PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

The Head Quarters.

for refusing to render his accounts, although he desired only a few days to close them; and this arbitrary measure was taken at a time when that gentleman had a relative lying dead in his house. This he considered one of the grossest acts of oppression ever perpetrated by a public body in this Colony, for he was satisfied that Mr. Mathew would have rendered his accounts without any difficulty, had he been treated in the manner which he had a right to expect he would be treated; but being held up to public odium by this harsh treatment he saw that there was little chance of justice being done him, and he (Mr. P.) feared this would be the case so long as the present Mayor remained in office. These remarks, applicable to the second section were still more applicable to the third, which would empower the Sessions to extend the extraordinary provisions of this extraordinary Bill to persons not now in office. This was clearly retrospective, and was, in effect, enacting an *ex post facto* law, which surely would be held by every member of the Committee as unconstitutional, and cannot be sustained in any British Legislature.

His Hon. the SPEAKER said, that the first section of the Bill under the consideration of the Committee might be productive of very serious inconveniencies in many Parishes, by requiring Parish Officers to enter into joint bonds for the faithful performance of their duty. These bonds might be well enough with regard to some public officers in Saint John, but with regard to other Counties the section would be found altogether inapplicable. With regard to the second section, there was on the Statute Book an enactment by which Magistrates might imprison a public delinquent if they pleased, but the third section could not be sustained at all. It was clearly retrospective, in as much as it contemplated the punishment of matters which had taken place prior to the passage of the Bill. This was entirely unconstitutional and could not be sustained. There was likewise another objection which ought to have some weight; it certainly made the Sessions judge, jury and executioner, as it would deprive the party accused of the relief which in ordinary cases was afforded by the Habeas Corpus Act and certainly deprived the accused of the benefit of a trial by jury. Magistrates like all other Bodies, were sometimes influenced by personal feeling, and he was unwilling to place power in the hands of any one body when they might abuse it with impunity. He thought the better way would be to refuse to grant such powers.

Mr. WILMOT said, that the principle of the bill, to provide the means of compelling public officers to render their accounts was all very well but the details of this bill went too far, and gave a power to the sessions which might be liable to the grossest abuse. The bonds required to be given for the security of the public, were taken in the name of the Queen, and were in all cases considered sufficient, without the additional powers sought to be conferr'd by the present bill. In the case of Banks where large sums where at stake, this security had always been deemed sufficient, when thousands of pounds were involved, and he thought it would be bad indeed if any public Parish officer was first required to give bonds in the name of the Queen, tying up the lands of himself and his surities, and afterwards subject him to the other provisions of the bill then under consideration. These powers were too great to be deligated to a body who might, during some popular excitement use them wrongfully. He would support the principle involved in the first part of the bill, but should feel himself bound to oppose the latter sections.

Mr. END said, that he could not help pronouncing the Bill in some of its sections unconstitutional. And he would now ask what would have been its effects with regard to the Hon Member from Saint John, (Mr. Partelow.) had such an Act been in operation some time ago? From all he had seen and all he had heard that Hon. Member instead of being able to justify himself before the public, might at this moment have been imured in a dungeon under the operation of a law such as that comtemplated by the present bill. He could only say that it might suit the latitude of Algiers, but it certainly was not calculated for that of New Brunswick. It gave all the power of Judge, Jury and Executorer to one party, and this was a state of things which would not suit the Freeman of this Loyal Colony. He was quite willing to compell public officers to give bonds to as large amount as circumstances required, and he was likewise, willing to make them pay over public monies, which they had received as often and at any time they were asked for by the proper authorities, but he would never give his vote to impower any body of men to incarcerate an individual on their mere motion, thus depriving him of what every British subject is entitled to the means of defence. It appeared to him (Mr. E.) that the present bill, was a sort of after thought, brought in after having considered the case of the Hon. Member from Saint John, (Mr. Partlow,) in which they had so signally failed. It was rather suspicious that this Bill should be brought in just at this time, it appeared to have been got up on a conviction on the part of those who had persecuted that Hon. Member, that with such a law he would have been unable to escape them, as it would at once have shut him out from any means of establishing his innocence.

