

he should decline speaking until he knew whether the Opposition had any more charges to make.

Mr Barberie then lead off, in support of the government, in a speech of about an hour's length. The gist of his argument was twofold; first, that by Mr Street becoming the leader of the government, it was in reality a new government, and therefore ought not to be attacked; secondly, that the object of the opposition was merely one of selfishness—they wanted to oust present office-holders, that they may obtain their offices.

Mr Hathaway followed in a brief but energetic speech, declaring that he would oppose the government because they had violated the principles of Responsible Government, after having promised to carry them out.

Mr Partelow then spoke in defence of himself and colleagues. He enumerated the acts of the government since he had taken office, declared the present attack to be unfair, in the absence of the Attorney General, reiterated Mr Barberie's assertion that it was merely a question of who should have the offices, reviewed his past conduct as the representative of St John, and attributed his late defeat in that county to the appointment of the Mayor, and other local causes; retorted upon Mr Ritchie that he had done divers things in the house merely for popularity, and concluded by expressing a hope that the house would give himself and colleagues a fair trial. Mr P. spoke about an hour, and appeared very nervous.

Mr Gray spoke next. His speech was not very long, but exceedingly well-timed and elegant. He took up the question of constitutionality, showing that although Mr Street had joined the government, being but one out of seven, the other six should be held responsible for their conduct during the last three years. He contended that what was recommended in the Governor's Speech of 1850, the government were bound to bring forward. It was no excuse to say the house was unfavorable to the proposed measures; if the government thought them good they should have staked their political existence upon them, and, if defeated, they should have appealed to the people. Had they done so, he thought they would have been sustained by the new house. But they had broken their pledges, and therefore they were unworthy of confidence.

Mr McLeod followed briefly, stating his reasons for opposing the present government. Captain Robinson followed on the other side. He considered the pledges in the Speech of this year, as emanating from Mr Street, and believed in that gentleman's integrity, and that he would keep his word. They should wait and see.

Mr Tilley spoke briefly in opposition. He declared that he had not the confidence in Mr Street that some hon. members professed. He knew that Mr Street, last session, opposed the address in favor of an Elective Council, and he remarked the cautious manner in which the paragraph in the Speech in reference to that subject was worded.

Messrs Pickard and Cutler, respectively, attacked the government in a very independent manner. Mr Beardsley followed, condemning the conduct of the government up to the period of Mr Wilmot's elevation to the bench. He professed the utmost confidence in Mr Street, however, and therefore gave in his adhesion to the government.

Mr Wilmot followed in opposition, and charged the government in his usual straightforward manner. He declared that he was actuated by principle alone, and insinuated that he might have taken office had he chosen to accept it.

Mr Porter came next, and expressed his belief that Mr Street would leave the whole lump.

Mr Taylor followed on the same side. He condemned the government, but had great confidence in Mr Street, and, therefore, would oppose the amendment.

Mr Needham then took the floor, and in a speech of an hour and a half, alternately attacked the government with great virulence, and made many happy hits at its supporters in the house, which set the members, and crowd of spectators, in a broad roar.

Hon. Mr Rankin then read a speech, in which he insinuated that this debate was brought simply because Mr Ritchie was ambitious to be Attorney General. A few words from Mr Ryan in opposition, and from Dr. Gordon in support of the government, concluded the day, and the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, third day.—this morning the debate was resumed on the resolution of want of confidence. Mr Crane led off, in support of the government—at least it was so intended, but a speech more damaging to Mr Partelow was not made during the debate. Among other things, he said Mr Partelow was too extravagant of public money, and was more famed than any mailed knight of history for relieving distressed widows!

Mr Gilbert followed on the same side. He said he was afraid to turn out the present government, not knowing who would take their places. It reminded him of Nebuchadnezzar's dream. That monarch dreamt he saw seven fat kine, but by and by seven lean kine rose and swallowed up the fat kine.

Mr Gilbert should start home and read the Bible, then he would not confound the Books of Exodus and Daniel; he would not mix up Nebuchadnezzar with Joseph's History; nor would he get laughed at for his ignorance in the House of Assembly.

