stitution and power of that House, and take, in the mean time, all the concessions we can, to complete the Reform Bill, and other measures now in progress. We do this to get quietly what can be used afterwards for getting more, if that shall after trial be necessary. Your demands respecting the Legislative Council are exactly the same in principle as ours respecting the Lords. Responsibility to the people is both countries I deem essential for good government, and for the power and satisfaction of the people. But I must consider the resistance to that concession, and wait the proper time for urging the demand, so as not to interfere with other reform going on.

"Our object, therefore, is your object; and I request you to use your influence to prevent that question, if it should not be yielded by your Governor, from causing strife or ill will between the Reformers and the Government. I observe that Lord Gosford has left the Legislative Council, as to its election by the people, out of his speech; but he has promised to improve it by leaving out all those dependent functionaries, and you should try to get on with that, the best way you can, for some time. Whenever we succeed in England, you will have no difficulty in Canada in obtaining an improved Legislative Council, and I hope you will keep that in view.

"I wish you would convey to Mr. Papineau, in Lower Canada, this opinion and advice, as the one which all the best friends of Canada in this country would offer, and let them consolidate and mature what his Lordship has offered to give them. My friend Mr. Roebuck, and some others here, are too sanguine, and disposed to demand too much, and in a manner likely to do harm to the party here; and I should, therefore, be delighted to see a tone of moderation and conciliation assumed by the popular party in both countries, in answer to the overtures of the present Whig Government. You will bear in mind that the Liberal party here have the court, aristocracy, and the church all against them, and that it is sound policy in the Radicals not to urge demands from the Whigs which shall, in any way, give ground for the King to throw off the Whigs and to take the Tories to power. Every day the Whigs remain in power, the power of the people is increasing, and the power of the Tories and the church is decreasing: I therefore entreat you to prevail upon the Reformers in both Canadas to act with moderation; and, whilst they continue to state what their ultimate and just demands are, receive with conciliation what they can get towards the amelioration of your existing grievances.

"If the Reformers, from the Ultra-Radical to the milk-and-water Tory-Whig, had not acted on those principles in the last session, the Tories would have remained in power, and we should not have got Municipal Reform and other reform as now going on.

"You may take my advice, who have never financed from giving an honest advice to the Canadians, that the healing of their differences in the Canadas, by accepting the concessions offered, will please the Ministers here, and give satisfaction to the King, who is understood to take a warm interest in your affairs. Take what you can get—petition for the rest; but use cool language, and act with moderation in every way. You may trust to us here, that every accession of right and power, by the people of the United Kingdom, will soon be returned to the Canadians. I shall be pleased to hear from you from time to time, and, with best wishes for your success,

"I remain,
Yours obediently,
(Signed) "JOSEPH HOME."

"P.S.—The Tories here have been boasting much of their success in the late registration of votes, but I believe without truth. I believe Reformers are stronger than ever all over the country, and that, with the aid of the Municipal Councils, the majority for Reform in the House of Commons, in the next election, will be 150 at the least. The Tories are boasting of an early dissolution, and that Sir Robert Peel will again be in office soon; but, as the present Ministry will not resign, I do not think the King will try another coup d' etat, as he did in Nov. last year.

"From all this you conclude that the Whigs will remain, and, as they cannot stand without the Radicals, the Ministers must be doing a little to please them, and thus the rights of the people will be gradually secured.

"J. H."

(To be continued.)

Provincial Legislature.

Extracts from the Debate on the "Differential Duties" Despatch.

