Tidings reach us from Washington, through maby channels, that the long entertained project of acquiring the Texina territory, by equeent, is on the coint of consummation, or already consummated, so far as that end can be achieved by Executive action, that a negotiation, almost completed under the auspiece of the late Secretary Upshur, has been resemed and hastily brought to an issue by the present acting Secretary, Mr. Nelson. Some of our city papers announce that they have an impressive warning from a " very high source," indicating the approach of such a result ; we have had our attention called to the subject, probably on the same high authority; and the journals published between New York and Washington give correbrating intima-

tions with more or less of earnestness and anxiety. The secrecy and haste with which the negotiation has been conducted no doubt had their object; if the thing were to be done at all, it were brat done quietly and quickly. What was that object? We can only suppose or conceive it to have been that publicity was feared as almost certain to defeat the purpose. Although the annexation of Texas has for some years been spoken of, and recently with more confidence and precision than at any former time, the country at large has not been very strongly impressed with a belief that it was seriously meditated, and therefore the atterance of objections has only been slight and incidental. It was undoubtedly known and felt at Washington that if the sinie of the whole prople should be stimulated to expression by the belief that the plot was in active progress, that expression would come from all parts of the land in hunder-tones of such volume and such import that they could be neither mistaken nor disregard d. Therefore, as we conceive, it was deemed wise to corry on the scheme with the least possible outward show that might attract observation, in the obvious hope that when brought to ripening-when the ecuntry should be committed by the setion of its executive-a large proportion of the dissentients would be induced to submit as to an exil past remady, and

terefore not calling for resistence. This we suppose to have been the policy of those engaged in the negotiation. But though we can adoft that there are occasions when it is expedient to sanction what has been done, simply because it has been done, the unnexation of Texas has been a measare so important in its consequences, and as we conceive, so prejudicial to the best interests of the Unilast, no matter at what sperifice of apparent personal or even national consistency or good fuith. At all events, we think that the voice of the country should be heard upon it-the matured opinion of the country be expressed, a'ter full and careful discussion. If it is not the will of the people, spoken by the recognized roice of an unequivocal majority, the people's cry of " Hold !" should be heard and obeyed, even though the President of the Senate were in the act of giving the last testimonial of ratification to the treaty by his signature.

The objections to the annexation of Texas are too reighty and far too numerous to be discussed in a single article. We shall not, therefore, touch upon them at this time; nor indeed is it necessary, perhaps, that we should refer to them at all, considering that we publish, on this same sheet, a letter from Dan'el Webster in which some of them are mar dia!ed and enforced with his wonted perspicuity and

We confine ourselves at present to he arguments in favor of anorxation that are advanced by some writers in our own immediate neighborh ol, and esrety elbolyn, soo ar networdshe retriens to we this ubject, though at issue upon almost every other. These arguments are put forth as follows, this broken of the journals referred to :-

First. That the ansexation of Texas would edity exclude the farther introduction of slaves from abroad into that brautiful country, because the lows of the union would be extended over it, and those laws make the slave trade piracy. ond. It would not increase the number o

afaves in the country, but merely increase the terri-

Whird. It is a well known feet, that wherever slave labor is most valuable, it is the interest of master to treat the slaves most kindly. Where his labor produces the largest return, the master can offers, and find his interest in providing for him better food, clothing and shelter; and consequently every person who has at heart the welfare of the slave, should zealously advocate any and every measure, which is calculated to compet the slave holders in

Fourth. With the rich lands of Texas inhabited ne, amaiasealainer fu aseidteare, mu ylana, Vicginia, Kentucky, or Missouri could afford to retain their slaves, but would find it their fatorest to send

teem farther South. Pofth. The annexation of Texas would greatly increase the wealth and rapidly extend the com-

merce of the country. Sizih. Texas in twenty years will grow all the

cotton that Great Britain will require. She will adwit British goods free of duty, and in return, Great 'ritain will exclude the cotton of the United States from her ports, unless we too receive her goods free, and if we refuse, as doubtless are will, they will be muggled into the country through Texas.

The first four of these propositions, it will be seen.

• softenessed to this consciences of those who regard the terresica to the configurace and an injury to the country is a sin, a disgrace and an injury to the country is may are designed, ingeniously enough, to compiliate in favor of adding to the slave-region of the Relited States the very persons who wigh for the Let'us examine them.

Theofirst has nothing in it, because the state of begin project it assumes as the consequence of anstready exists except as regards the United Staves are not imported into Texas from Block the there, and there is no probability that to imported, especially if the busbear of click influence in Texas becomes a reality. If will be no importation of slaves from abroad; The remains independent, the cheapners and abindration of supplies from our flowhern states will always exclude supplies from other quarters.

The accord has nothing in it, because it involves a

Has principle. The increase of territory in which deter labor ir advantageous must of necessity inpensen the number of elaves, either by importation or by the natural multiplication. Add ten thousand ters to the present population of Texas and you and a handred thousand slaves or more, every planfor haring bis ten, or twenty, or a hundred, as the

The third and fourth have more substance in them at they have also a dangerous fellacy. Those who long and hope for the extinction of slavery among us have built their hope, partly on the advancing some of justice and religious obligation, but still some on the growing conviction that alare y is not a robtable institution. They have not been displeaed to see the exhausted soil and declining prosperity of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, beli-v-... that three were potent agents toward the comletion of the good work. It will glad them little iat the blot of slavery is removed from thes states of "he same Union, if the removal is only to newly ercated states of the same Un'o , whose rirgin soit af- States. It was not, he says, established under the i rds another long lease of profit and prosperity to w institution upon which they look with so tunch gret and shame. If there are to be slaves in the nion we would rather have them in the worn-out tuan in the fresh and vigorous purtions.

The fifth argument is but an assertion, the truth f which remains to be proved. We do not believe nor does Mr. Webster.

The obvious answer to the last argument, even adthis ting it to be founded and good in truth, is that it rul be as cast for us to admit the cotton of Texas and to supply her with her manufacturer, as for fireat theirain. The proximity of the two republics is altoother in our favor.

