

try falling into the hands of our republican neighbours, and thereby increasing the power of Britain's enemies. With regard to Canada there is another consideration:—that country was conquered by British arms, and the British population—who are still the minority—settled there under the promise of *British protection*! and now to give them over to the tender mercies of the French and Yankee majority, would be a total breach of faith; an act of cruelty and perfidy, revolting to every true British heart;—indeed, the late policy of Sir Charles Bagot is in itself a breach of faith toward the British population!! But what have the "responsible" to complain of in this Province? According to their own theory, *nothing*! They contend that the Province should be governed in accordance with the wishes of the people as expressed by their Representatives in General Assembly. Now, immediately after a general election, when the people were appealed to in every possible manner, their Representatives have determined by a majority of thirty to four, that they wish for no Constitutional change!!! We should hope that after this demonstration the grumblers would be silent; they asked for "Responsible Government," and defined it as above stated; and they have it! yes; we have RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT! for this Province is now governed "In accordance with the wishes of the people as expressed by their Representatives in General Assembly!" and we congratulate our readers on this happy termination of the dispute.

By our correspondent's letter it will be perceived that the new Lumber Bill finally passed the House on Monday last by a tight squeeze; in fact it rested with the Chairman (J. R. Partelow, Esq.) twice; and to that gentleman, if the measure proves beneficial, (and we cannot think it will prove otherwise) will the public be indebted for its salutary effects. We believe this Bill will prove highly beneficial in its general results, and we will state our reasons:—heretofore the lumberer had to pay the stumpage in advance, and he ran the risk of not getting his lumber to market for three or four years; but now he will have this sum to carry on lumbering operations with, and has nothing to pay until he brings his timber to market, when—as every commodity finds its level—he will pay in the shape of a reduced price. This we look upon as of the utmost importance, for it is well known how much more is accomplished with ready money than by any other system; it will also prevent monopoly, as it gives the small capitalist a better chance. The next feature of the Bill is the abolition of surveying lumber in the woods, a most expensive and pernicious system, for the lumberer was constantly at issue with the surveyor, and considered it fair to cheat him by every possible means.—The next thing is the increase of revenue; supposed to be £12,000. The only arguments urged against the measure was its unfairness in taxing private property, or in other words, making no distinction between purchased lands and Crown lands; but in all communities individual interest must be sacrificed to the public good, and although it may seem oppressive to a few individuals, its effects will be most felt by gentlemen who have obtained large grants, and are thereby blocking up and preventing the settlement of the country; we therefore consider them legitimate subjects for taxation. But the most prominent feature of the Bill is its retaliation on our republican neighbours;—they have swindled us out of our possessions, and by the treaty they are to have the free navigation of the St. John for their timber, subject to the same regulations as the timber of this Province. They little thought our legislators would have the sense to abolish the stumpage duties, and levy export duties instead, to which their timber must be subjected, but such is the case, and for once we are enabled to pay them back in their own coin! We therefore glory in the Bill; hope it will pass the Council and receive the Royal assent; and we also give due credit to its originators.

**From the Fredericton Sentinel.**  
We agree with our Quebec contemporary, that the two following short extracts, embody the policy that Her Majesty's government intend following out with reference to these colonies, which are no longer to be governed for the interest of the few, but rather agreeably to the wishes of the majority; as expressed by Lord Stanley. And probably a better commentary on those speeches cannot be found, than in the despatch recently received here, relative to Executive Councils not being called upon to resign.

their seats in the Assembly, when accepting office as members of government; which has been accidentally omitted.  
While upon this subject, we shall make a remark or two, which we have long contemplated. The term "Responsible Government" has created much misconception, and the supporters of the present irresponsible order of things, have managed to take advantage of that misconception, for the purpose of keeping alive the present unsatisfactory system that exists in New Brunswick, forming a solitary exception, throughout the wide range of the whole North American continent.

