PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

ENGLISH NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Conflict between Roebuck & O'Brien.

The flagging interest of the Parliamentary session was enlivened, on Friday night, by a personal recontre between the fiery member for Bath, Mr. Roebuck, and the redoubtable Mr. Smith O'Brien. They handled harsh and unmistakeable compliments. The Irish representative expressed his 'unutterable contempt' for the English lawyer, and pitied his infirmity of temper; but Mr. Roebuck, the assailant, who never attacks but he wounds, and seems delighted if he can leave gangrene behind, sneered at Mr. O'Brien's intellect and intimated that failure in the House of Commons was the cause of his flight to Conciliation-hall. The war of words was stopped by the Speaker, but, lest the sport should be spoiled, that discreet personage was got rid of for the time, and the House went into committee, in order to afford the belligerents, after the true pugilistic fashion, an opportunity of terminating the fight. These personal colisions, however much they may be silently deprecated, are always relished, in the House and out of it. To see 'grave and reverend signors' descend to the blackguardism of the tap-room, and the language of the prize ring, may be complimentry to the infirmity of human nature, for it is pregnant with this moral, that rank and station do not exempt men from the ordinary weakness of their fellows. Mr. O'Brien showed 'pluck' in the affray, and was quite a match in throwing the lance with his more keen and practised assailant. Mr. Roebuck plumes himself upon pouncing, at all times, on the frailties of erring members; but as no one is said to dread the effects of the lancet so much as the surgeon, so the member for Bath is most savage with those who presume to prick him. Before his Dublin admirers, Mr. O'Brien had done this, and 'nursing his wrath to keep it warm' Roebuck retorted the compliment on the first opportunity. But he did more than this; he assailed, in unmeasured terms, the greatest living master of vituperation, Mr. O'Connell, attributing to him the most sordid motives in carrying on the Repeal agitation. We ought to state, that the ostensible cause of the Irish members challenging attention at the present time in the House of Commons, is their desire to oppose the Irish Banking Bill, in its existing shape—a Government measure, which they at first approved, curtailing as it does the privileges of the Bank of Ireland, but which they now profess to read in a different and less satisfactory light.

Challenging a Member, re-appearance of O'Connell in the Commons.

An evening or two following the scene to which we have alluded, the House was wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, by the announcement on the part of Mr. Roebuck that he had a question of privilege to bring forward, and accordingly he produced a missive, to which the name of Mr. Somers, the member for Sligo was attached, which smelt awfully of gunpowder and triggers.—The writer, as a member of the Repeal party, professed to see an insult in the language which Mr. Roebuck used in speaking of the Irish members the previous evening, and alluded to the laws of old chivalry in very broad and distinct terms. To this loving effusion, Mr. Roebuck replied that he would take revenge by bringing the offender under the speaker's malediction, and as good as his word, the 'wasp of Bath' as one of the diurnals styles him, moved that Mr. Somers in sending a challenge to a member of the House was guilty of contempt. Lord Ashley, an amiable but somewhat crotchety nobleman [illegible] and wishes to see this wicked world a transcript of the garden of Eden, seconded the motion. The offending Mr. Somers was then called upon, and he, with a very becoming, and at the same time, dignified bearing, expressed his regret at having offended against the rules of the House—placed himself in the hands of the Chair, and insinuated that the member for Bath's sins against the truth had caused the irritation which dictated the letter. A debate of some interest succeeded, in which Lord Palmerston and one or two other members of influence took part. While warmly approving of Mr. Roebuck's conduct in refusing to fight a duel in the defence of his parliamentary conduct, they strongly impressed upon that gentleman if he wished to avoid such unpleasant missives for the future, to be more guarded and less acrimonious in his language—a lecture which it is hoped will not be lost on the party to whom it was addressed. The House being in quite a pacific and good-tempered mood, Mr. Somers's apology was accepted, and the affair terminated with a record being made of its nature on the Journals of the House. A laughable incident occurred during this discussion about duelling. While one of the Irish members, Sir Wm. Barron, was alluding to Mr. O'Connell's 'vow in heaven, lo! the burly frame of the member for Cork presented itself. The majesty of buried Denmark hardly caused greater surprise on the ramparts of Elsinore, than did the ghost-like embodiment of Mr. O'Connell on the floor of the House at such a moment, after an absence of two or three years. Peals of laughter proceeded from all parts of the House, in which the waggish member, who is not only witty himself, but the cause of wit to others, heartily joined.

