

Provincial Legislature.

Extracts from the Journals.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 26.

The Hon. Mr Wilmot presented the following Despatch, relating to the making of Fredericton and other places, Free Warehousing Ports:

Downing Street, 22nd February, 1844.

Sir,—With reference to your Despatches, in which you have urged upon Her Majesty's Government the expediency of extending the number of Free Ports in New Brunswick, I have the honor to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will cause the proper steps to be taken for making Fredericton a Free Port and Warehousing Port, for the limited purpose of importing goods in British ships, and of warehousing such goods in approved Warehouses; and also for constituting the Ports of Miramichi and Dalhousie Free Warehousing Ports, provided adequate provision be made for the expense in the Customs Establishment, which this augmentation in the number of Free Warehousing Ports would necessarily entail. The additional Customs Establishment, and the expense thereof for which it is necessary to provide, is mentioned in the letter from the Treasury, of which I enclose you a copy, and it only will remain that you should take the proper steps for obtaining authority from the House of Assembly to meet the expenditure required under this arrangement.

You will observe from the enclosure, that the Lords of the Treasury have not seen reason to change their opinion as to constituting Saint Stephen a Free Port, or for altering the existing arrangement at the Ports of Bathurst and Dalhousie.

I have, &c.

STANLEY.

Lt. Gov. Sir Wm. Colebrooke.

To the Lieutenant Governor the sum of £250 to enable the Commissioners of Bathurst Bridge to pay the Contractor part of the balance due.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving the Roads throughout the province, recommend that the sum of £5,212 10s. should be granted for the Great Roads, to be apportioned as follows:—

St. John to the Nova Scotia Line,	£750 0 0
Ditto to St. Andrews,	250 0 0
Fredericton to St. John via Nerepis,	285 0 0
Nerepis to Gagetown,	37 10 0
Dorechester to Shediac,	37 10 0
Shediac to Petitcodiac,	25 0 0
Richibucto to Chatham,	125 0 0
Newcastle to Bathurst,	275 0 0
Bathurst to Campbellton,	500 0 0
Fredericton to Woodstock,	609 0 0
Woodstock to the Arestock,	312 10 0
Arestock to the Grand Falls,	322 10 0
Fredericton to the Finger Board,	125 0 0
Belleisle to the Saint John,	62 10 0
Fredericton to Newcastle,	375 0 0
Ditto to St. Andrew's,	250 0 0
Salisbury to Hopewell,	125 0 0
Shediac to Richibucto,	125 0 0
Woodstock to Houlton,	25 0 0
Waweg to St. Stephen,	42 0 0
Oromocto to Gagetown,	38 10 0
Oak Bay to Eel River,	156 5 0
Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac,	156 6 0
Grand Falls to the Canada Line,	250 0 0
	£5,212 10 0

The Committee further recommend, that the sum of £1,200 should be appropriated rateably in sums of £100 each, to the several counties in this Province to provide for sundry special objects required by the different counties, and to meet the various objects brought under the notice of the committee.

The committee also further recommend that a humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to issue the Warrants for the Bye Road appropriations of 1842.

Mr End moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorise the appointment of a General Superintendent of the Roads and Bridges in this province. And upon the question, that the Order of the House, limiting the time for bringing in Bills, be in this instance dispensed with, and leave granted to introduce the bill, the House divided as follows: Yeas 15—Nays 12—and so it was carried in the affirmative, and leave to bring in the bill granted. The said bill being then brought in, was read a first time.

March 25.

On motion of Mr J. A. Street, Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to issue this House, a list of all the cases during the last two years, in which His Excellency has compromised, remitted or released, in part or in the whole, any demands or claims of the Crown against any person or persons, by virtue of Timber Licenses, Leases, Bonds, Obligations or Liabilities arising from or on account of or touching the Hereditary, Casual and Territorial, or other Revenues, ceded to this Province by the act for the support of the Civil Government of the Province; and also the extent of such compromises, remissions or releases in each case, and the grounds thereof, and whether the same has been done by order of the Home Government or otherwise. Ordered, That Mr. J. A. Street, Mr. Scoullar and Mr. Gilbert be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the sum of £175 to compensate the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company

