

relieved itself in tears. Among the judge prevailed a shameful hurry to quit the scene of justice. Men dared not face each other. None could find in their hearts to make comments on the matter. All hastened away, and for once, Norfolk was courteous, as the throng made way for him, and Brandon grave.  
To be Concluded.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.  
NEW BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 15.

Petition of Hugh A. Caie, and other inhabitants of the Lower District of Gloucester, praying that a sum may be granted for the Road from Pokemouche to Shippigan; the committee think this petition has by mistake been referred to them, as in their opinion it ought to have gone before the Road Committee, they therefore cannot recommend anything on the subject.

Petition of James M. Kelly, of Newcastle, praying aid to enable him to continue running a line of Stages between Fredericton and Miramichi; the committee recommend that the sum of £125 be granted for this service on the same terms as last year.

On motion of Mr Partelow, Whereas this House has observed by the Resolutions laid upon the Table of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, by the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, on the subject of a revision of the Customs Duties, as applying to the British Colonial Possessions abroad, alterations are there contemplated, which, if adopted, will entirely destroy the valuable Trade, so long hitherto carried on under British protection between those American Colonies and the British West Indies, inasmuch as Foreign Lumber will be admitted duty free, and other articles at comparatively trifling impositions; and whereas this House cannot but view with great alarm the introduction of a measure so ruinous in its consequences to her Majesty's Loyal North American Subjects, at a time when their Trade with the United Kingdom is labouring under such severe depression, when no positive security is felt for the continuance of the protection now afforded to them in that Trade, and when the constant agitation of the withdrawal of such protection has so greatly injured the value of the immense investments made for its protection; therefore Resolved, That humble addresses be prepared to be presented to her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, on this vitally important subject; and that her Majesty's Legislative Council be requested to join the House in the same.

A Message from the Legislative Council. Mr Miller, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the Bill to vacate the Seats of Members of the Assembly in certain cases. The Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the County of Northumberland to levy an assessment to discharge the debts due by the said County. The Bill to authorize her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester to assess the said County for payment of the County Debt.

To his Excellency the sum of £30 for a Tide Surveyor at Shippigan and Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, for 1842.

To his Excellency the sum of £15 in aid of a Public Conveyance from the Bend of Peticodiac to Shediac.

To his Excellency the sum of £15 for the purpose of encouraging a Stage between Dalhousie and Campbellton.

From the Fredericton Sentinel. The House went into committee of Supply for the purpose of voting the ordinary grants, when various sums were voted for the support of the Light Houses. The Speaker enquired if anything was to be done to restrict the management of that service to one set of commissioners as an additional expense was incurred in having two sets, and the duties are not so well performed as if there were but one. Mr Wilson coincided with his honor, and hoped the Session would not close without an address to the Lieutenant Governor on the subject.

It was proposed to grant £1000 for the support of the revenue in addition to a balance of £700 at present unappropriated from the sum voted last year. This excited much discussion, and was ultimately reduced to £600.

A vote of £500 to the Trustees of the Madras Schools excited considerable discussion, which was called up by Mr Wilmot, who wished it deferred till resolutions for the Baptist Seminary and the Wesleyan Academy could be passed with it. He called the attention of the committee to a return before the House, by which at the time of the surrender of the casual and territorial revenue, upwards of 39000 acres of land which had been set apart for educational purposes, had been abstracted, and appropriated for the benefit of the Church of England. Independently of that 4225 acres had been applied to the use of the Madras Schools, from which they only derive an income of about £60, which he attributed to mismanagement. It was ultimately passed.

The usual grants to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals were disallowed.

The grant of £500 having been made to the Madras School, which is considered as an institution belonging to the Church of England, Mr Fisher brought up a resolution for voting £250 to the Trustees of the Baptist Seminary,

which was opposed on the ground that it should be taken up when the petitions came to be read, but it was ultimately carried.

£500 upon motion of Mr Wilmot was voted to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville.

Yesterday the House again went into committee on the Bill for incorporating the town of Fredericton, which after some debate was passed, it being so amended that it will not go into operation unless an application shall have been made by two thirds of the rateable inhabitants of the parish.

The house then went into a committee of Supply, when various votes were passed.—Among other votes that came up, was that granting a sum for continuing the Geological Survey of the Province, which was negatived by a large majority.

This has never been a popular vote, and we presume Dr. Gesner was prepared for its discontinuance. We hope therefore he has made some arrangements to procure a similar situation in Canada, where we observe a Provincial Geologist is about being employed. The study of Geology is one to which we have paid some attention, and the importance of its pursuit to a community cannot be overrated. We feel it our duty, from a personal knowledge of Dr. Gesner, and of his untiring and unceasing vigilance and industry, to express a hope, not only that he may meet with that employment in Canada that will enable him to follow a pursuit to which he is enthusiastically attached; but that our fellow subjects there may obtain the services of a gentleman well fitted for the duties of a Provincial Geologist, as well by a knowledge of his profession, as by that ability to accommodate himself to circumstances, so absolutely necessary in exploring a new, and in many respects unsettled country.

