Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, January 31st, 1839.

APPROPRIATIONS.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the following sums, to pay meritorious old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of the same class of persons, in indigent circumstances:

To James Whitehead, the sum of £20; To Jane M'Cardy, the widow of the late Samuel M'Cardy, the sum of £30; To Mary Banks, the widow of an Officer of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £20; To Angus M'Fee, a Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10; To Hezekiah Lyons, the sum of £10; To John Underwood, the sum of £10; To James Flint, the sum of £10; To Joseph Madgett, the sum of £10; To Isaac Adams, the sum of £10; To Enoch Groom, the sum of £10; To Donald Clark, the sum of £10; To Donald M'Donald, the sum of £10; To David Bruce, the sum of £10; To Gershom Bonnell, the sum of £10; To Michael Dennison, the sum of £10; To Holden Turner, the sum of £10; To John Baldwin, the sum of £10; To Ruth Baird, the sum of £10; To John Dunlap, the sum of £10; To Cornelius Ackerman, the sum of £10; To William M'Pherson, the sum of £10; To Alexander M'Kenzie, the sum of £10; To George Sunnett, the sum of £10; To Charity Ricketts, the sum of £10; To Thomas Ferguson, the sum of £10; To Patrick Van, the sum of £10.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask leave to sit again. *Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions engrossed and leave to sit again granted.

Friday, February 1st, 1839.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having gone into further consideration of the business referred to them, had passed a number of Resolutions, which he read, and they being handed in at the Clerk's Table, were there again read, and are as follow:—

To the Sheriff of the County of Restigouche, the sum of £10, to compensate him for expenses incurred in returning a Member of Assembly to represent the said County.

To Elizabeth Briscoe, the sum of £20, for teaching a School in Saint Andrews, for the year 1838.

To William H. Robinson, and the Committee of Management of the Infant School at Saint John, £25, in aid of individual subscription, towards that Institution.

To Mrs. Isabella Hailes, and the Committee of Management for the Free School at Fredericton, for the instruction of poor female children, the sum of £20, in aid of individual subscription, towards the support of that Institution.

To William Watts, £10 for his services as Crier or Usher in the Supreme Court for the ensuing year.

To John Gregory, £10 to prepare an index to the Laws of the present Session.

To Matthew Brannen, of the Secretary's Office, £25 as a mark of approbation for his long and faithful services in that Office.

To Elizabeth Carchild, of the City of Saint John, the sum of £20 for her services as a Schoolmistress in the City of Saint John.

To Doctor G. P. Peters, Surgeon to the Vaccine Institution, Central Board, Saint John, the sum of £20 for his services for 1838.

To the Committee of Correspondence, such sum as will procure Bills of Exchange on London for £200 sterling, to be remitted Henry Bliss, Esquire, Province Agent, for his services during the year 1838.

To the Adjutant General of the Militia Forces, the sum of £75 for his services in the year 1839.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £30 for a Tide Waiter at Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche for the year 1839.

To Mrs. Kennedy, widow of the late William Kennedy, of Saint Stephen, who faithfully served his Sovereign as a non-commissioned Officer during the Revolutionary War, £10.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £30 for a Tide Waiter at Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, for the year 1839.

To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, £150 towards the support of a Free School established in the said City, unconnected with the Madras Board.

To John Simpson, Queen's Printer, the sum of £275 for printing the Daily Journals of the House and Legislative Council, the present Session.

To John Simpson, Queen's Printer, the sum of £150 towards printing the Laws of the present Session.

To B. C. Chaloner, Gauger and Weigher at Saint John, the sum of £200, being in full for his services for the year 1838.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £20 for the services of a Tide Waiter at Richibucto for 1839.

To the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the sum of £150 for the present Session, and to each and every Member of the House of Assembly the sum of 20s. *per diem* during the present Session: provided that no greater amount than £50 be drawn by any one Member for any such attendance also to each and every Member for travelling charges, the sum of 20s. *per diem* for each and every day's travel, to be certified by the Speaker, agreeably to a Law of the Province.

