The Court of Madrid will appoint the son of Louis Phillipe Regent of Mexico.—There appears some truth in this rumour, as we have a large French fleet in the Harbour and a large Spanish fleet is expected here to act in concert with the Spanish. England will have a large number of ships of war to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. What share of the *spoil* England is to receive, Madam Rumour does not say, but only hints at Upper California, or the Eastern half of Cuba, say to the longitude of 78, as this part of the Island will be nearer her possessions. The Court of Madrid does not like the idea of giving England a foothold in Cuba, as from this island Spain derives nearly all her revenue, and she knows full well that if England once raises the cross of St. George in Cuba, the whole island is lost to her, and in lieu of this will offer to Victoria, Porto Rico. Santa Anna is here, and is a deep politician; he is no doubt trying to effect a revolution in Mexico through the army, by working on their feelings against the United States for annexing Texas. As Santa Anna is in the power of the Spanish Government, he wishes to make it appear that he is in favour of giving up Mexico to Spain; he is in correspondence with all the Generals of Mexico, as he receives several large packages by every steam-packet from Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna you will find to lead the European diplomatists on the wrong scent; his object will be to throw Mexico into the arms of the United States, just at the time the European powers have all things arranged; this he no doubt thinks will cause a war between France and Spain, in which England must take part with Spain.

You will see that Spain in her stupidity, will lose the Island of Cuba, as the Cubanians only want a pretext to declare themselves independent and have the Republic of Cuba. Uncle Sam will no doubt have an efficient navy to keep off a few hard knocks.

COMMUNICATIONS.

As in the midst of the interesting political discussions which agitate the community, the YOUNG ASPIRANT under the Editorship of Mr. J. G. LORIMER, may be overlooked, permit me briefly and somewhat hurriedly to call public attention to the ability of such a periodical. My object is to expedite its regular publication, which it seems will not take place till five hundred Subscribers are obtained.

The sheet in question will exert the same beneficial influences on the young in such proportion as promiscuous moral and religious reading does on the adult. It will convey useful knowledge, and afford a mental exercise of great importance towards future advancement at School or in the world.

The curiosity will be agreeably gratified, and the periodical supply of matter may be the means of securing attention to the contents of each paper without interfering with School Lessons. The pieces will necessarily be short, and complete in themselves, and thus much time that would otherwise be lost, may be profitably occupied.

The variety of style of composition, also, which must appear in each sheet will afford an excellent means to the intelligent child to measure his own progress, and aided by a Parent's hint, to perceive in some degree what has yet to be accomplished before the usual lengthy pieces or books be attempted.

But the chief benefit to be derived from the Paper will most probably be found to consist in the supply of such an amount of easy reading in an attractive form, as children must get from some source before they attend to the intelligent reading of long pieces or works with facility. School books never accomplish this, they invariably fail in presenting a sufficiency of exercises in the words first learnt to render progress rapid in those which are more difficult. To make up for this deficiency Teachers generally cause their Pupils to read the same lessons four or five times; and if the desired effect is not then produced the lesson is so often repeated that memory, and the scope of the passage effects in appearance what the eye has failed in.

This leads to many bad habits connected with reading, and is a serious educational evil. Children become tired of reading the same lesson over and over. Novelty is essential as a stimulus; and surely some mental gratification ought to be allowed to cheer the youthful minds. Without some solace beyond the perception of additional ease of reading, all pleasure in the exercise ceases, *ennui* supervenes, and what ought to be a source of delight becomes a distasteful task.

There is moreover too much sententious gravity and sameness in the lessons, to induce Children to voluntarily read them. At the first stages quantity and correctness are essential to progress, elevation of sentiment is then of secondary importance, although at a later period it assumes the first place.

It would be difficult to point out all the advantages which a proper use of such a Paper as the "Young Aspirant" would confer. These would depend greatly upon the manner in which the Editor may be enabled to fulfil his duty: As his undertaking is novel in this Province, He is not tied down to any particular system. Improvements will suggest themselves to him; and others who take an interest in the rising generation may occasionally give him some hints which he can improve. The work which now appears in a very simple form may thus be made in the course of a short time to exercise an influence in the training of Children, of which neither its projector nor most anxious promoters can at present form an adequate conception.

