

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

**THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.**—The last number of the *Amaranth* thus concludes an article on the subject of the Lieut. Governor's late speech, in which the Editor points out some glaring inconsistencies between the words which his Councillors caused him to utter, and their actions in the House since:—

The concluding part of this speech goes at some length into question of yielding up the initiation of money grants to the executive.—At the first glance we conceived that the Government had placed themselves in that position that an amendment carried to this part of the Address must cost them their seats, or lead to a dissolution of the House. The Speech says:—“I believe, in the first place, that it is most desirable to define more accurately the responsibility attaching to the initiation of money votes. This can only be done by throwing such responsibility on the Executive Government.” And the paragraph of the Address in reply says: “We accept the expression of your Excellency's convictions in relation to the responsibility at present attaching to the initiation of money votes, in the same spirit in which those convictions are manifestly conveyed.” The language in the speech is pretty strong, while the reply is ambiguous.

Taking a hint however from the reply, we examined the speech more closely, and found another paragraph thus: “I could not meet you in this, the last session of the present Assembly, without imparting frankly my hope, that in the course of your deliberation, you may, at any rate, pave the way for measures such as these to which I have adverted. Here then, is the whole secret. Never was scheme more cunningly conceived, for should the address pass as it is drafted, ministers will immediately turn round and say, ‘Oh! you have pledged yourselves to yield up the initiation of money votes to the Executive.’ Should an amendment be carried, they will maintain that the vote does not imply a want of confidence in the Government, as the measure recommended was merely *perspective* in its purpose—to pave the way for future legislation. They will therefore hold on to their offices, and make the question of initiation a rallying cry at the next election! Yes the scheme was shrewdly concocted,—very.

In proof that we have taken a correct view of the matter, we will mention two circumstances. On the first day of the Session the speech recommended the yielding up of the initiatory power to the Executive, and on the second day Mr Partelow, a member of the Executive, moved for the appointment of a Road Committee, to originate all the road grants in the old way! Again, one section of the speech (which we have quoted) maintains that the power to initiate money votes should be vested in the Executive, while another section says: “Under all circumstances, in your hands (the House of Assembly) must rest the directionary power of altering the duties, and in your hands must remain the appropriation of the monies so levied.” Was ever anything more inconsistent!

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**—*Registration of Voters.*—A Petition is about to be presented to the Legislature from this city, praying that an act may be passed immediately, for the Registering of voters at elections for members of the House of Assembly.

We learn by Telegraph to the News Room that fears are entertained for the safety of the Mail Steamer *Falcon* from Newfoundland to Halifax which had not arrived this morning—being then some 8 or 10 days over her time.—*Courier*, Feb. 16.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1850

COMMUNICATION.

Mr Pierce,

I have been favored with a perusal of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head's Speech at the opening of the Legislature of this Province, and am delighted at its tenor, and the matters therein contained. It is the emanation of a straightforward mind, divested of all flourish and garb, which too frequently disfigure such documents. “No high sounding words, meaning nothing.” The Speech clearly indicates that its author is an Englishman, well versed in Constitutional Government, practically alive to our social evils, and the morbid state of the Province; and with energy and ability sufficient to lead the way in carrying out all necessary reforms, in redressing all real grievances, and uniting to effect great and permanent improvements; and all that His Excellency requires is co-operation and united support and exertion from the Representatives of the People, in order to stem the tide of adversity setting in so rapidly upon the Province. The Speech is calculated to inspire confidence in the people at large, lead the energies of those who for some time past have lapsed into dependency, back into their wonted vigour, and cause the half-pledged Annexationist to return to his allegiance, ashamed of his backsliding. His Excellency's desire to throw the responsibility of the initi-

ation of Money Grants on the Executive Government, shews a determination not to shrink from constitutional responsibility. It is an anomaly in legislation to make the Executive responsible without yielding to them the true elements, viz: monetary control; and it has been a matter of surprise to me, that in this Province and Nova Scotia, where so much has been said on the subject, and agitation so rife and turbulent, that this fundamental principle should not have long since been conceded. To make a Government strictly and constitutionally responsible, without initiation, is like placing an individual afloat without oar or sail, and directing him to reach a distant land; his barque, from the action of the wind and tide, may by chance be driven in the right direction, and ultimately arrive in safety, but there is no certainty in his course; nay, there is a positive uncertainty, and every wave may perchance dash him against the rocks, and he become shipwrecked, and his expectations perish. Again, such constitutional control would be a wholesome check against improvident and lavish grants. In the House of Assembly at present there is a constant scramble among the members for the lion's share of the money, and the greatest schemer and financier invariably receives that share. This leads to a species of gambling discreditable to a deliberative body, and leads to a reckless waste of the public money. The same system is pursued throughout the expenditure; the money thus obtained is lavishly distributed, without adequate and proper control. But throw the initiation on the Executive, compel them to come down with the Budget, and ask the necessary supplies, so long as they possess the confidence of the majority of the House, and can shew that the grants hitherto made have been judiciously expended for the public good; that the amount required is absolutely necessary for the public service; and at the same time shew the state of the Province and nature of the forthcoming Tariff. The Supplies would be granted as a matter of course—the functions of Government would go on in a healthy state, certainly in the Revenue would be the result; trade would be ameliorated where the duty pressed heavily, and the various branches would work harmoniously together.