To Mary Ann Smith, for upwards of forty years a Schoolmistress at Saint John, the sum of £20 in consideration of her services in that capacity.

To Charity Williams, the sum of £10 in consideration of her long and faithful services as a Teacher in the Parish of Fredericton.

To Deborah Ann Lugrin, widow of the late G. K. Lugrin, many years King's Printer in this Province, the sum of £25 to assist her in her present destitute condition.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask leave to sit again; *Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, the Resolutions engrossed, and leave to sit again granted.

Tuesday, 5th February 1839.

Read a second time the following Bills:—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace in and for the City and County of Saint John, to make compensation to the Assessors of Taxes for the City of Saint John, for the year 1838:—A Bill to regulate the Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies:—A Bill to repeal an Act, intituled "An Act for the more effectual prevention of Fires Within the City of Saint John:" and A Bill to regulate the inspection of Flour and Meal.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from William Eagles, Samuel Reynolds, and 66 others, praying that some enactment may be made for the regulation of the Landing at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland and County of Saint John; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Beardsley, a Member for the County of Carleton, brought under the consideration of the House a question of Privilege, and in doing so, stated that an action had been instituted against him, one of the Attornies of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Province, at the suit of George Jarvis Dibblee that a copy of the Bill, purporting to have been filed in the office of that Court, and under an envelope, had been delivered to him on Saturday last, when in his place on the floor of this House, by William Payne, who had stated to him, Mr. Beardsley, that he was aware of the contents and purport of the said document at the time of its being so delivered; whereupon—On motion of Mr. End,—*Resolved*, That William Payne, one of the servants of this House, by serving a decarstion on Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley, Esquire, one of the Members of this House, within the walls of this House during the present Session, is guilty of a breach of the Privileges of the House; and further—*Resolved*, That the said William Payne be forthwith called to the Bar.—And upon the question for adopting the Resolution, the House divide as follows:—

YEAS.—The Hon. Mr. Crane, The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Allan, M'Almon, Palmer, Stewart, End, Hanington, Jordan, J. M. Wilmot, H. T. Partelow, Woodward, Connell, Partelow, Freeze, M'Leod, Hill, Brown, Wyer, Owen, Rankin, Hayward, Gilbert.

NAYS.—Mr. Street, Weldon, Barberie, Wilson, L. A. Wilmot.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative;

On motion of Mr. End,—*Ordered*, That the said William Payne, be forthwith brought to the Bar to answer to the said offence.

The said William Payne being brought to the Bar in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and questioned as to the said paper so delivered to Mr. Beardsley, stated, that it was put into his hands by Andrew Rainsford, a Student in the office of Messrs. Berton and Dibble, in a letter unsealed, directed to Mr. Beardsley. He did not know the contents, nor did Mr Rainsford acquaint him therewith. Mr. Rainsford desired him to be particular in delivering it; that he handed the letter to Mr. Beardsley as a servant of the House, in the manner in which he had been heretofore accustomed; that he never made any affidavit of the service of the paper, and did not nor does he expect to receive any fee or reward for delivering the said paper.

William Payne, the Prisoner, was then ordered to be taken from the Bar; and—On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot,—Whereas William Payne, a doorkeeper of this House, having been brought to the Bar, and interrogated by His Honor the Speaker as to his knowledge of the contents of the paper given to Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley, Esquire, on Saturday last, and it appearing by the answers of the said William Payne that he had no knowledge whatever of the contents of the said paper, but gave the same to the said Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley, Esquire, in discharge of his duty as a servant of this House;

Resolved, That the said William Payne be now discharged.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,—Whereas a breach of the Privileges of this House has been committed on the person of Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley, Esquire, by the service of a law paper on him within the walls of this House: And whereas it has been shewn that the said paper came to a messenger of the House by one Mr. Andrew Rainsford; therefore

Resolved, That the said Mr. Andrew Rainsford be brought to the Bar of this House for the purpose of ascertaining who is the person that has been guilty of the said breach of Privilege.