Pension to Sir H. Pottinger.

Sir Henry Pottinger has been recently occupying the attention of the House of Commons. Hitherto, this able and accomplished diplomatist has engrossed much popularity. His praises have been chaunted by all tongues recorded by many pens. He has been honored and feted by public bodies and private individuals. Ministers of state and members of Parliament, the opponents of the government as well as its supporters, have united in paying the most graceful compliments to the man whose councils terminated the war in China, and who crowned his eastern triumphs by throwing open the markets of the celestials to England and to the world. But these lip-honors have carried with them nothing substantial. While pensions and even peerages have been bountifully bestowed upon third and fourth rate commanders in the East the great civilian has been left to fatten upon the camelion's dish—the air. This injustice was too glaring, even for the economic Mr. Hume, and for the first time in his life, that lynx-eyed guardian of the public purse, relaxing his severity, came down and proposed that a pension be given to Sir Henry Pottinger. Sir Robert Peel made a show of resistance, not on the abstract merits of the case, or from any coyness to recognise or do justice to the merits of the man, but solely on account of the way in which the executive were tied by the previous requirement of parliament in the case of its civil servants. But the scruples of the minister gave way before the unanimously expressed sense of the house and so strongly marked was this appreciation of Sir Henry's great services, so general were the cheers which followed the annunciation of his doings, that adopting the tone of the assembly which he leads, but which in this instance, he followed, the Premier put a premature stoppage to the debate by agreeing to concede to all that was asked. It is now arranged that the amount of Sir Henry Pottinger's pension, thus tardily conceded, shall be £1500—a small sum considering the standing of the man, the character of his mission, the results which were involved in it, and the benefit the world has derived from his restoring peace and its concomitant amongst the peculiar and almost hitherto unknown people with whom England is now carrying on so great and profitable a trade. A successful soldier we may add, would have fared better. With a prodigal hand, emoluments would have been showered on him; while the exercise of attributes involving as keen an eye, as clear a head, decision as prompt, energy as continuous, talents as commanding, is treated, if not scurvily, at least far below the average rate of emolument for those who are regarded as public benefactors in proportion to the number of human victims they may have sent to their great account.

SERVICES OF SIR H. POTTINGER.

On the motion of the Earl of Aberdeen, the order of the day was read for taking into consideration Her Majesty's message.

The message was then read by the clerk at the table, as follows:—"Victoria, R.—Her Majesty, being desirous of conferring a signal mark of her favour and approbation on the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., and G. C. B., for the eminent services rendered by him, and particularly for the zeal, ability, and judgment, displayed by him as her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of peace and commerce with the Emperor of China, recommends it to the House of Lords to concur in enabling her Majesty to make provision for securing to Sir Henry Pottinger a pension of £1,500 per annum, for the term of his natural life."

