

of bounties—read all the despatches, and the resolutions of the House on the subject—asserted the right of the Province to dispose of its revenues—on the question of the appointments the government ought to have resigned—three Judges could not carry on the business of the country—he referred to the conduct of the Executive resigning on Mr Reed's being appointed Secretary by Sir Wm. Colebrooke, as a precedent—spoke of reduction of salaries, asserted the right of the House to regulate salaries, but where a compact had been made, public faith should be preserved—the principle was not, for how little offices could be filled, but for what sum we could get the best men. Mr Gray spoke for nearly two hours.

Mr Barberie said this question was tried at the opening of the house, and was now brought up again; they had better be doing the business of the country. The government had pursued a prudent course for the benefit of the country. The conflict was with the Colonial Secretary, and would their resignation affect him? Both houses should join in remonstrance; it was no use flying in the face of the government. John Bull could not be forced—what other course could they take unless rebellion, and he was not prepared for that. Government should not be held responsible for what they knew nothing of—they should remonstrate on the reduction of salaries, and should not submit to such interference, but could do nothing else. He agreed with all that had been said about dictation and bounties, but could not agree with these resolutions because of the Jesuitical way in which they were dovetailed into others. The committee appointed on Agriculture agreed on nothing—what could the Government do?

Mr Crane would support the first resolution. If Mr Ritchie's definition of Responsible Government, and of the rights conceded, be correct, then they should address Earl Grey and tell him he had violated the Constitution. The reduction of salaries was of more interest to this country than any other, and would have been settled but for the motions of confidence and on the state of the Province.

Mr Beardsley never made pledges to oppose the Government, nor did any one propose them to him; he had stated his disapprobation of their measures and of a Coalition; he supported all the first resolution, and would support the amendment to the second. The Government had acted in the best manner, and the House would be inconsistent fools if they now voted want of confidence for an act done before the former vote.

Mr Thomson was sorry the resolutions had been brought forward, when they could be employed in more useful matters; we were still British subjects, and must yield obedience to the directions of the Home Government.

Earl Grey was only the Organ of Government; Agriculture was best advanced by good laws and roads; it was folly to talk of raising manufactures where they could not raise bread enough. Despatches were supplied when required, but might injure the country if some portions were to go abroad. Some of the resolutions were good but blended with others not compatible.

Mr Tilley said, nothing was a greater proof of the justice of their position than that they had allowed the Government ninety-six days to show what they would do, before they were put upon their second trial—their duty was to resign when the appointments were made. A government that assumed unjustifiable authority, and trampled on the rights ceded to the Colonies, and did not then resist, where guilty of rebellion. Unless there was a reduction of salaries the people would not be satisfied.

Mr Hatheway said, common sense was now paramount to Law, and the desire of the people could not be restrained by technicalities. The Attorney General had done nothing to prove his skill and liberality, and entitle him to his position. All the measures introduced originated with the former members of the Government he would try him on his conduct since the opening of the Session.

Mr Robinson made a most humorous speech. Earl Grey and the Government did right; Earl Grey must have laughed when he got the despatch. If the Government were turned out, how strange our Legislation would appear, when it was found we had given four years revenue to the greatest set of rascals in the Province. He would oppose all the resolutions—during his speech the house was convulsed with laughter. The Attorney General replied to the remarks made by Mr Hatheway, and the House adjourned.—*Morning News.*

FREDERICTON, April 17, 1851.

Dear Pierce,—Since Monday morning last the House has been in Committee on the State of the Province, and occupied in discussing Ritchie's six Resolutions, which you will find published in the papers. The Division was taken to-night by candle light. I send you copies of the Resolutions,\* and amendments moved by the Government. The division was as follows. First Resolution, reciting that Responsible Government, and the right of managing our local affairs, had been conceded to the Province, and alleging the necessity that all Despatches to and from our Government should be furnished to the House, and that the mutilated extracts furnished on the 21st February last, were unsatisfactory; to which an amendment was moved, that full copies should be furnished, "so far as consistent with the public service,"

\* Mr Ritchie's Resolutions were published in our second edition of last week.

and striking out the reference to the extracts sent down, thus leaving the Government to send just what they pleased, and declining to censure the Executive for what had been done in the present instance. The amendment was lost, and the original resolution carried by a majority of 30 to 10.

The second Resolution affirmed that the late appointments of the Chief Justice and Judge Wilnot by the Colonial Minister, without consulting the Provincial Executive, was an improper interference with the rights of our people, &c., and that the members of Council should have resigned. The amendment moved was to strike out the latter clause, as to resignation of the Government, and insert that they should have remonstrated with the Colonial Minister. The amendment was sustained, 21 to 19.

The third Resolution affirmed that the Despatch resisting the reduction of salaries, was a dictation inconsistent with the rights of our people, and if persisted in successfully, would make Responsible Government a mere mockery and delusion. To this no amendment was moved; the Government, however, opposed it, but it was carried 30 to 10.