The hon. Mr speaker expressed his opinion of the great importance of the Despatch under consideration. It was, he said, highly necessary to ascertain its political character, in order that such a full understanding might be arrived at as would enable honorable members to legislate accordingly. One thing was rendered plain enough, and could not be the subject of the smallest difference in future; and that was, that British subjects and foreigners were in future to be admitted to the ports of this Colony, on a uniform system of equality.—The important problem was, had the House of Assembly a right, according to the tenor of the despatch, to regulate the Revenue Bill of the country? He believed that the affair from which this despatch originated, had taken place some time ago in one of the West India Islands, where a most extravagant scale of duties had been adopted, requiring at once the interference of the Parent State. If, as has been observed, the Mother Country make a regulation respecting certain duties, and a Treaty with Foreign Powers be founded on, or have reference to the same, then surely a Colony has no right to interfere with the terms of the Imperial Treaty.—Any Colonial Duty, therefore, which shall in future be imposed, must apply alike to all British and Foreign Possessions. It did not, however, in his opinion, follow that articles of Foreign Commerce, which are exempt from duties in Great Britain, must also be free in the Colonies. His construction of this Despatch, went no further than to suppose that all foreign and colonial articles were in future to be admitted on the same footing with those from Great Britain, without being restricted to any particular. He believed that the Despatch referred only to "*Differential Duties;*" and provided this point were properly understood such a scale of duties on British and Foreign goods might be adopted, as the Colonial Legislature might think prudent to impose. It was granted that we had a right to tax British merchandize, and he saw no right to withhold the same privilege in the case of foreigners, otherwise it would be placing them on a more favourable footing than the merchants of the Mother Country, a thing which could not have been contemplated in the Despatch. We could never compete with the United States on such terms, because if their goods were admitted on a more favourable condition than those from home, it must of course put a check upon our trade with Great Britain, which could not fail to render us utterly defenceless. Through the means of this Despatch, the Revenue Law would be much simplified and improved; not that he (the Hon Speaker) thought that any Revenue Act could be made, which would please every body; on the contrary, as there were so many conflicting interests in being, some must be displeased, but the principle must be applied to the great majority, who have a right to the greatest consideration. He would like to see the Report of the of the Committee on Domestic Manufactures, before honorable Members would go into the consideration of this subject. A great deal had been said on the subject of protective duties; and doubtless the Tanners of Leather, Shoemakers, Farmers and Millers, would respectively urge their claims to particular consideration: but the Committee should bear two things in view—1st, to afford a reasonable protection to the manufactures of the Country—2d, to be careful that in encouraging them, such an amount should not be given as to promote illicit trade. With a system of extravagant duties, there would also be required a whole horde of Revenue Officers; and even then, a great part of the Revenue would be lost. Last year a scale of duties had been applied to spirits, but he thought the new regulation had not removed the evil complained of—a new race of men must come into being before smuggling could be abolished. He asserted, that if honorable Members could not bring themselves to think that an equal amount of duty might be imposed on foreign goods, with those of the Parent state, then they sooner they addressed the Home Government on the subject, the better.

Mr. End said, that if an Address must be adopted, he hoped it would be passed unanimously.—The hon gentleman went on to say, that he disliked the whole tenor of the Despatch. Its provisions were quite inapplicable to the state of the colony.—No doubt New Brunswick would be compelled to abide by the home regulations—but here a question arose, were not our rulers in the mother country seriously injuring their own interest in this matter? Might they not suffer themselves to know that they ought in making Treaties, insert a saving clause in favour of the colonies? Would it be stepping aside to guard in this way, the infant manufacture of those Provinces, by allowing them to be placed under the protection of their own laws? If anything be done by way of Address, let it be stated that we wish, if possible, to favour our friends; let it be stated—and this is well known—that we are no way anxious to accommodate the Americans. Time after time we informed the Home Government, that a trade with the United States is not congenial with our habits and feelings. We have not forgotten our legitimate relations at home, nor have we built upon our own trade as we might have done, and for our good will and corresponding actions, they ought to thank us. It was with fear and trembling that we first imposed a duty on British goods; we were afraid to give offence. Even now, cast as we are, upon our great disadvantage, we do not complain, but we may be permitted to think, that we might have been favoured with a slight boon of a saving clause to protect our youthful but growing manufactures. The honorable Member for St John says he is pleased at the arrangement contained in this Despatch, because it will give us little trouble in future to attend to the Revenue Act which is now cut and dry to our hands: but should the Parliament of Great Britain at any time choose to make all our laws, and thus spare our Legislative duties altogether, there would be few perhaps, to approve of the measure. The hon. Member went on to say that he feared the Home Government was rather fond of interference with the small business of New Brunswick. He could not help coming to this conclusion, when he heard that our little Bill had been canvassed in Buckingham Palace. These small matters, he thought, would be better managed if left to ourselves. If our labours were in this way to be interfered with, we soon should become so servile, base and abject, that the colony would not be worth looking after. It was not, however, necessary to affect a discovery in that despatch, of all that the hon. Member for St. John (Mr. Simonds) seemed to find in it. He would rather imagine that he did not see it—rather let hon. members shut their eyes than root out such a disagreeable doctrine. He did not think with his honor the speaker, that such an amount of evil would ensue from the different articles clamouring for their respective rights—each crying out with the cuttler in the hunted Tom o. Lincoln, that "there's nothing like Leather." He was inclined to believe the contrary. From all the seemingly discordant interests, one great principle of mutual good will, of *safety* would be adopted. The conflicting elements would be softened down, the knowledge of one, would be communicated to the rest; and the benefit of one, would finally become the benefit of all. He liked the Provincial Association, because that Body possessed a lofty spirit and energy hitherto unknown in this Province, and on this view of the subject, he would be favorable to a heavy scale of protecting duties—even 40 per cent, would not, in his opinion, be too high an amount of protection on boots and shoes—and the very climate of the country seemed to indicate that winter trades should be followed up and encouraged. Here the hon. and learned member spoke of a person named Myers, who, it appears, conducts a Water Fall manufactory in St. John, and a fine specimen of whose workmanship may be seen the outer room of the House of Assembly. He also remarked, that a man at Miramichi had, for some time past, made Rakes, Scythes, and various implements of husbandry, which were fully equal to those articles, the importation of which had so long disgraced the people of New Brunswick. This was the infant cry for protection—it ought to be heard and regarded—and if it could not be responded to without imposing a tax on British goods, why then, let them be taxed. He observed that Agriculture was greatly benefited by the manufactures of the Country. What induced the excellent prices which country produce brought some years ago in Saint John and other places? Was it not the Domestic Manufacture of ship building. Let no one say that there was a distinct interest, in the face of a thousand proofs to the contrary. The interest of one was supported and upheld by that of another, and all were benefitted alike. His opinion, therefore, was, that under all the circumstances, and bearing in mind the recommendation in his Excellency's speech, that hon. house could not do less than, by a heavy amount of protecting duties—even if they must extend to importations from Great Britain—assist the youthful, yet highly important manufactures of the Province.

