

vention at once, and directing the President to issue his Proclamation at the end of twelve months, for taking possession of the whole territory.

He said he was instructed to move an early day for its consideration. He would not make the motion now, because a Senator had intimated to him that he intended to start a preliminary question—which had better be disposed of first. He would propose Monday for this motion; then the preliminary question could be started; after which he should move the Senate to fix a day to take up the joint resolution.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**—The Fredericton Reporter of Friday last, contains the following paragraph.

"We are informed from a quarter where we place a good deal of reliance, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is at present in Saint John, with the view of forming a new Administration. Several of the Ex-Councillors are in that city at present, and we see nothing improbable in the report."

Saint John papers contain a similar announcement. A very short period will put us in possession of some authentic information on this important subject. If the information above given be correct, we think matters have come to a pretty pass, when the Queen's Representative is compelled to leave the Seat of Government, and proceed to Saint John, with hat in hand, soliciting parties to enable him to form a Cabinet.

**IMPORTANT DESPATCH.**—We copy the following extract from a Despatch from Lord Stanley, dated Downing Street, 20th August, and recently laid by Lord Falkland before the Legislature of Nova Scotia. It is in answer to an Address from the Legislative Council of that Province, asking for information on various subjects.

As the question of paying that body, has been frequently mooted of late, we are glad to perceive Her Majesty's Government have strongly opposed the measure, as it would eventually jeopardise the independence of that body, as they would be at the mercy of the lower branch of the Legislature, who would have but little compunction, as the purse-holders, to stop the pay of the Councillors, should they find them refractory, or disposed to thwart them in carrying out any favorite scheme, however unconstitutional. The Council should be men in independent circumstances, and while they receive no remuneration, such only will be called to that body; but should the system of paying them be introduced, men far from wealthy would find their way into that branch of the Legislature, who could ill afford to give their time gratuitously to the service of the Province. With them pecuniary remuneration would be a matter of serious consideration, and as they would be dependant on the "will and pleasure" of the "People's Representatives" for the yearly payment of their stipend, it would behove them that they pander to their desires and wishes.

We repeat it—we are glad Her Majesty's Government have taken so decided a stand against the introduction of this system into the Colonies, as it will secure to the people at least one independent branch of the Legislature.

"In deliberating on the advice which it has been my duty to tender to the Queen, Her Majesty's confidential servants have observed, with much regret, how serious are the difficulties which oppose the entrance into the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, of those inhabitants of the Province who are the best qualified by their education, their fortune, and their rank, to occupy a station at once so arduous and so honorable. We should regard the general and settled reluctance of these gentlemen to assume these duties as one of the most serious evils with which society would be visited, in that part of Her Majesty's dominions. However considerable, and however just, might be the apologies for declining a service required only by the consciousness and by the honor of contributing so largely to the general welfare, it is scarcely possible but that such an example, from so high a quarter, should seriously impair, throughout the province at large, the public spirit and the self-forgetfulness which, in Nova

Scotia, as in every free Government, constitute the first and most essential element of all public prosperity.

"Her Majesty's Government have adverted, anxiously, to every suggestion offered by the Legislative Council collectively, by any individual member of it, or by your Lordship, for averting, or for diminishing so great a disaster.

"The first proposal made with that view is, that the members of the Legislative Council should be remunerated for their services in that capacity in the same terms as a similar remuneration is granted to the members of the House of Assembly. It is most remote from the design of the Ministers of the Crown to entertain or to suggest, a doubt that the duties imposed on the members of the Legislative Council will merit such a pecuniary acknowledgment. But we must venture to doubt whether their acceptance of it, even if it were offered, would be judicious. The members of the Assembly are elected by the people, and may, I doubt not, without any disparagement to their position, receive from their constituents a direct pecuniary reward for the services they are so chosen to render. It is otherwise with the members of the Legislative Council. They are the nominees of the Crown. Their high and delicate duty is to arbitrate between the opposite tendencies of the Monarchical and the Democratic branches of the Constitution, and, when necessary, to control and to harmonize both. To become pensioners, either of the Crown or of the People, would be to detract materially from their qualifications for the uncompromising discharge of this important trust.

"Our great solicitude is to secure to the Legislative Council the weight so justly due to their suffrages on the measures of the local Legislature. We conceive that the absolute independence of their position is mainly conducive to that end, and that to assign salaries to them would be to diminish that independence, and consequently would be unwise and impolitic.

"I might perhaps have evaded this difficulty by the more obvious and concise objection, that the Crown does not possess, and that there is no reason to suppose that the Assembly would grant, any requisite funds for this purpose. But I have thought it better distinctly to avow the grounds which indispose Her Majesty's Government to apply to the Assembly for such a grant."

