

of Lord Grey on this subject, and would not go for reducing the salary of present incumbents. "Municipal Corporations."—on this subject he would bring in a bill not to introduce them on the Government Responsibility, but simply placing them within the reach of those counties which desire them. He would not prescribe any medicine, but would place it in the way of all suffering counties. If any refused to take it was not his fault. If they took and suffered he was not responsible, but if taken to advantage he would claim the credit. "Initiation of Money Votes."—this he had long been in favor of. It could not be a government measure, but the house must themselves offer to give it up. But he must have known that the house would never do this until Municipal Corporations were established, because the people would not trust the distribution and expenditure of public money in the hands of the magistracy and others named by the Government. "Education."—he was in favor of direct taxation, but would only put it in the power of the counties to take it if they chose, and not hold the government responsible for the measure. "Railways."—he did not consider this a government measure, but they would afford their assent to facilitate those works. "Elective Council."—this he had been opposed to, but as a majority of the house had voted for it last session, he was now prepared to go for the measure.

Now, if you can find a rough edge in this speech—one point upon which an opposition could seize in case any of these measures were not carried out by the government, I have no doubt but you would assist the opposition by an early mention of it. It does appear to me to be a complete denial of all responsibility; even in the case of salaries he hedges himself behind the despatch. He said he admired and approved of an opposition upon principle and against measures, but detested a factious opposition against men. This doctrine is I presume, as new to him as that of Elective Councils, or any of the others to which his attention has been recently called. He adopted it at the time he first accepted the leadership. What has his own opposition been for the last four years? Was it against measures?—if so, against what measures but Reduction of Salaries and Elective Councils, or was it against men, because the "members of the Government were politically dishonest." If he was opposed to their political views how could he go with them, and if to the men only, was not his opposition factious.

Mr Ritchie gave notice that at an early day he would take the sense of the House upon the measures enunciated, so that ere long there will be fight number two. It will then be seen whether the Attorney General's "concurrency in Lord Grey's Despatch, respecting the salaries," will be re-echoed by the house.

February 25.—To-day nothing done but house in supply for ordinary services. Mr McPherson took his seat, having led Fisher 260 votes. English has succeeded for Carleton by a majority of 120. Both these gentlemen will be in the opposition I am told.

February 27.—This day was occupied with routine business, and the house in committee on several bills of minor import, among them the bill dividing the Parish of Glenelg, up the Black River to Little Black River, thence up that to George Folliie's lower line, thence south 22 degrees east, to the county line. The name of the new and lower parish, not yet fixed, but likely Headville. This bill will make McKay's a polling place, and Robert Noble's another, abolishing the old one.

TELESCOPE.

NOVASCOTIA.—The Halifax sun announces that arrangements are being made for the formation of a Joint Stock Company, to run a Steamer between Halifax and Yarmouth, and that an application is to be made to the Legislature to continue the act granting aid to such enterprise.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Under the head of the Country Arousing, the Morning News of Wednesday has the following paragraph:—

By Monday's mail we received letters from almost every one of the Northern Counties expressive of the deep mortification felt by the people on account of the pledge breaking by their representatives. In order to get much of the Legislature proceedings into our paper this morning, we have laid all political communications aside. The following, however, shall appear in our next—and to make room for them we shall give up the use of our editorial space.—

A Constituent from Westmoreland.
Scotia from Bathurst.
Veritas from Westmoreland.
Letter to the Hon. Chas. Connell.
&c., &c., &c.

Let the reformers in the House take courage. They will see by our next issue that the people are wide awake and complaining.

It will be seen by our Correspondent's letter, that Mr McPherson has been returned for York, and Mr English for Carleton County.

THE SEASON.—The weather still continues very cold. A large quantity of snow has fallen within the last fortnight, which has rendered the travelling very heavy, both north and south.

PUBLICATIONS.—We are indebted to friends for copies of the Second Edition of Professor Johnston's Report; Oration delivered at King's College, by Professor Jack; and Reports of the Board of Commissioners, and the Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

On Thursday week, at the crystal palace, the wind began to blow from the Southwest, and all of a sudden the glazing of 1000 square feet of glass gave way.

Space has been granted to the Bible Society to exhibit in the crystal palace specimens of their Bible in no less than one hundred and fifty tongues.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

From papers received by this mail, which came to hand this morning, we have hurriedly taken the following extracts:

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Elective Legislative Council.*—We have not yet received a copy of this important Bill, but we learn that the following are its principle features.

The Bill commences by declaring that after it becomes law, and receives the Royal assent, the present Legislative Council shall be dissolved, and all appointments thereto annulled, the Members however retaining their titles of "Honorable." An Elective Legislative Council shall then be established. For the purpose of electing Councillors, the Province is divided into five districts, designated respectively the Northern, the Eastern, the Southern, the Western and the Central District. The Northern District will comprise the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland; the Eastern District will comprise Kent, Westmoreland, and Albert; the Southern District King's and Saint John; the Western District, Charlotte, Carleton, and Victoria; and the Central District, York, Sunbury, and Queen's Counties.