From the Fredericton Correspondent of the Saint John New Brunswicker.

Fredericton, Wednesday, 16th March.

MR. TILL.—The Bankrupt Bill finally passed the House this morning, and was sent up to the Legislative Council, there to abide its fate; what that fate may be, it is quite impossible to foretell. It has some warm supporters there, and several determined opponents; if it passes the Council, there are strong grounds for believing that it will be with some very material alterations.

After passing the Bankrupt Bill, the House went into a discussion on the propriety of effecting a loan, which was brought on by a resolution, with a very long preamble, moved by Mr. Street. The subject was debated for some time until the House got out of order, and into utter confusion—to remedy which the House went into Committee of Ways and Means, to give members a wide scope in debate, and afford them an opportunity of answering each other, and combating the arguments as they were brought forward, for or against the measure. The principal difference appeared to be whether a Provincial Loan shall be contracted by the issue of debentures, or by procuring the money from England. In the one case, the money would be raised or attempted to be raised in this Country, by a mode which would distress the Banks and consequently individuals; it would merely change the debts from one shape to another, in a way to injure the commercial community, without at all assisting the Province. By the other mode, actual capital would be brought into the Country, which would get into circulation, and would stimulate and support the people by relieving the Banks and individuals from the pressure of the public debt which they are now obliged to sustain.

That a loan is absolutely necessary, and that the Province cannot get on without one, now seems admitted by all, and that the great struggle going into the House is so to manage it, that it shall be a loan for the Assembly, and not to the Province. The members know that much of their influence in the Counties depends on the Bye road grants, and the patronage they exercise in the appointment of Commissioners, and they will struggle to keep the money under their thumbs, in order to vote it away for electing and party purposes. Unless they are checked by a previous enquiry as to the necessity for particular grants, and a limit being set to them, they will in the plenitude of their ignorance, and in their wantonness (to call it by no harsher name) squander away as many loans as might be contracted. The recommendation of Lord Stanley to regulate their grants by fixed principles, and to base them on correct estimates is the only correct and safe mode of transacting the public business; to keep the Province out of debt, and prevent votes of money for unnecessary or improper uses.

At 5 o'clock the Committee of ways and means rose, when the whole proceedings of the day were quashed as unparliamentary, and so a long discussion ended in smoke, amounting to a somewhat prevailing custom here! It was resolved to let the Road Committee meet and report what sums were necessary for that service; then the House will consider the ways and means for raising it, and then the loan question will come up again.

The Revenue Bill passed to day, nearly

the same as last year; the *ad valorem* duty on Sherry wine ceases, and all Sherry will this year pay the same duty. No other difference of any consequence.

The House and Council are preparing a Joint Address to the Imperial Parliament on the contemplated alterations in Colonial Duties, proposed by Mr. Gladstone, in order to save what little is yet left us of the West India trade, if it be possible.

It is said that the Session will end about the 25th instant or very soon after. End when it may, there seems very little prospect of any benefit to the Province arising from it.

Fredericton, Thursday, 17th March.

MR. TILL.—The House have been nearly all day in Committee of Supply, voting grants for the ordinary services. When the grant for the Madras School was put, a good deal of opposition was made by those favourable to the Baptist Seminary, and the new Methodist College at Sackville. The friends of these Institutions wished to put off the Madras School grant until they were ready with theirs, wishing them all to go to the Council together. They could not stop the Madras grant however, and when it passed, then the grant to the Baptist Seminary was brought up, when it met with as much opposition from the other side, who appeared to think that the Madras grant ought not to go up in such company—they could not stop it, and the grant to the Sackville College followed next, which was likewise fiercely opposed, but it also was carried, so each party was successful and beaten in turn. Mr. Beardsley suggested that they should all be put in one Resolution, in order to coerce the Council into pressing them jointly or not at all. This system of 'tacking' is not a fair one; it was extensively used by the Pipineau faction in Lower Canada, who 'tacked' bills of the most opposite character together, to compel the Council either to pass most objectionable laws, or forego others which were vitally necessary—in one instance, a bill for regulating Juries was tacked to another to fix the tolls on the Lachine Canal. We hope such a system will never be attempted in this Province, as it is most unwise, impolitic and unjust.

The debate on these grants occupied about three hours, then came the usual grants to the Attorney and Solicitor General which were lost! It was highly amusing to see certain of the members who formerly advocated these grants warmly, on this occasion 'Jump Jim Crow'—among them Mr. End, was specified in great style, evidently talking at the constituency. His speech of to day, will look well in juxta position with some former ones on the same question.

Fredericton, Friday, 18th March.