From the same, March 18.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. The National Intelligencer-always and on all unt of the negotiation so stealthily conducted and, a to be feared, so near its climax :-

It is now some months ago probably not long or the retirement of Mr. Webster from the Depar'ment of State-that an overture was made, by tor Government, through the Secretary of State, willing from the Executive of Texas (Gen. Housdermand rightly, rather coolly received by the in that quarter, of which the following are the gene-

if of the young republie. But, since the meet- ral provisions:-"These instructions enjoin her Majesty's navel bands of the Council, then I totally disagree with province, for at their prayer, and by the evidence difference between an Independent State and a Cothey might furnish, he might, if guilty of misfeastuned, though circumstances almost justly the protection to Eritish trade on the western coast of mit, and which Her Majesty's Government, in my of that phrase-by the Executive of the United Africa, to avoid involving themselves in contentions opinion, never can sauction. tes, Grn. Houston did at length concent to ne- with the local nutborities of the Liberian settlements, that on the subject. The terms of all arrange—
the on the subject of the theorem the high contrasting parties are alinto the term the precision of the Course in the term the deal interests of the theorem and the could increase of the Course in the term the influence are stated for the noninto the term the parties are the influence are all the influe

" So far as the President of the United States and the President of Texas are concerned, the treaty is

The rame discreet journal thus briefly indicates ome of the most salient objections to the pressure: "Our first objection to the annexation of Texas , that it connot be accomplished without involving the country in war; too great a price to pay for any territorial acquisition whatever, which the national

ionour doce not demand. "Our second objection is, that far from demandng this acquisition, the national honor forbids it. So long as war continues between Mexico and Texas, and a solumn treaty of peace and amity exists between us and Mexico we cannot, without violating the sacred faith of treaties, undertake to possess ourselves of the territory to which Mexico still mainains her right .- We have, it is true, acknowledged ; he independence of Texas, as we had a right to do, for certain international purposes; but that recognition did not extinguish or in any manner affect the rights of Mexico upon Texas. The obligations of our treaty with Mexico remain untouched; and Mexico would have the same right to possess hers if Assembly, by Mr. Howe, and the Amendment by if she could, of any State of this Union, as the Go. the hon, the Attorney General. We had heard a of Taxas.

"Our third great objection (which would be conclu- papers, as to its expected result. sive without the preceding) is, that the territory of The debate on it on Tuesday afternoon, was re-the United States is already large enough. It is in- markable for nothing peculiar, save that the real finitely more important that we should people and effect of the resolution-i. c. to introduce a system improve what we have, than grasp after more, es- of governing the country by Heads of Departments, pecially when its acquisition would be inevitably at- was core fully kept out of sight; and no wonder tended with discord and dispatisfaction. It is far when it toust be felt on all hands that the country more important to the happiness of the people of would never submit to a system that would transfer the United States that they should enjoy in peace, contentment and harmony, what they already have, than that they should place all those blessings at hazard by this new experiment.

"Our fourth objection is, that, if the "amerxai m" of Texas were in other respects desirable, one entire third of this Union at least forbids the bane, doubts the constitutional right to establish the cospexion, and dictares its determination to resist it. nation in this Union, moreover, is outirely new, and scaphly, they must retire with a pension-to be paid The proposition to annex or incorporate a foreign, the authority to do it is selemaly questioned. This objection would have much less force, had we, in fact.) this case, instead of recognizing the independence of Toxas, negotiated with Moxico, with or without the content of the people of Texas, for the nequisition of that territory. We would not, merely to acquire more land, (of which we have already more than we want) jeopard the existence of the Union, which ought to be dearer to the heart of every American citizen, than any consideration ex rancous to it. Fiftly, we dread the beginning by the United States of a system of acquivition of foreign territory by conquest, (which, as things stand, the annexation of

Texas would ineffectually be,) or even by purchase.

Once begin it, and where will it end ? Shall we ever have territory enough for ambition, though we have enough for our wants ? The mi-erable Madisonian in the very paltriest spirit of political huckstering, alludes to the subject, but only as a matter of party arrangement. The of-ficial organ of the United States Government can take no larger view of such a momentous question than is presented in such wretched twaddle as th s :-Others, ugain, are uncharitable enough to aver hat Whig opposition to the annexation of Toxas is one of the stipulations in the "treaty of Ashland," wherein it was agreed that Messes. Van Buren and Clay should be the candidates, and the only candidates, for the President. That inasmuch as it might by mussages, for Airs A malegree to the over with the Mr. Clay s'ipulated to oppose annexation as a set off in the North, and to hold the south in check. So that if the Southern democracy should be disposed to resent Mr. Van Buren's abolition mov. ments, they would nevertheless be permitted to go for his opponent, because he would repulse them with his oppoation to annexation. It this way both parties were to be foreibly kept in the " traces," and both candidates sustained, however reluctantly, by their respective parties. The people will not be allowed to the other can appal them. Such is the " game of

alternatives" that party leaders are playing-From the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, 17th March, 1814. DEAR SIR, -- Whether the Treaty for the annexaion of Texas to this Union has or less not been signed by the President, and Mr. Van Zundt, Charge d' Affaires for Texas, at this present writing, is a matthe Nothers slove states to send him farther to the ter known only to those two worthy functionaries, and perhaps two others. But one thing is certain. the Treaty which was begun by Mr. Upshur, has ly a pro tem. has not let his modesty stand in his way) and the Senate expect to see it laid before them by Robert Tyler to mo row, Monday, the 18th

Spencer is the only man in the Cabinut opposed to

the Annexation. The friends of Texasony that they wish the whole matter kept very dark and quiet for the present; because " there are too many Legislatures in session.

and they might instruct their Senators !" Verbum

GREAT BRITAIN AND LIBERIA.