To which Mr. Weldon moved as an amendment, to expunge the whole of the aforegoing Resolution, and substitute the following:—

Whereas from the statement of William Payne, it appears that he was not acquainted with the contents of the letter delivered to Mr. Beardsley, a Member of this House, containing the declaration alleged to be served upon him; therefore,

Resolved, That no further proceedings be had respecting the same.

Upon the question for adopting the amendment the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.—Mr. L. A. Wilmot, Barberie, Wilson, Weldon, Street, Rankin.

NAYS.—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, The Hon. Mr. Crane, Mr. Allan, M'Almon, Palmer, Stewart, Hanington, Partelow, End, J. M. Wilmot, Jordan, Woodward, Connell, Freeze, M'Leod, H. T. Partelow, Hill, Hayward, Brown, Wyer, Gilbert, Owen.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.—The question being then taken upon the original resolution, the House again divided—YEAS, 22.—NAYS, 6.—And it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—*Ordered*, That Andrew Rainsford be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and brought to the Bar of this House.

The Sergeant at Arms having reported, that he had the said Andrew Rainsford in his custody in obedience to the order of the House, thereupon—

Ordered, That the said Andrew Rainsford be brought to the Bar.

Wednesday, 6th February.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

"NEW BRUNSWICK.

"*Message to the House of Assembly 4th February.*

"J. HARVEY, *Lt. Governor.*

"The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, in compliance with their Address, a detailed account of the expenditure during the year 1838 of the sum of £14,500 granted to the Crown for the payment of a Civil List in exchange for the surrender to the Province of the proceeds of the Casual and Territorial Revenue; and with reference to the office of Surveyor General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, and that of Auditor General, the Lieutenant Governor acquaints the House, that he is in correspondence with Her Majesty's Government, to which he has made suggestions, which, if adopted, will have the effect of materially reducing the expenses of those offices, without impairing their efficiency. The Lieutenant Governor hopes to receive the decision of Her Majesty's Government on those points by the next Mail.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from Richard Ketchum, Esquire, and 46 others, the Magistrates and Grand Jury of the County of Carleton and other inhabitants of the said County, praying that the duties on Timber cut from Crown lands may be collected at the port where the same may be shipped; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave presented a Petition from John Ward, Nehemiah Merritt, James Kirk, John V. Thurgar, Daniel Scovil, and 198 others, Merchants, Shipowners, and Traders of the City and County of Saint John, setting forth that large investments have been made in the construction of Mills for the manufacture of Flour and praying the interposition of the Legislature with the Home Government to prevent the existing duties on Foreign Flour being withdrawn; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee, appointed on the 26th January, to take under consideration the several documents communicated to the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to abolishing the duties on salted Provisions and Flour, to report thereon.

Mr. Hill, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Lindsay, Nehemiah Marks, and 76 others, of the County of Charlotte, praying that no Act may pass imposing an export duty on Timber and Lumber shipped from this Province; which he read.

Ordered, That this Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave presented a Petition from Samuel Gould, Nehemiah Merritt, William H. Street, Robert Rankin and Company, John Walker and 51 others, Merchants and Traders at the City of Saint John, praying Legislative protection to the trade between this Province and the British West Indies, by placing additional duties on Foreign Sugars, or in such other way as to the wisdom of the House may seem meet; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Hill, by leave, presented a Petition from George M. Porter, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be allowed to surrender to the Crown a part of certain lands purchased by him and to retain so much thereof as will be equivalent to the instalment paid on the said purchase; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Hill, also by leave, presented a Petition from Neal D. Shaw, of Calais, in the State of Maine, setting forth that in the year 1825 he made purchase from sundry persons of various tracts of Crown Lands in this Province, and that in consequence of the very depressed state of the money market, he is unable to comply with the terms of the purchases, and praying to be allowed in the names of the original purchasers from the Crown to surrender certain parts of those purchases, and to apply the instalments that have been paid on all the several tracts to the liquidation of the balances due on certain of the said tracts, and that Grants may pass to the original purchasers from the Crown to the lands so redeemed.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and lie on the Table, the House divided—YEAS, 11. NAYS, 12. Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. End then moved—That the Petition of George M. Porter, which was previously presented, received by the House, and ordered to lie on the Table, be reconsidered.