Mr. BROWN was rather surprised to hear this Bill characterized as oppressive and unconstitutional, and thought the Committee must be ignorant of the subject under discussion. He (Mr. B.) would refer them to the Act 56 Geo. III Chap. 22nd, the provisions of which were quite as arbitrary as those of the present Bill. [Here the Hon. Member read extracts from the Act] in these cases the punishment of imprisonment was authorised to be inflicted on delinquent Parish officers; and if the Bill before the Committee was unconstitutional the law passed twenty years ago, was equally unconstitutional, and should be repealed. With regard to the section requiring bonds to begiven for the faithful performance of duty, honorable members seemed to have forgotten that the very last year an act has passed which required bonds of the same kind to be given. It would not do to carry the principle of compelling every petty parish officer to give bonds, many derived very little emolument from their offices, and some none at all; and if they were to require bonds to be given by Trustees of Schools, and even Pound Keepers, it would have the effect in many places of putting it out of the power of the authorites to get such officers to serve. He had hoped the Hon. and learned Member from Gloucester would have amended rather than opposed the Bill, and proposed a clause requiring parish officers to be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, this he thought a defect in the law, as it then stood which ought to be remedied.

Hon. Mr. SIMONDS was surprised at the course of argument adopted by the opposers of the Bill. It was the first time he had ever heard of accountability of Public Officers being considered dangerous in principle. If there were no method of compelling Public Officers to account for monies but by taking bonds with sureties, he would like to know what individual would join in a Crown Bond as surety for the proper conduct of such officers. There had been a recent case at the Cape of Good Hope, where a Public Officer entrusted with public monies for the service of the navy, had been tried and sentenced to fourteen years transportation for embezzling the funds in his charge. It was necessary that such delinquents should be punished. It could neither be wrong nor unconstitutional in a British Colony to protect the Public against fraud, nor could it be wrong to punish those who would not render their accounts. He would not fight the Bill inch by inch, but he knew its provisions were founded on common sense. If there was anything arbitrary or oppressive in it, he was squite willing it should be altered, but he contended that the general principle of the Bill was correct.

Col. MCLEOD said, that if the Bill was to be confined to the City and County of Saint John it might answer a very good purpose, but he was decidedly against its provisions being extended generally throughout the country. In many parishes there would be found few willing to take office, if they were put to the inconvenience of giving bonds. In St. John it might work well enough, where there were large sums of money in the hands of Parish Officers, but it would be out of the question to think of making its provisions general throughout the Province.

Mr. PAYNE objected to the observations of the Hon. and learned Member from Gloucester. The Bill had been read at the Sessions, and was not brought in for the accomplishment of any private purpose. The Sessions had found themselves in a bad position for want of an Act like that which was sought for by the present Bill, for without some such Act he (Mr. Payne) thought they had not sufficient power to secure the public property. The Sessions want the equal right of sueing, and being sued, and he hoped the Committee would not object to that as unreasonable.

Mr. END said, that if they were to do anything with the Bill at all, it would be as well to extend its provisions to those, who may hereafter be appointed as the present Bill applied only to incumbents now in office. He was now however against the Bill throughout, and would move that the further consideration of it be postponed for three months.

Mr. HANNINGTON objected to the personal allusions which had been made during the debate, and thought the government of Algiers had little to do with that of New Brunswick. He understood that the Bill before the Committee was framed by the Hon. and learned Recorder of the City of Saint John, and he was half inclined to believe that the Hon. and learned Member from Gloucester had not taken the trouble even to read it. It would not do for a general Bill, but if it were to be confined to the City and County of Saint John; he would not refuse to support it, with the exception of the section which contained the retrospective clause that must of course be struck out of the Bill, whether its operation be limited or general, and as the Sessions and the Grand Jury of Saint John appeared to want it, he saw no objection to their letting them have it. It was unnecessary to waste more words on the matter, if the Committee were determined to throw out the Bill, let them say so if they are willing to limit its operation to Saint John, he saw no reason why they should not have it for that County.

After a few remarks from Mr. Wark and Mr. Brown.

Mr. SIMONDS expressed himself pleased that the unconstitutional Bill had at last, been found out to be the law of the land. The Hon. Member from Charlotte (Mr. Brown) had given them authority on that head, and he hoped it would now be amended so as to allow it to pass.