A diplomatic correspondence between the Britist and American governments, concerning the character of the African culony of Liberia, has just been published. It seems that on the purchase from the natives by the Colony, of Bassa Cove, some of the officers of the British squadron on the African coast took exception to the acquisition of the territory, and, in the correspondence with the Liberian authorities which ensured, assumed the ground that the settlement can, by treaty with the native chi-fs, acquire no jurisdiction over territory on any part of the coast of Africa, where an individual has previously established a factory or traded with the natives, thus regarding the colony as strictly a private enterprise, like that of an individual trader, and entitled to none of the rights of a political community.

The differences which then arose led Mr. Fox, at that time the British Minister at Washington, formally to solicit from Mr. Upshur, then Secretary of State, an official statement of the relations which subsisted between Liberia and the Government of the United States, in order to ascertain whether Great Britain was to look for a redress of griovances to Liberia or to the United States. He represented that the settlement had evineed a disposition to enlarge very considerably the limits of its territory and to monopolize the trade with the natives along a connderahl: line of the coast, thus seriously interfering with the commercial interests and pursuits of British subjects in that quarter.

Mr. Upshur, in reply, gave a brief history of the settlement, stating that it was established in 1821 by he American Colonization Society, a voluntary asrociation of American citizens, by a fair purchase of he icrritory, that its objects were to introduce civilization and christianity into Africa, to relieve the slave-holding States from the increase of free blacks. to improve the character and condition of the blacks themselves, and to furnish an asylum, safe and comfortable, for those who wished to leave the United authority of our Government, nor has it been recogmized as subject to our laws and juri-diction. Its motives were eminently philanthropic, its success has been without a parallel and it seems likely to do much for the regeneration of that quarter of the globe. It has from time to time, and with the concut of all nations, enlarged is bound tries and been permitted to exercise all the powers of an independent community. Its very existence requires that it should be permitted to extend its limits as its necessities may require, and hitherto it has always done so by fair purchase from the natives. It appeals by its very weakness, as well as by the purity and benificence of its object, to the protection and furbearauen of all christian nations; our Government regards it therefore, as possessing peculiar claims to the friendly consideration of other powers, and the' in no wise responsible for its acts, will be at all times, prepared to interpose in good uffices to pretirets the best authority for a history of events went any one eachment by the colony upon any just d doings at Washington-gives the following ac- right of any nation, and would be very unwilling to see it despoiled of its territory, rightfully sequired, or improperly contrained in the exercise of its neceseary rights and powers as an independent settle-

A correspondence was also had upon the same subject between Mr. Everett and Lord Aberdeen; and at the conclusion of the whole; the latter informs .) a proposition for the annexation of Texas to our Minister that fresh instructions on the subject United States. This overliere was, at first, if we have been issued to the officers of the British many

taining the support drights of those residents, that claims the support drights of those residents, the circust of the jubic serves, then we are again at isequal or superior rights of others should be violated : such a surrenter of the rerogative of the Crown is, and at the same time that her Majesty's mival come I in my opinion. manders afford efficient pretection to British trade! British Colon, against improper assumptions of power on the part of the Liberian authorities, they are ins ruched and ble officer, who can athout responsibility adopt enjoined to cultivate a good understanding with the the advice of the Counci, then you are, I conceive, inhabitants of that settlement, and to fister, by entirely in erfor. The indisputed functions of the friendly treatment of them, such a feeling as may thevernor are such, that he is not only one of the lead the settlers themselves voluntarily to redress hardest work a servantsof the Colony, but has also whatever grievances may have been the subject of more responsibility thanany other officer in it. He complaint against them."

From the Helifax Morning Post. Provincial Parliament.

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

Halifax, Saturday, March 9 h, 1844. We place before the country this morning the Resolutions moved on Tuesday last in the House of

had been evinced, beforehand, by the opposition The debate on it on Tuesday afternoon, was rethe most important public business to political demagogues; (we refer not to persons, but the future operation of the system.) and plunge the country into enormous expense, in sustaining a pension

The meaning of the proposition is that the Lieut. Governor, for the time being, shall be advised by nine Office-hallers-and of course, if there be not nine Heads of Departments already, they must be created; and when they lose a majority in the Asou of the Provincial Punds, as in Canada. (Not

The Amendment passed in the House on Tuesday, 21 to 22 - Merers. Ross, Creighton, and Geo. Smith, being absent; and after a long debate the next morning, with closed doors, on the motion of Mr. Doyle for rescinding, the vote of the preceding night reas confirmed. We stalicise important expressions.

Mr. HOWE'S Resolution : Whereas, the principles of Administration, appliable to the Covernment of the North American Colonies, have been formally sanctioned, by the highest authority, on several occasions, and ought, o prevent misrepresentation or mistake, to be recorded on the Journals of the Assembly, with its

deblurate sanction : And whereas, the following Resolutions, moved by Mr. Secretary Harrison, were adopted by the Parliament of Canada, on the 3rd September, 1841 1. That the most important as well as the most

undoubted of the political rights of the people of this Province is, that of having a Provincial Parliament for the protection of their liberties, for the exercise of a Constitutional influence over the Executive Departments of their Government, and for Legislation upon all matters of internal Government, That the Head of the Executive Government of the Province, being, within the limits of his Ga-

remnant, the R presentative of the Sovereign, is

exerts that the homeselvenins is already to

can only be conducted by him, by and with the aristance, counsel, and information, of subordinuate officers in the Province. 3. That in order to preserve, between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament, that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province, the chief advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, emstituting a Provincial Administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representahave any other candidates; and if one discusts them lives of the people, thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the peo-

> reasions, he faithfully represented and advocated. 4. That the people of this Province have, more or, a right to expect from such Provincial Adminstration the exertion of their best endeavours, that he Imperial authority shall be exercised in the manper must consistent with their well understood wishes

> ple, which our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall

and interests. And whereas, the following declaration was read o this House on the 14 h day of March, 1842, by Members of the ite. Shaha conguerence of all the

"In Canada as in this Country, the true principle of Colonial Covernment is, that the Governor is responsible for the nets of his government To His Sovention, and the Executive Conneillors are responsible to the Governor. He asks their advice when he wishes it, he adopts it at his pleasure, and it is the duty of those that disapprove of his acts to retire from the Board."-Extract from a speech of

Hon. A. Stewart. We admit the whole of this, and have so stated it several times, we also admit that any system of Government which does not include the responsibility of the Governor to the Soverreign, and of the Councilfors to HIM, is inconsistent with the relation of Colony to the Moth . Country.