Z.

Fredericton, 14th February, 1846.

Fredericton, Feb. 14th, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR,—The little Paper you placed in my hand a short time since has been read by myself and children with a great deal of pleasure

Such a work expressed in such language and refering to such a variety, of subjects cannot fail greatly to interest and benefit those for whom it is intended.

I hope you will soon obtain the number of Subscribers required in order to secure its weekly appearance.

By adding my name to your list for four copies you will much oblige Yours affectionately,

I. SUTCLIFFE.

Mr. J. G. LORIMER.

Mr. J. G. LORIMER.

SIR,—I have examined the specimen sheet of your proposed publication, which you have done me the honour to submit to me.

I have been much pleased, both with the matter it contains, and with the simple style in which it is expressed.

Such an undertaking I think well calculated to exercise a beneficial influence on the minds of youth.

I shall be happy to hear that you meet with such encouragement as shall enable you to commence with a fair prospect of remuneration.

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
JOHN M. BROOKE.

Fredericton, Feb. 13, 1846.

NOTICE.

☞ AGENTS for the Loyalist will please take notice that for the future we will not receive less than fifteen shillings for one year's subscription, and that no subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year—excepting for the parliamentary debates, which will be furnished during the Session at five shillings per copy.

☞ The Public will please observe that for the future no order for the Loyalist will be attended to, except through an agent, unless such order is accompanied by one year's subscription.—All communications must be post-paid, or signed on the cover by the name of an agent.

☞ AGENTS will please exert themselves in collecting the amount of bills forwarded to their respective districts, (copies of which will be forwarded them) and also to forward to us, without delay, such sums as they may be enabled to collect.

☞ Subscribers to the Loyalist will receive their respective accounts, made up to the close of 1845, and those of long standing, if they do not instantly pay, need not be surprised to find their papers discontinued; and when that happens they may take it as a hint that more stringent measures will be adopted, for we are compelled to hand over all such accounts to Magistrates for collection, and also to publish once more that odious thing a BLACK LIST! We regret being compelled to adopt this course but people are well aware that we are determined to obtain our demands, or expose the defaulters, and if they will take the Loyalist, and wont pay for it, they must at least expect to pay the penalty.—We have many very good subscribers on our list, and to those we take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks for their promptitude. DOAK & HILL.

Loyalist Office, Dec. 5th 1845.

The Loyalist.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.,) THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1846.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our weekly review having been crowded out of our last number, we now take up the most important matters from Saturday the 7th instant. On that day the important items were an address to his Excellency—on motion of Mr. Wilmot—praying that the correspondence relative to the Boundary separating this Province from Canada, be laid before the House; and the passing of a Bill—introduced by Mr. Fisher—to vacate the Seats of Members in certain cases.—His Excellency declined complying with the Address upon the ground that the Governor General considers the correspondence confidential during the pending of negotiations.—The Bill referred to above provides that any member of the Assembly accepting either of the following offices shall vacate his seat; viz:—"Attorney General, Solicitor General, Advocate General, Clerk of the Pleas, Secretary, Surveyor General, or any office, Commission or Appointment connected with or relating to the collection, or expenditure of the Revenue of this Province, or any part thereof." An attempt was made to set aside this clause, and insert Executive Councillors and all who receive public emolument to the amount of ten pounds. This attempt failed by a vote of 18 to 11.

On Monday the 9th inst. a Resolution was passed for an Address to his Excellency, praying him to take the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown whether under the existing law the Executive has power to grant Mill Reserves. This address has since been responded to.

Wednesday, the 11th, the Committee appointed to inspect the Public Accounts brought in their Report. On this day the House went into Committee upon consideration of the joint report of the Library Committee on the subject of paying Reporters. An attempt was made to set it aside, (see our reports) which failed, and at last the following odd resolution was carried:—

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman do leave the Chair."

On this day two very important Despatches were laid before the House from the Colonial Secretary, one relating to the Provincial Secretary's fees, and the other to the salaries of several public officers. These we shall endeavour to make room for in our next.

