

as an Executive Counsellor, while Speaker of the House. These facts were strenuously urged by a large minority—and admitted by Mr. P. who, however, contended that the practice was dangerous, and if errors had been committed, there was no reason for their perpetuation.

'This plainly shews, said Mr. P. the high importance of the advice given by Junius to the people of England, to mistrust and watch over the slightest abuses—if one is let in to day, to-morrow there will be another—the next day they become precedents, and soon are fixed principles. Last session we acquiesced in the nomination of one of our members to a seat in the Executive Council—we were wrong. The administration used a set of phrases, and the simple people believed them. We soon saw that no good effect resulted from that appointment—on the contrary a private communication was made to that gentleman, and by him given to half a dozen members of this house, which became the subject of censure: and in the event, instead of drawing the Executive and this House closer together, widened the distance. The precedent of last year now assumes the appearance of an established right. If the Governor has a right to appoint one member to the Executive Council he has a right to appoint more.'

The Dispatch from Lord Goderich, relative to the expulsion of Mr. Christie, gave rise to a spirited debate, in which the independence of the House was asserted, and his Lordship treated with no little severity for attempting to school the Assembly: We have no room for the speeches, but give the Resolutions adopted, 44 to 10.

1st—Resolved as the opinion of this Committee, that this House duly appreciates His Majesty's acknowledgment of the right of all his subjects to such assistance as he can afford, for the redress of any grievances under which they may labor—that they have seen with regret, that his Majesty has been advised to act upon his gracious intentions in this respect, in a case where the privileges of this House are concerned.

2nd—Resolved as the opinion of this Committee, that this house in expelling Mr. Christie, exercised a privilege frequently exercised by the House of Commons, and by the Representative bodies in the Colonies, which is necessary for the freedom of its votes and proceedings.

3rd—Resolved as the opinion of this Committee that this House is the sole judge of the cases wherein it ought to exercise its privilege, and the decision therein, not, of right, be questioned by any other authority.

4th—Resolved as the opinion of this Committee, that the Resolutions transmitted with His Excellency's Message of 21st inst. purporting to be Resolutions

passed at various meetings of the Freeholders and Electors of the County of Gaspe, are false, scandalous and malicious libels on this House and the Government of the Province, and form no grounds for the reconsideration of the expulsion of Mr. Christie for a high contempt of this House.

5th—Resolved as the opinion of this Committee, that the letter of the said R. Christie, and the Resolutions, stated to have been adopted by certain Electors of the County of Gaspe, transmitted as before mentioned, be expunged from the journals of this House.

On the 26th, another Message, accompanied by a long Despatch, was also received from the Executive; and as the matter they contain is not of a nature very congenial so the opinions and feelings of a majority of the House, there will be no lack of stormy discussions. It seems that the Bill for Incapacitating the Judges from sitting in the Executive and Legislative Councils, and for securing their independence, has given offence, and has consequently not received the Royal Assent. The reasons assigned are, that a permanent provision has not been made for their salaries—that an exception was not made in favor of the Chief Justice—and matters foreign to the real object included in the Bill. The language of the Despatch is firm and peremptory. We copy a few remarks upon the present aspect of Canadian politics from Neilson's Quebec Gazette:—

'We shall barely observe on this occasion that the affairs of the Province seem to be in no very satisfactory state at present. There was a time when, to a long period of acrimonious feeling and turmoil in the Colony, there succeeded a comparative state of satisfaction and peace. His Majesty's Government seemed determined to carry into effect the recommendations of the Canada Committee; and the people and their representatives declared themselves satisfied with that report. Delays, we verily believe unavoidable, occurred on the part of the Government, and the feeling of satisfaction in the Colony was replaced by one of irritation. The House of Assembly afterwards went out of the report, and His Majesty's Ministers seem no longer to be guided by the spirit of a document which was in reality a treaty of good understanding between the people of the Colony and the Home Government. It seems now to be thrown aside by both parties. Those who commit an act do not always choose the consequences, because they are not always foreseen; but they have them notwithstanding. That these consequences should be advantageous either to the people or to the Government, seems to us very improbable.

There seems to us to be an unaccountable error in Lord Goderich's despatch of the 10th of April last, on the subject of the Bill

for the Independence of the Judges. We have always understood that provision was made in the Bill for the payment to the Judges of their present salaries, without any further recourse to the Assembly; and we are convinced that if the Bill will admit of such an interpretation, it was not the intention of either of the Branches of the Legislature by which it was passed.'—*Nov.*

Cape Breton Election.—Port Hood, 6th Dec. 1832.—'The State of the Poll this day, on being adjourned to Cheticamp, was as follows;

	Mr. Smith.	Mr Young.
Sydney,	394	Sydney, 7
Arichat,	109	Arichat, 725
Port Hood	6	Port Hood, 277
	509	509

Of the above 277 polled at Port Hood, ninety-one are marked objected to.

Hydrophobia.—A most distressing case of Hydrophobia occurred in this Town last week. Some time in July or August last, a man named Thomas Power, who lived in the north suburbs, observed his dog worrying a cat about the house; having called the former off, he attempted to soothe and pet the latter, but she turned upon him and bit his finger. He thought little of the circumstance at the time, but subsequently felt a peculiar sensation up his arm. Last week the cat was observed to be mad, and killed accordingly. Shortly after, the man became violently affected; and although medical aid was immediately called in, he exhibited all the symptoms of hydrophobia, and died on Saturday night, leaving a wife, and six children, to struggle through the world without a guide and protector. We much fear that this is not the only case we shall hear of. During the past summer, several dogs were discovered in a rabid condition, and killed. Others have recently been similarly affected; and a most extraordinary statement has been handed to us by Mr. Miller, of the Blue Bell, whose horse was evidently affected by a disease corresponding with canine madness.—*Ibid*

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A. DAVIDSON.

Dec. 29, 1832.