The Earl of Aberdeen: I rise to move an address to her Majesty, in answer to the message your lordships have just heard, and in doing so, it will be necessary for me to detain you but a very few minutes. I have already had opportunities in this house of bearing testimony to the great merits of the distinguished person who, on the present occasion, is the object of her Majesty's gracious consideration; and I have not been sparing in those expressions of admiration and praise of that conduct which appeared to her Majesty's government to be so justly due. My Lords, those sentiments have found an echo throughout the whole country. In every part of the kingdom, whether in England, in Scotland, or in Ireland, the presence of Sir Henry Pottinger has been welcomed with enthusiasm, and every effort made to do him honour. My Lords, it is clear that the vast majority of those places which have so united, and expressed such opinions, could have had very little means of duly estimating the real merits of Sir Henry Pottinger. They looked to the boundless field which he had opened to British enterprise, and to that inexhaustible source of commercial wealth and prosperity which by his means had been rendered accessible to our fellow-countrymen. But, my Lords, I feel it my duty to say that the real merits of Sir Henry Pottinger would have deserved your Lordships' approbation, and the approbation of the sovereign, as much, if they had not been attended with such magnificent results. For, throughout his whole conduct, in the relation in which it was my good fortune to stand towards him, there never wanted fresh occasion to do justice to the great qualities of his mind, and the conduct he pursued towards China. Sir Henry Pottinger, in being selected for the service in China, was removed from service in a school to which I may be permitted to say, I think the state has often been greatly indebted. I know not how it is, but whether from long habit of self-reliance, or the necessity of early taking part in the conduct of great affairs, the fact is that the service of the East India Company has produced men who, by the energy of their character, and the statesmanlike views which they have entertained, are peculiarly qualified to contend successfully with the greatest difficulties, and to confer the most signal advantages on their country [hear, hear]. My Lords, when Sir Henry Pottinger went to China, he found everything he had to undertake, strange and new—the business on which he was employed, and the people with whom he had to deal. It is rather astonishing, that after having, with the assistance and by the gallantry of the naval and the military forces employed in that war, been enabled in no long time to dictate peace at Nankin—I say it is wonderful that he should have found the means of, by his character and conduct, conciliating the persons with whom he had to deal, as to annihilate the pain of defeat, and convert suspicion and hatred into confidence and friendship. Looking to the difficulties with which he had to contend, he performed a service which cannot but be considered most remarkable. In the commercial details with which he had to occupy himself, as well as in the regulations of administrative government, he showed the same judgment, the same energy, the same success; and I cannot help saying, that although it was the object of her Majesty's government to endeavour as much as possible to relieve him from all responsibility, by furnishing him with every instruction calculated to meet every difficulty that could arise, your Lordships must be perfectly aware that in the situation in which he was placed, that was quite impossible for us to do, and that much was necessarily left to his own discretion. Now, my Lords, I believe I may say, that in the whole course of his service I do not recollect any act, certainly none of any importance, acting as he did on his own discretion, which did not fully meet with the approbation of her Majesty's government.—My Lords, I am not about to enter into any details, but it may be perhaps satisfactory to your Lordships to know the result of that great opening which has been made for British commerce [hear, hear]. The value of British imports into Canton alone, in the year 1844, amounted to £3,151,000, the value of British exports to £3,383,000, being a much larger sum than was estimated for the preceding year of all the British and foreign trade together in the whole of China. I may also observe, that while this is the amount of the trade confined to the port of Canton, the others which are to be open to our ships promise equally favourable results. At two of these, the ports of Shang-hae and Amoi, the trade is rapidly increasing, and at the other two also the prospect of increased trade is extremely favourable. The very intelligent person who is consul at Canton, Mr. Macgregor, gives the most favourable view of the prospects of our trade in China. He says:—"There is no appearance of any glut in the import market; all pecuniary engagements appear to have been fulfilled; and no bankruptcies of any note are reported." I am furnished with detailed tables by this gentleman, which I shall be very glad to lay on the table of the house, and which certainly contain very interesting and important information.—My Lords, I have great pleasure in saying that since the conclusion of the treaty by Sir Henry Pottinger, the Chinese government have acted with the greatest punctuality and good faith throughout, and I trust nothing will happen to change such a course of conduct in them—nothing certainly that our example can obviate. My Lords, extensive as this trade is, and promising as it must be admitted to be, the people of this country should recollect that its preservation depends on great caution and circumspection in the conduct of those engaged in it. Rashness and want of judgment in the management of our intercourse with that people may reduce the whole to the utmost jeopardy and ruin [hear, hear]. If we are to preserve the great good of which we are now possessed, and to extend it indefinitely, as I believe, I am quite satisfied that it must depend on a strict adherence to that prudent, liberal, conciliatory, and enlightened policy adopted by Sir Henry Pottinger. My Lords, I will not detain your Lordships longer on this subject, but conclude by moving that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, returning the thanks of this house for her Majesty's most gracious message, and to assure her Majesty that this house will cheerfully concur in securing a pension to Sir Henry Pottinger of £1,500 a year for the term of his natural life.