Thursday, the 12th, the House went into Committee upon several despatches. (See our reports.) It appears that several hon. members were not satisfied because they did not receive a public reply to the address; but the explanation given by Mr. Haxen exculpated Sir William Colebrooke from all blame in the matter, and, although there was a great deal *said*, there was very little *done*. We were greatly gratified to perceive that the House—as a body—takes precisely the same view of His Excellency's position as we did in our leader of last week. The fact is, others have been more capable than His Excellency, whose great fault has been—as stated upon this occasion by Mr. End—that he was too *credulous*. Moreover, the House is well satisfied with the present Council, and although there may be a few turbulent spirits waiting for an opportunity to show their teeth, they are most effectually gagged.

Friday and Saturday were occupied in passing several Bills, for the discussion on which see our reports. The debate on the Parish Officer's Bill was long and interesting.

On Monday on motion of Mr. Wilmot a resolution was passed praying His Excellency to lay before the House certain papers connected with Mill Reserves on the Richibucto River, about which there has been much dispute, and one of the claimants had petitioned the House for redress. As there are a number of complaints on this subject, from various quarters, they will, no doubt, originate interesting debates; and probably very strong censure upon the late administration. Considerable discussion took place upon a Bill to enable the Magistrates of St. John to assess the inhabitants for the payment of the County Congencies; and another debate upon a Bill for making the road from Brokeway's to St. Stephen one of the great roads of the Province. Both of those Bills passed. Mr. Hill read a Resolution Referring the late privilege trials to a Committee to report thereon. He was met promptly by Mr. Simonds, who said it was better for them to pay the present costs, and say no more about it. The Resolution was not read. We have a word or two to say to the mover of this resolution, as soon as we have time and space; but will take this opportunity briefly to observe that instead of being *ashamed*—as he should have been—of the ridiculous and illogical Report which he drew up in 1844,—a report which the veriest tyro at the bar sneers at—a Report which was torn into shreds in the Supreme Court—instead of being ashamed of this, or of shrinking from the stigma it must have affixed to his legal fame—if he ever possessed any—it appears that he places such over-weening confidence in his own powers that he sets up *his* opinions above the *expressed* opinions of *all* the judges in this Province, and *nearly all* the Judges of England! and regardless of the cost to the Province already incurred, he would, by appealing to England, recklessly plunge the Province into another thousand pounds costs!!!

On Tuesday there was a discussion connected with the subject of the St. John Water Company; and upon other local matters.

Yesterday there was a conversation about the boundary now in dispute, during which it was announced that Canada had so far forgotten her dignity, *and honesty*, as to send an agent to the lower part of Madawaska, to tamper with the inhabitants in order to induce them to sign a petition to be transfered and form a part of the Province of Canada. It was also announced that the Canadian Government claimed the Tobique River as their boundary! A Committee was appointed to prepare an Address to Her Majesty upon this subject. This may be very well in its place, but unless something more be done it will, in our opinion, prove utterly futile. Canadian interests are too strong in England for a simple address to prevail. The most sensible remark made upon the subject fell from Mr. End, who thought they had better send the Surveyor General to England to advocate our claims. In this opinion we cordially co-incide.—The Province would then have the benefit of his perfect knowledge of the subject, and the interest of his friends in London. As for the expence, it would not amount to much, over and above his salary; and—provided he is willing to undertake the duty—we fear that if this opportunity is let slip this Province will experience the truth of the adage, "Penny-wise and pound-foolish."—There was some discussion yesterday upon the renewal of the Bill relating to the Leprosy, which resulted in reporting progress; but there is every probability that the Bill will pass. There was also a conversation upon the conduct of the Government in not enforcing payment of the money due by the St. John Bridge Company.

The House are proceeding rapidly with their business. A Bill for the Registration of Electors will shortly come up in Committee; and the order of the day stands for Thursday next to go into Committee of Ways and Means to raise a Revenue. A large number of Bills are already passed.

☞ The questions put to us by the last *Reporter* would have been answered to-day but for want of space.

☞ We have thought proper to copy in this number some of Mr. Blatch's reports of the debates in the Legislative Council, as being preferable to those furnished us.