The fourth Resolution affirmed that reduction of salaries and expenditure could and ought to be made, and that the Government had not realized the expectations of the country, in failing to bring down a measure so to reduce them. The amendment moved was, to strike out the Resolution after the preamble, and insert—"Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the House should expect (after accepting the Report of the Committee on the State of the Province) that the Executive Government will be prepared with a measure for the reduction of such salaries as may be practicable, with a due regard to the public service; and when, by the terms of any despatches from the Secretary of State, the Executive may be restrained in regard to any such measure as may affect present incumbents, the House should address Her Majesty, expressing the views entertained by the people of this Province on this important subject."

The fifth Resolution affirmed that the Despatches prohibiting bounties were an infringement on Responsible Government, &c., and that the Attorney General, in expressing his concurrence with the Despatches, had evidenced that his measures would not be in accordance with the interests of the country. The amendment was—"That in the opinion of this Committee, the policy enunciated in the several Despatches of the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of granting Bounties, whereby the Provincial Legislature is prohibited from giving that encouragement to internal industry, which the Legislature deems most efficacious to advance the interests and develop the resources of the Province, however well intended, are inconsistent with what the Executive deems to be for the best interests of the Province, and should therefore be still respectfully but firmly remonstrated against by this House. And further Resolved, in the opinion of this Committee, that the Provincial Legislature has the undoubted right to apply the monies raised by local taxation to such local purposes as the Legislature considers most beneficial for the best interests of the Province. And further Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that having reference to our Colonial connection, the local Government cannot be held responsible for the principles enunciated in the Despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary for the Colonies."

The sixth Resolution sets forth that the encouragement of Agriculture demanded the attention of the Legislature, and that the Agriculturists had a right to expect more than the enunciation of "Rural Economy" from the Government. The amendment moved was—"As the opinion of this Committee, that it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to give every reasonable encouragement to the Agricultural Interest, on which the prosperity of the Province mainly depends; and while they believe a spirit of rural economy now prevails among the farming population, they are of opinion that their interests will be best subserved by the Legislature adopting such a course of sound political economy, as will encourage the establishment of Domestic Manufactures in the Province, thereby creating a remunerative home market for the surplus produce of the farmer. And further Resolved, that the Agriculturists of the country have a right to expect from the local Legislature and Government every encouragement that can be afforded, consistently with a due regard to the other branches of industry in the Province."

On the three last amendments the Government were sustained by a vote of 21 to 19, so that on those resolutions which went directly to the Government, they had a majority of two out of forty one members, and in the other two, one censuring the Lieutenant Governor or rather his Council, because they and not he are responsible to the House for his acts, if they do not take the only constitutional course of repudiating those acts by resignation; and the other censuring the interference of Earl Grey with our constitutional privileges, and which interference the local Government must be considered to have assented to by the public declarations of their leader in the House, the Government were beaten by a majority of twenty votes, while they barely escaped the direct censure in the remaining four resolutions by two votes.

This circumstance proves what difficulty they must have found in procuring the votes of a few fence members, and that these were only constrained to vote with them in consequence of the extremity to which they had been driven. That Government must be

weak indeed who could not save the Lieutenant Governor from the effects of that which was really their own offence, and had to abandon Earl Grey to the tender mercies of the Assembly, after adopting his doctrines and endorsing his despatches. In short, though the Government have escaped loss of office, the victory is on the side of the opposition, and the people of New Brunswick have made a bold stand against Home dictation. The standard of political freedom has been boldly raised in this Province, and while the greatest attachment to the British Throne has been manifested by the Assembly, they have proved themselves worthy of the British name, and rendered the British connection more certain than by any other course it could be made. As usual, three of your members went the whole figure with the Government on all the Resolutions, and the other as firmly opposed them in all. The debate was the most interesting, and on the whole, perhaps, the most able of any Legislative discussion for years. I do not mean that better speeches have not been made, but I believe that an equal number of respectable speeches have not on any one occasion been delivered on any question, but of this you will be able to judge, as I presume the substance will be reported.

The members will certainly have to go home without any pay this year, and this will bear hard on some of them, but as they could only obtain it by acting in an improper and undignified manner, I think they have chosen the correct course, and will make no compromise with the present popular Legislative Council. The Government will require to work during the vacation, as I do not think they would like to risk another fight, and they will certainly have to meet it if they are not prepared with more perfect measures next Session. I think it will be near the first of May when the House rises, which will make the present as long as the last Session. The local management of local matters in the Counties is the only thing which can shorten the Sessions of the Legislature, for these local affairs take more time than the general business of the Province.

TELESCOPE.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Hon Joseph Howe came passenger in the America. The Nova Scotian says—"he was enthusiastically received at the wharf by a large body of our citizens, and amidst the glare of torches and the cheers of his friends escorted to his dwelling." He deserves all the honor they can bestow on him, for his masterly letters to Earl Grey on the state of the Colonies, and his exertions to promote their interests.

The weather has been very unseasonable in Nova Scotia. The Nova Scotian says that Saturday and Sunday were bad specimens of even February weather.