Each of these districts will return four members to serve in the Council; the qualification for members is the possession, in free hold, of real estate, of the value of £800, which must be free of all encumbrances. The qualification of electors, is to be same as for County Members to serve in the Assembly.

Members of the Council are to be elected for eight years; but one member in each district, to be determined in the first instance by lot, must go out every two years. The President of the council will be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor; he will not vote on any question unless there is an equality of votes, when he will give a casting vote. The President and members of the Council are to receive the same pay and allowances as the Speaker and Member of the Assembly, for the time being, shall be entitled to by law. The members of Council are to be free from arrest, only while in Session, and for ten days before and after; and they are to be disqualified, if they cease to possess the requisite amount of real estate; or become bankrupt, or insolvent, or compound with their creditors, or become public defaulters, or are convicted of felony or any infamous crime.

All powers and authorities now vested by law in the Legislative Council, are to be exercised by the elective Council, with this addition—the Elective Council may amend or alter any Revenue or Money Bills sent up by the Assembly, where alone such Bills can originate.

Such are the most striking features of a Bill which is of the greatest interest to this Province, and which, there is little doubt will be fully and ably discussed before becoming the law of the land. This Province has been selected to lead the way in North America, in this great change in Colonial Government, and great care should be taken to set a good example to the neighboring Colonies, which will soon claim a similar privilege.

The bill was presented in the Legislative Council on Thursday last, by the hon. Mr Chandler. It was read a first time, and ordered to be printed; and it was agreed that a call of the Council should take place, on a day to be specially named for the discussion of the measure.

Municipal Corporations.—We have been favored with a copy of the Bill for the establishment of Municipal Corporations in this Province, introduced in the Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General, on Tuesday last.

This Bill provides, that if it be desired to incorporate any county, the same shall be signified as follows:—At least fifty rate-payers must petition the Sheriff, praying him to call a public meeting, at the County Court House, to take the subject into consideration; the Sheriff shall call such meeting, giving at least three months' notice; if one hundred householders and rate-payers are present at the meeting, it shall be put to vote whether the county shall be incorporated; if two-thirds of those who vote decide in the affirmative, the Sheriff shall certify the same, under his hand and seal, to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

On receiving this certificate the Governor in Council shall issue a Charter, under the Great Seal, incorporating the county, with all the necessary corporate powers and privileges and with power to hold real estate, for public purposes, to the value of £300 per annum.

The business of the county then becomes vested in a County Council, consisting of two

Councillors from each parish, elected by the rate-payers; when the Councillors meet, they choose a Warden, who presides at all their meetings; they appoint an officer called the Secretary-Treasurer, who is both Secretary and Treasurer of the Council, as in Canada, a County Surveyor is appointed, who oversees all public work done in the county, and takes care of all public buildings and real estate; no public work of any kind can be undertaken, unless a report thereon from the County Surveyor, and an estimate of the cost, is first submitted to the council.

Two county Auditors are also to be appointed and sworn; and no account can be paid by the Council unless it has first been audited and allowed by the auditors. All work done by or on behalf of the council, must be done under a contract in writing.

The Council will meet four times in each year, and oftener when necessary; every meeting must be duly notified, and be open to the public. Councillors must serve two years; but one Councillor for each Parish must go out annually. No Warden or Councillor can receive any remuneration for their services, and are made liable to a fine of Ten Pounds for refusing to serve the office. All County Accounts must be open at all times to any rate-payer who wishes to inspect them.

All the powers and authorities now vested by law, in Justices of the Peace, in Sessions, after the County is incorporated, are transferred wholly and entirely to the City Council, without any exception or reservation; the Justices are thus deprived of the slightest control over County affairs, and are restricted to their legitimate duties, as conservatives of the public peace.

The Railway Facility Bill.—This bill has not yet been introduced, being still under the consideration of the Executive. We understand, however, that the mode of assisting the construction of the European and North American Railway, will be by loan of Provincial Debentures, to the extent of £300,000 sterling, bearing interest at not more than six or perhaps five per cent. There will probably be grants of wilderness lands in addition, but we cannot speak with sufficient accuracy to make a precise statement.—*Courier.*

From the New Brunswicker, of Saturday last, FREDERICTON, February 27, 1851.

There are rumours afloat that important changes will shortly take place in the Government ranks, one of which is, that a certain cunning gentleman has discovered the means of comfortably shelving himself for life, which will leave an official vacancy to be filled up, and a vacancy in a certain county not distinguished for its antiquity. The matter is, as yet, kept very close.

In the House to-day, Mr Scoullar rose to ask the hon. leader of the Government—and he hoped the question was not an improper one—when it was intended to fill up the vacancies in the Executive Council. He (Mr S.) had given notice that he would, yesterday, move a resolution that the House do yield up the Initiation of Money Votes to the Executive, but he wished to put it off until the newly elected member for Carleton took his seat, and would like to hear something about the filling up of the Executive Council before he brought it forward.