for having maintained a good and efficient line of Steam Communication between Miramichi, Charlotte-Town and Pictou, for a period of three months in the year 1842.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum of £350 to compensate the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company for having maintained a good and efficient line of Steam Communication between Miramichi, Charlotte-Town and Pictou for the year 1843.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—, being a re-appropriation of that sum granted in 1837 for the services of a Courier between Pokemouche and Miramichi; the same not having been drawn in consequence of a similar sum voted the year following having been applied for the services of the former year, through a mistake in the certificate forwarded for the purpose of obtaining the Warrant for this service, for which reason the money has not been drawn. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—Yeas 16. Nays 13—and it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of £50.

March 20.

Mr Fisher's Resolution relative to the composition of the Legislative Council under discussion. The following is the result:

1st.—Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the House should express their unfeigned gratitude and satisfaction to Her Majesty, for the recognition of the main principles of the address of the House on the subject of the composition of the Legislative Council, expressed in the Despatch of the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 11th of July, 1843, evincing, as it does, a solicitude truly Parental on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for the welfare of Her Loyal Subjects in New Brunswick.

Upon the question for adopting this Resolution, the Committee divided—Yeas, 17. Nays, 12.—And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

2d. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the House should express their disapprobation and regret that the Executive Government, in the recent changes made in the Legislative Council, have not given effect to the Despatches of the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, in answer to the address of this House.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—Yeas.—Messrs. Fisher, J. A. Street, Connell, Gilbert, Hill, Rankin, Taylor.

Nays.—The Hon. Messrs. Speaker, Simonds, Hazen, Wilmot, Messrs. Barbare, Boyd, Brown, J. Earle, Thomson, Barker, Perley, W. H. Street, S. Earle, Scoullar, Partelow, Palmer, Hanington, Botsford, Jordan, Allen, Stewart, Smith.—And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

3rd. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the House should express their opinion that the assurances of Lord Stanley, "to bear in mind, in the selection of Legislative Councillors, the leading interests of the Province, as well the principal denominations of christians," as prayed for by the Address of the House, has, in the recent changes, been entirely overlooked by the Executive Government, and the just expectations of the great and influential denominations of christians now either too partially represented or altogether unrepresented in the House, have been greatly disappointed.

To which the following amendment was proposed by J. A. Street:—And further Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That this House ought not to refrain from expressing its surprise and regret that while several Gentlemen have been displaced, or been induced to retire from the Legislative Council, from the embarrassments of their affairs, others in the same situation have been allowed to remain, although their pecuniary embarrassments were equally notorious and well known; and also, that while others have been removed from the circumstance of holding situations under the Crown, they have been replaced by persons holding situations of a similar nature."

And the question being taken upon the said amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—Yeas.—Messrs. J. A. Street, Rankin, W. H. Street.

Nays.—The Hon. Messrs. Speaker, Simonds, Hazen, Wilmot, Messrs. Hill, Barbare, Boyd, Brown, Fisher, J. Earle, Gilbert, Thomson, Barker, Perley, Connell, S. Earle, Scoullar, Partelow, Palmer, Hanington, Botsford, Allen, Stewart, Smith, Jordan, Taylor.—Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the said third Resolution as first proposed, when the Committee again divided as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Fisher, Connell, Hill.

Nays.—The Hon. Messrs. Speaker, Simonds, Hazen, Wilmot, Messrs. Barbare, Boyd, Brown, J. Earle, Gilbert, Thomson, Barker, Perley, S. Earle, Scoullar, Partelow, Palmer, Hanington, Botsford, Allen, Stewart, Smith, Jordan, Taylor, J. A. Street, Rankin, W. H. Street.—And so it was also decided in the negative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

March 30.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases, for sums not exceeding Five Pounds. Resolved, that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months. Yeas 16. Nays 7.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, The House went into Committee of the whole on a bill to amend an Act, intitled "An Act relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber." The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same. Ordered,

That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Street, the House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to alter and amend an Act, intitled "an Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue." The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again. Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

To Thomas Powell, Junior, the sum of £5 for having taught a school in the Parish of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, for three months, ending the 5th day of May 1843.