Again, the Executive Government would be extremely careful to whom they entrusted the distribution of the public money, and the manner of such expenditure. Strict accountability would ensue, and a correct supervision and audit of the public accounts would be the consequence; and those appointed to expend the money would be tried as in a furnace, and necessarily compelled to give a true account of their stewardship, or else forfeit their situations. This admirable system would accommodate itself through all the branches downwards, from the Government to the people. Again, those appointed to expend the public money, would not receive their situations on account of the number of votes he or they could bring to the favorite candidate, or the interest he could create in his favor at the election; and strictly on account of his integrity as a public servant, and ability to perform the duties devolving upon him. Neither eye-service, nor time-service, would be tolerated for a moment. Again, the adoption of the principles contended for would place the whole financial system of the Province on a healthy and substantial basis; the Province would not be involved in debt, the expenditure would be made to keep pace with the revenue, never exceed it, and the duties would be levied and collected more judiciously, and not subject to the present ruinous fluctuations, alike pernicious to the importer and consumer. Particular branches of trade, under peculiar exigencies, would be relieved, and the imposts would be materially mitigated. Again, emergencies might happen during the recess, they have fallen heavily on many occasions in England. Diseases of extraordinary malignity might stalk through the land, and cut down the inhabitants; famine, such as was felt in Ireland, might appear, and blanch the faces of the most robust, or other unforeseen occurrences might arise that would require immediate attention; the Executive would be alarmed to make adequate provisions for the emergencies, without the intervention of the Legislature, lest they should be capriciously forced from office. The consequence would be that they would not act to the extent that the dangers and difficulties imperiously demanded, and the results might be fearful. Again, some public improvements, if taken at the particular time, might be introduced successfully, but which the Executive would not feel disposed to lay hold of without the sanction of the Legislature; consequently the time passes by, the improvements are never accomplished, or if performed at a future period, on the meeting of the Legislature, at great loss to the public service. Again, a sudden flood might dilapidate our bridges, or war rage on our borders, or civil commotion within our Province or the adjoining ones, or fifty other instantaneous casualties arise, all or any of which would require immediate attention, and which our Executive would feel slave to the consequences of delay, but from the straightened system, would with the greatest reluctance undertake without the Legislature. I could multiply many more reasons why this constitutional principle should be at once conceded to the Executive, but fear I have already wearied your patience with the perusal. In conclusion, I would remark that we have responsible government now only in name; we have the shadow without the substantial and vigorous part of it. Complete the system by yielding up that principle which His Excellency has so forcibly depicted and recommended, and although it may clip the wings of a few of our Legislative Schemers, never mind. Let those abandon their pernicious practices, and give

Responsible Government her just and legitimate rights. Do not mutilate it, and retain the disjointed fragments, but unite the two in symmetrical combination, and the system will, I have little doubt, work well, otherwise abrogate the system altogether, and let the Province retrace her steps to a period anterior to Lord John Russell's ever-to-be remembered Despatch. I trust the Representatives of this County will support his Excellency's views on this subject; and although I am an humble individual, with little influence, still that little will be freely and strenuously given to them at the approaching election, by a  
VOTER.  
Miramichi, February 16, 1850.

**CANADA.**—The Canadian Reciprocity Bill, has been reported to the Senate of the United States by Committee, with a recommendation that it do pass. The American administration, it is said are favorable to it.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**—*Beware of Counterfeits.*—The public are cautioned to be on their guards against receiving counterfeit ENGLISH SHILLINGS—purporting to have been coined in 1839; Queen Victoria. They are a bad imitation and may easily be detected. An attempt was made to pass one of them in a store in this city yesterday.

*A Colonial Governor off for California.*—Among the passengers by the ship *Calvin Cook*, which sailed from Plymouth last month, for California, we observe the name of Sir Henry Vere Huntley, late Governor of Prince Edward Island. It is stated that he goes out in company with about forty miners, to try ‘digging’ for a living. He lately passed through the Insolvent Court in London. We hope he may succeed better in California than he did at Prince Edward Island.—*St. John New Brunswicker*, Feb. 14.

*Fire at Houlton.*—The Woodstock Sentinel says, that the splendid Saw Mills erected in Houlton by the late Captain Kelleran, at a cost of about £1500, were totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 4th inst.

**UNITED STATES.**—The Eastport Sentinel states that the steamer *Admiral* will commence running between Boston and Eastport about the last of this month.