"Lord Fakland has received Her Majesty" commands to govern the Province in conformity with the well understood wishes of the people as expersacd through their Representatives. His responsibility to his Sovereign, therefore, renders it imperative upon us to consult your wishes and possess your

confidence. "If, in carrying out his instructions, he comes in rollision with the House, His Sovereign must judge between him and them, the people between the House and his Council; the success of his Administration depends upon his having a Council secure in the af-His Councillors are responsible to him, but he takes them because they possess your confidence, and he will dismiss them when they have lost it. This involves their responsibility to you. We admit our responsibility to the Governor, we admit the Governor's right to act and appoint, but we confess our obligation to defend his acts and appointments, and your right to obstruct and embarrans us in carrying on the Government when these are not wise and satisfactory; the exercise of the prerogative must be firm and independent, in every act of the Government, general and local; but its exercise is to be defer ded here by us; and the necessity there is for your possessing the confidence of the people, the Council yours, the Governor theirs-includes all the strength, and yet responsihility, which are desirable under a Representative

Monarchy." And whereas, His Excellency Sir Charles Metralfe has thus explained, in answer to an Address from Gore, in Canada, his views on Colonial Go-

"If you mean that the Government should be ad inistered arcording to the well understood wishes and interests of the people; the Resolutions of September, 1811, should be faithfully adhered to; that t should be competent to the Council to offer advice on all occasions, whether as to patronage or otherwise; and that the Governor should receive it with the attention due to his constitutional advisers; and consult with them in all cases of adequate importaire; that there should be a cordial co-operation and sympathy between him and them; that the Council should be responsible to the Provincial Parliament and the people; and that when the acts of the Government are such as they do not choose to be responsible for, they should be at liberty to resign; then I entirely agree with you, and see no impracticubility in carrying on Responsibility in a Legislater shall be somehow brought sufficiently Colony on that footing, provided that the respective parties engaged in the undertaking be guided by noderation, honest purpose, common sense, and equitable minds, devoid of party spirit."

Therefore Resolved, That this House recognize, in the above Resolutions and Documents, the true principles of Colonial Government, as applicable to

The ATTORNEY GENERAL'S AMENDMENT And Whereas, His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe has thus explained, in a over to an Address from Gore, in Canada, his views of Coloniai Gov-

ernment, "With reference to your views of Responsible Government, I cannot tell you how for I concur in them without knowing your meaning, which is not distinctly stated.

"If you mean that the Governor is to have no exercise of his own judgment in the Administration of will not to made a nonentity of. Virtually responthe Government, and is to be a mere tool in the sible he +, as he has told us, to the people of the

ton for the purpose, if, before this paper goes to tion is recommended to be observed in the degree of the Council, festead of being distributed to reward state of the Province than another man in it; a very need, he have not already period. incompable with the existence of a

" If you men that the Governor is an irresponsiting to rights. A very different practice from that in ore responsibility thanney other officer in it. He and very long odds that she be fitted for it at all.—
is responsible to the Crevn and the Parliament and Even in England, an able Sovereign would be no he people of me MotherCountry, for every act that performe a suffers t be done, whether it origiunter with historit, or i adopted on the advice of others. He could not livest himself of that resconsibility by pleading he advice of the Council. He is also virtually responsible to the people of this Colony, and tracticallymore so than even to the tiother Country. Ever day proves it, and no Resclutious can make it occrwise.

trd impossibilities, you near that the Government fishes," or of any other good, or supposed to be " But if, intend of maning any of the above stashould be automistated ecording to the well understood wishes of the people; the Resolutions of Sep-tember, 1841, should be faithfully adhered to; that if she could, of any State of this United States has to possess itself, good deal of this resulution, and considerable triumph it should be competent to the Council to offer advice on all occasions whetheres to patronage or otherwise; and that the Governor should receive it with the attention toe to his constitutional advisors; and contuit with tiem, in al cases of adequate importance; that tiere shoull be a cordial co-operation and sympathy between him and them; that the council should be responsible to the Provincial Parliament and the People and that when the acts of the Governor are such, as they do not choose to be responsible for they should be at liberty to resign; ticability in carrying out Responsible Government a bad example. But two wrongs don't make one io a Colovy on that footng, provided that the respective parties engaged in the undertaking be guided by moderation, howest purpose, common sense, and equitable minds deroid of party spirit.25

principles of Colosial Government as applicable to have his own way." he Province .-

But neverticless, that this House, by thus adoptng the foregoing Canadian Resolutions shall not be construed to have sincioned the introduction into this Culons of the transfer from this House to the Executive of the initiation of the money votes-or the enlargement of the qualification of Members of this House, and of the Electors-or the creation of any offices for heads of Departments -- or of a pension fund for refring Heads of Departments,-THE RESERVE TO SHEET, FARE

fron the Quebec Gazette.

THE CANADA GOVERNMENT QUESTION.