The Great Britain Steamship.—This stupendous vessel, the success of which will revolutionize the whole system of ocean navigation, left the Thames, where she has so long commanded attention and admiration, on Thursday last, for Plymouth. At the latter place she moored on the evening of Saturday, with between 60 or 90 passengers. The weather was mild, and her speed was occasionally as high as fourteen miles per hour. She had not the same opportunity of defying the utmost anger of the elements, as on her first trip round the Land's End. Thousands of persons assembled at Plymouth Hoe and the adjacent heights to see her, and her arrival was the occasion of the greatest enthusiam. She leaves Plymouth to-morrow (Friday,) the 20th for Dublin, and will convey passengers from one place to the other at a guinea and-a-half per head. In Dublin she will remain a week after which she will sail for Liverpool, and start on the appointed day for New York. We may mention, *en passent*, a stupid report which was current in the Irish metropolis a day or two back, that this gigantic creature of the ocean had been purchased by the Government for its own use, and that she would not cross the Atlantic as a public conveyance, Nothing can be more absurd. We are informed on the best authority, that the Great Britain will puntually leave here on her appointed day, and sure we are that in the Western World she will not be less an object of interest then on this side of the water. Indeed, the appearance of Noah's Ark in the middle of the 19 century, could hardly produce more of hope and amazement.

(*From the London Punch.*)

PRIVILEGE! PRIVILEGE!

(*From Our M. P.*)

Of "all the storms" that have "lowered upon our house," none since Cromwell's time, has equalled that which is now rising, like a small cloud, on the troubled horizon of Brougham's working brain.

He would abolish our freedom from personal arrest!

Yes, he has brought in a bill that will leave the member of parliament subject to his creditors. The bailiff's hand that taps our sacred shoulder, will no longer fall paralyzed—"what is writ (to others) is writ" to members from the day this bill is passed. Heaven and the government avert it!

How can we do our work on public bills with the fear of private ones before our eyes? How can we calmly decide the fate of railways with the conviction that we may be wanted by a baliff outside the door of the Committee-room?

Talk of justice to Ireland! What is the use of giving her members, if they may be pounced on by every rascal to whom they owe more than twenty pounds?

Instead of the hack-cab rolling in the broad blaze of day down Parliament Street, with its freight of members, blandly smiling as they pass to grim men frowning at shop doorways—imagine the contrast! We should have the same men shrinking, muffled in great coats, through Hungerford market, by Westminster back streets, to St. Stephen's; pausing at corners, and peeping down back alleys—nay smuggled, perhaps, by their unembarrassed brethren into the house as servants, witnesses, or what not! Young England will be wailing its lost one; Young Ireland will be weeping and lamenting for its shining lights; Finsbury will be hung with black; and on a division muster, instead of the whipper-in breaking up snug supper parties in Bellamy's, or uprorious gin-twist coteries in the smoking-room, we shall have Peel compounding with a supporter's creditors, and Graham in daily attendance at Portugal-street. Attornies will supersede doorkeepers, responsible bail men will form part of the government staff, and reporters, instead of announcing "an honourable gentleman here made a remark that was inaudible in the gallery," will have to write "here an honorable member was removed by a baliff amidst much confusion and in spite of considerable resistance."

The prospect is a dreadful one.

Lord Brougham, "on my knees I implore you not press this bill." It has a show of common sense and reason to recommend it. Some wrong-headed radical will be taking it up if you persevere, and it may be passed; if not now, some future session. Were I Peel, I would, like the Athenians with Salamis, make it death to propose such a measure, and imprisonment for life to speak in its favour.

