

no part or portion of such monies so collected and set apart shall be paid for any other purpose or service whatsoever, in any one year, until the amount made payable by the provisions of this Act, during the same year, shall have been first paid and discharged.

And be it enacted, that the said sum of sterling, shall be made payable by the Treasurer of the Province in equal annual payments of pounds sterling each, the first sum of pounds Sterling, to be paid on the day of which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and and the like sum of pounds sterling, on the day of in each and every following year, until the whole Loan shall be repaid.

And be it enacted, That all the Debentures which from time to time shall be discharged and paid off, shall be cancelled and made void by the party holding the same; receiving the said Debenture, by stating the amount of principal and interest received on the same, and writing his or their names thereupon in words at length, and that after the said Debentures shall be so paid off, the said Treasurer or the Treasurer for the time being, shall as soon after as may be, make a return to the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, of the Debentures so paid off, for the purpose of being laid before the House of Assembly at their next Session, and that after the accounts of the payment of the said Debentures shall be audited and allowed by the General Assembly, they shall be burnt or destroyed as being of no further use to the public service.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons whomsoever shall forge, counterfeit or alter any of the said Debentures issued by virtue of this act, and shall be found guilty thereof, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and liable to all the pains and penalties for the same.

And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the day of which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

And be it enacted, That this Act shall not go into operation until Her Majesty's Royal approbation thereto be first had and declared.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 23.

Read a second time—A Bill relating to the Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court.

Mr Partlow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to suspend a part of the Fifteenth Section of an Act, intituled 'An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for the organization and regulation of the Militia, and to make further provision for the same.' Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr Partlow moved for leave to present a Petition from Sepeu Wiggins and Son, Robert Rankin and Company, and others, Shipowners of St. John, praying that an Act may pass to reduce the Light and Hospital dues. The Order of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on Light Houses to report thereon.

Mr Palmer, from the Committee appointed on the 23d day of February inst., to enquire into any claims that may be made by the several Sheriffs for holding the late Elections throughout the Province, submitted their Report: and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows—

The Committee to take into consideration the claims of the different Sheriffs throughout the Province for holding the late Elections, having attended to that duty. Report—

That although the time for holding the Polls has been shortened, yet the same expense is incurred in putting up notices, as formerly, and in addition, places whereat to hold the Polls have to be provided, and the Elections held at so inclement a season of the year, has subjected them to extra expenses. Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that the following sums should be allowed to the Sheriffs of these Counties where the Poll was kept open the whole number of days directed by Law, namely—To the Sheriffs of Charlotte, Carleton, York, Queen's, King's, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland and Saint John, £20 each; City of Saint John, £15; Sunbury Poll open one day, £10; Gloucester

and Restigoache, no Poll demanded, £10 each. Accepted.

On motion of Mr Williston, The House went into a Committee of the whole on a Bill in amendment of the Acts now in force regulating and declaring the qualification of Jurors. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved—'Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.' And upon the question, it was decided in the negative. That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, and after making progress therein, he was directed to ask leave to sit again. Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. End moved for leave to present a Petition from Jeremiah O'Leary, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted him for teaching a School at Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, for the period of one year ending in July, 1842. Received.

On motion of Mr Taylor, Whereas owing to the extreme difficulty of obtaining the means of paying in advance the Stumpage demanded by the Crown on all Licenses for Timber and other Lumber, it would greatly relieve the parties engaged in this important branch of the Trade of the Country, if the time for payment were extended until the same be brought to market; therefore Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to order the time of payment on applications for Timber and Lumber to be extended to the first day of July next, upon security being given to the Crown; and also, that the Lumber shall remain subject to the Crown Duties, and possession to be in the Crown until such payment is made, according to the conditions of the respective securities, and subject to such other conditions as His Excellency may deem advisable, to secure the rights of the Crown and relieve the Lumberer. Ordered, That Mr Taylor, Mr Perley and Mr Brown be a committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

March 1.

Rules for the Government of the House of Assembly in voting Supplies.

26 That there be at least two days notice of going into committee in consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service, and a like notice of going again into committee, after every report of progress, or further progress; and that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House immediately to post up such notice in some conspicuous place in the House for the information of Members.