**CANADA.**—Canada papers state, that information had been received by Government, that frequent meetings of the *Hunters' Lodges* have recently been held on the frontier. Our readers will recollect that during the late troubles in Canada, these worthies made themselves very busy, frequently making incursions into the British territory, perpetrating various enormities. Lord Cathcart, it is stated, has taken such precautionary measures, as will effectually destroy the hopes of these marauders.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—As the subject of "Scribe's" letter has already been brought before the public in our columns, we think it unnecessary to publish it.

We cannot allow another champion to enter the field on the "Pall Cloth" question; it already falls on the good taste of the public. This will suffice for an answer to "Pax," and others.

\*\*\* We were not a little disappointed in the non-receipt of the British mail on Thursday last. Should it come to hand on Monday, and bring any news of special interest, we shall issue a half-sheet on Tuesday.

**BATHURST.**—A number of the friends of Mr. WILLIAM BOYD, gave him, as a token of the high respect in which he was held by him, a very sumptuous SUPPER, at Bawser's Hotel, in Bathurst, on the evening of Tuesday last; and the following Address from the principal inhabitants of that town, was also presented to him.

Bathurst, New Brunswick,  
January 17th, 1846.

MR. WILLIAM BOYD,

Dear Sir,—Understanding that you are about to visit your native land, we cannot allow you to depart without an expression of that regard and esteem which your ten years residence among us, has justly earned for you in this and the neighbouring settlements. While we shall feel much satisfaction in hearing of your advancement, we cannot but regret your departure from Bathurst; yet we cannot doubt of your success and prosperity, so long as industry, intelligence, gentlemanly manners and integrity shall be valuable in the world.

Wishing you an affectionate farewell and a safe and speedy passage across the Great Waters,

We are,  
Your Sincere Friends,

William Napier, William End,  
Robert Gordon, Thos. M. Debois,

H. W. Baldwin,  
James Blackhall,  
John Miller,  
S. L. Bishop,  
Niel McLean,  
John Woolner,  
James Wolhaupter,  
William Pallen,  
John Baird,  
R. Carman,  
Joseph Read,  
C. McManus,  
B. Dawson,  
T. DesBrisay,  
Joseph Thomson,  
Chas. Wolhaupter,  
Alfred Smith,  
Albert Wood.

**FULLARTON.**—A Correspondent at Bathurst informs us, that there is no truth in the rumour respecting the time stated for the execution of this criminal, which we published last week.

Another correspondent informs us, that a short time ago, a bottle of aquafortes was conveyed to Fullarton, which the Sheriff discovered in his cell. The late Grand Jury, after investigating the matter, made a presentment, upon which a Bench Warrant was issued for the apprehension of the guilty parties, one of whom is a brother to the murdered man.

CHATHAM, 23rd January, 1846.

Mr. Pierce,

Sir—By giving the enclosed Communication a place in to-morrow's Gleaner, you will much oblige,

Yours, &c.

C. THOMSON,

Secretary of the Miramichi Ladies' Bible Society.

Miramichi, 13th January, 1846.

Mrs. ABRAMS,

Dear Madam,—I have much pleasure in being the medium of handing to you the enclosed contributions towards the funds of the Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society; the donors desire to express their Cordial approval of the noble and Christian object of your, and of the Parent Society, viz., the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, the sole, supreme, and all-sufficient rule of religious faith and practice, throughout the world.

That your Society, and all others having the same grand object, may go on and increase, until the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea, is the sincere prayer of, Dear Madam,

Yours very sincerely,  
HENRY CUNARD.

Mrs. Abrams,  
President of the Miramichi Bible Society.

DONORS

Hon. J. Cunard	£2 0 0
Mrs. Salter	5 0
H. B. Allison	1 0 0
Edward Williston	1 0 0
Henry Cunard	2 0 0
	£6 5 0

ARRIVALS AT MEA'S HOTEL, CHATHAM.

Jan. 16—C. McLellan, Fort Lawrence. 19th—Wm. Parker, South West; D. E. Handy, Sackville. 20th—Wm. Wilson, South West; Stephen Smith, Pettitcodiac. 21st—Rev. Mr. Drolet & servant, Caranquet; S. B. Hetherington, Richibucto; Wm. Ladden & son, do. 23rd—James Pall, do.; C. McLellan, Fort Lawrence.

### The Fredericton Mail.

This mail having arrived at a much earlier hour than usual, (2 o'clock yesterday afternoon) we are enabled to glean a more than usual amount of matter from the papers thus obtained.

