

interests of the people, which our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Provincial Government, will on all occasions be faithfully represented and advocated.

Resolved, That the people of this province have, moreover, a right to expect from such Provincial Administration, the exertion of their best endeavors that the Imperial authority within its constitutional limits shall be exercised in a manner most consistent with their well understood wishes and interests."

Which principles have been affirmed by the present Colonial Secretary and other distinguished British Statesmen of all parties, and are now in full operation in Canada; and whereas, the House believed that on the occurrence of vacancies in the principal offices of Government, these principles would be adhered to as the circumstances and situation of the province would admit of; and whereas, the Secretary of the Province is the head of a Department which should be included in the Executive Council, and the incumbent bound to resign office on retirement from the Council, which principle has been disregarded in filling up the vacancy which recently occurred in that office; therefore,

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the course pursued by the Administrator of the Government, in filling up the vacancy which has recently occurred in the Secretary's office, has, in this respect, departed from the acknowledged principles of Colonial Government."

The Loyalist of Thursday contains the following remarks on this important subject:

"The different sets of Resolutions offered on this debate will be found in another column. It will be seen that Mr End's Resolution (after a preamble which we consider unnecessary) expresses the approbation of the House in regard to the conduct of the Ex-Councillors, and is wound up with a want of confidence in the present Government—Mr Hill's, and also Mr Fisher's amendments, are confined to abstract principles; the first laying down a guide for the future conduct of the Governor, and the second defining the abstract principle of Responsible Government. There have been objections made to the preamble of the first, to the second on account of its dictatorial spirit to the Head of the Government, and to the third, on account of the clause which lays it down as one of the principles of Sir Charles Metcalfe that the Secretary of a Colony must be a member of the Executive Government. To all of these objections we cordially agree,—but more on this point we have neither time nor space to say until a future opportunity.

Mr Partelow has also prepared Resolutions, which he has given notice he shall move provided none of those at present under consideration shall pass. These approve of the conduct of the Ex-Councillors, and also expresses a want of confidence in the present Government. From the present aspect of affairs in Committee (up to Wednesday evening) we are of opinion that if Mr Fisher will consent to withdraw the obnoxious clause in his Resolution, it will pass as the amendment to the amendment; which, the table being clear, Mr Partelow will bring forward his Resolutions. But if Mr Fisher does not consent to remove the obnoxious clause, we do not think his resolution will pass;—we are certain that Mr Hill's can never pass, and perhaps Mr End's will not pass; when Mr Partelow's resolutions will come forward as original. We believe Mr Partelow's resolutions are likely to come forward at all events, and the first will pass; but with regard to the second (that expressing a vote of want of confidence) we have more to say.

At present we believe the feeling prevails that a vote of want of confidence should pass. This is upon the following grounds:—Messrs Hazen and Wilmot believe that if the Executive Councillors who did not think proper to resign had told his Excellency that the appointment would not be sustained, the House would not now have been in its present situation; they therefore lay all the blame on their shoulders. Now here we differ with the hon. members. The appointment was made, and the recommendation forwarded to England before the hon. members were consulted; and what difference then can it possibly make as to what course those gentlemen have thought proper to pursue? It is not likely his Excellency would have cancelled the appointment, or that Mr Reade would have resigned, before a reply would have been received from the Colonial Secretary, or a voice expressed by the House of Assembly. And although we allow that the opinion and advice of those gentlemen may ultimately have effect, yet we do not believe that such has already been the case.

Under those circumstances we contend that the House is bound to express an opinion, and to afford his Excellency time to act upon that opinion, prior to passing a vote of want of confidence. Let us suppose that His Excellency appointed Mr Reade, subject to the approval or disapproval of the House of Assembly; and who can say that he did not? Well, four of the Executive Councillors resigned because they thought the House of Assembly, to which they held themselves responsible, would not support the appointment; and the other four retained their situations actuated, for anything we know to the contrary, by an opposite conviction; how does the Governor know which is right until the House has expressed an opinion on the subject? If the House approve of the conduct of the hon. members who resigned, let them state the same by a resolution to that effect; which will be tantamount to a disapproval of the appointment. His Excellency will then be aware of public opinion, as constitutionally expressed, and enabled to conduct

himself accordingly; and let it be remembered that if nothing of a satisfactory nature should follow, the House will not have bound themselves not to adopt stronger measures. But in what position will the House, and his Excellency too, be placed by a vote of want of confidence? Why, the very first intimation his Excellency will receive of the opinion of the House will be in this language—"Cancel the appointment, dismiss your present advisers, and form a new Cabinet who shall enjoy the confidence of this House, or we will no longer cooperate with you in carrying on the Government of the country"—This would be the language of such a vote! And it would—coming without any previous intimation of opinion—place His Excellency under the disagreeable necessity of complying with their demands, or dissolving the Legislature.—Now, no one can deny but that immediately after hearing of the appointment of Mr Reade, we came out against the appointment boldly and fearlessly; and stated our reasons for so doing; but yet we at the same time advised moderate measures, and that fair play should be given. And now we would ask any candid man if, under the circumstances we have just detailed, a vote of want of confidence were passed, whether it would be in accordance with the good old British principle of Fair Play?