Mr. Boyd, before coming to any conclusion on this subject, would like to see the report of the committee on Domestic Manufactures. He did not think so favourably of what was called the Provincial Association. He believed it owed its origin to the schemes of two or three designing men in St. John, whose object it was to overawe the House of Assembly. The Iron Founder, the Miller and the Shoemaker, who had already 18 per cent in the way of encouragement, under the guidance of this great Association, became clamorous for more, and all alike seemed dissatisfied. What could have introduced such a state of affairs? were there not plenty of materials? was not labour cheap? Certainly it was not protection they wanted; but they wanted to grind and distress the poor. He (Mr. Boyd) was glad to hear his honor the speaker state so clearly how far this honorable house might go with safety, and when the danger of a contrary course would apply. The fair trade would be ruined, the smuggler would amass a fortune, and the country would be dissatisfied. He thought that the scale of protecting duties should be made so low that they would hold out no inducement to smuggling. There should be no duty on Nova Scotia produce; and upon the whole, it would remain for the consideration of hon. members, whether a higher or lower system of duties than that of last year should be adopted. Here the hon. member read a paragraph from an English newspaper, which stated, that in consequence of an extreme system of duties, smuggling had been carried on to such an extent, that the Revenue, instead of gaining anything, lost materially by the arrangement. He concluded by observing that he would oppose anything in the shape of duties, which might amount to a higher rate than that of the last year.

Mr. Brown wished for information. Among the great variety of opinions which he had heard, it would be difficult he feared, to get at the true meaning of the Despatch. First, the honorable member from St. John (Mr. Simonds) gave his opinion that the hands of honorable members were tied—that they had no right to impose duties on those articles which were free at home, and that if they did so, the Imperial Government would stop the operation of the Colonial Law. The hon. Speaker thought otherwise. If a right existed to tax articles that are duty free at home, surely there must also be a right to impose a duty on articles that are *not* free. He said that it was possible for honorable members to mistake their power, and thus destroy the effect of the Bill. Some articles might be taxed exorbitantly, while others might pass unnoticed, and altho' this might not be called a differential duty, it still would be a *discriminating* one. He was favourable to the protection of Domestic Manufactures, but, in the first place, the meaning of the Despatch ought to be ascertained and then the manufactures of the country might be protected accordingly. He saw no good that could result from a consultation with the Crown Officers on this subject—every honorable member of that House, in the exercise of reason had the same means of ascertaining its bearing.

Mr. Gilbert said that if any restraint were intended by the Despatch the sooner an Address could be got up the better. He thought, however, that the honorable members of that house had as good means to understand the Despatch as the Crown Officers had. No just law could restrain the people of New Brunswick from imposing such duties as they might think conducive to their own interests—of which they certainly had the best means of forming the estimate. Could it for a moment be supposed that the Americans should have permission to drive their cattle into New Brunswick duty free? No such thing. It would be a direct attack upon the farmers of the country who contribute so largely to its Revenues. He was much surprised at the opinion expressed by an honorable member concerning the provincial Association. It was childish to suppose that the smallest idea to intimidate the house of Assembly was entertained by that body. No, it would be by argument—by reason—by facts that the Association would proceed, and he (Mr. Gilbert) hoped that such strong appeals would meet with due attention. Millers especially should be encouraged, in order that the people might not be in want, in the event of a war with the United States. Let all Domestic Manufactures be supported; let the Farming interest be upheld, and in no instance let cattle from the United States be allowed to come free into the Province. By such wise and careful means a Revenue would be raised, and the great interests of the country would be supported.

Mr. W. H. Street rose to explain what he conceived to be the proper principle of the Revenue Bill. He did not doubt the legitimate power possessed by the House of Assembly, under the Despatch, to impose duties on every description of merchandize, whether free in England or otherwise. He once thought it better to agree as in Nova-Scotia to a certain printed scale of duties, but he would not press it until it went to a committee, as such a method would be more open to discussion. He thought it better to commence the construction of a Revenue Bill, than to go into abstract questions concerning the Despatch.