And upon the question for the reconsideration, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.—Mr. Palmer, M'Almon, Barberie, Hanington, End, Partelow, Jordan, J. M. Wilmot, L. A. Wilmot, Wilson, Freeze, M'Leod, Stewart, Rankin, Weldon, Gilbert.

NAYS.—The Hon. Mr. Crane, The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Street, Taylor, Woodward, H. T. Partelow, Fisher, Hayward, Hill, Wyer, Brown.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

The Petition of George M. Porter being then again before the House, and the question being again taken, whether the same should be received and lie on the Table, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.—The Hon. Mr. Crane, The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Street, Taylor, Woodward, H. T. Partelow, Fisher, Hayward, Hill, Wyer, Brown.

NAYS.—Mr. Palmer, M'Almon, Barberie, Hanington, End, Partelow, Jordan, J. M. Wilmot, L. A. Wilmot, Wilson, Freeze, M'Leod, Stewart, Rankin, Weldon, Gilbert.

And so it was decided in the negative.

MR. BARBERIE—*on the Civil List Bill.*

Mr. Barberie was very much alarmed by the expressions that had just fallen from the learned and Hon. Member for York. (Mr. Wilmot); the outpourings of the phial of his wrath were really terrific—he saw the dark cloud gathering on his brow, and sat in fear and trembling, lest it should burst and hurl its thunders amongst the committee, or fall on the unfortunate head of some individual of the Executive Government: fortunately however, the denunciation of the learned and hon. member like his arguments he had used, all ended in smoke and vapour, which led him (Mr. B.) to the conclusion, that the learned and hon. member was more in the habit of dealing in the marvellous than investigating the probable. Had he shown one jot or tittle of reason why the Civil List Bill should now be made perpetual, that there was a necessity for passing such an important measure ere the country had time to give its operation and bearings a sufficient trial? What was the argument used by the advocates of the Civil List Bill when that important measure was under discussion, and how were the minds and opinions of individuals lulled to sleep on that occasion, was it not upon the faith of having ten years experience to test its workings? and that the Provincial Government could at the expiration of that period either confirm or reject the measure, or bargain (as honourable members have pleased to term it.) What stronger proof is required of the fact, than, that amongst the most strenuous supporters of the Civil List Bill, are *now* to be found the opposers of making that act perpetual; at all events until time shall have been taken to consider its bearings and workings. Independent then of the reasons already given, there are other and more important reasons why time should be had before perpetuating the Civil List Bill. Serious changes are in contemplation respecting the general system of disposing of Crown timber, or the manner of levying and collecting the duty—Bills are now before the house which have not however come under discussion, but which from their very nature are of the most paramount and vital importance to the interests of this Province; the present working of the disposal of Crown Lands and timber berths are far from being satisfactory, and instead of encouraging Emigration and the settlement of the country have a direct tendency to the contrary—How is it possible that poor settlers can pay for wilderness land an enormous sum now exacted of three shillings per acre down, and the expense of surveying which they cannot defray; at the worst of times under the old dispensation, two shillings was demanded, by instalments, and in particular cases for actual settlement, less, by which means the poor settler had a chance, time was given him, until he could (by the produce of his hard earnings) raise money to pay the instalments. The learned and hon. member (Mr. W.) had said that there must be a reduction in the salaries now chargeable on the Civil List, which would before long probably amount to £2000, and that the bill provides that this surplus shall be expended for the benefit of the Province, if we may be allowed to judge from the expenditure of the present surplus! Who, he (Mr. B.) would ask, has the controul of this surplus? is it not this moment expended in a manner directly opposed to the wishes of the House? what more proof do you want of the just claim of the celebrated Audit Office? did not this house last session disapprove of that measure, and of the enormous sum swallowed up (or as his hon. and learned friend would say filtered away) by that office—but says the learned and hon. gentleman, if members are not satisfied or dislike the manner in which it is expended when the annual amount