Mr. PARTELOW did not object to the first section of the Bill, but again urged objections to the second and third sections.

Mr. SIMONDS briefly replied.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN expressed his regret that any allusion should have been made in debate with regard to the present circumstances of the City or County of Saint John; such allusions were seldom, of any benefit, and often did much harm. The Bill before the Committee was to be considered on its own merits, as a measure necessary to control Parish Officers, and on that account he would be sorry to see it rejected; the motion to postpone the Bill for three months, he hoped would be withdrawn, and so far as the first section of the Bill went, it should have his support. With regard to the second, some modification would be necessary which could be done, when the Bill was read section by section, but he would be sorry to see it receive the go-by altogether, by the Hon. Members who were opposed to the Bill, and its operation in their own Counties. Perhaps the Hon. mover would consent to limit its operation to the City and County of Saint John. This he thought could be done as the Bill had been regularly read in the Sessions, and he was well assured it contained some provisions which would be of much advantage to the inhabitants of that City and County.

Mr END said, that if the bill was limited to the City and County of St. John and the Members agreed upon its provisions, he had not a word to say about it, he should not offer further opposition provided the amendments suggested were carried.

Mr. PARTLOW said, that if the bill was divested of its general application and made to apply to individuals refusing to pay money in their hands, he had no objection to its passing.

Mr. SCOULLAR said, the bill might suit Saint John, but it would never answer for Sunbury. They had as much as they could do to get proper persons to serve as Parish Officers under the present regulations, and if they were to compell them to give bonds, the Sesssions would have to do the work themselves or leave it undone, for nobody in that County would serve under the provisions of such a bill as that before the Committee.

[The debate here assumed the character of a conversation, when it was finally agreed to limit the operation of the bill to Saint John. The retrospective clause was struck out, and the bill passed with some other amendments.]

Mr. WILMOT presented a petition from J. W. Holderness, of Richibucto in the County of Kent, which he read, [The allegations contained in the petition elicited some remarks, which it is not necessary to report as the subject was refered to a select committee and must again come up for discussion.]

Monday, February 16.

Mr. WILMOT moved the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, copies of the several applications of John W. Holderness and Lestook W. DesBrisay during the past year, for Square Mile Licences and Mill Reserves on the Richibucto River, together with copies of the several Orders in Council thereon; for a Mill Reserve on the said River; also a copy of the Surveyor General's Report referred to in the Provincial Secretary's Letter of the eleventh December last to the said J. W. Holderness; also a return of all the Square Mile Licences on the Richibucto River up to the first May last.

Mr. WILMOT remarked, that the Address had been rendered necessary as the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Mr. Holderness could not proceed with their investigation without the documents sought for by the Address.

Mr. SIMONDS said, that the case of Mr. Holderness had been before the Executive Government, and he would recommend the Committee to avail themselves of the evidence of Mr. Inches, of the Crown Land Department, who was intimately acquainted with every circumstance connected with the transaction, and could satisfactorily answer and explain the whole subject, and he had no doubt would be able to afford the Committee any information which they could desire.

Mr. END said, he was a member of the Committee, and as such was particularly obliged to the honorable member from Saint John, for his suggestions. He would nevertheless like to see the documents asked for in the Resolution for the Address.

CONTINGENT EXPENCES OF THE COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

On motion of Mr. SIMONDS, the House went into a Committee of the whole, on a Bill to enable the Justices of the Peace for the County of Saint John, to make an assessment for the payment of the County Contingencies. Mr. Scoullar in the Chair

Mr. SIMONDS briefly explained, that this was a local Bill, and was intended merely to meet the Contingencies of the current year. The estimates for the year amounted to £850.

Mr. PARTELOW had no particular objection to the Bill, unless that the sum which it was contemplated to raise by assessment was too great, and was swelled up by items which he thought could be dispensed with. The most objectionable was that of £50 for auditing and arranging the accounts, and £60 additional for services performed by the Common Clerk. These were the objectionable items, and if they were removed he would offer no opposition to the Bill.

