

The House, have been in supply the principal part of the day, and large amounts of money passed or granted without much discussion. When the entries on the supply book were expended, Mr. Partelow brought in his bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred in consequence of the emigration of last year. This bill disposes of a sum equal to upwards of £13,000, and was passed without much debate, unless on an item in the bill which granted the sum of £889 to the County of Northumberland. It appeared from Mr. Carman's statement, that the sum was made up of charges incurred in taking care of emigrants, &c., but that the allowance to Dr. Thompson, the medical officer on that station, had been cut down from three pounds a-day as was agreed upon, to two, making a great difference in the amount of his charges. This donation had been effected it seemed by a committee of the Sessions who had audited the accounts, which audit was sustained by the Hon. Auditor, although that officer admitted there were charges struck out by the sessions which he would have allowed against this discussion of the Sessions. Mr. Carman had at an early period of the session presented a petition, on the merits of that petition he now wished to be heard. The House were generally unwilling to hear him. The Chancellor of the Exchequer almost got his dander up, and was loud in his calls on Mr. Carman to stop speechifying. The hon. member however stood his ground well, and babbled away in spite of threats and coaxing for nearly an hour, when the item was finally passed. The bill was then completed and reported and moved to be engrossed.

Mr. Ritchie moved to go into a committee of the whole, on a bill relating to the Water Company in Saint John, the provisions of which I did not learn. The hon. member stated it to be absolutely necessary for the safety of the city in case of fire, and for the health of the inhabitants, that this bill should be passed this year. His views were adopted by all his colleagues, and were combated by a large majority who were against going into a matter of so much importance at this late period of the session. After a rather desultory debate, the motion to go into committee was withdrawn for the present.

Hon. Mr. Hazen by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, laid before the House a message which on being read by the chair, was found to be a request that when the Assembly should adjourn on Wednesday next, that they adjourn to meet in the Court House in Saint John, on Thursday at 12 o'clock. This message Mr. Hazen followed up by a resolution which passed unanimously, that the House do adopt the course indicated in the message.

Hon. Mr. Hazen then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to restrain the Parishes in plurality by the clergy of the Church of England in this Province, and stated that complaints were arising in some parts of the Province that second Parishes were held by some Rectors; that he probably would not have time to proceed with the bill this session, but its introduction would have the effect of creating inquiry, and drawing the attention of Hon. members to the subject, when they would be prepared to legislate at some future time on this subject, which was very important to the country.

I have hastily run over the above and must now stop, as the conveyance by which you will receive this is about to leave (8 o'clock, P. M.) and the members of the House are assembling pursuant to adjournment.

Yours, &c. SYZIOIA.

(From the Albion.)

THE PROROGATION OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—On Thursday last, a portion of the members—just sufficient to constitute a quorum—met, pursuant to a summons from His Excellency, in the Common Council Chamber, in the Court House of this city, whilst a quorum of the Legislative Council assembled in the Court Room up stairs. The Speaker of the Lower House took the chair at 12 o'clock. A very few short speeches were made, sufficient, however, to satisfy the auditors that the reporters of the Press had been far more eloquent than the members themselves, and ample enough to convince the public, that had either Cicero or Demosthenes, or even Pitt, Fox, Burke, or Sheridan, been present on the occasion, their modesty, great as it may have been, would have not prevented them from engaging in the discussion. At 5 o'clock the House was summoned to appear before His Excellency in the Court Room, when a large roll of Bills, written on parchment, was presented by the Speaker, the titles to which were respectively read by the Assistant Clerk, of the Legislative Council, and, as each was pronounced, Mr. Peters, the Clerk, proclaimed as follows: "His Excellency assents to this Bill, and it is enacted and ordered to be enrolled." After this ceremony, His Excellency delivered the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

After a Session of more than ordinary duration, it affords me much satisfaction to be able to relieve you from your labours.