Horrible atrocities in Syria.—A civil war, and one of extermination, reigns at this moment in the mountain between the Druses and the Christians, and during the last fifteen days the horrors we have seen around us are dreadful. On every side the sounds of battle are heard, and nothing is seen but fire and flames! houses, villages, churches, convents being reciprocally a prey to the flames.

In allusion to these atrocities, Sir Robert Peel stated in the House of Commons, that the most deplorable accounts have been received from Syria; but Her Majesty's representative at the Porte, and at Beyrout had done all they could to arrest the dreadful outrages which had taken place. The consuls of France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain had met, and had determined on making a collective representation, urging on the Pacha the necessity of resorting to more effectual means to repress the evils. By the latest accounts to the 20th of May, it appeared that general hostilities had ceased, and he therefore, hoped that the collective representations of the consuls had produced its effect. He would not sit down without noticing the exertions of Colonel Ross, through whose active and assidious efforts more than 500 lives had been saved.

State of Leitrim.—Many outrages continue to disturb the quiet of Leitrim. On Sunday week the Rector of Keltubrid, when going to perform divine service, was obliged to get the protection of the police to escort him to the church, and back to his residence. On the previous Saturday, as a party of gentlemen were sitting together in a house in Ballinamore, some party fired a ball through the window. On the 3d of June, a man on the lands of Cloncumber found his cow shattered by a gunwound when about to be milked. A man of the name of Reynolds was fired at, and one of his fingers shot off, in the street of Mohill, in open day.

THE COLONIAL ADVOCATE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1845.

TIMBER TRADE.

There is another view of the timber trade which we have yet abstained from taking, as it may appear to many somewhat new, and therefore startling. It is this—that our rulers are selling the public timber for exportation for a present purpose, without looking forward, in the smallest degree, to the future welfare of the Province. It may be supposed by the people of other countries, particularly by those of Great Britain, that in clearing our forests we are, in the best possible way, preparing our lands for settlement. Now exactly the reverse of this is the truth. The clearing off of trees fit for either exporting whole, or being sawn into deals, or boards, &c., is not taking away one tree in every forty or fifty of what encumbers our lands; it is therefore of no use whatever for this purpose, while it takes away all those which are valuable, leaving to the future settler what is utterly useless to him He purchases the land therefore, encumbered with worthless forrest trees, and has quite the same trouble in clearing them off, as he would have had could he sell them to advantage after this was done. It appears to us very evident, that we are thus using our patrimony prematurely, and spending now in our youth what we may greatly want when we reach a riper age in our history. These trees are already grown to our hands—they are a patrimony given us by the sovereign, and like all spendthrift heirs, or legatees, we are selling away the timber of our patrimonial estate, regardless how our own posterity may be able to get on after this valuable portion of the estate is sold, and squandered away.