"We are happy to perceive that some of the members take the same view of the case as we do,—we would particularize Mr Hannington and (we believe) His Honor the Speaker.—And now let us, at this the eleventh hour, rise our voice once more against the adoption of an extreme measure which must lead to excitement; let us implore hon. members to look at the unhappy state of things in the neighbouring Colonies, and beware lest it be introduced into this happy Province. The Demagogue may love agitation, but we do not, and certain are we that agitation never did nor never will prevail in a Colony, without weakening the connexion betwixt that Colony and the Mother Country. We are convinced that a dissolution of the House of Assembly at present would cause a tremendous excitement in this Province; such perhaps as it never before witnessed. And although such excitement would be for our interest—as excitement would beget subscribers—yet we consider it incompatible with the name of "Loyalist," and the principles of loyalty which warm our bosoms, to countenance anything so directly calculated to accelerate a separation from the Mother Country, and so baneful in its effects upon the best interests of this Province. With these sentiments we hope no one will attribute improper motives to us, when we now declare that, though we cordially agree with the Conservative Members of the Assembly in their opinion on the late appointment, yet we shall consider it our bounded duty to denounce the parties, be they whomsoever they may, who may be the means of plunging the country into that unnatural state of excitement which of late has so unhappily prevailed in Canada and Nova Scotia."

The Bill for establishing Fairs in Newcastle, has been passed in the Assembly.

THE REVENUE FOR 1844.—From the Journals of the Assembly, we obtain the following account of the Revenue of the Province:—

St. John	71,850	7	8
Miramichi	10,262	11	9
Dalhousie	3,403	1	3 1/2
Bathurst	1,260	13	2
Richibucto	2,056	13	11 1/2
Shediac	95	6	1
Bay Verte	1	12	6
Westmoreland (parish)	24	2	0
Dorchester	328	12	1
Woodstock	332	7	8
Fredericton	13	2	7
St. Andrews	1,629	18	10 1/2
St. Stephens	784	13	4
St. George	283	17	2
Grand Manan	6	14	1
	£92,333	14	2

CONTEMPLATED MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

—A correspondent in another page alludes to some contemplated alterations in the mail routes. We have had some conversation with Mr Caie on the subject, and we have much satisfaction in stating, that while Mr Lang was here last week, he saw plainly the evils arising from the present plan; and the great delay which must frequently arise in the transmission of the British mails to this quarter. To remedy this evil in future, he has devised a scheme, which he purposes suggesting to the Head of the Department in London, which we sincerely trust may be acceded to. It will give us two mails a week between St. John and Halifax, without any additional expense to the Post Office Department. It is this.

The Courier with the mails to the Southward, (by way of Richibucto) will leave the Post Office in Chatham, as at present, on Saturday morning, and arrive with the mails which leave Halifax and

St. John on the morning above mentioned, on Monday. The Courier with the second mail will leave here (via Fredericton) on Monday morning, and return by the same route, on Friday, bringing the St. John and Halifax mails which leave those places on Tuesday morning.

If this arrangement can be carried out, (and we understand it is practicable) Mr Lang will well deserve the thanks of the inhabitants in this quarter; and as it is more congenial to our nature to bestow praise than censure on a public officer, it gives us sincere pleasure thus to impart intelligence which will tend to remove the impression which was very generally entertained in this quarter, that the Post Office Surveyor paid but little heed to our remonstrances, and cared as little about our accommodation, in devising his mail arrangements.

THE SEASON.—The weather during the week has been very changeable. We have had snow, hail, rain, severe frost, high winds, and one or two mild days.

MEXICO.—Intelligence has been obtained at New York, stating that the revolution in this country has terminated in favor of the Constitutional Government, Santa Anna having placed all his disposable forces at their command.