of the expenditure is laid before them, let them there speak out boldly: he (Mr. B.) would ask had not the house almost unanimously done so, and yet *to the contrary thereof notwithstanding*, the money is expended and can the house prevent it? The child so fondly ushered into the world nursed and cradled by the learned and hon. gentleman and his colleague, as he tells us is scarcely matured sufficiently to become of age, to take to cares of this sinful world upon its head; it is still an infant, and the learned member and his brother delegate would be doing a manifest injustice to the infant, by thus sending it abroad clothed with the experience which it ought to have, but which it has not—The learned and hon. member seems to think that unless the Bill is made perpetual now, that another years may be too late, nowor never is the word—notwithstanding the ten year bargain, we are now called upon in two years to make the act perpetual. If this were the last hour of its existence there might be reasons for pressing the measure; but the hon. and learned gentleman had given an reason for pressing the Bill now, that he was fearful a proposition would be made to Parliament to appropriate the surplus fund to the formation of a consolidated fund, for the purpose of encouraging Emigration, that if the bill went home now it would set the matter at rest as Government have the greatest respect for their engagements! He (Mr. B.) believed Government would always have a respect for its engagements, and if so, there was no danger of the plea of the statute of limitations, as much respect would be paid to the engagement in ten years as in two—but the hon. gentleman has told us, notwithstanding the ten year bargain in black and white, and notwithstanding the report of the delegates thereon, there was an understanding between Lord Glenelg and the Delegates, that it was to be made perpetual at once, and that he was astonished to find the Bill come out filled up with ten year. This is certainly information that the country was not before in possession of—The people were led to expect that the ten years were given gratuitously, and if at the expiration of that period the Provincial government thought proper to give it up, it was proper to do so—now we are told to the contrary; why not prepare peoples minds at first with this information? but no, this was kept secret until a convenient time, lest the infant should be unmasked! He (Mr. B.) wished time to deliberate on such a grave question, the Country should have an opportunity of knowing what their representatives were doing—As to the delegation to Quebec to confer with Lord Durham on the visionary views of His Lordship as to a Federal Union, he did not conceive it had anything to do with the present subject—the very term Federal was obnoxious to him, and he hoped it would never be applied to a British Province—he could not see the necessity for urging the bill through the house at so early a day and would therefore support the motion for reporting progress and asking leave to sit again—When he saw his learned and honorable friend from Kent so particularly anxious to pass the bill through the house, he (Mr. B.) was the more desirous of taking time to inform himself.

House of Assembly, Nova-Scotia, January 26, 1839.

Mr. Holmes spoke to the following effect:—Mr. Chairman, the question now before the House, according to the abridged edition of the hon. gentleman for the County of Halifax is,—"whether we are to be British Subjects or *Slaves*." The question, Sir, which produced from the gallery that unceremonious acclamation which greeted so harshly our own ears, and forced from the Chair the reproof so justly merited. I confess the question produced in my mind a train of serious thoughts. I took a cursory glance at my own condition, and that of my neighbours, to see if there existed the shadow of a foundation for such an enquiry; but I found none. A Slave, Sir, according to the general acceptation of the word, must be labouring under oppression and grievances, and the fruit of his labour must be destined for another. Not so with the inhabitants of this Province. If a former wrests a field from forest, he enjoys the benefit of it without being forced to give any portion of its production to another. If a merchant follow his calling and is successful in business, he alone will be the recipient of the proceeds. And so with every other class which compose the community at large. Every man has liberty of conscience to serve his creator under his own fig tree, none making him afraid. A man sir, may be a slave to his own irritable nature and propensities. A man may be a slave to an envious disposition, when he cherishes in secret a grudge at the prosperity of his fellow creatures, like Tam O'Shanter's wife,—