Colonel Hayward next spoke. He did not attempt to defend many acts of the Government, but believed them to be sincere in their intentions to carry out the recommendations

of the Governor's speech. This year, and for that reason he was disposed to give a fair trial.

Mr Rice then read a short speech in support of the Government.

Mr Johnson spoke next, in opposition, displayed a great deal of talent both as a general debater and for rapartee. He hit Mr Barberie some hard knocks, and showed up the government in no very enviable light.

Mr Botsford came next. He supported the government, insisting that they ought to have a fair trial. He noticed that the subject of elective Legislative Councils was ambiguously slurred over in the Speech, and nothing said about the reduction of salaries, and declared that although he supported the government on this occasion, if Mr Street, on his being returned, does not bring forward those measures in a proper and unequivocal manner he will then oppose them.

Mr Williston followed on the same side, in a long rambling speech. He contended that a vote of want of confidence should not be taken during Mr Street's absence. "Did any one ever hear," said he, "of the Attorney General of England, THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS!!" (Freeholders of Northumberland look to your representative—Ed. News.)—being down in the country to secure his seat, and a vote of want of confidence taken during his absence.

Well, this is news; the Attorney General of England PREMIER! Upon the question of the Initiation of Money Votes, he asked would it be right for the Government to come down to the House and request them to yield up one of the dearest privileges of the people! The St. John Members he styled "a set of Democrats."

Mr Hannington followed and defended the Government in a speech of two hours length. The Hon. Gentleman was highly excited, and really made a tolerable defence—as good, perhaps as the subject admitted of. He contended for a "fair trial," but confessed he had no confidence in Mr Street. He did not believe Mr Street would consent to the reduction of salaries, and if he did not, he would then, "as sure as God made him," oppose the Government! Mr Hannington expressed himself as opposed to the yielding up to the Executive the Initiation of Money Votes.

Mr Scoullar spoke next in favor of the Government. He took the usual argument, "wait for Mr Street's return."

Mr Chapman followed, in opposition. He was in favor of the principles of Responsible Government, and had no faith in the present Government, for he did not believe they would ever carry out the principles of that system.

Mr Read read a short speech in support of the Government.

Mr Steves made a brief but telling speech in favor of the Resolution. The main argument in support of the Government had been "wait for Mr Street, and try him; he is a man of integrity." "Now," said Mr Steves, "I fully believe Mr Street to be a man of integrity, and I have already tried him. I have sat in this house with him four years, and I know him to be bitterly opposed to Elective Councils and reduction of salaries. This being the case, if he is a man of integrity how can he support measures he has always opposed?"

MONDAY, fourth day.—This morning the debate on want of confidence in the Government was resumed, Mr Fitzgerald leading off. He expressed himself decidedly opposed to Coalition Governments, and stated that he saw in the opposition ranks both Liberals and Conservatives. For this reason he should oppose the opposition, and would always do so until he found it composed exclusively of Liberals. He would vote against the amendment.

Mr Earle followed. He had never been a great admirer of the Responsible Government system, but after its adoption it should have been carried out. He considered the bill for reducing salaries last year—passing so late in the Session—an electioneering humbug. He thought the people in their majesty had spoken out for a reduction of the salaries, and that they would not tolerate any refusal. He was nearly on the fence upon the present question but would vote for the amendment to let this or any other Government know that they must work for the benefit of the people.

Mr Montgomery would support the government, because he thought they possessed the confidence of the House and of the people.

No other member wishing to speak, Mr Ritchie rose to make his general reply. He commented with great effect upon the speeches of Messrs. Partelow, Hannington, Rankin, Crane, Barberie, Williston and Taylor. He explained away the charges Mr Partelow had brought against him, and made that gentleman appear in such a light as any honest man would be ashamed of. He showed up Messrs Crane and Williston in a light so ridiculous as to beggar description. He twitted Messrs. Williston and Taylor with political tergiversation, telling the latter that but a few days since he had condemned the Government for appointing Mr Street Attorney General, and supporting the government on the present occasion on the ground that he pinned his political faith to Mr Street! He asked Mr Rankin if it were possible that he—when he deliberately wrote the speech he read on Saturday, in which he accused the opposition of office-seeking—a member of the Executive Government did not know that offers of seats were hawked about St. John, and that two of his colleagues, to say nothing of himself, might at this moment have been in the Government if they would have sacrificed their political principles!