Mr. Parkelow thought that before the Revenue Bill became the subject of investigation honorable members should be in possession of the Report of the Committee on Domestic Manufactures, in order that they might meet the Bill with the information necessary for such a subject.

Mr. Hill found no difficulty in coming to a conclusion in reference to the meaning of the Despatch. It always had been the case that articles duty free in England were taxed in the colonies.—The political object of the Despatch was to prevent a conflict with Foreign powers, in adherence to a Treaty which excluded differential duties and such duties only. He believed that articles of Foreign merchandize which were admitted free in Great Britain might and should be put upon the same footing with British Goods; and it would be absurd to give them an advantage of them; an equality was all they could expect. He often wondered how those conflicts could have been avoided by the wisdom and experience of the Parent State; and he was glad to see that such a uniform system of taxation had been adopted as would tend greatly to promote peace and harmony throughout the world. The amount of duties would come under consideration immediately, and the honorable member was satisfied that *every article of Foreign or British merchandize might be made liable to taxation.* The object of the circular was to show all Foreign Powers that they may come into the colonies on the same footing as the Parent State. The duties might be 7 or 10 or 15 per cent—its uniformity alone was the point insisted on: but great caution should be used—as an extravagant scale of duties would, instead of raising, destroy the Revenue.

Hon Mr. Hazen. "If the *same* amount of duty be imposed on Foreign and British goods, then, in the true and legitimate sense of the term, the former are duty free." The hon member further observed, that he thought as there were Law Officers of the Crown, to whom all such matters might be referred, there could be no reasonable objection against receiving their advice. He saw, with pleasure, that there was a strong party in favour of Home Manufactures; and, although honorable members might feel hampered by the terms of the Despatch, still they were not to injure any great interest of the country, by affording an extravagant amount of assistance to another. His honorable friend from St. John, had made some observations on smuggling, which he (Mr. H) did not exactly coincide with, and which, at a more fitting time should receive an answer. In the meantime, he thought it would be perfectly right in this Committee to avail itself of the knowledge which might be obtained from the Committee on Domestic Manufactures.

Hon. Mr. Simonds thought this would be losing time. He remarked that most of the honorable members who composed the Committee on Domestic Manufactures were also on the present Committee, and might as well give their opinion on the spot. A Resolution might be brought, to place upon certain articles, 10 or 15 per cent, and all others might pass with 5 per cent, being the Imperial Duty. He thought it would be wrong to leave this subject to the decision of a select committee; it should be disposed of by a committee of the whole; but he would have no objection to defer its further consideration until to-morrow, in order that honorable gentlemen might furnish themselves with further information.

Hon. Mr. Speaker observed that members were in the proper place to examine and frame a Revenue Law; and if it should contain anything contrary to the Despatch it would be the duty of the Law officers to point it out, that it might be amended. The words, however, were so clear, that few could misunderstand them. The question of duties had been left open. In a committee of Ways and Means it always took a day for discussion—and then the Resolutions were moved in blank, to be filled up as the house should determine. It was, he said, quite competent for the house to name the amount of duties, even if they amounted to an absolute prohibition: but this would be bad policy.—The committee on Domestic Manufactures would be anxious to see the scale proposed in the house.—Three of those gentlemen had expressed their opinion already, and four more remained; a scale might be proposed by them also which might afterwards come before the house, the only place where it could be legitimately disposed of.

Mr. Jordan said he would not at that time have made any remarks on the subject, if it were not for an observation which had fallen from an honorable member from Charlotte (Mr. Boyd) had designated the Provincial Association as the movement of two or three designing persons in st. John, and not as the spontaneous effect of popular opinion throughout the country. This was highly absurd. Many persons of the highest respectability were members of that association who were totally unconnected with the manufactures of the Province; men who taught by long experience, considered this method the best that could be adopted in order to prevent the flow of money from the country. Some supposed that to effect this object, too much might be done; with these he begged leave to differ. If the Provincial importations amounted in one year to £200,000, and the exports only to half that sum, then must one half be lost to the country: and so it must always be when the former exceed the latter; the persons who dispose of them being benefited while the country loses.—The encouragement of Domestic Manufactures would also encourage agriculture, and in this way very materially promote the best interests of the people. He was glad to see so many persons of wealth and influence engaged in that undertaking, and hoped that a retrospective view of the fluctuations of trade would enable honourable members to discover its true principle, viz: that it can never stand alone and apart from the other great interests of the country.

Hon. Mr. Simonds observed that some were in favor of high protection, and others were against it; but the honorable member who spoke last seemed to be in favor of no trade at all!

Mr. Jordan explained. He would not stop the Trade of the country; he would merely prevent it from being overdone, by restraining it so that the other interests of the country might not be swamped by its operations.