But this is not, bad as it is, the most deplorable state of the case. We have always held, that no settler on wild land, as it is called, can make a living altogether on it, if the saleable timber should be already taken off, and we have never seen nor heard anything either in fact or argument to stagger, in the smallest degree, this opinion. If a poor man manages to amass £17 or £18, he can purchase 100 acres, we will, for the sake of the argument, allow, of very good land, from which all the valuable timber has already been sold by the government. Suppose him able to clear three or four acres himself, and it is even difficult to understand how he is to feed and clothe himself and family, if he should already have a family, while this is being done; but let this pass. What now is he to do? Suppose him able to burn off, and clear up, a couple of acres in the spring, and plant among the stumps with potatoes to this amount, and this in fact is much more than any one man can do, he still has four or five months to pass, before he can get any use of his crop, and when he does get it, what then. He has nothing to eat but potatoes; and suppose he raises 300 bushels, and this is more than is raised by one man, in nine cases out of ten; he has no cattle nor cart to carry them to market, and in most cases, no road to carry them on, and if he do carry a few to the nearest market on his back, or even suppose him to hire a team, the sum he will realise will hardly pay his pains in taking them to market, when he shall have paid his market dues, and the team, and his keep. And even suppose he get them to market, say 200 bushels, at 1s. clear per bushel, and this is much more than has been realised these two years, even by those having teams of their own, or sending their potatoes by water carriage; but suppose him even to realize ten pounds, will this be enough to feed and clothe himself and family from May in one year, till September in the following; and where, all this time, is his house? which he cannot put up himself, and which, even with the help of his neighbours, will not cost him less than £5, not calculating a single piece of furniture, not even a bed to lie upon.—In short, he must starve if he rely on his farm for subsistence; and not until he can buy a couple of cows, and raise hay to winter feed them, can he, by any possibility, subsist, without hiring himself out to others for two or three years, until he can effectuate this object. In fact, wood land, with the saleable timber taken off, is worth nothing whatever to the new settler, and if he but knew all that he has necessarily to encounter in endeavouring to become a land-holder, he would never make the attempt. Therefore, those who have been at the head of the management of government have done, and are now doing, all in their power to prevent settlement, by making the land valueless; they having sold, and now selling off, the only really valuable part of it—the only thing which a new settler could make available for his support while clearing his land.

And what is the Province without inhabitants—a third rate town in the old country contains as many inhabitants as the whole colony; and one second rate, as many as almost both the two lower Provinces:—as for example, Dublin, Bristol, Manchester, or Glasgow; and London more than all the British Provinces together; and how can there be strength without inhabitants, and how can there be revenue without inhabitants, or how can there be either large or profitable trade among trees and stumps. The strength and glory of every state, is not the quantity of its land, or even the excellence of its soil, but the number and quality of its population. The table land of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other western states, though calculated by Mr. Stewart, to be capable of supporting all the population of Europe, under proper cultivation, might have been purchased a few years ago for a very trifle—one single British nobleman might have bought and paid for, as much land as would, with adequate population, make a respectable kingdom. And what steps are our rulers taking to create a population, or to retain such as call upon us in their passage to the promised land. Just nothing at all. It is very true, if these emigrants are inclined to try the effect of abstinence on their constitutions, they are ready to sell them wilderness land at 3s. an acre, on which they can starve respectably, being landholders; but these people, poor and ignorant as they may be, if they must starve, are not inclined to do so in such good company. They therefore walk off, and in this, prove their practical wisdom. In fact, no man in his senses, who has arms to work for a living, should take a present of wild lands, denuded of its useful timber, if on the condition of being obliged to settle upon it.

And what return is the Province receiving for all this prodigal waste of its timber. Raising a revenue, forsooth, without population; and when all is spent and irretrievably gone, we will have to commence de novo—to commence then to endeavour to make some living otherwise, but what that may be, heaven alone can tell, for our Governors are too busy providing for present difficulties, to take into any consideration, with what we are to pay for the thousand and one things we are yearly importing, and likely to import for our use, or convenience, from abroad, and which it appears we cannot do without, and which they shew not the smallest wish that we should ever do for ourselves.

And having such a public fund as our extensive territory, and heavy timber tracks, all public property; we see no traces of provision being made for public education, or for the support of religion, and surely it can never be intended (religion at present out of the question,) that our public schools should continue, in all future time, to be supported out of the public revenue, to be voted for, now less, and now more, as caprice may dictate; instead of having a permanent endowment, which cannot be touched by the hands of our pullers and haulers in the Assembly. We shall return to this subject shortly.