Gathering her brows like a gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm,

A member of this house may be a slave to his constituents, when he enters these Halls fettered and shackled, bound hand and foot, pledged to certain measures and reforms, which are better wanted than obtained. I came into this house anxious to reform all that was necessary to reform as any man in the Assembly, but my notions of reform are different from many. I may say from the majority of this house. I think with Dr. Franklin, that the man who lays out to be rich in the course of a year, will in six months be a bankrupt. Similarly circumstanced will be the reformation hurriedly brought about. It will be like Jonah's gourd, the growth of a night, and the victim of the first scorching heat. Let us take a slight view of the reformation already achieved in this house,—let us begin with the Council. The first was crushed to make room for another, has that given satisfaction? The address will tell. Let us look at the Dalhousie College, 1,200 has been taken. I must not I presume say, unjustly, from the County of Pictou, and transferred with the Rev. Professor to that building—has that given satisfaction? So far from it sir, that one of the aiders and strenuous supporters of the measure, declared on the floor of this house, that he would rather see a barrel of powder placed under it to blow it to a thousand atoms, than that it should continue as it is said to be. The honourable gentleman did not advert to the damages likely to arise to the adjoining buildings, the danger of lives and limbs, which would unavoidably happen by such a catastrophe. Persons who are too precipitant in their propositions are not the most likely to consider the results. Be that as it may, every thing which is obnoxious to the honourable gentleman's notions of things, must disappear like the baseless fabric of a vision, and leave not a wreck behind. The string of Resolutions now before the house, are brought forward by the honourable gentleman from the town of Halifax, who in the beginning of his speech advanced an untenable position, and placed it in front of the grievances by himself enumerated, I mean the coal mines of Nova Scotia.

If the British Government has done an act of injustice in withholding from us the coal mines, we are equally culpable in receiving our lands, under the express condition of such reservation. Complaining, therefore, of taking from us what we never had, is an unjust complaint.