Mr. Boyd was pleased that anything which he had said had given the honourable member from the county of St. John an opportunity of shewing himself; but he at the same time affirmed, that he was happy to say the day was past when st. John could dictate laws for the Province.

(Here the Committee reported progress and his honor the speaker resumed the Chair.)

Mr. J. A. Street remarked that a great difference of opinion existed in reference to the Circular of Lord Stanley; and the main point to ascertain was, could a Colonial Act impose a duty on Foreign goods which are entered free in England? He acknowledged he had some doubts and on that account felt anxious to ascertain the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown or that of the Executive on the subject. (Here the learned and honorable member offered a Resolution to the effect that the legal information referred to above be obtained for the better understanding of the paragraph in the Despatch.)

Mr. End hoped the Resolution would not pass. There was nothing in the Despatch so ambiguous as to require such a demand. If certain duties were imposed by the Colonial Legislature, under a misapprehension of the technicalities of the Despatch, surely Lord Stanley would never think of stopping the whole Revenue Law of the Province for a year on that account. He (Lord Stanley) would give the Colonies the benefit of any doubt on the subject. Honorable members should not torment themselves with the anticipation of trouble which most probably would never come, at least they should not dig for it by going to the Crown Law Officers. If such information would be given in favour of the interests of this Colony, it would, of course, be useless—if otherwise, it would only serve to fetter the future operations of the session.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot replied, by stating that it would unquestionably become the duty of the Government to take the advice of the law officers on the construction of the Despatch. He did not agree with his hon. friend, Mr. Simonds, on the subject of the Circular now under consideration; because if he [Mr. W.] could bring himself to do so, it would leave him under the necessity of concluding that the hands of honorable members were tied up altogether—there would be no subject for legislation before them—they would have no duties to impose, and consequently no Revenue to support. There might be something exceptionable in the Revenue law of the present year, but if honorable members endeavoured to legislate as they best could in the spirit of the Despatch, Lord Stanley would never disapprove of their efforts, nor throw out any Bill that might be passed under the influence of a mistake. The hon. member here remarked that it might probably take three or four years to get the trade of the Colonies so adjusted as to get the regulations of the Despatch into full operation, but he believed the official opinion of the Law Officers might be got without the trouble of an Address.

Mr. Payne was averse to the whole system of high duties, and was not quite sure that any additional duties might with propriety be imposed on British goods.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The hon. Mr. Simonds, by command of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, laid before the house the Returns from the Crown Land Office for the past year, and also a Message from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, communicating such information relative to the late changes in the Legislative Council as his Excellency thought prudent to afford on that subject. It consisted of two Despatches of which we give a short synopsis, in the unavoidable absence of the papers themselves:

The first document was a letter from the Secretary Sir William Colebrooke to the Colonial Secretary, enclosing the Address of the House of Assembly, praying for a reconstruction of the Legislative Council. The second is an answer to the above, recognising the justness of the request, and directing that in future the Council shall consist of Twenty one Members, seven of whom only shall be officers of the Crown—the quorum to be fixed at eight. Men of notorious bad habits, persons absenting themselves for a certain length of time from the duties of the Legislature, Bankrupts, Insolvents &c. are all excluded. The Despatch then proceeds to say that it may not at all times be easy to find such men as the Address of the house recommends, but promises that whenever such persons can be found they will always be preferred.

The second Despatch contains warrants for the appointment of four Councillors—states that all future appointments will be made with reference to the above principles—confirms the tenor of the first Despatch, and authorises his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to lay those respective documents before the House of Assembly, provided they should desire to see them.

Phillips' Reports.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Monday, Feb. 12.

The hon. Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from George Lane, Keeper of the Beacon Light, at the Harbour of Saint John, praying for an increased allowance for his services; which he read

Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the committee on Light Houses to report thereon.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The hon. Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from William Jacobs and fifty five other Coloured persons resident in the city of Saint John, praying protection on the manufacture of Boots and Shoes; which he read

Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the committee appointed on the fifth instant to take the subject of Domestic Manufactures under consideration to report thereon.

Read a second time—A Bill to repeal all the Laws now in force regulating the Survey and Exportation of Lumber, so far as relates to the River and Port of Saint John; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof: also

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act relating to certain Lands belonging to her Majesty, and for vesting the Title to the same in the Principal Officers of her Majesty's Ordnance Department."

On motion of Mr Hill, the house went into committee of the whole on a Bill explanatory of an Act, intituled "an Act for erecting a Parish in the City of Saint John, and incorporating the Rectors Church Wardens and Vestries of the Church of England in the several Parishes in this Province."