Mr. W. H. STREET could not agree with the hon. member's objection to the additional allowance made to the Common Clerk. The fees of office went into the funds of the Corporation, and the compromise made with that gentleman was for other services than those for which the additional allowance had been granted, and had passed the house last year. He (Mr. Street) was well acquainted with the duties the Common Clerk had to perform, and it should be remembered they were so onorous that he was obliged to employ a Clerk at his own expence to assist him in performing those duties. Honorable gentlemen might complain of the salary being large, but when the duties to be performed were taken into account he (Mr. Street) believed that gentleman well earned his money. He would support the Bill, and hoped it would be allowed to pass, as it was only for one year, and if any thing was wrong it could be easily remedied at the next Session of the Legislature.

Mr. END said, that this being a local Bill it should be certified as having been read at the Sessions. He would likewise object to it on another ground. When his honorable friend from Restigouche brought in a similar Bill, to provide for the assessment of the County of Restigouche, it had found so such favor in the eyes of the Committee that it had been made a general Bill, and the Grand Jury had been required to assent to the assessment before the Sessions had power to levy the amount. Surely if Grand Jurors on the Noth shore were considered so competent to initiate assessments of money in their Counties the Grand Jurors of Saint John, composed of the most intelligent people in the Province, should have the same privilege. He wished to give his Hon. friends a taste of the blessings they had bestowed on other parts of the Province. All he wanted was to see the Grand Juries of the County of St. John have equal privileges with those who lived over on the other side of the Province, among the codfish. There could be nothing wrong in this, and he hoped, if the Bill passed at all, that such a clause would be inserted.

His Honor the SPEAKER said that the Bill before the House was first moved as a continuation of the old Bill, and was on that account not required to be read at the Sessions. The House had a perfect right to dispense with the notice in this instance if they pleased.

[The debate was prolonged for some time, but no new arguments were offered for or against the measure, all the remarks of Hon. Members were on the amount of money to be assessed and the clause requiring the consent of the Grand Jury, before the assessment would be ordered. The Bill was finally carried with that amendment, and the Blank filled with £700 instead of £850 originally asked for.]

On motion of Mr. Brown

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish the road leading from Brockway's to St. Stephen as one of the Great Roads of this Province. Mr. JORDAN in the chair.

Mr. BROWN said, that the Bill which he had introduced was no new measure but had been contemplated so far back as the year 1839, when a grant was made for exploring and opening that Road. They had likewise since that time received special grants for the same line. The importance of this road entitled it to be placed on the great road establishment as it shortened the distance between, the large and thriving towns of St. Stephens and Mill-Town—nearly the whole length of the new line. It had likewise other claims on the consideration of the Committee, for it was quite probable that this line would soon be established as the great line of post communication between the seat of Government and the United States. Hon. Members were aware that by adopting this line, the long and difficult ferry between Robinstown and St. Andrews would be avoided, and the distance shortened between Fredericton and the U. States line upwards of 22 miles.

Mr. SIMONDS argued, that this was only one of the Cross Roads of the Province and if it were put on the Great Road Establishment, the Supervisor would be entitled to his 10 per cent on the money expended on it, instead of five which the Commissioner of Bye Roads would receive.

His Honor the SPEAKER said, that there was already several Bills on the file of the House for placing bye roads on the Great Road Establisment, and if they go on at this rate there would be an absolute necessity of abolishing any distinction between Bye Roads and Great Roads.

Dr. Thompson spoke at length in favour of the Bill.

Mr. GILBERT against it.

Mr. BROWN again supported the Bill, followed by Mr. Wilmot, who contended that the Road should be put on the Great Road Establishment.

[The Bill, after some further conversation, was agreed to without a division.]

Mr. HILL brought under notice the question of the Privileges of the House, and thought something ought to be done to ascertain what privileges they had, or if they had any left. A decision of the Supreme Court had been had on the subject, and as this was the last Session of the present Assembly he thought that some action ought to be had on the matter.

Mr. SIMONDS said, that he thought all they at present had to do with the matter was, to pay the amount of money which the action had cost. [The conversation then dropped.]

The Head Quarters.