**UNITED STATES.**—From the New York Sun of Saturday last, we copy the following extracts from the letters of the correspondent of that paper at Washington:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Mr. Clay has written to urge upon his friends here, a united action for the whole of Oregon, as the only just, honorable and expedient course, but deprecates all tactious opposition to those measures of delay which by any means tend to smoothe the way for the amicable withdrawal of the British pretensions. It is a little singular that the views of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun should run so nearly parallel, and still more singular that the Sun should have predicted that such would be the fact six months ago. The confidential friends of both gentlemen address exactly the same reasons against hasty legislation—our foreign relations say both are at a crisis, and have a most complicated aspect, all which can be best settled in one sweeping arrangement, inasmuch as the same power will have the most potential vote in the adjustment of all. England will have casting influence, in settling with Mexico about the boundary and California; and just as the annexation of Texas has taken from her Oregon aspirations half their value, so will the acquisition of California—which will inevitably enter the Union before 1850, by annexation or purchase—still further reduce to her its importance. As a portion of a restraining chain on the borders of the great republic, the possession of the best harbor in Oregon made a league in her imperial plans, isolated it into an insignificant item, hardly equivalent in value to her black colony at Sierra Leone.

The house is a perfect managerie, such walking, talking, smoking, struggling and shouting even that vast circle of discordant spirits never before exhibited. Nevertheless there is nothing positively vulgar—the smoking excepted, and we have begun this week guileless of that—in all this excitement. It is the natural movement of these strong element, said if they were more tame they would be less American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Oregon! Oregon! is still the engrossing theme of political speculation. The Whigs are consolidating for united action, and declare loudly that they are now to hold the balance of power. The Democrats, on the contrary, are breaking, more and more emphatically, into cliques, though they disavow the intention or possibility of permanent disunion. It is observable, however, that their brightest leaders are no longer in harmony with each other, and, what is more significant, with the President. He remains calmly impenetrable, neither courting nor shunning responsibility, and evidently predetermined not to insist upon the unwilling confidence of his party chiefs. When he first came into power he mistook a clique of managers for the people of the Empire state, and thought he heard their voice when in fact he was only listening to a little "stated preaching," but he saw and renounced his error before he sinned very deeply, and henceforth he will be "one James K. Polk." He has gained with the mass by this, but he has lost with the bear-leaders. Hence the distant coldness of his former partisans. The President does not belong to them, and they do not belong to the President. There is no coherence among them, and the Oregon discussion proves, but did not create, the fact. How that discussion will end is sufficiently obvious. The house will give notice for the cessation of joint occupancy, and the senate will send it back amended so as to leave it to the President to select the time of giving it, to which the house will finally accede. Mr. Polk will carry out the policy sketched by Calhoun, and delay the notice until we have disposed of our difficulties with Mexico and acquired California, and then we will turn with unembarrassed hands to settle with England. By that time ten thousand men will be at work on the railroad to the Columbia, dotting the route as they go, with their truly republican forces, thriving Yankee settlements, and then the real question will not be the 49th or 54th degree, but on what terms we will bargain for Canada. This, after all the hysterical tremors, and stock dealing delusions of timid and interested editors, will be the end of the Oregon fever.

This paper states that intelligence had been received at New Orleans, that a large force of Mexican troops had taken up a defensive position on the frontiers of Texas, with an intention, it is expected, of making a descent on that country.

**FREDERICTON.**—The Fredericton Head Quarters of Wednesday last contains a similar notice to the one copied in another place, respecting the re-organization of the Executive Council, but gives no particulars.

### Marriages.

On Tuesday, 20th January, by the Rev. W. Henderson, Mr. Murdoch Gillies, to Miss Mary Stothart, both of the Parish of Newcastle.

At Buctouche, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Angus McMaster, Mr. Robert Sinclair, of Little Branch, Glenelg, to Miss Euphemia McIntosh, of Buctouche.

At Little Branch, Glenelg, on the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. William Ullock, of Bay du Vin, to Miss Jessie Sinclair, of Little Branch.

At Bathurst, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Andrew Barron, P. P., Mr. Thomas Wheeler, son of Mr. Patrick Wheeler, of Newcastle, Miramichi, to Miss Mary Donnelly, of Bathurst.

### Deaths.

At Tettagouche, County of Gloucester, on the 9th inst., Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Samuel Brown, in the 64th year of her age; leaving a large family to lament the loss of one of the best of mothers. This aged woman has spent a long life in the service of her God, when he was pleased to take her to himself; because

"In Him she lived,

In Him she died,

And now with Him she lives in Heaven."

At Bathurst, on the 9th inst., much respected, Mr. David Conway, a native of Ireland, aged 68 years.

At Somerset Vale, Bathurst, on the 13th inst., Martha, wife of Hugh Munro, Esq., in the 61st year of her age. In losing Mrs. Munro, society has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments; and while Providence gave her health and strength, her Sabbath's practice was to repair to the house of God, and there, with patience and humility, listen to the mild truths of the Gospel, from the lips of her exemplary minister, the Rev. George McDonnell. She was likewise a benevolent friend to the poor, having fed the hungry, and clothed the naked. Her remains were followed to the grave by the largest concourse of persons ever witnessed in Bathurst.

\*\*\* Such of our subscribers as usually supply us with FIRE WOOD, are requested to attend to this matter at an early day.