What could be expected of a delegation, Sir,—they would go to London, and take fine lodgings, and saunter about Town, and call at Downing Street a few times. What could they do that a committee of the house could not do much better? The grievances, if any, were trifling, and indeed would not be seen by most persons except they were carefully pointed out. I would recommend the appointment of a committee, who should sit down, and examine, and make out a list of grievances, if any there be. Some things there are, which if brought to the notice of Government, would be readily arranged.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—Your much read and highly prized journal has just communicated to us of this remote district, the account of the opening of the Legislature. As a literary production, no doubt, the Governor's speech would rank high; with that, however, I have nothing to do, nor am I a judge. It is the soundness and policy of the measures recommended in such productions that we are principally to regard. But sir, its ominously *republican* length, coupled with the almost *tory* extravagance which its extensive recommendations must produce, if they receive obedient attention, are a little startling to a plain man. The length of the speech is well enough perhaps, and not altogether out of keeping with the times: for we have been only saved from republicanism by the bold despotism of an oligarchy; and perhaps, as the sittings of the Legislature cost us annually, ten or twelve thousand pounds, it is as well for His Excellency to give the House plenty to do. But sir, or, good Mr. Chronicle, as John Gape says, are all our plans of economy and our boasted retrenchment to end in the revival of the extravagance and expence of the *obnoxious Royal Road*? Shall we calmly contemplate the destruction of our public buildings, the cost of which, was such a ground of clamour with the *outs* of a few years back; and now, that they have got into office will they tear them down to build greater: that these measures are supported, perhaps suggested, by those Executive Councillors who are members of the House of Assembly, can hardly be doubted. I am afraid they are like some of Queen Elizabeth's Ministers, whom she informed, when complaining of the scantiness of their accommodations, "that they had fed at the public stall till they had grown too great for their lodgings"—or are they not like upstarts in general, unable to keep a shilling by them; surely the House of Assembly is, at least, a fit accommodation for all the wisdom collected in it at present; and I thought that the Public Documents were well secured in the Crown Land and Secretary's Office: What more can be wanted? Perhaps a house more commodious and better suited to the dignity of the Supreme Court may be requisite, but surely that is all; and when it is built, I hope it will be on no niggard scale, nor without proper plans. But, dear Chronicle, do lift your voice against any other *jobs*. In the present state of the Province, we can only look for jobs, and their fearful consequences—the frittering away the accumulations of the Casual Revenue, and the certainty of raising by direct taxation, at no distant day, the £14,000 per annum, which we must pay for the honour of bothering the Queen's Government, in the granting of her own lands, and the placing some of our Representatives in the Privy Council of the Governor, which is and will be the means of destroying the independence of the Lower House.—Just tell the public, dear Chronicle, in your own pithy way, the blessings of having Executive Councillors in the House of Assembly, connected with the appointment of members of that House to expend the public monies. How dignifiedly the Councillor can slide into the House from the Council—with patronizing affability take by the button A. B. an obstinate country member, who cannot see public measures with the *Honorable's* optics, tell him that there is a certain new road to be laid out, adding, "for this there will be £4000, my boy," you understand these matters as well as any man of the day—why should'nt you have the expenditure?" O dear sir, says the modest A. B., I understand Road making well enough, but dear me, I don't go with the Government-house party, and I have nobody to recommend me. Never mind my good fellow, says the honourable—merit never wants friends; the next Council Board shall have your name and be told of your merits—fear not. I thank you, dear sir, you are too good. O no, you deserve more than we can do for you—sorry there has been nothing to throw in your way before—the Government is now the People's—quite patriotic; if it do expend a little more than usual, or is absolutely necessary, it is all for the public good—good bye, we must now to our seats: a word however, before you go—to-morrow that important question—I will see you in your place; I hope for all the aid of your well known patriotism and intelligence—good bye. The poor member takes the bait; a councillor's smiles flatter him, and the expenditure of £4000, giving the, to him immense sum of £400 for a few months' work, blind his eyes or force him to see every measure through the councillor's glasses.—Dear Chronicle, tell the public that as long as we have Councillors in the Lower House, and that Members of that house are appointed to expend the public money, we may as well let the Executive Councillors vote it themselves, and save the £12000 a year which the Legislature costs at present. The good old tory, Sir Archibald Campbell, saw this, and would never appoint a member of the Assembly to expend public money, although there were no privy Counsellors in the House in his days,—he forbade it solely because members voted the money and passed the accounts. He thought it too monstrous that men should *audit* the accounts of money expended, for the public, by *themselves*. He did not understand the policy of Government half so well as the principles of common sense and justice, by which it ought to be directed in all its measures.—Had he but chosen Councillors from the Assembly, and allowed them to nominate out of that body the Commissioners for expending the Public money, he might have had a Council obedient to his nod, for the sake of the patronage, and an House of Assembly that would have thought it an honour to *register his decrees*. O dear Chronicle, the old man was blinded by his honesty against the light of policy; he was only fit to fight the Burmese, not to govern *enlightened Patriots*. A word and I have done for the present. As long as Councillors can appoint Members of the House to expend the people's money, so long will they be able to get that money voted, to any amount and for any purpose; nor will the case be much altered if the members be allowed to nominate their own friends and grant the expending of large sums to one individual; call then upon the people to vindicate their own rights, to refuse in future to elect as their representatives any members of the Executive Council, and strenuously to resist the abuses and corruptions which are rapidly increasing under the present administration, and will, unless checked in time, entail on the Province the accumulated evils of poverty, taxation, and discontent.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Westmorland, 28th January.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sirs,—The sympathy we intuitively cherish for our friends, induces us to guard their reputation with solicitous care; and a neglect to yield them that respect which is the reward of merit, has a powerful tendency to lessen in our estimation, those whom we otherwise would regard and honour for their integrity and charitable zeal.