Fredericton, Wednesday, February 25, 1846.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL IN THIS CITY.—The English Mail for this City, which arrived at Halifax per the Steamer Cambria, on Tuesday the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock in the morning, made its appearance at the Post Office here yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, thus taking the *short* space of a little more than *eight days* between the time of its receipt at Halifax and its arrival here. This almost unprecedented delay has occurred very opportunely, and will, we should imagine, attract some attention from the Representatives of the people. We understand that J. A. Street, Esq., who came passenger in the Cambria, and arrived in this City on FRIDAY LAST, made some remarks in his place in the Assembly on Saturday, respecting the Post Office arrangements for New Brunswick, which we regret we cannot give to the Public, being absent from our place in the Gallery, when the Hon. Member brought the subject before the House. It is to be hoped, however, that this glaring absurdity in the present Mail arrangements will force itself on the attention of the Committee of the House of Assembly, on Post Office matters; the necessity of adopting *some* measure calculated to do away with the present disgraceful delay, which too often occurs in the transmission of the English Mail, none can deny. Every one sees the absurdity of New Brunswick losing, in a great measure, all the benefit of the splendid line of Steamers plying between England and North America; but as yet, no effectual measures have been taken to remedy the evil. The commercial community, and the whole people of the Province complain, and not without reason, of the present arrangements. Can nothing be done by the Legislature, to remove their complaints?

We have no room to-day, for more English news, than will be found contained in the letter of our valuable Correspondent.

LONDON, February 3, 1846.

DEAR SIR,—The chief intelligence to which I have to direct the attention of your readers, is the opening of Parliament and the new fiscal regulations introduced by Sir Robert Peel. It is unnecessary that I should transcribe for you the ministerial speech, called by courtesy "Her Majesty's," because, unlike the American Presidential Speeches, it is usually brief and vague—as to afford little clue to the measures intended to be introduced, and moreover any of your files will furnish it. I shall pass on at once then to the Premier's financial statement, which is that for which your readers will look most anxiously. It was introduced to the House on the evening of the 27th ult. I shall just touch on the chief alterations proposed, referring you to the Speech itself for more ample details. The duty on Brandy and foreign Spirits is to be reduced from 22s. 10d. to 15s. per gallon, and the growers have upon the strength of this, raised the price 2s. per gallon. In Sugar there is to be a reduction of 3s. 6d. in the differential duty, leaving the amount in favor of British Colonial Sugar over foreign free labour Sugar; in the case of Muscovado 5s. 10d. and of finer Clayed Sugars 8s. 2d. The duty on Tallow is to be lowered to 1s. 6d. per cwt. The Timber duties are gradually to be reduced. The Colonial interests it will thus be seen are tenderly touched, and nothing is said of opening our Colonial markets. The Tobacco duty is to be reduced.

The Import duty on cattle and on all kinds of provision and food is to be lowered, and in many instances wholly abolished. The duties on Corn are not to be immediately repealed, but at a fixed period, say at the end of six years, they are to be repealed altogether. The Premier calls upon the Free Trade party to prove their sincerity, by consenting to the relinquishing of the duties on foreign Linen, Cotton and Woollen. Maize is to come in in future at a duty of 1s. per quarter, and the Meal at 6d. per cwt. The duty on Arrow Root is lowered one half; several transactions have taken place at Liverpool, in Indian Corn for shipment to Ireland at 40s. per 480 pounds for white, and 37 to 38s. for yellow. The quantity imported last week from abroad was 16,739 qrs, and as extensive orders are said to have gone out from Government, the arrivals will doubtless be very large shortly. Sales of Western Land Flour have been made to some extent at 28 to 29s. in bond, and there are buyers of States wheat underlock, at 7s. 6d. per 70lbs, but in this article there has not been much done.

In a short time we may export the duty off live stock altogether, and an abolition on Beef, Pork, Bacon &c., with a reduction on Butter of 10s. per cwt. say from 20s. to 10s. per cwt; but these charges are not likely to have much effect on prices at present, and probably will not materially interfere for the remainder of this season out; but eventually Irish provisions, whether as regards Live Stock, Provisions, or Butter, will be brought a great deal more into competition, with Continental as well as American produce.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Aberdeen agreed to the production of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the United States Tariff, on the motion of Lord Montcayle.

Since writing the preceding osbervations, I find from a Liverpool Grain paper just received, that American Indian Corn has come down to 34s. per 480lbs., in bond.