Whether contemplating the circumstances under which you have been called to provide for the interests of the Province, or the measures which have engaged your deliberations, they are alike calculated

ted to impress upon me a sense of the great responsibilities which have devolved on you, and of the manner in which you have applied yourselves to meet them.

Of the many important Acts which have been matured during the Session, I cannot omit prominently to notice the liberal and humane provisions you have made to prevent a recurrence of the sufferings of Emigrants arriving in the Province, and for the care of the sick and helpless, who may in future be thrown upon your shores,—measures, by which the community will at the same time be protected from the spread of infectious diseases.

The Act for the establishment of a Police in the City of St. John and Portland, will contribute to the public security in this distinguished Seat of the wealth and enterprise of the Province.

The Act for the Incorporation of Fredericton, is another measure of great interest, not only in the effects it is calculated to produce upon the prosperity of that rising Community, but in the recognition of the important principle of Municipal Organization as the Seat of the Provincial Government.

It will be in your recollection, that the extension to the Province of the English principle of voluntary Incorporation, was amongst the earliest of the measures to which I recommended your attention, and I can have no hesitation in assuring you of my own conviction, founded on experience, of the great advantages which would arise to the Province at large from its general introduction.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you for the Supplies which you have so liberally granted for the Public Service.

In the Funds which you have placed at the disposal of the Government for the Relief of Emigrants, you have evinced your humane regard for their comfort and welfare.

In the encouragement which you have given for the opening of the Railways, you have manifested an enlightened sense of the most effectual means of accelerating the improvement of the Province, and facilitating inter-communications.

The ample provision which you have made for the Provincial Treasury and Customs will enable the Government to provide for the efficiency of those Departments; and the extension of the system of Warehousing Goods at Fredericton and other Outposts, will conduce to the protection of the fair Trader, and to the Commercial prosperity of the Province.

I cannot omit also to notice the improved system by which you have enabled the Government to secure the due expenditure of the Road and other Appropriations.

In the increased responsibilities which you have thus imposed upon the Government, I recognise your growing confidence in the benefits to be derived from the recognition of Executive responsibility in matters of Finance, a principle which it was amongst the earliest of my proposals to you to carry out, and the advantages of which have been so amply confirmed by general experience.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to require my services in another quarter, this is the last occasion on which I shall have an opportunity of meeting you.

In the long period in which I have been called on to administer the Government of this Province, I have had occasion to witness the exemplary patience with which they have been surmounted. The obstacles to your advancement have, as I hope, been essentially removed, and although the great resources of the Province are still but imperfectly developed, I anticipate that by your united efforts, aided by British capital and enterprise, that this object will be fully attained.

A just appreciation of the principles of Constitutional Government will be highly conducive to the success of these views, and such principles will essentially be found, in providing for Executive responsibility, and a due separation of Administrative from Legislative functions. The prospect of carrying out these important principles in the absence of all party divisions and asperities, while it holds out a guarantee for their successful accomplishment, affords to me the most heartfelt gratification, having uniformly endeavoured, so far as it has depended on me, to foster amongst you a spirit of unanimity.

In the changes which, in these eventful times, are in progress throughout the world, there can be none, I feel assured, in the hereditary feelings with which you have cherished a regard for English Institutions, habits and principles; and in taking leave of you, I cannot manifest a stronger desire for your welfare, social and political, than by expressing an earnest wish that these may be strengthened and cemented throughout a Province destined, under Providence, to assume so prominent a rank amongst the prosperous Dependencies of the British Empire.

During the closing ceremony, the Court room was crowded, as well as the gallery, with spectators, constituted as usual, of wit and folly, beauty and plainness, fashion and working garments, rank and humility, wealth and poverty, with the other appurtenances. The Lieutenant Governor was received by a guard of honour, consisting of Captain Walker's company of the 33rd Regiment. The regimental band played the National Anthem, on the arrival and departure of His Excellency. A detachment of the Provincial Regiment of Artillery fired the usual salute, at the commencement and conclusion of the ceremonies.