Hon. Attorney General said he had stated in his speech on Tuesday last that it was the intention of the Government to fill up the vacancies as soon as possible; but some little time was necessary. He was anxious the House should be acquainted with the views of Government, and he had gone into an exposition of their views at as early a day as possible. They had no wish but for the public good, and hon. members might rely upon it they would do all in their power to facilitate the business of the country. He would, however, be obliged to go to Queen's County next week, to conduct a case relative to the mining disputes, in which the Government of the country was deeply interested, and he must crave the indulgence of the House until his return.

Mr Ritchie said the house had been three weeks in Session—it was a considerable time to wait, and important measures were postponed, there being a disinclination on the part of hon. members to go into them until the Government was fully organized, and in their places. He (Mr R.) had some days since moved an address to the Governor, calling for information but no message had as yet been received in reply. He intended when information came, to move the house into committee of the whole on the state of the Province. He knew it was necessary the hon. Attorney General should attend the Court in Queen's, and did not like to be too pressing, but he would like to know on what day Government Members would be ready to go into consideration of the important business alluded to.

Hon. Attorney General said that he had been in the House but a few days, having been obliged to return to his constituents for re-election. That was no fault of his nor of the government's. He was obliged to attend the Circuit Court in Queen's next week, and when he returned he would be quite ready to go into the business to which the hon. and learned member referred.

Mr Ritchie begged to say that he had no intention of censuring the Government for delay, but he wished merely to press on the business of the country as fast as possible. [The conversation then dropped.]

The honorable Secretary brought down a message from the Lieutenant Governor, containing "such information as his Excellency considered it his duty to give" in reply to the address of the House (moved by Mr Ritchie) on the 21st instant; also a report on Agriculture and commerce, by Dr. Rob; also a

report from Mr Grant on the improvement of navigation in the river St. John.

Friday Evening, February 28.

The house went into committee on the Bill to exclude inferior officers from holding seats in the Assembly, when a debate took place which lasted three hours. Much re-arrangement was occasioned among hon. members, and a dozen different opinions were advanced relative to the policy of this measure. Finally the house got into a snarl, and were obliged to report progress. The Hon. Attorney General and others, went for excluding only officers who held salaries under the Government, Messrs. Scoullar, Gray, Needham, Johnson, and others, went for excluding all inferior officers. The Hon. Speaker would exclude inferior and political officers, including all but the Attorney General.

NOVA SCOTIA.—*The Railroad.*—We do not perceive that anything has been accomplished of a definite nature, relative to the Railroad. Some consolation may however be derived from the presentation of a petition in the House of Lords, by Lord Montagu, soliciting parliamentary aid for establishing railways in British North America, when Earl Grey said that the subject was under the consideration of the Government, and that, as soon as a decision was arrived at, it would be communicated to the Colonies.

Since writing the above the following letter, received from the Provincial Secretary, has made its appearance. It does not discourage all hope of the work, but beyond this the information amounts to nothing. We need hardly say, that Provincial Debentures bearing five per cent. interest, would make a dear Railway. If this is the marketable rate of our credit in England, we imagine they do not entertain a very high idea of the consequence of Nova Scotia. This burden would inevitably be the commencement of a long train of financial difficulties.

London, February 14, 1851.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant Governor, that it was only last night decided by Earl Grey, that it would be necessary for me to remain here a fortnight longer.

The incessant occupation of the leading members of the Government, in discussions which involve the whole policy of the country, has precluded the possibility of their giving to the Colonial questions in which we feel an interest, the consideration which would be indispensable to the defence of large guarantees or expenditures, in Parliament.

I regret this delay very sincerely, and was prepared to have left London last evening; but I trust that His Excellency will feel that I ought not to abandon my post, however anxious I may be on public and personal grounds to get home.

It will be satisfactory to His Excellency to be informed, that whatever may be the decision of the Government and Parliament, I shall be prepared to submit the propositions of parties of the highest respectability and most extensive connections, who will complete any Railroads we require, taking the Provincial Debentures, without guarantee, in payment, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HOWE.

W. H. Keating, Esq., Deputy Secretary.
—*Halifax Church Times.*

SCHOOL BILL.—By the mail this morning we obtained a copy of the School Bill, but have not had time to peruse it.

New Brunswick,

NORTHUMBERLAND, S. S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within [L.S.] the said County: Greeting.

Whereas DAVID JOHNSTON and WILLIAM PARK, Executors of the last Will and Testament of JAMES McCULLAM, late of the Parish of Newcastle, in the said County, deceased, have represented to me that the Personal Estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased, and have prayed that License may issue to authorize them to sell all, or so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of the said debts:

You are therefore required to cite the Heirs of the said deceased, personally to be and appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my Office, in the Parish of Chatham, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of April next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why License should not be granted to the said Executors, to sell so much of the said Real Estate of the said deceased as may be requisite and necessary for the purpose of paying the said debts. And you are further required to cite and require the said Executors, and all and every the Creditors, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their Vouchers and Papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said Parties, and the validity or legality of the Debts and Demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, the Twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty One.

THOS. H. PETERS,
Surrogate.

GEORGE KEAR, Register of Probates,
for said County.