The *Head Quarters*, a Paper published in the embryo City of Fredericton, in his eagerness to convince every body of the expediency of erecting the projected Cathedral there, or thereabouts, is dealing his blows right and left without much regarding either who they may hit, or whether they hit at all. It appears as if he would call on all to abstain, with either pen or tongue, from thwarting his views, or knock them down he will, and that by right good blows. He says that we complain *bitterly* of the proposal to erect the Cathedral at Fredericton. Now we would recommend this person to make his words, and what he intends these words should represent, one and the same, as at present they do not seem to have much in common with each other. We recollect some time back to have been present at an altercation of no friendly nature between a Bluenose and a native of the Emerald isle, when the former exclaimed with great emphasis:—"Remember sir you are in a free country, and if you say another word I'll knock you down." In just such a style as this does the Editor of the Head Quarters address all and sundry, the poor St. John writers. Freedom of speech is not to be their privilege. The Editor is in a free country, and therefore, if we say another word, he will knock us, all down. This brutus fulmen however, like thunder without its attendant lightning, has yet done no material damage that we have heard of, unless it be some little paralizes of the tongue among us; which itself however is not yet well authenticated. The St. John Editors are still on their legs, and we opine will continue upright long after this testy personage shall have returned to good sense, and moderation.

Amongst others he hits hard, as he supposes, at the Editor of this Paper, by insinuating that he is a free Churchman. Now if he looks back at our last Editorial, he will find that his random blow has hit short this time, and that the Editor is, what his ancestors were, a member of the established Church of his native country—net by any means that he undervalues the Free Church, or any other Church where salvation is preached through a crucified Redeemer, but because he values consistency, and on that account intends to remain, during the few years he may have to live, where he has worshipped from his youth till now.

Again from being somewhat acquainted with the venerable Church of England, having resided in that country for nearly eighteen years; and having been consideraby in contact with its ministers and members in this Province for the last sixteen years, he professes a high esteem and regard for it, and would gladly do what might be in his power, to forward its progress. But, for all this, he had intended, if let alone, not to say a word more, on the subject of the proposed Cathedral, than what appeared in the number which has called forth the ire of this doughty champion; but thus attacked, he must say something more in mere courtesy, and it is this;—The Bishop of Fredericton has, more than once told his hearers that the great object he had in view in pressing forward the building of the Cathedral, was, that the poor should have the privilege (which certainly they have not hitherto possessed in this Province) of worshipping God free of expence. Now, how his Lordship can reconcile this declared intention with that of building at Fredericton, it is for him to shew the world. At Fredericton there are no poor belonging to the Church, and few poor of any kind, and, if we are well informed, not as many church people, rich and poor together, as would half fill a building capable probably of holding over two thousand worshippers. This is, whatever flippant scribblers may say, a serious matter, and altogether unfit for jesting and ribaldry. The worship of the Almighty architect of the universe is here in question, and he will not look with approbation on men making his worship a matter to be contended about, like a profane thing.

We have no doubt that his Lordship is perfectly sincere in his declared desire of erecting an edifice where poor and rich may meet in the presence of Him, who is no respecter of persons, but he is a stranger in the Province and cannot, for a long period, judge fairly on the case. Our serious advice therefore would be, he should deign to look at this Paper, to take time in the premises, and to judge *himself* on mature reflection, and not by any means to listen to any representation which keeps out of sight the spiritual aspect of the question.

We will not say one word on the much mooted question of whether Fredericton or St. John be best suited for the Capital of the Province. We are going on very well at present as far as this point is concerned, and our motto has ever been, "Let well alone." Fredericton is a fine little town, and well fitted by its quiet character, for the residence of a contemplative mind, but in this question of the Cathedral there is a much more serious consideration than mere comfort or convenience to be kept in view.

The money part of the consideration is also something, and it appears to us very decidedly that thrice the sum could be collected if the building should be erected in St. John than if if built at Fredericton. Indeed we cannot get ourselves to believe that the required sum (which good judges say will be over £30,000,) can be raised, at this particular juncture, throughout the whole Province, however willing the people may be to contribute towards it.