This prorogation was very unexpected. Indeed, the Members of the Assembly were not apprised of it, so late as 3 p. m.; and there

have been sundry misgivings as to the motives of the Executive, in calling the Legislature together at St. John, and the mysterious movement is by many connected with some covert design to move the Seat of Government, without saying to the people, "by your leave." The members who remain at Fredericton will be astonished at the sudden and unexpected termination of their labours, but they must console their disappointment by appropriating to themselves, a double share of pot, and foolscap, hot pressed letter paper, red tape, sealing wax, India rubber, and Rodgers' double bladed knives.

PROROGATION OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

(LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Montreal, 23rd March, 1848.)

This day, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL proceeded in state to the Chamber of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, in the Parliament Building. The members of the Legislative Council being, HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, a number of Bills were assented to in HER MAJESTY'S NAME, After which HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL was pleased to close the First Session of the Third Provincial Parliament with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I have reason to believe that I shall best consult the public interest and your convenience by bringing the present Session to a close, with a view to the resumption of our joint labors at an early period.

In pursuance of my declared intentions, I have taken measures for the formation of a new Administration, and I am enabled to apprise you that the arrangements necessary for that purpose are completed.

I trust that the measures which have been adopted by the Provincial and Imperial Parliaments for preventing the recurrence of the calamities by which last year's Immigration to the Province was attended, may effect the objects they are designed to accomplish.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies which are requisite for the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

Your attention will necessarily be directed after the recess to various measures for developing the resources of the Province, and promoting the social well being of its inhabitants.

It is my sincere desire to co-operate with you for the attainment of those important objects, and to abet by all means in my power your endeavours to establish and to increase the happiness and contentment of Her Majesty's Subjects in Canada.

The Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Council then declared that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General that the Parliament stand prorogued to Tuesday, the 2nd May next.—*Montreal Transcript.*

A fire broke out about nine o'clock on Thursday evening, in the upper part of a house in Notre Dame street, occupied by Mr. Waite, furrier. Through the prompt and speedy exertions of the fire companies, the flames were confined to the room where the fire originated. Comparatively little damage was done to the property.—*Id.*

The Canada Gazette, of Saturday last, contains a Proclamation of the Royal assent to the "Act for repealing and consolidating the present duties, of Customs in this Province." It is to come into operation on the 5th of April.—*Id.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We are delighted to find that a measure, for giving to Nova-Scotia the advantages of Electric Telegraphic Communication, has been, at Sir John Harvey's suggestion, introduced by the new Government, and carried through the House, almost without a division. This Bill gives power to the Executive to lay down a Line at once from Halifax to our Northern Frontier, along the Main Post Road, at a cost of about 28 Hundred Pounds, keeping the control of the communications through our own Province in the hands of our own Government, but leaving His Excellency free to enter into any fair arrangements, either with the Governments of New Brunswick and Canada, or with private Companies, for the extension of the communications, either with the far West, through Quebec, or with St. John and the other Cities lying along the Sea-board of our Sister Province, which again, it is but fair to assume, will be speedily brought into connection, by Telegraph, with the chief commercial cities of the Union, as far South as New Orleans.—*Nova-Scotian.*

Yesterday our attention was directed by Lieut. Col. Allen, to a large importation of Military equipments, a present from the British Government to New Brunswick, and sufficient for the regular outfit of ten troops of Cavalry. The whole—arms and equipments, are new and of the first order, and afford a strong proof that England does not mean to treat lightly the defence of her Colonies.—*Fred. Reporter.*

NEW GOVERNOR FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.—His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, with his lady, and suite, arrived here on Sunday in the *Caledonia*, and is passing a few days at Government House. Sir Edmund paid a short visit to the Legislative Chambers yesterday. He is a thoughtful looking person, with a fine head, and is, we believe, a Whig in politics, and a man of some experience in those departments of economical science which have, of late, engrossed so large a share of public attention in the mother country.—*Nova-Scotian.*

P. E. ISLAND.—The Legislature of Prince E. Island has granted bounties for the encouragement of the Seal Fishery: "Two hundred pounds as bounties to the owners of such vessels as shall land the greatest number of Seals above 700. The first or largest catch £75; then £55, £40, £30, this besides, or in addition to the tonnage bounty. A Commissioner to be appointed for each harbour, were found requisite to examine into and report upon the respective claims of parties."

IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.

Massacres and Burning of Towns.—Siege of Valladolid.

By files of the *Gaceta del Habana*, to the 7th instant, (through the brig P. Soule, from Havana on the 8th) we receive and translate the following items relating to Yucatan:

The *Patria* states that the Indians have been committing further and fouler atrocities. The rancho of Sacsuquil had been outraged by the robbery and murder of families—31 persons being killed; some were thrown into the flames of burning houses, and neither women nor children were spared. One of the victims was the young Don Mateo Rosada, son of Don Felipe, whose mother was also wounded.

News had been received at Becanahan, Feb. 12th, that Indians had collected with the intention of attacking that town. Much alarm was experienced among the inhabitants, at the dreadful anticipation of similar barbarities to what had been inflicted elsewhere.

The Indians had convened in such forces, as to besiege even the city of Valladolid; but after some time, asked a suspension of hostilities, with a view of entering into negotiations with the commandant, who appointed three commissioners.

The revolting Indians (sublevados) claimed the arms of which they had been deprived, and immunity from future tribute—and demanded the punishment of two men named Trujegue and Vasques, who, they said, had deceived and wronged them. It was thought the commandant of Valladolid would accede to these terms.

Chansenota, one of the towns of Yucatan, after having defied itself bravely, was taken by the Indians, and (14th ult.) was burned to ashes.

In Tekax, the commandant had decided to adopt the guerilla system, as most likely to harass the enemy and save his people. His men had succeeded in dislodging a body of 500 Indians, who had been fortified at a place called Tixmenac. Two of the latter were killed. Their companions, however, returned to the fight, but were again worsted, with a loss of 12 killed.

Another party, under the command of Don Laureano Perez, had a fight with the Indians at Chansaxuicil, killing three; then going on to another rancho, found the corpses of twenty-nine Yucatanese killed by the insurgents; these Perez buried. Twenty whites were also assassinated at a place called Kamecahuon.

A message had been sent to Belize, the British settlement at Honduras, to ask a stoppage of the selling of powder and other means of war to the Indians—which the authorities at Belize consented to do.—*N. O. Crescent, March 16.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Dates from New Orleans to the 20th have been received.

The steamers Massachusetts and Danvers, from Vera Cruz had arrived, bringing advices to the 12th instant.

Gen. Lane, who with a body of troops left the capital on the 17th, on an expedition in search of Father Jarauta—arrived on the 4th at Zacualtapan. Before he reached the place, he was informed that three hundred lanceros were there, prepared to resist him. He arrived at the edge of the town without meeting with any opposition; but on passing the first house was assailed with a terrible volley from the lanceros.

A desperate battle ensued, in which, while only one of Gen. Lane's troops was killed, and four wounded, one hundred of the Mexicans were killed and fifty taken prisoners!

Among the prisoners were Col. Montance and son, and Lieut. Martinez. Father Jarauta escaped. [This report confirms the previous story that there had been a brush between Gen. Lane and a party of guerillas; but contradicts the statement that Father Jarauta had been captured.]

It is rumored that Gens. Pillow and Worth had been restored to their commands, and that an armistice had been agreed upon and signed, stipulating that the troops of the United States should not occupy any part of the Mexican country not at present in their possession.

Santa Anna, it was said, was at Tehuan [?] on the 12th. Government had given him a pass, supposing that he would leave the country; but he had not. It was rumored that his object was to put himself at the head of a large body of troops.—*N. Y. Herald.*