The Legislative Council have been employed all day on the Bankrupt Bill; they appear not only anxious to pass it; but desirous to make it a good Bill. The Hon. Mr. Hatch seems to have the subject very much at heart, and exerts himself greatly to forward the measure. He has been very active and useful this Session and—excepting always, his opposition to the Municipal Bill, the error of which he will hereafter see and honourably admit—he has been found supporting every measure for the public good. His Speech on the Stanley resolutions, was neat and concise, yet contained some very strong and well pointed arguments. Mr. Chandler gives steady attention to the Bankrupt Bill, and is constantly engaged in endeavouring to make it a useful and well working measure. Mr. Robertson brings his business knowledge to bear on the details; in fact, all the Honourables who have taken part in the Bill, seem desirous to promote and perfect it—except the Attorney and Solicitor General, and they, I thought, abandoned the House and the Bill too, to day, in a huff because they could not get the consideration of the Bill postponed until Monday. The good sense of the Councilors prevailed, and they went on working until a late hour; so far as I could judge, the amendments they are making, are improvements on the Bill as passed by the House, and to prove their earnestness, they have resolved to meet to-morrow, (Saturday) a very unusual thing with that honourable body.

It is stated among parties here, who are well informed, that you will not have a new Mayor this year—that Mr. Black will be re-appointed. The plea is, that there has been no Petition for a new appointment, and the Executive Council presumed the Citizens are satisfied. If your City really needs a change, and the Citizens wish it, they may effect it by petition. Let them now speak, or else forever hold their peace. Our Charter provides that the Mayor shall be elective: why have the Citizens of St. John been asleep, and forgotten to Petition for the same thing? A question was asked here the other day—how many Mayors of St. John, would have been elected to that office by the Citizens? The answer was, certainly not more than one. Is that true, and do you

still submit? Shame on you, shame on you!

Fredericton, Saturday, 19th March.

MR. TILL.—The House has been in Committee of Supply again to day, passing many of the ordinary grants. The Committee on Internal Communications having reported that only half the usual allowances should be made this year, all mail coaches, packets and couriers are put upon 'half pay;' while ferrymen, are to receive only midshipman's half pay—just nothing at all. The usual amount has been voted for bye roads, but only £2600 for all the Great Roads of the Province, a sum just sufficient to patch them up this year—and render a very heavy outlay necessary hereafter.

I wrote you last night, that the Council, contrary to custom, intended to meet to day, and proceed with the Bankrupt Bill. They have done so, and make considerable progress—The Chief Justice, who is favourable to the measure, has lent his valuable assistance. Colonel Wyer has taken part in the arduous labours of the Committee, and he has given his best assistance and support; the benevolence of the Colonel's disposition, and his sense of what is right and just, always bring him into the field, when any measure for the good of his fellow countrymen is to be forwarded.

Nothing else of importance to day—Saturday is never a heavy day, but next week will probably be a busy one, as members are determined to be off as soon as possible.

A FREDERICTONIAN.

THE UNITED STATES PRESS.

From the Boston Daily Mail, March 17.

THE PROBABILITIES OF A WAR WITH ENGLAND, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

It takes but a very slight knowledge of the springs of human action, passion and sympathy, to perceive that the probabilities of another collision between this country and Great Britain, have received a new impulse from the course taken by the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the late debate—or rather 'talk,' for it was all on one side—in Parliament relative to the Creole case. So decided is the position assumed by the British Government in this regard, and so directly the reverse of the interpretation of the Law of Nations as given by our Government in its instructions to the Ambassador at the Court of St. James, that it is evident the case cannot be settled unless one party or the other yields a highly important point. The Editor of the New York Tribune thinks 'the question will not be pressed farther, unless *pro forma*, by our Government;' but if this is the way that important principles are to be settled, we are quite as well off without any Government at all. To maintain principles in words and abandon them in practice, is at best a very doubtful course of proceeding, and can hardly fail of being attended with more or less of disgrace.

In case of a war with the strongest maritime power on earth, the immense number of packet and freight ships which have been built within the last few years, would be withdrawn from their present employment; and how easy it would be to fit them out as privateers, with letters of marque and reprisal, and with them sweep the British commerce from the ocean!!! They are generally much faster sailers than the British men of war and packet ships, and though not fitted for contending with vessels built expressly for war service, they would play sad havoc among merchantmen under not the strongest and closest convoy.

From another Boston Paper.

A WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

That war between the United States and Great Britain is among the very probable occurrences of the next few years, will not be denied by any one who is conversant with the political transactions and questions that have arisen since 1837, and possesses sufficient historical knowledge to be aware how frequently 'great events from little causes flow.' A fearful array of vexed questions is at issue between the two countries which by neglect and mismanagement has grown into a Gordian knot so complicated that apparently the sword alone can sever it. The tendency to such an arbitration is doubtless much increased by the too evident fact that vast numbers of our fellow citizens, far from viewing it with apprehension, would regard a war with complacency, as affording an excellent opportunity to augment the glory and perhaps the power of the republic, by humbling the arms of Great Britain and wresting from her sway the extensive and important provinces that stretch along our Northern and Western Frontier. Though this feeling is in some degree commendable as resulting from patriotism and national pride, we would gladly see it diminished, as we feel confident it would be, by the prevalence of more accurate conceptions of the relative power and resources of the two countries. We have endeavoured to form an estimate of that power and these resources, as just, impartial and complete, as the facts in our possession would permit, and the result of our investigations has completely convinced us of the folly and rashness of talking or thinking lightly of a conflict with a power inferior in no respect to any upon earth, and one which from its position