The only two classes of British Colonies, upon which the new Government measures will necessarily have a direct special influence, are the Corn growing and the Tropical countries. The former comprises Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, the Cape Colony, some of the dependencies of India, and the Australian Colonies will clearly be benefitted. During the three years that are to elapse before the total repeal of the Corn Laws, they may take possession of the English market in such a way, as to enable them to keep their ground there. I now proceed to dilate upon matters of more general interest, although not of so specially important a character.

A meeting of the East India and China Association of Liverpool, was held on Thursday, at which great disappointment was expressed, that Sir Robert Peel had not taken the duty off Tea, an article of such great consumption, while it had been taken off many articles of minor consumption.

Meetings for the protection of Agricultural Interests, are being held all over the country, and great discrimination is evinced on these occasions, to resist any further concession of the Import duty on Foreign Corn. I must conclude from the tone and temper of these meetings, and the avowed opinions of the Dukes of Richmond, Buckingham, Lord Stanley, and others, that the landed interest will strenuously resist the proposed alterations.

The Anti-Corn Law League on the other side, are equally resolute not to accept of any measure, short of the unqualified and total repeal of the Corn Laws.

Notwithstanding the advices from America to the 13th January, by the Stephen Whitney, were considerably unfavourable, the markets for public securities retained much steadiness; yesterday and to-day especially, in the face of heavy sales of Consols. Lord Lyttleton has entered upon his duties, as one of the under Secretaries of State for the Colonial Department, in the room of Mr. G. W. Hope, resigned, Lord Lyttleton was one of the late Earl Spencer's most intimate friends. The Hon. G. A. Smythe has been appointed under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of Lord Canning, who has retired.

The *Daily News*, the new Morning Journal, on which Charles Dickens plays first fiddle, was brought out on the 21st ult., and appears to be doing well;—its subscribers include a great many readers from the Morning Chronicle. It is no small undertaking to establish a Daily Paper; and it could only be done with any hope of success when backed with the weight, capital and influence, of such men as Mr. Grote the Banker, the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Hudson, M. P., the Railway King. That once powerful organ for good or for evil, *the Times*, is fast losing its influence on the public mind. Ministries, Dynasties and Kingdoms have been overthrown, and so have the proudest of the fourth estate; talent without principle may do for a generation or two, ultimately it must yield to the pressure from without. *The Times* has repeatedly made itself the running footman to what it deemed popular opinion, and that popular opinion is already meting out its gratitude—though it may love the treason, yet it despises the traitor.

The failure of two or three Joint Stock Banks, was announced last week; the cause of stoppage is attributed to want of caution, in advances on deposits of scrip and stock. The well known firm of Emanuel & Brothers, the great Diamond merchants, is also to be included among the failures.

Defections from the Cabinet.—The following resignations and secessions have, it is said, taken place, consequent upon the exposition of the Ministerial plan:—The Marquis of Exeter, Groom of the Stole and the Marquis of Granby, Lord in waiting on Prince Albert, Earl of Hardwiche, one of the Lords of Her Majesty's bed chamber, Lord Arthur Linnox, Clerk of the Ordnance, Mr. M. Gaskill, and Mr. Forbes McKenzie, Lords of the Treasury. Hon. A. Duncombe, Equerry to the Queen, Capt. M. Gordoy, brother to the Earl of Aberdeen, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir F. Fremantle, Secretary for Ireland, Lords Ashley, Jermyn, and Mason. The appointment of Groom of the Stole was offered to the Marquis of Winchester and refused. Lord Glenlyon is to succeed Lord Hardwicke. Lord de Ross, the seconder of the Address in the House of Lords, intends to oppose the Ministerial scheme; the Hon. H. W. Dawney has resigned his seat for the County of Rutland; Lord Ashley appeals again to his constituents, and Lord John Manners intends to take the same course; Mr. Dean has been prevailed upon to resign the Chairmanship of the Board of Customs, in favor of Sir Thomas Fremantle; Mr. Lascelles and Lord Courtenay, are mentioned as likely to fill the office of Secretary for Ireland; the Hon. J. S. Wortley has been appointed Judge Advocate General, and offers himself for Bute; Mr. Gladstone, the new Secretary for the Colonies, is still without a seat in the House; Mr. Stuart has been elected for Newark; Mr. G. Lane Fox, a Tory, opposed Lord Morpeth in Yorkshire.