The same paper reports that—

"An alarm of fire—resounded through the city at 5 o'clock on Sunday evening last. It proceeded from the extensive Granite Stores of Messrs. T. & E. Kenny, corner of Granville and George Streets. The fire department and strong parties from the Garrison were speedily at the scene of disaster, and the threatened conflagration was stayed after copious supplies of water had been thrown into the premises. The loss occasioned by damage from this source to the extensive and valuable stock is said to be very considerable."

"Another fire occurred at one o'clock on Monday morning, which resulted in the complete destruction of a large two story wooden house, corner of Falkland and Creighton Streets, North End. Notwithstanding the limited supply of water from the Fire Plugs at that elevation in the city, and the paucity of water in the wells of the vicinity, the very great exertions put forth by the fire department and the military, happily confined the progress of the flames to the building in which they originated. The house consumed was tenanted by three several families who, such was the rapid progress of the devouring element, lost nearly the whole of their effects."

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Fredericton Head Quarters of Wednesday contains the following paragraphs:—

"The ice has at last made a fair start, and is now fast running down. It is expected that the river will be almost clear by tomorrow morning."

"The steamer Reindeer left St. John this morning at 9 o'clock, and at the wharf in this City this evening, about a quarter past six."

CANADA.—The Legislature of this Province is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 20th May.

The Quebec papers speak in high terms of the success of Mr. Howe's mission, and comment at some length on the great benefits which would result to Canada by the building of the railway. We have marked two articles on the subject, and shall embrace the earliest opportunity to transfer them to our columns.

The Toronto Globe of the 1st inst. says:—

"The Hon. James Morris, arrived last night from Washington, having in a very short time accomplished in a most satisfactory manner, a complete arrangement of the Postage system with the United States. In our next we

expect to give full particulars, meantime we may mention, that after Saturday next, the 5th current, a letter can be despatched to and from any part of Canada and the States, either pre-paid or not, which will be delivered at the distance of 3,000 miles for six pence currency."

Considerable excitement, it appears, has taken place among the Americans in consequence of the Canadian authorities threatening to close the Welland Canal against them, as they have refused to reciprocate in any manner with the Colonists. The Montreal Pilot says:—

"We have just learned, that much excitement exists among the forwarders at Oswego, and other ports on the south side of the line, respecting a rumor which has reached them, to the effect that by way of retaliation for the non-passage of the Reciprocity Bill, our Canadian Government have it in contemplation to prohibit United States vessels from navigating the Welland Canal."

"Telegraphic messages were received in this city on Saturday, asking whether or not the rumor be true; we understand that in reply to enquiries at the Inspector General's Office, no further satisfaction could be obtained, than that the measure was not yet finally decided on, although it was quite probable that the ministry would take such a step."

"The Americans will probably discover before the end of our next Session, that there is really another Power on this Continent, and that Canada, unlike Texas and Mexico, is not in a humor to lie at the feet of the foe."

The Quebec Gazette of the 4th of April, thus speaks of the blessings and privileges which will result from the operation of the new cheap postage law:

"A new era dawns on Canada to-morrow morning, for at eight o'clock, a.m. the 5th of April, in the year of grace 1851, we shall begin to realise the blessings of cheap postage. The husband to the wife, the mother to her son, the sister to the brother, will be able to communicate at the small charge of three pennies. If the son is working at the mines of Lake Superior or the ship-yard at St. John, it will be the same as if he was only forty miles away; three pennies instead of nearly as many shillings. Here is a luxury for the poor, which hitherto they have only rarely enjoyed. But we have no space to expatiate on all the blessings, which we are to enjoy."

EARTHQUAKES.—Our British papers furnish an account of a succession of Earthquakes which have occurred in the towns of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, Samsoun, a seaport in the Black Sea, and in the Island of Rhodes, attended at the first mentioned place and its immediate vicinity with great destruction of human life and property. The first shock was felt on the 23th of February between five and half past five p.m., when at Rhodes, the upper part of the castle, which is at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash overwhelming the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, whilst the town of Arays-Kule, which commands the entrance of the harbor, and several other parts of the fortifications, sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling houses, some of which were shaken to their very foundations on the rock, others cracked throughout. The oscillations were from east to west.

Slighter shocks succeeded almost daily, up to 7th March. At Macri, on the main land, and its immediate neighborhood, the consequences have been most disastrous and heart-rending. The whole of the houses, dwellings and stores lately erected in the town, have been levelled to the ground, fissures have been formed in the very streets, from which bituminous vapours exude continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole features of the earth's surface. The town of Levissy, which contained 1500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins.

We are apprehensive we shall not be able to publish a Gleaner next week. Last fall our supply of paper was lost—and a portion was re-shipped on board of the schooner Herald—which vessel was compelled to winter at Wallace, Nova Scotia. We procured some paper at St. John, and had it sent up to Fredericton, but such has been the condition of the roads, that we have been able to procure but one ream from thence, on which we print to-day's paper.

#### Deaths.

At Dalhousie, County of Restigouche, of consumption, on Saturday, the 12th instant, JANE, third daughter of David Saddler, Esq. aged 15 years; having manifested a good hope in Jesus, and a desire to depart and be with Him.