27. That The Clerk of this House be directed to keep a Book, which shall at all times lay on the Table of the House, and to which Members shall at all times have access, in which every Member intending to move any Grant in Supply shall enter his intended Motion, (together with his name and the date,) in the terms in which he intends moving such Grant, with the amount of the same, and that no Member shall move in Supply any Grant of Money unless the Motion for the same shall have been entered in the manner aforesaid in such Book, for two days before it shall be moved; and that such Grant shall be moved only in the terms in which the Motion for the same shall have been entered in such Book.

Mr. Taylor, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of yesterday; relative to extending the time for payment of the Stumpage Duty on applications for Timber and Lumber cut from Crown Lands, reported, that the Committee had attended thereto and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that the subject should be immediately brought under the consideration of the Government.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill relating to Elections in the County of Gloucester, Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to present a Petition from Joseph Spratt, Benjamin Millar and John Hea, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying that a grant may pass to reimburse expenses incurred in the support and relief of Emigrant Paupers. Received.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill to amend the Charter of King's College. Resolved, That the Bill do pass. Ordered, That Mr Wilmot take the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr Williston, The House went into committee of the whole in further consideration of a Bill to restrain the operation of the Fifth Section of an Act, intituled 'An Act for the support of the civil Government of this Province,' and also to regulate the manner of levying the Duty upon Masts, Spars and other description of Lumber.

The chairman reported that the committee having the Bill again before them the following Resolution was moved—'Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.' And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows—Yeas 9. Nays 19—whereupon it was decided in the negative. That the committee then proceeded in the Bill, and made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

March 5.

Read a second time. A Bill to improve the law relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr Wark, Ordered, That the House do on Thursday the 9th day of March instant, resolve itself into committee of the whole in consideration of Ways and Means of raising a revenue in this Province.

March 4.

On motion of Mr Gilbert, The House went into Committee of the whole in further consideration of a Bill to restrain the operation of the Fifth Section of an Act, intituled 'An Act for the support of the civil Government of this Province,' and also to regulate the manner of levying the Duty upon Timber, Masts, Spars and other description of Lumber. The chairman reported that the committee having the Bill again before them, the following Resolution was moved—'Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.' And upon the question the committee divided—Yeas 10. Nays 18—whereupon it was decided in the negative. That the Committee then proceeded to the Bill and made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

The Politician.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY S R R. PEEL, RESPECTING THE UNITED STATES.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, the first night of the session, Sir R. Peel made the following speech relative to the United States. He commenced by referring to the remarks of the preceding speaker, (Mr. C. Wood) respecting the boundary treaty, and expressing his pleasure at the settlement of that question, said that no other advantage could be compared with an amicable settlement between two nations of kindred language, and of interests as kindred as their origin and language. The right hon. baronet then proceeded as follows—

I rejoice that the hon. gentleman has given me an opportunity of making some observations on the late message of the President of the U. States. The sincere and honest desire I have always entertained for the maintenance of a good understanding between this country and the United States, and the spirit in which I have always spoken of America, makes it a doubly painful duty to me to have to refer to that message, which, I am sorry to say, does not give a correct account of the negotiations relative to the right of visit. Perhaps I may do right to confirm what the honourable gentleman has said, that there is nothing more distinct than the right of visit is from the right of search. Search is a belligerent right, and not to be exercised in time of peace except when it has been conceded by treaty. The right of search extends not only to the vessel, but to the cargo also. The right of visit is quite distinct from this, though the two are often confounded. The right of search, with respect to American vessels, we entirely disclaim. But the right we claim, is to know whether a vessel pretending to be American, and hoisting the American flag, be bona fide American. We claim the right to know whether a grievous wrong has not been offered to the American flag. I am surprised the United States should contest this, considering the many small states by which they are surrounded, and how easily their revenues might be injured if it could once be established as a principle that a foreign vessel might become exempt from visitation by hoisting any particular flag. With such a principle recognized, neither the revenue nor the commerce of the United States could be safe for an instant. But I know that the United States do liberally exercise this right in the seas adjacent to their own coast; I know that if a Mexican vessel were to hoist the British flag under suspicious circumstances, the United States would not hesitate to exercise the right of exposing the fraud; and knowing this, I am the more surprised at the claim now set up by the President of the United States. Therefore, sir, it will be my duty, in the face of the public, expressing deep regret that there should appear to be any difference of opinion on this topic, explicitly to declare that we have not waived one of the principles contended for by my noble friend (the Earl of Aberdeen) in his despatch