The following is extracted from a private letter of recent dust. It was evidently not intended for the ublic eye, but nerely to communicate the views of one friend to another, on the present difficulties in the Government of Canada. The person to whom the letter was addressed, has allowed us to copy that part of

"The plant seems to be, to have all parties represented in the Executive Council, so that the Governor may hear all sides and do justice to all. Certainly the plies is a fair and just one, if they can make it work. Party Government is an injustice. let people say what they will-tolerated in an inde pendent state, because it cannot be helped, there being no Court to appeal to when might attempts to declare itself to be right; and the good old rule-

That they should take who have the power, " And they should keep who can," alls for went of a better. But Engli

onics, she being a Court to which the right can ap- experience as far as these can safely and usefully be real against the might-and determined to do just adapted to our condition as Colonists, to be altogeth lice and enforce her judgment. To me this seems er sufficient for our perfect freedom and security, one of the advantages of our Colonial position. A and our advancement in prosperity and happiness fact which smalles us to have in truth what the we cannot too strongly deprecate any eneroschment Constitution purports to give us, a Government so or innovation on that noble fabric, which has proved balanced that no party can be oppressed. And as itself at once so acceptable and suited to our habits for their expecting ever to reduce a man, such as and predilections, and is so dear to our affections

give and take-and England is to see that it is not minority to rule the majority, (as was the case of those who are too few to protect themselves. But tablishing the Government of United Canada on a some fear of England's intervention, if they do jects your Excellency may be assured of our humble nrong-to griche any jene voplane blenent tooldet per bainen a condition and approve. matters stad thus-or will they press on and use their poweno the utmost to force the other to bend to them -- freetting that two can play at that game; and that a Lord John says, if each insists always on using structurest powers to carry every point, the machine of Government will be brought to a stand stilland England must after its constitution, or there while a blow up. I sincerely hope there is wisdom enough in the country to bring things round. Lim no party or personal politician, and care little-hat manner of men are in, provided they will let thorhole machine work, and not insist on one part ofte branch setting Aaron's rod and swallowing upthe rest. Above all, I dread religions discord; ab Protestants and Catholics are so nearly balanced now, and men are so reckless when they can serve thir end for the moment, that I fear much though I I hope more, and trust that all will go right. If ar Charles cannot bring us through, no-body can. One great difficulty seems to be to get men of diffrent parties to set together in a Council.
One sees all the difficulty—and yet if they have monestly en good of their country at heart, I see no impossibility in their doing so, in an Executive so in a Legislance Council. There may be many open mestions and less legislation-but I see no harm, but rathergood in both. We want men who will take officewith a straight-forward intent to do their country service, and not to serve themselves. I think Sir Charles goes quite for enough in Responsible Gorenment in his answer to the Gore District Council. In some shape, I hold Responsible Government tobe the necessary concomitant of representative overnment, or of any thing but an autocracy. Ithere are to be three or even two branches of the Government equal in power, some method must be dirised to enable each thoroughly to understand theriews of the other, and to make known its own to them; and I know of none better than that of taking the Councillors of the Governor from the other brandes. This shape the system has assumed, n fact, werever it has been established—even with SpecialCouncil, Lord Sydenham found it necessary to hee some of his Ministers in the Council or of the Coucil. But beyond this, the matter will depend upon the peculiar circumstances of the country. In lingland, the Ministers must be changed. if they expel, after a fair trial, get the two Houses with then; for the Sovereign cannot be changed, and it isoccessary that the three branches of the into harmur to work together. In the States, this is not so woccessary, because the President himself can be chaged, if the people persist in differing from

advisers stound him, who agree with the majority of the tree Houses, or the whole. Whether they be of those souses or not, the power of changing the Presidenthimself-and his being himself one of the majority rendering it less necessary that his advisers should be so too or that he should be bound to take advise of any one. We too have our peculiar position, and the final shape of our own Responsible Gorenment must depend upon and be in secordance will it, if we mean it to work. Our Gavernor being a Aosen man, chosen from his supposed fitness for its office, by men who have themselves been count torender to them and to the Parliament-

of all parties—or from reflecting on what he may which would render what might be the same thing. A large property and consequently make it their hear. People will insist on seeing him, and not his in name very different in reality in the two causes. advisers, when they want any thing to be done by tries. the Government-or think that any thing wants put-

of England-where the Sovereign ir an accident; and it is 27 willions to one that he or she be not the person in the kingdom best fitted for the placevery small number of possible candidates. Our Councillors, therefore, I think, must be content to let the Governor have his fair share of the Government, without expecting that they or any of them are to have their own way in every thing, or to make their party the sole recipients of the "leaves and good things. Verily, this squabbling for place and the power of bestowing place, is the most disgraceful thing of the day. The most degrading to any party that insists upon it. "We cannot keep our influence with our party, unless we give them every thing that produces dollars and cents." Can any thing its bitterest enemies could say, be a greater sarcasm on such a party ? It is uscless our doing justice to all men-our passing wholesome laws, by which the peace, welfare and good government of the country shall be ensured-" all this availeth us nothing," unless we can feed the cormorant appetites of our party for place, and the profits of place-not, alas, for the duties of place. Quelle idee! as Mr, Viger has it. True, the former ruling party set have always abused, my good reforming friends. In nine cases out of ten, I dare say, the Executive Council will have the giving away of the fat things The efore. Resolved, That this House recognize |- but then the Council themselves may not be all of in the above Resolutions and documents the true one party-and now and then the Governor will

> DDRESS OF WARDEN AND COUNCIL LORS FOR THE OTTAWA DISTRICT. To his Execllency the Right Honorable Sir Charles

Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, G. C. B., Gover-

nor General of the Province of Canada, &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :-We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects,

House beingof opinion, that before the same shall be introduced into this Colony, the consent of the People first should be formally expressed by their Representations in General Assembly. indissoluble connexion between Canada and the Bri-

On this earliest occasion of our assembling togather since the resignation of your late Executive councillors, we feel impelled no less by duty to the Royal Representative, than by a sense of sincere ratitude to your Excellency for your uncompromising firmeers at that conjuncture of our public affairs, to give the above assurance, and at the same time to express our united unqualified approval of your Excellency's magnanimous defence of the Prerogawhich relates to public affairs, and he hopes that live of the Crown from the unconstitutional restricthe writer will excuse the liberty which he admits he tions then attempted to be put upon it, followed by the writer will excuse the methods consulting the writer and discribed vindication of that cet, for face of the many formidable misapprehensions and perverse misrepresentations which the occasion gave