To John Mitchell the sum of £10 for having taught a School in the Parish of Northesk, County of Northumberland, for six months, ending 5th January, 1844.

United States News.

Bennett's New York Herald, March 30.

Important Position and Prospects of the Republic.—The Texas and Oregon Negotiations.—The arrival of Mr Henderson, the associate Texian Minister at Washington, on Thursday, and also the expected advent of Mr Calhoun, the new Secretary of State, to-day, at the same place, will at once be the signal for the commencement of the solemn and important negotiations of the annexation of Texas to this country. Mr Van Zandt, the other Texian Minister, has been at Washington, waiting the arrival of his associate. In a few days, therefore, the great work of negotiation, both on Oregon and Texas, will begin under the management of Mr Calhoun—negotiations that, in their results, will have a greater effect and influence on the destiny of this republic than we can at this moment fully estimate.

It is now generally understood in the best informed circles, that, on the subject of Texas, a treaty will be agreed upon between our Government and the two Texian Envoys, who have full powers, authorizing the annexation of that republic to this country, on such terms and conditions as may be conducive to the interests of both parties in the great compact. This Treaty will be sent to the Senate for concurrence—which requires two thirds of its present members to sanction its provisions.

In advance, however, of the present movement, a most violent opposition to such a project has broken out in the New England States, principally led on by Mr Webster—an opposition that may lead to very solemn results, either in the present arrangements of parties, or on the future condition of the Union. Dissolution—insurrection—are threatened in some quarters, should the annexation take place. We do not believe that such violence can be effected—but sufficient opposition may be raised by Mr Webster and the Eastern party, not only to defeat the treaty for the present—but to disorganise the existing political parties, and to cause the defeat of Mr Clay for the next Presidency.

In relation to the Oregon question, it is generally understood that nothing will result from the negotiations recently opened with Mr Pakenham, and it is further stated that the President will send a message on the subject to Congress, giving a *coup d'oeil* of the position of the Government on that important subject.

From all these facts, opinions and views, it is very evident that this republic is in the midst of a very important crisis in its foreign and domestic history. The Texas and Oregon questions, both forced to a head by the present administration, not only throw into the shade all the old questions and "obsolete ideas" that have agitated the public mind for a number of years past, but they open new feelings, new views, and create a fresh impulse throughout the whole land. These movements will bring us into collision with the policy of England and Mexico—involving difficulty at home and abroad—perhaps leading to insurrection here and war elsewhere. They bring forth, full grown, the spirit of ambition and conquest—the same family spirit for territorial aggrandizement on this continent, which has marked the career of the elder branch of the Anglo Saxon race in Europe. If England has the right to extend her flag of empire around and around the old continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, why have we not a like right to the whole of the northern division of this continent?

We believe, therefore, that it is the destiny of this great Republic to comprehend, within her power, in process of time—all this continent, from the Isthmus of Panama to the Polar regions—and from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific. The annexation of Texas or the possession of Oregon, only the beginning of the movement, may be delayed by foreign or domestic difficulties for a time, but the grand junction of all North America, under one republican government, is as certain as the existence of the power of England herself, in conjunction with her vast dependencies in India, China, Africa, and all round the world, formed the great Anglo Saxon empire of the east, that has controlled the old world for centuries, and has at length almost broken up and absorbed her old and only rival, France, in her awful bo-constructor embrace under the dynasty of the Orleans family.

TEXAS.—Oas of the reports from Washington is that Mexico is privy to the negotiation between Texas and the United States, with the understanding that if Texas is admitted she shall pay a bonus to Mexico, which under such circumstances she will have the ability to accomplish.

Probable Repudiation in Pennsylvania.—According to the best accounts, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, like that of Maryland and other States, will establish practical repudiation, and then adjourn. When they so close the doors of

the Legislature at Harrisburg, they should also open the doors of the Penitentiary at Philadelphia—both communities will be on an equal footing. Great State that—with all its coal, iron, and yet won't pay its way.

Boston Daily Advertiser, April 1.