of December, 1841; and it is further my duty to declare that that despatch has remained to the present hour unanswered by the government of the United States, I know, I think, too well what is the ability of a secretary of state in the States, to believe that if doctrines so important could be questioned, it would have been permitted to remain fourteen months unanswered and unacknowledged, had it been thought wise to contest those principles. In the year 1824, a convention was signed in this country, by Mr. Rush, the minister of the U. States, almost at the instigation of America, which did mutually concede the right of search, that is to say, which enabled vessels of war, of the United States and Great Britain respectively, to exercise, under certain stipulations, that very right of search against which such a clamour is now raised in a neighbouring country. That treaty was rejected by the Senate of the U. States, not on the ground of an objection to the right of search, but because the right of search extended to the coast of America. The Senate of the United States omitted the coast of America, and Mr. Canning refused to ratify in consequence of that omission. I hope that those who have contended with so much vehemence in the legislative Chamber of France against the maintenance of treaties framed in the pure spirit of humanity, and who quote the example of the United States, will refer to that convention and see that the United States themselves were among the first to permit that conventional right of search. There must be some great understanding upon this subject; but considering the importance of maintaining this right—a right not peculiar to England—considering that we are contending for a right which is the only security against fraud, against the gross abuses by parties interested in this iniquitous traffic, considering that we are now the advocates of a principle necessary for the interests and security of all maritime nations—it is my duty to state, in the face of the House of Commons, that the claim to that right of visitation contended for in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen has not been relinquished; that on this subject there was made no concession whatever, and that two the principles laid down in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen we adhere at this moment. (Cheers from both sides of the house.) With respect to the treaty which we have entered into with the United States, in signing that treaty we consider that we have abandoned no right of visitation. We thought that it was a step in advance when the United States professed a readiness to detach a naval force to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. But in according to that we have not abandoned our claims in the slightest degree, nor did it ever make any part of our intention, during the controversy, to abandon the right to which we lay claim in the despatch I have mentioned. We have not contended ourselves, sir, with leaving this fact to become known by a declaration in this house; but since the appearance of the President's Message, we have taken an opportunity of intimating to the U. States the construction we place on the treaty. [Cheers.] I trust, sir, that I have said enough to satisfy the house on this point; I trust, also, that although compelled to avow a material difference of opinion between the two governments upon this particular question, I have stated this difference of opinion with the respect which I wish to maintain towards the high authorities of the United States. [Hear, hear.]

United States News.

From the Halifax Times.

The Committee appointed by the Senate of the American Congress, to report upon the Bill for the occupation of the Oregon Territory, decided adversely to that occupation—notwithstanding which it would appear that the Bill has passed Congress. England will have to frigate Anny Ashberton again to the United States. The gentle rocking she received on her former visit, in the cradle of liberty, caused such pleasant sensations, that she fell into a mesmeric dose, and Jonathan did what he pleased with the old woman. The consequences will be more remarkable, we fear, when conjoined with the somniferous see-saw of the cradle, Jonathan plays her a lullaby upon the Oregon.

The American Congress is becoming quite brutalised. A most indecent exhibition took place on the receipt of the speech of Sir Robert Peel, on the right of visit, which has rather bothered the ideas of our Republican neighbors. Jonathan, who as Dickens says, is fond of showing the heads of his great men to strangers, as evidence of their intellect, has no reason to be proud of their hearts, which appear to be full of diabolical hatred towards every thing British—or of their tongues, which are as foul as a Billingsgate fish-woman's.

The American Government has thought proper to disavow the proceedings of Commander Jones, who a short time since made a piratical descent, with his men-of-war, upon the coast of California, and captured the Mexican town of Monterey. The commander has been recalled, and an apology has been tendered to and accepted by the Mexican government for the outrage.

From the New York Sun.

AWFUL CALAMITY AT TROY. Thirty or Forty Lives Lost—We have, in the Argus of Saturday, accounts of a fearful calamity at Troy, occasioned by a land slide, scarcely inferior in extent, and, is feared, even more destructive of life, than that which occurred several years ago.

The slide occurred south of the former one, on the same hill—the avalanche crushing and