Dr. Thomson wound up the debate. He did not attempt to defend the government,

but the address had been entrusted to him to move, and he considered himself bound to support it, and must therefore vote against the amendment. He did not agree with the address, for he was not in favor with those rapid changes recommended in the speech; but he moved it because he was requested to do so. The amendment was then put and negatived.

The house then took up the address, read it through, and adjourned at an early hour—the Government party having been invited to dine at Government House!

TUESDAY, fifth day.—The House this morning was put in committee on the address in answer to his Excellency's Speech.

An amendment proposed by Mr Gray on the subject of Bounties to the Fisheries, and one on the subject of Retrenchment passed unanimously. The address as amended was then passed, and Messrs. Scoullar, Gordon and Read appointed a committee to wait upon His Excellency, and ascertain when he would receive the address.

After which the house went into general business.

Another despatch, received last night, says—committees were appointed on Roads, Accounts, Lighthouses, Finance, Agriculture, Trade, Fisheries, and Printing. The committee on contingencies has not yet been appointed. Petitions from Mr Boyd against the return of Mr Fitzgerald, and from Mr Gilbert against the return of Mr Chapman, were received, and ordered for consideration on 8th March.

The committee appointed to prepare rules for the government of the house reported, among others, that speeches of members should be limited to half an hour each. This was opposed by Mr Needham, but was passed by the committee of the whole house. Petitioners from Pensioners are already coming in. A bill to incorporate the Miramichi and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company, was brought in and read a first time.

The House then adjourned.—Morning News.

Fredericton Head Quarters, Feb. 12.

The Hon. Mr Rankin then rose and read his defence of the Government from a written document which he held in his hand, interspersing the portions read with verbal remarks, the substance of which was, that no personal motives could induce him to take a seat in that House or the Councils of the country. He had nothing to gain by the one, or to ask from the other. It was only a desire to advance the interests of the Province where he had resided for so many years, and with which his own were identified, that had induced him to take any share in public affairs. The desire to do good alone was with him the sole motive for occupying the position which he then did. The hon. member concluded his remarks by saying, in substance, that the present opposition to the government was organized that the outs might get in by turning the ins out; and after some highly flattering remarks on the character of the present Attorney General, (Hon. Mr Street) the hon. member declared that in his opinion the interests of the Province would be as safe in that gentleman's hands as in the hands of his hon. and learned friend (Mr Ritchie) the mover of the resolution.

Mr Johnson, in a most effective speech which lasted about an hour explained his reasons for opposing the present government, and voting for the amendment. During his address to the chair, the hon. member spoke highly of the legal acquirements of the present Attorney General, his strict integrity and straightforwardness of purpose, but could not agree with that gentleman in his political opinions. Mr Johnson's speech was listened to by the house with great attention, and evidently found favor in the eyes of the opposition, the members of which frequently applauded the speaker.

Mr Read spoke as follows:—Mr Speaker on expressing my opinion on the important question now before this honorable House, I consider that it has been brought forward rather premature, inasmuch as the hon. Attorney General (Mr Street) has not at this debate an opportunity of expressing his views, with regard to the course he intends to pursue as leader of the government, therefore I think it only right and correct to extend to him that principle of the British Constitution, which never condemns any person unheard without affording a trial; consequently I shall vote against the resolution. At the same time, Mr Speaker, I wish distinctly to be understood, whenever I disapprove of any act or measure of the government, and that I should be of opinion, such would not have a tendency to advance and promote the welfare and interests of the Province, I shall vote against them.

List of Letters

Received at the Newcastle Post Office, during the month of December, and remaining delivery.

- Shanow Brown, Nelson Village.
Mrs Jane Clark, North Esk.
Robert Davis, near Newcastle.
Mary Donovan, care of Rev. Mr Egan.
Lydia Kingston, near Newcastle.
Andrew McCullam, Pilot, care of Mr Loeh
Jane Lewis, care of Dr. Thompson.
Duncan McTavish, North Esk.
Bryan O'Donnell, near Newcastle.
William Pringle, Do.
Mrs Mary Ryan, Newcastle.