We, in common with all other loyal subjects of her Majesty in United Canada, can wish for no other or greater freedom than is intended so freely to follow from the time-tried Constitution of the Parent State, in which the Prerogative of the Sovereign is party considerations to guide it, is so generolaly fostured by a free and a mighty people there.

inclined to says this shall not be the case in the Col- stitution, carried out by the careful hand of practica

England ought arrays in send us for a Gorernor, to and feelings as being handed down from our forecannot do in. If they could, they had better do
without him at once. The fact is, the " House" or cellency will parmit us to add those of our heartfelt cither of the "Houses," has no more right to athas to control them; but all parties are to lay their and signal success as a Statesman, that under Proheads together to reconcile closhing interests-to vidence you will be enabled to conciliate all classes in Canada to a just appreciation of our enviable priall take and no give, on any side : not to enable the vileges as British subjects, and by removing every obstacle to our public affairs being administered or yore) but to see that the majority does no injustice | the sound Monarchical principles of the British Conto the minority. The Governor should be the rep- stitution, favorably modified to the cir-umstances of resentative of the unrepresented—the pretector of our state as Colonists, you will be successful in esis there enough of the spirit of fair play—or whole- well defined and permanent basis; and for these ob-

> (Signad) CHAS. A. Low, Warden, O. D. CHAUNCEY JOHNSON, WILLIAM EDWARDS, THOMAS BIGOINSON, NIEL STEWART, JAKES CONWAY, HUON M'NIEL, EWEN M'MASTER, DOND M'DONALD, (F.) D. C. Court House, L'Orignal, }

13th February, 1844. OTTAWA DISTRICT.

I receive, gentlemen, with the highest satisfaction he expression of your unafterable attachment to the Royal Person and Crown of our most Gracious Queen, of your steadfast adherence; to the British Constitution, and of your most cordial wishes for an indissoluble connection between Canada and the British Empire. These are sontiments worthy of loyal subjects, and it must gladden the heart of our beloved Sovereign, to know that they are warmly cherished by the people of this Province.

I thank you gratefully for the kind feelings towards me which your address conveys, and for the udicious opinions it contains on the subject recently agitated. You seize the true point for considera-tion when you notice your condition as Colonists.— The principles of the British Constitution are fully established here; and the practical working of i has been adopted as far as that is possible cony with the connection of a Colony with the Mother

The Legislative power is vested in the Crown and he two Houses of Parliament. The Executive power is in the Crown, represented by a Governor, who of Departments, and responsible to the people and beir representatives for Executive measures. The Government is conducted for the good of the people, and according to their wishes. This is the Constitution of Canada; and with good sense, moderation, and honest co-operation for the public welfare, it

may be successfully worked. But supposing the Executive Council to be su preme, and the Governor to be merely an instrument for putting the sign manual to their dictations; which is the sort of Constitution aimed at by a parly; the authority of the Crown would then be a nulhim, or h from them. Yet, even a President, who lity. The Council would usure all the Executive wishes towake the Government work, must have authority; all the Prerogative of the Crown; all the distribution of patronage. The Executive Council would nominate the Legislative Council, and would wield all the powers of the House of Assembly, whether they were the leaders or the servants of that body. All the power and the functions of the Goverument would be monopolized by the Executive Council, or the House of Assembly, as the case might be. In such a Constitution where would be the Crown ? Where the supremacy of the Mother Country? This is not the Constitution of a limited monarchy. This is not the British Constitution .-Neither is it the Constitution of Canada. It is not, I believe, the Constitution of any state in existence; chosen by he majority of the Parliament of England I believe, the Constitution of any state in existence; for their fitness for office - and having a strict ac-

powers of Government are more carefully distributed among different nuthorities. Those must be blind who do not see the manifest Parliament of England would impeach him on no one needing both; between one in which a wealthy "If you mean that every word and deed of the other grands. Even to an action at law there, if aristocracy possess great influence, and another in Governor is to be previously submitted for the ad-sued in danages for an oppressive and illegal act, he which no such influence exists; between a country

Ministers may try as they please, but they cannot try in most respects widely opposite; in short, beprevent the Governor from seeing and hearing men, tween the United Kingdom and Canada; differences necessibles being generally known.

What is the inference to be drawn from these dif- to it, I'r suggest and medical aid. nied or impaired, but that it must be conducted connomentity. Louis Philippe is no nonentity in France.
He was in some sort chosen—as we hope our Governors are to be—by those in whom the country had confidence, as the fittest man for his office, out of a party. confidence, as the fittest man for his office, out of a ge it is of the servant of the Crown, to resist the specifully request, that Your Excellency will be tyranny of an oligarchy which would trample on pleased to become the Patrin of their Scolety, and as

It would make me beyond measure happy if I could realize the prospect which you present, and be enabled to conciliate all classes in Canada, and establish the Government on a well defined and permanent basis. Whatever may be my fortune in that forts to promote the welfare of the Province, and ledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th respect, I shall not cease to devote my carnest cfthe happiness of its inhabitants, considering it to be inst. and to say in reply, that His Excellency secepts equally my duty to guard the Prerogative of the with pleasure the hour of being named Patron of Crown, and uphold the rights of the people.

Chronicle & Gagette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1844.

A Speck of War .- The United States Government, with President Tyler at its head, is likely to right-and you are not to imitate the very thing you involve itself in a war with the Republic of Mexico, by entering into a Treaty with Texas for the annexation of that country to the United States. The in- Fe traders in the beginning of the year 1842, by the dependence of Texas has been acknowledged by Great Mexicans - and the subsequent cruel treatment of Britain, the United States and several other powersbut Mexico, the rightful proprietor, has always looked G. W. Kendall, Esq., the talented Editor of the New upon the Textans as rebels, and treated them accord- Orleans Picayune, and several other gentlemen as Mexico that any attempt to onnex Texas, would and that Mexico would immediately declare war .-tion will not be very popular with our neighbors. It this paper and signed " An English Traveller." is to be hoped that, although Mexico is a weak power The fellowing is the extract :and wholly unable to cope with the United States, that other Governments will not allow her to be sacrificed to the grasping ambition of that enuntry.