☞ A large amount of important public documents has crowded out all of our usual light reading. It has also thrown us in the back ground with respect to the debates; which we hope to atone for in our next.

☞ The Supreme Court closed on Saturday last, and the Nisi Prius sittings commenced on Tuesday. Reports of some of the trials will appear in our next.

Just as we were going to press we heard that the American Senate have passed the Resolution for giving Great Britain the "year's notice" upon the Oregon question; and that the British Minister had made overtures for a renewal of the negotiations, which the American Minister promptly rejected. We are rejoiced at the latter piece of intelligence, for if England can so far forget herself as to crawl like a craven at the feet of the braggart Republic, she deserves to be spurned.

CORRECTION.—In our Reports of the Debate upon the Colonial Minister's Despatches, a paragraph *within brackets* has been copied from the *Reporter* through an oversight. The remarks are by the Editor of that paper, and have no connection with this Journal.

THE REGISTRY BILL.—We intended to offer a few remarks upon this important subject, but want of space compels us at present to confine ourselves to one simple observation. Under the present Law a Candidate may have 100 votes in a town or parish which contains 300 electors; he is aware that he is in a minority, and induces his supporters to make a rush and hold possession of the polling place for the first *two hours*; by this time they have all polled, and he is aware that his strength is exhausted; he then makes every elector who comes forward submit to a close examination, and compels him to take both the qualification and bribery oaths; this will occupy at least *six minutes to each elector—ten votes an hour—sixty for the remaining six hours of the poll!!*

From the Journals.

MONDAY, February 9.

"NEW-BRUNSWICK.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 7th February*, 1846.

"W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, *Lieut. Governor.*

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House, copies of a Correspondence which he has held with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the proposed exchange of certain Lots of Land with the Master General and Board of Ordnance in the City of Fredericton.

"W. M. G. C."

The Documents accompanying this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follows:—

EXCHANGE OF LAND WITH ORDNANCE.

(Copy)

Military.—[No. 7.]

Downing Street, 15th July, 1843.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which has passed relating to the intended exchange of certain Lands at Fredericton, for two plots of Ground belonging to the Ordnance Department, I now transmit to you copies of a letter and of its enclosures which have been received from that Department.

You will, no doubt, think it necessary to transmit to me a distinct answer to the statements contained in Lieutenant Colonel Calder's Report; but I have to call your especial attention to the concluding paragraph of the communication from the Board of Ordnance, and to desire that you will take the necessary measures for guarding against the appropriation of the Ground lying between the Barrack Blocks and the River Saint John, in any manner which may become detrimental to the Ordnance property. You will report to me the steps which you may propose to take in order to secure this object.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

Lieutenant Governor Sir Wm. G. M. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy) *Office of Ordnance, 28th June*, 1843.

SIR,—With reference to your letter, dated 21st June, 1842, and the former correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Ordnance Department, on the subject of the proposed exchange of certain Land at Fredericton, (lying between the Barrack Blocks and the River,) in possession of the Colony, for two plots of Ordnance Ground stated to be required for the improvement of the Town—

I have the honour, by command of the Master General and Board of Ordnance, to transmit to you, for Lord Stanley's information, a copy of a Report from the Commanding Royal Engineer in New-Brunswick to the Inspector General of Fortifications, dated 23d ultimo, with its enclosures in original, by which it would appear, that the question of the exchange alluded to is at an end.

Under these circumstances the Master General and Board request you will move His Lordship to adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable to guard against the appropriation of the Ground thus retained by the Colony, in any manner that can be regarded as detrimental to the Ordnance property, as suggested by Lieutenant Colonel Calder.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. BUTLER
For the Secretary.

P. S.—I am to request you will have the goodness to return the original enclosures of Lieut. Col. Calder's letter, copies of which shall be forwarded to you if required.

(Signed) G. B.

James Stephen, Esq.

(Copy)

Royal Engineer Office, Halifax, N. S., 23 May, 1843.