Mr. Palmer in the chair of the committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair. The chairman reported that the committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, that the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Simmonds' *COLONIAL MAGAZINE.*

ON the 1st of January was published, to be continued monthly, Price 2s 6d—No 1, of *Simmonds' Colonial Magazine and Foreign Miscellany.*

CONTENTS:—

1. Our Colonies, which and where are they.
2. The Navies of the World.
3. Schomburgk's Discoveries in British Guiana.
4. Lord Elgin's Prize Essay on West Indian Agriculture.
5. Van Dieman's Land in 1842 3.
6. Recollections of Algeria.
7. The Oregon Territory.
8. Our Note Book.
9. Reviews, Colonial, Home and Foreign Intelligence.

London:—Published by P. L. Simmonds, 18 Cornhill, where Communications and Colonial Newspapers are requested to be addressed to the Editor. Agent for New-Brunswick—Mr. W. Till. February 16.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS and BOOKBINDERS.—Wood and Sharwoods, of 120, Alder-gate-street, London respectfully inform Gentlemen connected with the business of Letter-Press and Copper-Plate Printing, and Book-binding, that they publish a Printed Specimen Book of the Types cast at the Austin Letter Foundry, and also a Priced List of the Columbian and Albion Printing Presses (*which are now manufactured by them*), and of *every article* connected with the business. The Types and Presses and every article supplied by Wood & Sharwoods are warranted of the very best description, *and at a considerable reduction in price.* Priced Lists and Specimens of the Austin Types, and of Bookbinders' Brass Tools, will be forwarded through Mr. P. L. Simmonds, Colonial Agent, 18 Cornhill London, who will be happy to receive Orders, accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment to London or Liverpool Merchants upon shipment.

The Austin Letter Foundry, Columbian and Albion Press Manufactory, 120 Aldergate street London, Feb. 16.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 23, 1844.

The English Mail for February arrived here on Monday last, having been brought to Halifax in the steamer *Hibernia* in the short space of twelve and a half days.

Our *Box of papers* by this arrival represent the state of trade generally as cheering, and that particularly of our own staple commodity as firm, with a prospect of remaining so, if indeed there is not an advance towards spring, previous to the opening of the Quebec trade.

The State Trials in Dublin had progressed several days, the time being principally occupied in the opening of the Attorney General, and answering to the indictment by the traversers. In consequence of some personal remarks made by Mr. Fitzgibbon, one of the counsel for the traversers, the Attorney General sent the former a note requesting him to name a friend; but eventually Mr. F., found it necessary to assure the Crown Officer that "he meant nothing personal." An interruption on the part of Mr. Cantwell, another of the counsel for the traversers, caused the bench to threaten him with "removal" in case of a repetition of such conduct. It would appear thus far that what the conspirators cannot carry by fair means, they will endeavour to accomplish by consummate impudence and intimidation.

Parliament was opened on the 1st instant. The Queen's speech, delivered by her Majesty in person, will be found in our columns.

LORD STANLEY'S DESPATCH.—We have read with attention the despatches of Lord Stanley relative to the subject of "Differential Duties."—This subject appears to be not only a "power" for the public, but the Members of our Legislature are also at issue on the knotty question. My Lord Stanley's despatch, to say the least of it, comes in a very questionable shape, and is so involved in mystery as to admit of as many readings as there are readers. If we understand his meaning, it is this—that whatever duties we may impose on the productions of Foreign Nations, we must also put on the same kind of goods not only from the Mother country but from the British colonies. Should this be the true reading of the despatch, we should much regret it, as it would place us in an uneuvviable situation. With the most ardent desire to deal with, and be valuable customers to the Parent state we shall, spite of ourselves, and for self protection, be compelled to put such duties on American goods as will prevent them from glutting our market, and extorting the last piece of coin from this Province, which, as the arrangement stands will burden our imports from Home in a similar ratio. Situated as we now are, we see no other course for the Legislature, but to levy proceeding duties, on all imported manufactures, and in order to show the Parent State that the blow is not aimed at her, a Delegation should be sent home immediately, to explain to the Colonial Secretary, that the very existence of those Colonies as British appendages is involved in the question of Protection, or No-Protection.

In resorting to the measures here suggested, every right minded man in the province will feel reluctance, yet when it is considered that the sacrifice of feeling is offered up at the shrine of *Expediency*, we feel we cannot but feel that we are fully justified in taking the step. The question of itself is astounding, yet if we approach it with both reverence and caution, we think it may not be so wholly indissoluble, as it would appear at the first glance; nor do we think it without the pale of mediation. Suppose for instance 25 per cent be put on all imported cotton and woollen Cloths, this it will be said, will be a death blow to our trade with Manchester and other manufacturing towns in Britain, that it will cut off a great portion of our business we readily admit, yet may it not be fought with such disastrous circumstances as many anticipate, inasmuch as it would check our long practised extravagance in that quarter, while on the other hand it would give encouragement to our Domestic manufactures. Yet while we would regret the stern necessity for the step, we think it might be met, and satisfactorily too, in this way,—by reducing the duties on all other British articles imported which would go far to make up the deficiency that might otherwise occur.