The Steamer *Rhode Island* from New York for San Francisco, has been lost at sea. Nine of the crew and three passengers escaped in a boat, and were afterwards picked up. The remaining passengers and crew, 32 in number, were left on board the sinking vessel. Three of the passengers were drowned in attempting to reach the boat.

*Latest from California.*—A letter in the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated San Francisco, Dec. 31st, says there were 100 cases of fever on board the *California* coming up from Panama.

There is more suffering, distress and misery in San Francisco than in all the United States.

The burnt district is covered with workmen, and bids fair to be built over in a week. A number of buildings are already completed and occupied.

Marriages.

At Tabusintac, 31st January, by Roderick McLeod, Esq., Mr JOHN SIMPSON, to Miss ABIGAIL DIXON, both of the Parish of Alnwick.

At the house of the bride's father, Tabusintac, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. William Stewart, St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, Mr PETER LOGGIE, to Miss CATHERINE JOHNSTON, both of the Parish of Alnwick.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Monday the 11th inst., by the Rev. Richard Vereker, P. P., Mr JOHN TOWNLAY, of the Parish of Chatham, to Miss ANN, youngest daughter of Mr Wm. Gordon, Sen., of the Lower District of the Parish of Newcastle.

Deaths.

At Chatham, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., SARAH, widow of the late William Abrams, Esq., aged 67 years.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late FLORA MCRAW, late of the Parish of Blackville, widow, deceased, are required to render the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, within three months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to ALEX. McLAGGAN, Sole Executor. Blackville, February 15, 1850.

**NOTICE.**—All persons having claims against the late MRS. ABRAMS, are requested to render them for immediate payment at the office of  
GEORGE KERR.  
Chatham, February 18, 1850.

SCOTT'S SOAP AND CANDLES.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

From the Manufactory of Mr A. SCOTT, Sr. JOHN, N. B.

- 20 boxes MOULD CANDLES,
- 10 “ DIPS,
- 30 “ Common SOAP,
- 15 “ No. 1 Pale Yellow,
- 10 “ No. 2, Do.

The above articles only require a TRIAL to ensure a ready sale.  
WM. J. FRASER.

February 15, 1850.

WANTED!

200,000 Pine Shingles, 16 inches long, 1/2 inch thick, by

WM. J. FRASER.

February 11, 1850.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that all persons who are desirous, or mean to furnish the Assessors for the Parish of Chatham for the present year, with Statements of their Property and Income for assessment, are required to do so, to one of the undersigned assessors on or before Saturday the 23rd inst.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, } Assessors  
JOHN PERCIVAL, } for  
JAMES KERR, } Chatham.  
Chatham, February 15, 1850.

£50 PREMIUM!!

At a Meeting of the Board of the *Northumberland Agricultural Society*, held at Newcastle on Tuesday the 29th day of January last, it was

Resolved, That a Premium of FIFTY Pounds be offered by this Society, to any person who shall erect a good

Carding, Fulling and Dressing Machine,

in the Parish of Chatham or Newcastle. The undertaking to be commenced by the end of the current year.

Extracted by order of the Board.

JAMES CAIR, Secretary.

Miramichi, 2nd February, 1850.

NOTICE.

The Partnership hitherto existing between M. SAMUEL & SONS,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the surviving Partners. All persons indebted to the said Firm, or to MICHAEL SAMUEL separately, are requested to call without delay and settle their respective accounts with Wm. E. SAMUEL, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

M. SAMUEL, } Surviving  
WM. E. SAMUEL, } Partners.  
Miramichi, 2nd January, 1850.

The Business will in future be carried on by the Subscriber, who, with the usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, has for sale some superior PORT WINE. Also—a lot of Prime Annapolis CHEESE. The highest prices given for FURS.  
WM. E. SAMUEL.



CANDLE MANUFACTORY, Chatham.

The Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that he has recently made arrangements for carrying on the CANDLE MAKING in the vicinity of Chatham, and is prepared to manufacture as good an article as is imported, put up in boxes of the neatest style, stamped, &c. &c.

Merchants and others importing from Great Britain and elsewhere, will please make trial of Letson's Candles before ordering for the ensuing season, as they can now be supplied with a good article, superior to any heretofore made in the place, and on more reasonable terms, with a liberal discount to large purchasers. Having used every care in selecting the best of Tallow and other materials for his present undertaking, he can with confidence recommend his Candles to all who may favor him with a call.

He is also making preparations for SOAP-MAKING, to commence early next spring, at which time, and when in operation, due notice will be given.

WM. ALBRO LETSON.

N. B. Orders from a distance will meet with every attention and despatch, at the shortest notice.

A liberal price given by the Subscriber for Tallow and all kinds of Grease at his shop in Chatham.

Commercial Building, Chatham, }  
Miramichi, December 8, 1849. }