SIR,—In explanation of the first paragraph of my letter, No. 15, and with reference to that of the Board, dated 24th June, 1842, S–106, relative to the exchange of Ground at Fredericton, N. B., forwarded in No. 572, dated 1st July last, I beg to state, that when I had the honour of an interview with the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick in September last His Excellency seemed well inclined to carry out the arrangements necessary to effect the exchange in question, in the manner referred to in the Board's letter, so soon as the Legislative Assembly met; but subsequently I received from the Provincial Secretary a letter, dated 29th December, stating that "all the Ground the Lieutenant Governor and Council could offer in exchange for the six Town Lots and old Hospital Lot, without an Act of Assembly, consisted of the Land lying in front of the Military Blocks, reserving the Streets and Landings, as established by Law, as shewn in the accompanying Plan, on which the portions proposed to be given up are shaded yellow."

On comparing this Plan (which is enclosed) with the original proposition, I found the Ground coloured yellow, in addition to its being so divided as to be of no benefit to the Department by increasing the Barrack accommodation, about half of what was offered by the inhabitants in 1838, and declined by the Board's letter of 23d January, 1839, as well as previously, unless Carleton Street was included; in consequence of which, after a careful perusal of the correspondence which has taken place at different times on this subject since 1826, I begged the Provincial Secretary respectfully to acquaint His Excellency, that I could not take upon myself to forward it to you for the consideration of the Master General and Board, which proceeding I trust you will approve.

The Session of the Legislative Assembly having terminated some weeks ago, and no further communication being received from the Provincial Secretary, I apprehend the temper of that Body towards His Excellency's measures precludes his recommending the subject for their consideration, with any chance of success, which leads me to suggest, that under existing circumstances the Executive Government may grant the Land lying between the Barrack Blocks and the River for private purposes, that it is desirable some measure be adopted through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to restrain the exercise of such power, by restricting its being built upon or applied to any use which may become detrimental to the Ordnance Property, unless the Home Government, as ungranted Land, can require its being surrendered for the better accommodation of the Military Establishment at the Seat of Government at New-Brunswick.

On reference to the extract of the Act of Assembly establishing the Public Landings, and the copy of the Record of the Street called Campbell Street, attached to the enclosed Plan, you will perceive that these Acts which now appear obstacles to the exchange wished for by the inhabitants, were created after they had made the proposition, and whilst they were urging their request upon the Board.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PAT. D. CALDER,
Lt. Col. Royal Engineers.

The Inspector General of Fortifications.

(Copy)

Extract.

"An Act to establish and regulate Public Landing Places in Fredericton."

Passed 19th March, 1827.

"Whereas great inconvenience and delays in the lading "and unlading of vessels have arisen from the want of regu- "lar and unobstructed Landing Places in the Town of Fre- "dericton; for remedy whereof,"

"I. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, That there shall be eleven public landing places in the said Town of Fredericton, in the County of York, for vessels and boats to lade and unlade their cargoes, that is to say: the first or lower, commonly called Avery's landing, opposite to the Inn called the Golden Ball, to measure two hundred feet in length, on the margin of the River; the fourth landing to be a continuation of Saint John Street, to measure also two hundred feet in length on the margin of the River; the fifth landing to be bounded by a continuation of the said lines of the lot granted to the Justices of the Peace of the County of York for a Market; the sixth, commonly called the Steam Boat landing, at the junction of Regent Street with the River, to measure from the lower line of the said Street three hundred feet in length, on the margin of the said River, up stream; and at the continuation of the five following Streets, namely: Carleton Street, York Street, Westmoreland Street, Northumberland Street, and Smyth Street, there shall be similar landing places, each measuring two hundred feet on the margin of the River; which said landing places shall be considered to extend to the top of the Bank, and shall be surveyed and distinctly marked out by posts or other sufficient marks, by such person as the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being shall appoint, and a return and plan thereof, and of the avenues leading thereto, made and returned into the Surveyor General's Office."

Record of the Street or Highway laid out by the Commissioners of Highways for the Parish of Fredericton, in front of the Town of Fredericton, commencing at the most Western corner of the Grant to Richard Winter; thence along the upper end of the said Grant to the most Northern corner thereof; thence South 55° East twelve chains and sixty five links to the Northwestern side of Phœnix Square; thence