It must be abundantly evident to every thinking man, that unless we are protected in our Domestic Manufactures, the United States will inundate us with their trash; and trash as it is, it will be purchased so long as we have a shilling left in the country to purchase with, to the exclusion of our operatives, and consequently to the depreciation of all kinds of property in the country. Our House of Assembly when they first entertained the idea of inflicting the Province with a Civil List, very promptly and reckless of the expense, sent two Delegates to England, and unfortunately for us succeeded. Now then if they have attained their aim in that case, we see no good reason why they may not in this more laudable undertaking, make an appeal to the Colonial Secretary. Certain it is that Lord Stanley cut the Imperial Parliament can know the feeling that must inevitably follow to this Colony, should no movement be made for a more just and judicious arrangement. We have no hesitation in saying that should the law stand as we now understand it, a few years only will be required to reduce this province to what the old Loyalists found it on their arrival here from the United States, a waste and howling wilderness.

DOMESTIC CLOTH.—We trust our Legislature will not fail to give that assistance to the Golden Vale Cloth Manufactory which its importance as a new and expensive Establishment in a new country demands. This article has heretofore been a heavy one in our importations, and a reduction in that respect, is an object sincerely to be desired by all well wishers of the country.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY TO THE CORPORATION.

We are more than ordinarily gratified, in having it in our power to redeem our promise by laying before our readers, in the shape of a Reply from the Governor General to the loyal Address of the Corporate Body of this city, the outpourings of a genuine British heart: a heart that treated, both in the Cabinet and the Tented Field, has proved itself proof against the allurements of sophists, and the threats of rebels; such that in short, is cast in the mould, and destined to be encased only in the trunk of honest men and Heroes. Such men while they are the adoration of the wise and good, are also the landmarks of Liberty—pity they should ever be removed.—We had almost despaired of having the gratification we experience on this occasion, as we understand His Excellency did not deem it necessary to inform the Mayor whether or not he would forward the Address; this, together with our knowledge that several of His Excellency's advisers are more than suspected of disaffection, threw a doubt in our minds, which has fortunately proved unfounded.

Address of the Corporation of the City of Saint John to the Governor General.

To His Excellency Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Baronet, G. C. B., one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of British North America, and Vice Admiral of the same.

May it please Your Excellency—

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, in Common Council convened, having witnessed with deep interest the constitutional stand taken by your Excellency in upholding the Prerogatives of the Crown, which led to the resignation of your Excellency's late advisers, beg leave on behalf of ourselves and our fellow citizens whom we have the honor to represent, to record our admiration of the truly British principles which have been promulgated by your Excellency on that memorable occasion, and to express our unanimous opinion that any departure from the sound views entertained by your Excellency on the subject of Colonial government, must in the end lead to a disseverance of British connexion, and the consequent establishment of an unbridled Democracy.

We appreciate too highly the inestimable blessings which we enjoy under our glorious Constitution, to hazard experimental Theories, irreconcilable with our position as Colonial subjects, nor would we desire to live under a Government where Her Majesty's Representative should be so fettered in exercising the Patronage of the Crown, as to be subservient to the Dicta of any party, whereby to suit political purposes, he might in many cases be prevented from bestowing office upon those most worthy and capable.

Attachment to their King and the British Constitution induced the American Loyalists of 1783 to seek an abode in this then Wilderness Country, and the same principles which actuated them are warmly cherished by their descendants. They, therefore, with all those of British descent who have cast their lot in this Province, are desirous of preserving inviolate the connexion with the Mother Country.

We feel it therefore incumbent upon us to make known our sentiments, when we discover an attempt made to deprive the Crown of its Prerogative, having a tendency thereby to establish a Democratic Government in these Her Majesty's Colonies.

Answer of Sir Charles Metcalfe to the Corporation Address.

To the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of Saint John in Her Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick.

I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept my cordial thanks for the Address with which you have honored me.

It is highly gratifying to me to learn that the conduct which I pursued on a recent occasion, and the principles which I have advocated, have your approval and concurrence; and it is beyond measure delightful to me to receive the communication of the Loyal and Patriotic sentiments which you have expressed, and which are worthily inherited by the descendants of those Loyalists of 1783 who spared no sacrifice to retain their Allegiance to the British Crown, and their connection with the Mother Country.

While such feelings predominate, the welfare of the Colonies and the integrity of the British Empire will, under Divine Providence, be secured and perpetuated. Both will be endangered whenever those trustworthy dictates of honest hearts and sound minds give way to wild speculation and a fruitful agitation for extreme objects, that cannot be pursued consistently with the preservation of those united Blessings, which, I rejoice to see, you fervently and justly appreciate.

May the continuance of these and all other Benefits be vouchsafed to you by our Almighty Father.