> Nova Scotin .- In another column we have copied the proceedings of the House of Assembly of our sister of 3d Sept., 1941, and the Governor General's Reply to the Gore District Address, as an authorised record of the principles of Colonial Government. Mr. Howe and his party have sustained a partial defeat from the al eigns majority of two!!!

The Halifax Times contains a lengthy article on the compromise offered by Lord Falkland to Mr. Howe and his friends, at which the Times is very indignant. And although the party which the Times supports, very gratuitously declared by their vote on the Address in answer to His Excellency's opening speech, so important and active an element, and the free ex- that they were opposed to a party Government, they ereise of which Prerogative, is honoring the merito-rious and rewarding the descriving, irrespectively of land's exertions to form a Council in which all parland's exertions to form a Council in which all par-And while we consider the principles of that Con- that a Ministerial majority of 30 is considered a good of any other of the species it has ever been my good land, and by a parity of reasoning goes on to show that a majority of 24 members may be considered a very fair Ministerial working majority in the Asappears to give little satisfaction or encouragement to Lord Falkland, who is evidently very reluctant to carof our sine business of the country with his Executive Council as at present constituted.

> The "Blue Neses" think the Canadians highly favored in the porson of Sir Charles Metcalfe. The Nova Scotian-the most respectable and influential Reform Journal in the Province, makes the fallowing observations on Canadian offairs :--CANADA.

Canadian papers continue to be filled with long lisquisitions upon the "ministerial crisis."

The discussion of matters pertaining to the posiion of the Governor General, and the retired Councillurs, r spectively, is conducted with moderation and ability, which does high credit to the Canadian Nothing has yet transpired indicative of the course o be pursu il for the future.

Sir Charles has performed his part with admirable skill. He plays with the ex-Councillers, as a kitten would with a toruse, without, perhaps, having the murderous intention of Puss. That he will ultimately succeed in strengthening his own position, and ing that of the opposition, we think scarcely His Excellency acknowledges the principles of Re-

ponsible Government to be applicable to a Colony, and expounded these principles to the satisfaction of sincere advicates of this system, who seek only the good of their country, and not undue power. In that city. HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER TO THE at doing he takes from the retired Councillors a rai-WARDENS AND COUNCILLORS OF THE lying point. The question at issue at once assumes personal character, and "Men," not "Principles," is its complexion. At such a stage, the Represcutative of the Sovereign has the advantage. If the peo le believe him sincere in his declarations, he

Had Sir Charles Metealfe been Governor of Nova Scotin, it is questionable if the present delectable state f affire would exist. He admits the principle which s here denied, that Councillors have a right to retire hind him. Falconer was close to Major Howard, when they cannot defend the appointments of the Ex-ecutive. Nor would be consider justice to all parties,

The first impression with all, on hearing the report o have a Council of nine members composed of size of the rife, was that the Indians had formed an am-Tories and three Reformers, when a majority of the busende for the purpose of cutting us off. People were known Reformers.

We fully subscribe to the following observations his steed and making for the thicket. copied from the Quebec Gazette. As a proof that Postmasters make free with Printer's papers we may truly laudable to be one of the first in the brush that adduce the fact, that on Wednesday last the Halifax | all ich confident was about to take place. Post and The Novascotian arrived here for subscri- Frank Combs, who was well mounted, came dash

ed wish the same treatment :--"There has been great irregularity of late in the for some ten feet, with mule, Falconer, and sundries. receipt of the Halifax papers. It is possible that, Although in what a Kentuckian would call "all sorts having become interesting, they are taken to be read at some of the way post offices. This comes from teaching people to rend, without giving them, at the same time, a good moral education : "thou shalt not steal;" or even coret "any thing that is thy neighbours." The printers are very much interested in this carential part of education, for it is ruinous to

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.

ernor General by Capt. C. Burns, President of the harriedly scrambled upon his feet. Ity this time the Merchant Scamen's Society, and His Excellency was secret of the rifl-shot was fully explained by the apgraciously pleased to become Patron of that useful In- that he had become last in cudeavoring to find a shortstitution, and also, with his usual liberality, contribut- er trail, and discharged his rifle as the only method of ed towards its funds the sum of £10.

To His Excellency Sir CHARLES THEOTHILUS METCALVE, Baronet, G. C. B., Gorernor Generol of British North America, &c. &c &c. The Memorial of the Members of the Merchant Sea-

Sheweth 1

gradual work of ages, and the attempt to transfer that parary relief, such of them as are in any way out the same state of things by word of command to a count, hale, and their tamilies, frequently cull of great priva-

ferences? Not that the people of Canada are less! Your Mentanalists having long regretted the want ferences? Not that the people of Canada are less to kein interiorists having long regretted the want free than those of the Mother Country. Not that of such Institutions and legal provision as have been their rights and liberties are less sacred. Not that established in aimost every other Commercial Countries are less sacred. the measures of the Government will be other than try for the relief of disabled and indigent Scamen, and liberal. Not that Responsible Government is de- being actuated by a desire, as far as in them lies, to

in duty bound will ever proy. Kingston, 6th March, 1841.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, March, 19, 1844.

GENTLEMEN. I am directed by the Governor General to acknow the Merchant Seamon's Society of Kingston, and I am directed to enclose herewith a cheque for £10 (ten pounds) which Ilis Excellency is pleased to contribute to the funds of the Institution. I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, Your shedient Servant, J. M. HIGGINSON.