UNITED STATES.—The New York Sun gives a long account of a most disastrous snow storm which occurred in that city and neighbourhood on Tuesday the 4th inst. The snow fell on a level fell 20 inches deep, and the drifts in some streets were three and four feet. "All the theatres were closed, all the parties and soirees given up, and all the lamps in the streets went out." About twenty three houses, in the course of erection in 26th street, were blown down. All travelling was suspended on the roads and railways. A number of vessels were reported to be on shore on the coast, and fears are entertained of serious damage being done to the shipping at sea. The passengers on the New Jersey and Philadelphia railroad were arrested on their journey and compelled to pass the night in the cars. They numbered about 100, including 10 ladies. During the storm a disastrous fire broke out in the Tribune Office in the city, which, together with a number of other buildings were consumed.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill for the payment of the interest on the public debt of that state; and arrangements are being made immediately to liquidate the amount thus due.

The Boston Daily Advertiser states that in the House of Representatives, on the 1st instant, the Oregon Question was debated until two o'clock, when in compliance with the resolution adopted on a former day, the discussion was brought to a close, and the question was taken on the amendment in order.—A number of amendments materially changing the character of the Bill, were adopted.

A new section requesting the President to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy, was agreed to by vote of 99 to 97.

The committee also agreed to an amendment declaring that nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere with the rights of Great Britain under the 3d article of the Treaty of 1827, until the termination of three months after giving the above notice.

SUPREME COURT.—Hilary Term.—James A. James, of Richibucto, having produced the requisite certificates, and after being examined as to his fitness and capacity, was admitted, sworn, and enrolled an Attorney of this court.

NOVASCOTIA.—In another page we have given a summary of the "sayings and doings" in the Assembly of this Province

On the 3rd instant a Despatch from the Home Government was laid before the Legislature, in answer to the address of the Assembly at its last summer session, stating their apprehension that an arrangement was in progress for sending the Royal Mail Steamers direct to Boston or New York. The Colonial Secretary therein states "that while no such arrangement was at present in progress, it might become necessary, particularly if an arrangement could be completed with the United States for the cheap transmission of the Canada mail, and especially in consequence of the numerous demands of the Province on the Post Office fund, and the neglect of the Province to improve the communication with Canada.

A large meeting was held at Mason Hall, in the city of Halifax, on the 13th instant, to take into consideration the exclusive character of the Juries empanelled in that city. The High Sheriff presided on the occasion.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved:—That "Trial by Jury" is one of the inestimable Rights and Privileges of the British Constitution; and is alike essential to guard the Prerogatives of the Crown, as to protect the Liberties, the Property, and the character of the Subject.

Resolved:—That to secure the enjoyment of this Right, it is necessary that Juries should fairly represent and be drawn from all classes of the People.

Resolved.—That this Meeting are satisfied from the proofs submitted to them, that a large portion of the inhabitants of this City and County, qualified by law to be summoned, and to serve on Grand and Special Juries, have been excluded from their share of public duty,—giving these tribunals a complexion and character calculated to create suspicion in the impartial administration of the Law; and therefore, that a Committee be appointed—consisting of persons, to take effective measures to have this grievance redressed—so that all classes and interests shall be fairly and equally represented in the formation of the Lists from which the Grand and Special Juries are drawn.

We understand that the Presbytery of Miramichi is to meet at Newcastle, on the first Wednesday of March, and that there will be a Sermon preached on the occasion by the Moderator.

The parties who borrowed the January and February numbers of the Dublin University Magazine, and Blackwood's Magazine for 1844, from the Proprietor of the Gleaner, will confer a favor on him by returning the same immediately.

Marriages.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Richard Shepherd, Mr Francis Johnson, to Miss Patience Hanley, both of the Parish of Welford.

Deaths.

At Chatham, on the 7th inst., Mr Nicholas Flannagan, aged 35 years; a worthy industrious man.

Mail Contract.

Persons desirous of entering into a CONTRACT for the Conveyance of

Her Majesty's MAILS

Between CHATHAM and FREDERICTON.

Via Nashwan, once in every week each way from 6th APRIL next, are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General, stating the sum per annum in Halifax Currency, for which they would agree to perform the service.

The particulars of the Contract are, that the Mails shall be conveyed on such days, and at such hours, as may from time to time be pointed out by the Deputy Postmaster General, and at a rate of speed not less than 6 miles per hour, including stoppages.

A notice of three months to be given on either side to determine the Contract. Security will be required for the due performance of the Service.

The Tenders must be marked on the cover "Tender for Mail," which will be received at the General Post Office, St. John, until Thursday, the 6th March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, after which none can be noticed.

By Order. T. B. LANG,

Post Office Surveyor, Post Office, Chatham, 6th February, 1845.

FARM TO LET—Situate a short distance from the Town of Chatham.

It comprises FIFTEEN ACRES of cleared Land, well Fenced, with a good Barn on the premises

For Terms and other particulars, please apply to L. HAWBOLT, Chatham, January 27, 1845.