It will be seen that Lord John Russell alludes to it as a "Constitutional government;" he referred to it in these terms, in his despatch about which so much has been said by the party here; and it is one which we trust the conductors of the independent portion of the Public Press will every where adopt.  
That the introduction of the principles of the British constitution into these colonies, should be objected to by Englishmen, or the descendants of Englishmen, may well excite surprise; and can only be referable to one of two causes:—a desire to profit by the absence of its wholesome restraints, or an ignorance and disregard of those sacred privileges, which have elevated England in the scale of nations; and which our Anglo-Saxon brethren of the neighbouring States, have made the ground-work, as far as possible, of their republican institutions.

**From the Quebec Gazette.**  
There is a part of Lord Stanley and Lord John Russell's observations in the House of Commons on the consideration of the speech from the Throne, which we believe really expresses the views of the British Government and people in regard to the North American Provinces, and which is more worthy of consideration as indicating the policy of the Ministry, than newspaper articles and private correspondence.

"Lord Stanley.—But when Lord Ashburton used the expression, it was in 1838; and undoubtedly in that year the state of that country, and the general feeling which prevailed on both sides of the frontier, did make it very doubtful, whether, with the free-will of Canada, it would continue to be dependent on Great Britain; and I do not hesitate to say that highly as I value Canada, and important as I think it for this country that she should have the control of those great colonies in North America, yet from the day when she shall cease to hold Canada by the affections, and good will of the greater part of her inhabitants, I shall cease to desire to maintain it; if it is to be maintained by military force."  
Lord John Russell.—My opinion is, that your hold upon Canada, must in the first instance, depend upon your giving to them (and I think you have done so) a constitutional government, by which the interests and affections of the people in Canada may be so regulated as to prevent the probability of any wish arising upon their part to separate from this country. I think, in the next place, that our great security is in giving them what I gave them when I held the office of the noble lord opposite—a proof that the Queen of this country would be ever ready to employ, as far as possible, the resources and means of the country in their defence against any foreign enemy whatever. I believe that in these two conditions rests mainly the security of Canada."

**Extract of a Despatch from Lord Stanley relative to the Act to Vacate the Seats of Members of the Assembly in Certain Cases.**

**DOWNING STREET, Aug. 11, 1842.**  
We are entirely prepared to admit the propriety of seats in the Assembly being vacated, for the same reasons which would vacate seats in the House of Commons. There is therefore no difference of opinion as to the objection in view; but it seems very doubtful whether the framers of this law have accurately expressed the intentions of the Legislature.  
The Act vacates the seat of any member of the House of Assembly, who shall accept the office of Executive Councillor; but the office of Executive Councillor is not a place of profit or emolument. It is analogous to the office of a Privy Councillor, or rather of a member of the Cabinet Council; in this country, and the acceptance of a place in the Privy Council, or the Cabinet, does not vacate a seat in the House of Commons. This act, as actually drawn, would therefore seem to establish a principle of great importance, as well as novelty—the principle, namely—that the Crown may not select its own confidential advisers from amongst the Representatives of the people, unless the persons, so chosen, shall be willing to hazard a new election. How far it is wise to erect such a barrier between the Executive Government and the popular branch of the Legislature, would seem to be a question well meriting serious consideration.

**A NEW CHANNEL TO COMMERCE.**—We had an arrival yesterday, from New Orleans, of a cargo of corn! Think of that. The west supplying the Atlantic states with one of their own staples, cheaper than they can raise it themselves. This corn, at 20 cents, the market price at New Orleans, will pay an excellent freight at the current prices here—43 to 45.—*Norfolk Herald, 25th Feb.*

**BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.**—Six days after the battle of the 6th of December, president Rivera, who commanded the Montevideo forces in person, was with the remains of his army, on the Queguay.