MAJOR EVANSON.—This gentleman, a resident of Sussex Vale, has sailed for England, on a mission of patriotism. It is his intention to use his best endeavours to induce a better class of Emigrants to come to this Province, by explaining to them the local advantages of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. Mr. E. thinks that practical Agriculturists with small capitals, while they improved in a very great degree their own circumstances, by settling in this province, they would also materially assist in improving the state of this country, both in a pecuniary, and in a scientific point of view. We think so too, and offer up our best wishes for success in his truly laudable undertaking.

ICE.—We observe in the Boston papers, that great preparations are making for the shipment of Ice to the West Indies, why ice in this city, who possess both Ice and Vessels in a dormant state cannot follow their examples, we are yet to learn. A word to the wise is sufficient.

MILITARY BALL.—On Tuesday evening, the Company of Irish Royals gave a Ball at the St. John Hotel, which was attended by a numerous party. The room was tastefully and appropriately decorated, and the Quadrille Band of Mr. Alderoft was in attendance and performed the choicest pieces in a style of much excellence. At 9 o'clock dancing was commenced, which was kept up with great spirit until half past 4 in the morning, when the company separated, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.—*New Brunswicker.*

Declarations of Insolvency.—12th Feb. William Doherty, jr. of st. John, Merchant; Wm. Reid of the county York, farmer; Samuel Dickenson, of Wakefield, merchant; George Woods, of st. John, chandler; Thomas H. Carman, of Bathurst, late of Woodstock, clerk; Francis Tibbits, of Andover, lumberer; John Dawson, of st. Andrews, carpenter; George E. Ketchum, of Woodstock, merchant; James Barber Brown, of st. Andrews, trader.

Approval of Lord Falkland's proceedings by the Home Government.—We stated a few weeks since that the proceedings of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had received the full approval of the home Government. This referred to the Dissolution. We have now much pleasure in stating that his Excellency has received Despatches from the Colonial secretary, conveying a further approval of his acts—the acceptance of the resignations of Messrs. Howe, Uniacke and McNab, and the appointment of Mr. Almon, which appointment is confirmed. The retirement of the above named members of the Executive, at a time when their secession could not but be embarrassing to the Governor, is, we understand, dwelt upon with no ordinary degree of reprobation.—*Halifax Times.*

Captain J. I. Hope, R. E., has been appointed to succeed the late captain Wentworth R. E., as Inspector of Works in her Majesty's Dock Yards at Antigua, Bermuda, and Halifax, Nova scotia.

Extract of a letter received in town, dated 22d January, from Mr. George McLellan, of the British Queen, capt. Card, owned at Londonderry, n. s.

"We sailed from Penby, in Wales, for st John N. B., on the 14th of November, experienced very heavy weather until the morning of the 20th December, when we were struck with a heavy squall, breaking the fore and main yards, carrying away the topsails, foresails, trisails, throwing the brig on her beam ends and shifting the cargo, so that at one time it was thought the masts would have to be cut away before she would right. In this state we had to put before the wind, and in 15 days arrived at a place called Dingle, West of Ireland.—*N. scotian.*

NOVA-SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.—The discussion of the Address in answer to his Excellency's speech is still going on in the Assembly, with every prospect of its being continued for two or three days longer. We have to day brought the debate down as far as our limits would permit. We are at a loss to imagine what object the opponents to it can have in thus wasting the time of the house in useless discussion upon the question; for they must be convinced that there is a majority in favour of a government such as recommended by his Excellency, free from *direct party influence*, and composed of such men as will represent the interests of all. Indeed were anything wanting to convince those who entertain doubts upon the subject, of the necessity of a Government so constituted, for the peace and happiness of the Province, what has taken place in the Assembly within the last ten days must be conclusive.—*Halifax Journal.*

30th REGIMENT.—This Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ormond, was recently inspected by Colonel York, who was highly pleased at the cleanliness and soldier-like appearance of the men. As an instance of the good feeling that existed between this Regiment and the inhabitants of their last station (St. John's, New-Brunswick), we annex a very flattering address presented to Lieut.-Colonel Ormond and the Officers and soldiers of that Corps. The Regiment embarked on the 18th December, in the Resistance, and sailed on the 19th, without having a man in the sick list, arriving at Cork on the 6th January.—*United Service Gazette.*

The bullion now in the Bank of England is returned at the large sum of £14 638 000. This amount of gold appears large when contrasted with that which appears in the returns of four years ago. It then fell much below three million. The three per cents. too, were then quoted at 86. They are now at 87.

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Committee of this Association took place last evening, when a number of very interesting communications were read, from various parts of the Province. The formation of two branches were announced, the one at Sussex and the other at Hammond River, at both which some very excellent resolutions were passed, which want of space prevents our publishing in full. We may say, however, that but one spirit and feeling seems to pervade the wh