The climate of St. John is frequently objected to as being subject to fogs, but it should be kept in view that these fogs are from the sea, (caused, in all probability, by the meeting of the tides of the Gulph of Mexico, heated by the sun's rays, meeting a Northern current from the icy regions, and in consequence giving out steam) and by our medical men, and experience held, except in cases of great debility, the contrary of being injurious to the constitution. We say then that these sea fogs are no solid argument against the general salubrity of the County of St. John. We could, with great sense of comfort, last week see one of these dense fogs coming in to relieve us from the great heat of the atmosphere, and we have little doubt our good neighbours of the new City would gladly have participated with us in the sensation. The climate of the County of St. John is also, what to a European is no small compensation for any supposed defect, more equable than that of Fredericton, the extremes of heat and cold between summer and winter there, being nearly twenty degrees more distant from each other then at St. John; the moist air from the sea in the Bay of Fundy, incapable, owing to its salt particles and depth, of being cooled down in winter, or heated in summer to the same extent as the land, moderating the heats of summer, and the cold of winter. There is little doubt also that the oxygen, known to be so freely emitted from sea water, tends to invigorate the constitution. If therefore St. John suffer in point of general health, it must necessarily arise from some want of proper care in preserving cleanliness every where, rather than from any defect in its position, and this can be easily obviated by more complete arrangements for this purpose. We would, in this matter, strongly recommend our City authorities to study the report of the Commissioners of Liverpool, (England) on the point in question. It cannot receive a too attentive perusal, and consideration.

To return to the Head Quarters, which we had well nigh lost sight of. The St. John Editors do not say that St. John is most central, geographically considered. They allow also, that the Roads generally make Fredericton their centre, but they hold notwithstanding that where one traveller finishes his journey at the latter place, ten at least stops his course at the former. For all the purposes of intercourse between man and man St. John is, and ever will be, the capital of the Province.

We would recommend that parents living in the neighbourhood of forests, should take care not to allow their young children to go out late in the evenings. Last Sunday week, John Marshal, of Musquash, driving home his milch cattle in the evening, accompanied by a boy, and a little dog, met on the high road, with a large gaunt female wolf, and at the same time observed close by, a child coming to his house, which the wild animal had evidently been watching, and doubtless would have attacked, had Mr. Marshal not come up in time; as it was, Mr. Marshal had some difficulty in driving the wolf off. The little dog first attacked it, but was thrown about as a dog would have thrown a rabbit—to use Mr. M.'s own words; but the wolf would not stand the united attack of the man and dog together, but retreated sulkily into the thick forrest, Mr. Marshal happened to have only a small switch in his hand, and the boy became quite useless, we suppose, from terror.

The annexation of Texas, as we had all along anticipated, in as far as the consent of the governing powers of that new Country is concerned, has been consummated. Indeed, unless the great European powers had effectually and authoritatively interposed, nothing else could be looked for, when it is considered that three-fourths of the inhabitants are either emigrants from the United States, or from the British Colonies, who had gone thither expressly on the democratic principle.

What this system of universal annexation may eventually lead to, lies hid in the womb of time; but we anticipate all those evil consequences which almost necessarily are produced by the absence of justice and moderation in political bodies. The northern sections of the Union will now be placed in a situation wherein they will be sure to be outvoted on all questions interfering with slave labour, if not also on questions of protection to home industry, wherein the southern states have little, and that only an indirect interest. They are depending for prosperity on their Cotton and Tobacco exports to Europe, and not on any home manufactures, while almost the reverse of this is the state of the northern section of the Union.—We subjoin extracts from the American papers.

Important from Texas.—*Acceptance of Annexation.*—The United States steam ship Princeton, Captain Stockton, arrived at Annapolis roads on the 3d inst., from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 23rd ult., with important despatches for the United States Government. The following, from the Washington Union, is a summary of the intelligence:—

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both Houses of the Texan Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by an unanimous vote. Captain Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both Houses of Congress requiring the Executive to surrender all posts navy-yards, barracks, &c. to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions are as follows:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled, That the Government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new state, to be called the state of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the states of the American Union, and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees and conditions set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2 *Be it further Resolved*, That the proclamation of the President of the Republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the state of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receive the consent of the existing government of Texas.

Sec. 3. *Be it further Resolved*, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the

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