A Rio Janeiro paper of January 2nd, received by the Baltimore American, contains an official despatch from president Rivera, in which he acknowledges the defeat. He however expresses a determination to make a resolute resistance to the advance of Rosas's forces.  
The Buenos Ayres general says—"the result of this glorious day (the 6th of December) has been that 2400 of the enemy (fellow countrymen) are left dead on the field of battle."  
After the battle the British ministers addressed the following letter to the government of Buenos Ayres:—  
"It being the intention of the governments of Great Britain and France to adopt measures which they may consider necessary to prevent a continuance of hostilities between the republics of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, the undersigned, minister plenipotentiary of her Britannic majesty near the Argentine confederation, has the honour, in conformity with instructions received from his government, to say to his excellency Sr. Arana, minister of foreign affairs for the government of Buenos Ayres, that the sanguinary war which now exists between the government of Buenos Ayres and that of Montevideo must cease, through the interest of humanity and those of British and French subjects, and other foreigners who are residing in that part of the country which is the theatre of war; and with this view he now demands of the government of Buenos Ayres:—  
1st. The immediate cessation of hostilities between the Argentine forces, and those of the republic of Uruguay.  
2nd. That the troops of the Argentine republic (it being understood that those of the republic of Uruguay shall adopt the same course) shall return within their own territory, in case they shall have left it.  
The undersigned requests that his excellency will return him as prompt an answer as possible, that he may know if it is the intention of the Buenos Ayres government to accede to this demand."

**YARMOUTH, N. S., March 3.—Great Earthquake in the West Indies.**—Captain Ryerson, of the ship, Sophia, which arrived at this port on Wednesday last, from Martinique, via Nevis and St. Kitts, informed us that a frightful earthquake occurred at those Islands on the 5th February, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, which lasted from two to three minutes. At Martinique (where the Sophia lay at the time) a large number of buildings and property were destroyed, but, fortunately, no lives lost. Captain R. went ashore a few minutes after the shock, and the scene which there presented itself he describes as appalling in the extreme. The inhabitants, in a state of intense apprehension and terror, weeping and praying, searching for children, relatives and friends, and hastening to the beach. At Nevis, the Court House Secretary's Office, and other buildings were a heap of ruins, and all the stone buildings more or less damaged. At St. Kitts, the effects were no less disastrous; and Captain R. was informed by a vessel from Antigua, that at that Island great damage had been done. These are only Islands heard from—the earthquake doubtless extended throughout the whole of the West Indies with what result we have yet to learn.

Captain Ryerson brought no papers everything at the Island being in a state of the utmost confusion.  
We shall anxiously await further account from the West Indies.—*Yarmouth Herald.*  
**THE EARTHQUAKE.**—We copy from the Baltimore Patriot the following extract of a letter received in that city by the Brig *Frances Jane*, from Porto Rico.  
"St. John's, (P. R.) Feb. 14.  
"We have just received advices from the Windward. The effects of the earthquake of the 8th instant have been awful indeed. Point Petre, in Guadalupe, is totally destroyed and ten thousand persons are supposed to have been killed. The loss of property is immense. At Antigua, also, there has been a great loss of property, but only five lives were lost. All the mills and sugar works are more or less injured, and the greater part of the crop will be lost. Nevis, Montserrat, Barbados, &c. are said to have suffered much, but to what extent is not known yet. Here and at St. Thomas the shock was also severe, and lasted at this place two minutes; but there was no material damage done at either place."

The following insignificant anonymous letter, bearing the Post mark, was handed us a few days ago, by a respectable gentleman, requesting us to publish it.  
Mr. —, Sir, I am a Friend to all good order and well regulated Societies—now there seems to be a deep plot laid, somewhere not known to Orangemen, friendly hint will I trust go to caution you to be aware of the consequences of your avowed hostility to Ribbonmen—although I am one of that body still I warn you to be on your guard in your frequent places of resort, and beware of the approaching 17th of March.  
Portland, 7th March 1843.

The friends of W. H. Street, Esquire, who has recently taken his seat in the House of Assembly, to represent the city of St. John, celebrated that event yesterday, by firing a Salute, of nineteen rounds of cannon, which was responded to from Carleton.—*Herald.*  
Launched, this morning, from the Ship yard of Mr. James Briggs, a beautiful new brig, called the *Ellen*, of about 200 tons burthen.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Members of the New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, held on Monday the 6th instant, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors of that Institution:—John Boyd, R. F. Hazen, John Hammond, R. M. Jarvis, William Jarvis, A. S. Perkins, G. T. Ray, Mark Dole, Robert Keltie, D. J. McLaughlin, John Kerr, Barnabas Tilton, Charles Adams.—And subsequently at a meeting of the Directors, John Boyd, Esq., was re-appointed President of the same.—*Observer.*