W. DONALDSON, Esq'is.

Narvative of the Santa Fe Expedition .- Most of our readers will remember the capture of the Santa the Prisoners on their way to the City of Mexico. ingly-and about the time of the meeting of Congress, companied the Expedition as amateur travellers, and the U. S. Government was distinctly informed by they also shared the same hard fate as their more humble companions. Mr. Kendall has lately pubbe considered a direct infringement of existing treaties lished a highly interesting narrative of their adventures, from which we take the fillming extract-the In addition to this, the Northern States are decidedly subject of which-Mr. Faulkner-resided in Kings opposed to the annexation of Texas, as giving to the ton for a short time after his release from Mexico is Southern interest a decided and undue increase of the summer of 1812. He was the author of one or power in the Government, so that a wer on this ques- two able articles on Canadian politics published in

A FULL LENGTH PORTRAIT. Up to this time I have neglected to draw my friend

Fulcamer's picture as he sat for it that day upon his mule. Hogarth might have done it justice; I shall cally pretend to give a rough outline. Although belonging to and reared in an excellent family, and accustomed to all the comforts of the pelished life he Province, on the motion of Mr. Howe, to place on the had but me ntly left, he easily assimilated himself to Journals the Resolutions of the Canadian Assembly the hardships and privations incident to a wild books life. The tuxuries and good things of an English fireside he appeared entirely to have forgotten-the plain and simple substantials of a penirie slene coupied his attention. While at Austin he had e'ected himself our commissary, at word, eack-in fact, our purvey a-general -had pr. vided a tea-kettle and cofman's private accomin data in. Other and to the general welfare he had also purchased a lam of goodly dimensions, besides c. ff.e, sugar, tea, salt, and nd pepper. Mrs. Bulleck, the kind and attentive land-lady of the best hatel at Austin, had added something like a bushel of fresh-baked biscuit to our other stock so that we were most amply provided for. For all these nic-naes Air. Falconer had kindly famished transportation on his mule, a ricketty, lame, selfwilled, ling-cared brute, of stature net exceeding eleven hous. If we can judge of a mule's obstineer ties shall be fairly represented. The Times argues by the length of its cars, the animal in question was working majority in the House of Commons in Eng- | or bad facture to meet. And hen, as I have before stated, she was time of one leg, and had naturally a mineing, shuffling, h.bbling guit with the other three. In addition to all this, the mule had a way of stumbling and tumbling down peculiarly her cun-a habit sembly of Nova Scotia!! This argument, however, which she indulged in to an excess abs lutely incorvenient, besides being at times semewhat dangerous To off et all these rare qualities, she was as hardy as a grizzly bear and as tough and untiring as a h und The Liter quality might not have been constitutent, but rather the result of the rigid system of cooring she displayed in the disbursement of her at ength att speed, regardless nlike of blows, spurs, cuffs, and whacks. This is a very nice print, and one upon which I date not hazard a decision. She is dead, poor thing, and some two menths after the event have just recorded made a meal for many a halfstarved man; but even at this time I cannot bely

laughing at her eccentricities. Now, upon the back of this animal I have been describing, on the morning in question, was perched my found Falconer. He was arrayed in a custome mewhat resembling a New England washing day dinner, in smuch as it was picked up here and there-I have before stated that Mr. F. had kindly effered to give transportation to our commissional, and this ofmale, with a d'uble-barrolled smithle bare when hinh shoulder, while around and underneath him, tied co and hanging in festoons, was a general assertment of a little of every thing. There were a ham, a teakettle, a wallet of biscuit, half a dezen tin cups, a gourd, a pair of pistols, and a coffee-pot, all occupying reminent s'tuations immediately around him. In addition, Falconer had with him a number of books and scientific instruments, and these were arranged, here and there, among the hardware and greecries.

We had proceeded some five miles, scattered Indian file along the trail, and were growing more and more solicitous in relation to Colonel Cooke, when the sharp report of a rifle was heard some hundred yards ahead, in a narrow skirting of timber which filinged the banks of a small stream. Van Ness, who was in advance and had reached the edge of the timber, immediately reined up his herse and drew a pistol from his hols or. Major Honard was jogging along next to Van Ness, but at least forty yards be-

"Indiane!" shouted Major Howard, drawing one of Colt's revolving pistols and then putting spurs to " Where ?" said Mr. Falcener, drumming his spur less heels into his mule's sides, and evincing a zeal

bers, but we received no exchange; and as we see ing by at the top of his horse's speed. This induced Falconer to reducible his kicks and exertions to force no notice in the Lower Canada papers of the import- his mule along, and he had really induced the animal is aided by a Council of advice, consisting of Heads ant proceedings which have taken place in the Nova to make some show towards a spiccies of Canterbury Scotia Legislature, we presume they have been serv- gallep as I came up with him. Just as I had recebed him, and was about to pass, down went my unfortunate friend's entire establishment, strewing the road, of a hurry," I could not help stepping for a mement to survey the scene and ascertain whether my companion had injured himself. There, side by side, reposed a volume of Lord Boein and a Kentucky ham -there too were a thermaneter and tea-kettlecops, biscuits, fishing tackle, a bacometer, wallets, pist is, knows-scattered about in enviable confuthem that people can read, if they row f having sion. I can only liken the scene to a premiscuous newspapers, without making them their own, by pay- and mircellaneous appearance of the furniture of a house, saved from a fire and thrown belter-skelter in the street. At any other time, after finding that my companies had sustained but little personal injury, should have laughed outright at the ludicrous tumble; The following memorial was presented to the Gov- as it was I could not restrain a smile as Falconer penrance of Colonel Cooke from the timber. It seems making his whereabout known.

> We notice in a Galway paper, that on the cocasion of the recent visit of Mr. James 11. Croxier, (Band Master of the 11th Regiment of Foot,) to his friends in Baltinastie, he was entertained at a public dinner men's Society of Kingston, Canada West, Humbly at Young's Hotel, by the gentry and inhabitants, to the number of fifty, of that his native town. The That a very great number of Scames have been, gentleman alluded to, is brother of Mr. St. George and are employed in navigating the Merchant Vessels on the Lakes of this part of the Province, and that, for famed Gand of the Plad Highlanders. - | Percent from the continual increase of the Carrying Trade, Heald.

Note. - The gentlemen alluded to in the above extract are brothern of Mr. Cr. vier the talented master of the Resolution (1994), some and according