Persons asking for any of the above, will please say, Advertised.

HUGH MORELL, P. M.

IN STORE,

AND FOR SALE BY W. J. FRASER.

- 10 puncheons MOLASSES,
50 barrels CORN MEAL,
60 barrels Quebec FLOUR,
50 do steam mill do.,
50 do No. 1 Herrings,
25 chests superior Congou TEA,
50 half-chests Bohea Tea,
20 cwt. Liverpool SOAP,
10 dozen Corn Brooms,
10 dozen Pails, 2 boxes Blue Starch,
10 barrels Pitch, Tar, and Rosin,
2 do Clover Seed,
6 bags Timothy Seed,
5 barrels White Beans,
10 dozen 1-4 and 1-2 pint Castor Oil,
10 boxes No. 1 Tobacco, 8's,
20 sides Neats Leather,
3 dozen Calf Skins, 10 sides Sole Leather
400 lbs. Salmon Twine,
200 lbs. Peppermint Lozenges,
200 lbs. assorted Confections,
200 lbs. refined Sugar, in loaves,
10 boxes Raisins, 4 bbls. Sugar Crackers,
3 casks Vinegar, 5 bbls. Onions,
2 barrels Dried Apples,
10 barrels American Apples.
Offered low for Cash, or approved Notes
Chatham, February 1, 1851.

NOTICE.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders to the intended Miramichi and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company, resident in this County, held at the Mechanics' Institute, Chatham, on the 7th instant, it was

Ordered, That the Committee be instructed to call in TEN PER CENT. of the subscribed Stock; and that JOHN M. JOHNSON, Esq., be appointed Treasurer, provisionally. Subscribers to Stock are therefore notified to pay into said Treasurer, on or before THURSDAY, 20th instant, Ten Per Cent. on said Stock.

JOHN MACKIE, } Committee.
J. M. JOHNSON, }
C. McCULLY. }

Chatham, February 10, 1851.

HERRINGS!

The Subscriber offers for sale, cheap for Cash, or approved credit,

131 bb's No 1 Canso HERRING
WM. MUIRHEAD.

Chatham, February 1, 1851.

He has also been appointed Agent for the sale of S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, in Miramichi. (See advertisement.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at the office of JOHNSON & MACKIE, on behalf of the Stockholders of the Miramichi and Richibucto Telegraph Company, for Contracts to furnish

Posts for the Telegraph,

In the following sections:

- 1st. Between Richibucto and Kouchibouguacis Bridge.
2nd. Between Kouchibouguacis Bridge and Kouchibouguac Bridge.
3rd. Between Kouchibouguac and Dickens'.
4th. Between Dickens' and Black River Bridge.
5th. Between Black River Bridge and Chatham.

32 Posts per mile to be laid down alongside the road, at equal distances—say 8 Posts in a pile, placed on skeeds, clear of the Queen's Highway, ever quarter mile. The Posts to be of Cedar or Hackmatack (separate Tenders for each), 25 feet long, and six inches diameter at the small end; to be straight, sound, and clear of bark.

Tenders to be handed in to the undersigned on or before the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock, noon. And Posts to be delivered on or before the 1st of May. Terms of payment—Cash.

J. M. JOHNSON, } Committee.
C. McCULLY, }
J. MACKIE, }

Miramichi, February 8, 1851.

CHATHAM STEAM MILL.

The undersigned having got the Mill in perfect order, and in full operation, are prepared to grind, at the shortest notice, Grain of all kinds, to the extent of about 150 bushels of Wheat, and 160 bushels Oats per day, and Pearl and Pot Barley, as much as is generally required. The strictest attention will be paid, and every accommodation given to those who may favor them with their patronage.

The undersigned intending to work the Saw and Grist Mill during the next season give Notice that they will Saw for the Public, by the thousand or on shares. They are also prepared to purchase Logs.

FROST & BAIN
Chatham, 19th January, 1851.

Central Bank Agency.

Notice is hereby given, that GEORGE KERR, Esquire, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, is duly authorized by the President, Directors and Company of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, to manage and conduct an AGENCY for that Institution, in Chatham, from this date.

GEO. BOTSFORD, President.
Fredericton, 18th January, 1851