**SECRETARY'S OFFICE, March 7, 1843.**  
**PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—The following persons are re-appointed Sheriffs of the several Counties for the ensuing year:—Edward W. Miller, Esquire, for the County of York; Thomas Jones, Esq., for the County of Charlotte; John Hazen, Esquire, for the County of Sunbury; Nathaniel H. DeVeber, Esquire, for the County of Queen's; Asa Davidson, Esq., for the County of King's; Wm. P. Sayre, Esquire, for the County of Westmorland; John M. Johnson, Esquire, for the County of Northumberland; LeBaron Drury, Esq., for the County of Kent; Henry W. Baldwin, Esquire, for the County of Gloucester; John F. W. Winslow, Esquire, for the County of Carleton; James Paul, Esquire, for the County of Restigouche. Who are hereby required to transmit their respective Bonds forthwith to the Secretary's Office, to be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for approval, as directed by the Act of Assembly.  
By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.  
WM. F. ODELL.

**King's College, Fredericton.**—At a Convocation held on the 6th March, Mr. John Rice Jacob, was admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.—*Royal Gazette.*

**Married.**  
At Weymouth, N. S., on Monday, 27th ult., by the Rev. Charles Randall, Mr. Levi Ring, of St. John, N. B., to Emeline T. seventh daughter of Capt. Jeremiah S. Everitt, of the former place.  
At Fredericton, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. M. Stirling, M. A., Mr. John Eagles, of Fredericton, to Miss Mary Ann Cutton, of Onslow, Nova Scotia.  
On the 25th ult., by the Rev. S. Busby, Mr. Isaac Hope, to Miss Sarah Jane Cole, both of Gagetown.

**Died.**  
At Springfield, King's County, on the 23d of February last, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. Justus Gray, in full assurance of the resurrection to eternal life.  
At Fredericton, on the 5th instant, Mr. Robert Harkness, Saddler, a native of Ramelton, County of Donegal, Ireland, in the 54th year of his age.  
At Truro, N. S., on the 5th inst., Jennet, widow of the late Matthew Archibald, Esquire, in the 95th year of her age.

**SHIP NEWS.**  
**PORT OF ST. JOHN.—ARRIVED.**  
Thursday.—Schr. Victoria, Nice, Eastport, 4—four.  
Friday.—Brig. Argyle, Brown, St. Thomas, 26—C. McLaughlin, ballast.  
Saturday.—Brig. Napoleon, Caffé, Halifax, 7—Waterhouse & Troop, molasses, &c. Schr. Charlotte, Hammond, Halifax—G. & J. Salter, molasses, &c.  
Wednesday.—Brig. General Stark, Langthorn, Alexandria, 14—H. Gilbert, wheat.  
CLEARED.  
10th.—Ship Mary Caroline, Brewer, London, deals, laths, &c.—R. L. Harris and S. Gardner.  
13th.—Schr. Eliza Jane, Evans, Boston, deals.  
Spoken on the 8th February, lat. 17 34, N. lon 74 19, W. ship Speed of St. John, from London for Moltre, out 38 days.  
Barque Lady Falkland, Baker, from Saint John for England, (via this port), put into Digby on Sunday last, with loss of fore yard, having encountered a heavy squall.—*Yarmouth Herald, March 3.*  
Cleared at Charleston, Feb. 23—Barque Brothers, Daniel, Liverpool.  
Cleared at Savannah, 22d Feb., ship Alexander Edmond, Strang, Liverpool; Ocean Queen, Wilson, do.  
Barque Sirion, Cann, of Yarmouth, N. S., arrived at St. Thomas on the 5th ult., and would proceed on to St. John.

**TO BE LET.**  
And possession given on the 1st. May next.  
The Shop and rooms, at present in the occupation of James White, first, situated in Pond Street.—Inquire on the premises.  
March 16th 1843.

**TO BE LET.**  
And possession given on the 1st. May next:  
THAT well finished House at present occupied by the subscriber, and situated in Union street, near the Golden Ball. The House consists of three flats, containing eleven rooms, all well finished, with a convenient yard and new barn in the rear. It will be let either to one person or in different tenements.—Apply on the premises to  
JAMES STOCKFORD.  
Feb. 23, 1843. (Cour.)