The tacties of O'Connell, present another illustration of the facility with which he can humbug his countrymen. A meeting of Repeal Members of Parliament was recently held, to decide upon the course they should pursue in Parliament. As he had already announced his decision, it was tolerably well known what the meeting would end in. The game of staying away from Parliament, has been found to create no effect whatever, except that of exciting John Bull's risibility; so it is to be laid aside. This Session the Irish Repeal Members are to muster in full strength in the House of Commons; Repeal is, of course, not to be laid aside. The Agitator would "laugh the proposal to scorn," but some how or other it is to give place to Corn Law Repeal, to the obtainment of a Railway Commissioner for Ireland, and to the consideration of the Potato disease, and there is no mention of any occasion on which "Irish sectionality" is to be brought forward at all. Who can fail to perceive, that all this manœuvering, is a tacit confession that O'Connell feels the Repeal game is up. The fact, that the weekly "rent" has been for some time dwindling to the low figure of £150, and £160 is the key to the whole.

Several Districts of Ireland have, I am sorry to say, been proclaimed in a state of disturbance.

OMEGA.

On Saturday next we mean to give five additional columns of Reports, in order to keep something like pace with the doings in the Assembly. To-day we have condensed the Reports very much; but find, that although we publish two sheets a week, it will be necessary to find more space for the Debates than we have hitherto afforded them.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several Communications which have been, received, are unavoidably omitted for want of space.

DIED.

Last evening, Sarah Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. John S. Coy, aged 2 years and 5 months. Funeral to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

At Richmond, on the 7th instant, Harriet McDonald aged 43 years.

At St. John, on the 13th instant. Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, widow, aged 55 years.—On the 14th instant, of consumption, which he bore with much Christain resignation, Hiram, only son of Mr. George Hatchinson, in the 21st year of his age.

The Cathedral,—Fredericton, N. B.

To Stone Masons, Carpenters, and others.

The Committee for building the above edifice, are desirous to receive tenders for erecting a portion of the same.—The plans and specification may be seen at the Centeral Fire Insurance Office Fredericton. Sealed tenders are to be delivered at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of March 25th.

The Committee do not pledge themselves to receive the lowest tenders; and ample security will be required from the Contractors.—For other particulars, apply to the Architect, Mr. Frank Wills, Fredericton.

JOHN FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, 19th February, 1846.

NOTICE.

WM. H. KENDALL, retired from the concern of J. S. Segee, carrying on business at Woodstock, on the first day of June, 1845; and all debts due to and owing by the said concern on that day, will be settled by the said J. S. Segee, of the above place.

W. H. KENDALL.

Fredericton, February 24, 1845.

LOST.

IN this City, on Friday evening last, a POCKET BOOK, containing a Note of Hand drawn by Patrick McLoon, of Fredericton, for £18.—Another drawn by John Jones, of Prince William, for £21.—Another drawn by Charles Ingraham, for £16., in favor of the Subscriber, (all due in June next.) and a Note drawn by George Gallop, in favor of Charles Ingraham, for £8.—Likewise, a sum of money. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it at this Office, will receive a reward of one-half of the money contained in the Pocket Book.

All persons are hereby forbid purchasing or negotiating either of the aforesaid Notes of Hand, as the parties by whom they were drawn, have been notified of their being lost.

PATRICK BUCKLY.

Head Quarters Office, Fredericton, Feb. 31, 1846.

MOLASSES!

263 PUNS. Prime Retailing MOLASSES,
10 Tierces do. ditto;
Ex brig *Kathleen*, Peltigrove, from Matanzas, for Sale low, while landing in lots to suit purchasers, by

A. S. PERKINS.

St. John. February 17, 1846.

CANVASS & SAIL TWINE—62 Bolts best extra Navy Canvass, No. 1 to 6; 620 lbs. Sail Twine—for sale low by

ADAMS & KETCHUM

St. John, Jan. 6.

EARTHENWARE.

Landing this day ex "Schoodiac" from Liverpool
62 CRATES of well assorted *EARTHENWARE*, expressly for country trade.

St. John, Oct 3. J. R. CRANE.

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