From Cape Haytier.—Captain Drew, of brig Eagle, at Boston on Saturday, from Cape Haytien, states that the Spanish part of the Island had revolted against the present government. The whole of the regular army and all the national guard or militia were nearly ready, and under marching orders against the revolted. Fifteen hundred soldiers left Cape Haytien on the 13th, and about 3000 arrived on the day he sailed on their way to the Spanish part. It appeared that the president was collecting all the effective force of that part of the Island. One of King Christophe's officers, a black man, Ger. Perrot, commanded that division, and arrived at Cape Haytien on the morning of the 14th March. It was thought that there would be at least 30,000 to march against the Spaniards; and if the latter were well prepared, there would probably be some fighting. Captain Drew further remarks that an army of Haytiens move at a very trifling expense. The pay of each soldier is about four dollars currency, equal to about half a Spanish dollar, and very little, if any, food is provided. The climate is favorable, and they make little or no use of tents. What the result will be it is difficult to predict, but these movements have the effect to destroy trade, and make the produce of the Island extremely scarce and high. The well-informed at Cape Haytien, think the revolution will be put down with very little trouble.

Dreadful Explosion.—On Friday morning, says the Petersburg (Virginia) Intelligencer, a locomotive with a train of thirty two burden cars, left the Depot of the Petersburg and Roanoke road at about nine o'clock. After passing the first curve, it was discovered that one of the cars had got off the track, and the engine was of course immediately stopped, the engineer getting down to see what was the nature of the difficulty. As soon as the car had been placed on the track, the engineer returned to his post and put the engine in motion—No sooner had he done so, than the boiler burst tearing the engine to atoms, and the engineer literally to pieces, at the same time killing a coloured fireman, and very severely injuring another. One piece of the boiler, weighing at least 200 pounds, was blown more than two hundred yards.

The Kirk of Scotland.—The pilgrims from the Kirk of Scotland—Dr. Cunningham, of Edinburgh—Dr. Burns, of Paisley—and Mr Lewis, of Dundee are very busy in the cities south of this, collecting dollars and scattering the tidings of salvation. They have got as far as Washington, and by this time have picked up about \$15,000. They will probably carry home \$50,000 or \$60,000 with them.—New York Herald.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Montevideo dates to the 6th of January have been received at Boston. The war with the Montevideans and Buenos Ayreans was still raging, and was at its height. The Buenos Ayreans have taken every thing except the city; it still holds out, though under a strict blockade from Brown's troops on one hand and his fleet on the other. His troops are encamped within 3 miles of the town, and were fighting every day.—They had quite a severe battle on Christmas day.—They will not allow a pound of provision of any kind to be brought into the city, whilst his fleet boards every vessel that comes in, to see if they have any on board.

In consequence of the refusal of the government to accede to the demand of the French consul, requiring all Frenchmen to lay down their arms, that functionary has asked for and received his passports, and has taken up his residence on board a man of war.

Colonial News.

Nova-Scotia.

Halifax Morning Post, April 2.

The Weather.—Last Sligh Ride of the Season.—We have had strange weather lately. The mild breath of Spring which came, gently wafted from the south, a fortnight since, has been hurled back by the bitter gust from ice-clad regions—we had hard frost on Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday evening a regular snow storm, which lay on the ground all day Sunday, and yesterday morning presented a tempting scene for the lovers of a sleigh ride.

Of course not a few of the gay ones of the City availed themselves of the opportunity—the last, we may fairly pronounce, that will be enjoyed this season. The Kempt Road was in very good "condition," for "the sport," early in the day—speckled with bare ground here and there—a clear north wind contended against the warm rays of the sun for the mastery. Beyond the three mile house the snow is deep and well trodden; and the more enthusiastic may squeeze a sleigh ride out of it, when the wintry mantle is torn shall have entirely disappeared.

In another week, Gentlemen, ye may put away your winter horse gear to be forgotten, like other absent friends, till pleasure or necessity again calls for their presence; and then, instead of peeping from enormous folds of fur, which anon enveloped their precious forms, the Ladies will emerge into open air untrifled by the buffeting of old Boreas, and like the lovely emblems of their beauty and purity, the sweet