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends, and the public in general, that having left the employ of E. Barlow & Sons, where he has been surveying for a number of years; he intends to continue his business of surveying deeds, bonds, scantling, ton timber and saw logs, and will attend to any one requiring his services at the shortest notice.  
THOMAS NIXON, Jun.  
February 23d, 1843.  
To be found by leaving notes at the office of E. Barlow & Son or at my residence in Portland, opposite to Mr. Waterbury's.

**Notice.**  
THE Subscriber would beg leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that having taken the Store in King street formerly occupied by Mr. James E. McDonald, he intends carrying on as Auctioneer and General Commission Business, and hopes by strict punctuality in business, to merit a share of public patronage.  
Jan. 19. JAMES S. KNOWLES.  
Storage may be had for about 18 barrels.

**EDUCATION.**  
MR. WILLIAM CRAIG respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced teaching in the Academy (formerly occupied by Mr. James Kerr) in Charlotte Street, nearly opposite the end of Horsefield Street, where he proposes teaching, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, English Grammar, Mensuration, and Mathematics, together with the Classics, where he hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.  
Mr. C. purposes opening an Evening Class for Young Gentlemen on Monday evening the 12th instant, from half past 6 until 9 o'clock.—Terms moderate.  
St. John, Dec. 8, 1842.

**HIBERNIAN HOTEL.**  
CHURCH STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.  
THE Proprietor of the above establishment, thankful for past favours, begs leave to state, that in addition to his former supply of Pastry, Cordials, choice Brandy and Wine, he has added that of a modern or Eating House, where gentlemen in a hurry or absent from home, can be supplied at the shortest notice, with every delicacy which the market affords. Every attention paid to those who may honor him with a call. Public or private parties furnished with Rooms.  
JAMES NETHERY.  
St. John, N. B. July 21, 1842.  
N. B. A few cases choice Champagne on hand.

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THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal support he has received since commencing the above establishment, and begs to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has enlarged the premises for the better accommodation of those who may continue to visit him—which together with his usual low prices, solicits a share of public patronage.  
Likewise a large and commodious Stable and Stage House attached to the premises.  
ISRAEL FELLOWS.  
N. B.—Daily Stages leave the Hotel, for Fredericton, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Halifax &c.  
May 19.

**GAGETOWN INN.**  
THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, would respectfully inform the travelling community, that he continues keeping a House of Entertainment at his old stand, Gagetown; where travellers will find every attention paid to their comfort, and would do well to call. Good Stabling connected with the establishment, and charges moderate.  
JAMES GLASS.  
Gagetown, Nov. 24, 1842.

**JOHN HUTCHINSON, SURGEON DENTIST.**  
ANNOUNCES to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John and its vicinity, that he continues his practice in Charlotte street, between Horsefield and Duke streets, in the same house as heretofore, where he will be happy to wait on ladies and gentlemen, in the line of his profession; his long experience and moderate charges will ensure him a continuance of public patronage. Painless or incorruptible teeth set on Gold plates or pivots, from one to the full set of Teeth, and charges according to circumstances: plugging and sealing done in the best manner, in all cases charges moderate. Extracting done in the best manner and as easy as possible. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.  
Mr. H. will wait on Ladies and Gentlemen at their own residence if required.  
St. John, May 12, 1842.

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**NOTICE.**  
To the Proprietors of Lots in the Wesleyan Methodist Burying Ground: THE Trustees wish it to be understood that MATTHEW PAUL, Sexton of the Centenary Chapel, has the same privilege of attending Funerals in the said Ground as Mr. CROthers, Sexton of German street Chapel; either may be applied to at the option of those requiring their services.  
W. WHITESIDE, Secretary.  
August 4, 1842.  
\* \* \* The above named Sexton may be found at his residence, in St. Patrick's street, near Mr. Dougherty's Brewery.

**Cabinet Making, &c.**  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, at his Shop, St. James Street, Lower Cove; where every description of Furniture will be made to order, at the shortest notice.  
ANDREW GIBSON.  
St. John, 1843.  
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Sept. 14.

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August 4, 1842.  
\* \* \* The above named Sexton may be found at his residence, in St. Patrick's street, near Mr. Dougherty's Brewery.

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