The above thoughts were suggested to my mind by observing in the papers of last week, a notice of the Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. Those who were present on that interesting occasion will remember, that besides the interest excited by the impressive speeches of the Reverend Gentlemen in connection with the Methodists, the pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by an appropriate address from the Rev. Mr. Ronnison, of the Baptist denomination. But why the name of that gentleman was not mentioned among the other speeches, I am quite at a loss to determine. He advocated no sentiment incompatible with the principles that animate the Methodist, nor mentioned with disrespect any institution under the controul of that body, but supported that which has called into operation the exertions of all the Christian Denominations of the present day. The Baptists have never been wanting in christian charity, nor have been behind in the grand enterprize of evangelizing the heathen world, and the names of distinguished Baptist Missionaries are enrolled among the brightest ornaments of our race. It then could not have been detrimental to the respectability of the Methodist, to have the name of a Baptist Minister among those of their own preachers, nor might the mere differing in a few points of doctrine influence those who pride themselves in the liberality of their sentiments. But be the cause of this gross neglect what it may, it cannot fail in making an improper impression upon the minds of those who were at the Anniversary: inasmuch as the conclusion will be, that the Address was prejudicial to the interest of the Society, and consequently unworthy of notice. But whatever effect the address may have had upon the committee; I am confident that many of the audience were individuals capable of judging for themselves, and however prejudice may operate upon the ignorant, those free from its influence will not withhold the mead of approbation.

By giving the above a place in your valuable paper, you will much oblige your humble servant.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. STOCKWELL, of the St. John Hotel, being a Proprietor in the Victoria Line of Four horse Stages between St. John and Fredericton, wishing that the Public may more fully understand his motives and interest in connection with this line, as well as with the two horse Mail stage between the two places, would respectfully submit to the public the latter clause of a Petition presented to the Honorable House of Assembly at their last Session, in justification of the course he has taken. Trusting that a candid public will not accuse him of unwarrantable motives in doing what he considered to be his honest duty to the public, after receiving their money, that he did not convert this money to his own private use, but has faithfully expended it for the public accommodation as he promised to do, and that the other gentlemen receiving their share of this grant have often been requested by him to join in fulfilling the condition of said Petition, but have as often declined:—

"That your Petitioners are desirous of establishing next season a four horse Mail Stage on this route, to run three times a week, similar to those now employed on the Saint Andrews and Woodstock routes, and for the purpose of enabling them to do so, they humbly pray that a Legislative grant may be made to assist them in the undertaking—And as in duty bound they will ever pray.

(Signed) JAMES BRADLEY,
CYRUS STOCKWELL,
JAMES GREEN,
THOMAS CORRIGAN."

Mr. Stockwell has no wish to interfere with the management of other companies, but as he, *on his part*, has fully complied with the prayer of the Petition, and is now in full operation, with a line of four horse stages, he trusts that himself and company are entitled to a share of Legislative aid, if any should be given.

Tobique Mill Company.

AN Assessment of One Pound per share, on each and every share of the Capital Stock of the Tobique Mill Company, is ordered to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Company, at his Office in Fredericton, as follows:—Ten shillings on each and every share, on or before the 15th day of February next, and Ten shillings on each and every share, on or before the fifteenth day of March next, Whereof notice is hereby given, and payment thereof required accordingly. Dated the eleventh day of January, 1839.

WM. JAS. BERTON, *Secretary.*

Situation Wanted,

BY a person competent to take charge of a sett of Books (who has for the last ten or twelve years experienced a general knowledge of the business of this city,) would for a short time be desirous of employment. Enquire at this Office.

January 25.

Interesting to the Afflicted.

FOR sale by PETERS & TILLEY, Apothecaries, No. 4, King street, St. John, that powerful and excellent article, called JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE, and imminent or improved Liquid OPODELDOC; prepared equally for internal and external use; especially for hard dry cough, hooping cough, hoarseness and common colds, pain and soreness in the lungs, stomach and sides; for sprains, asthma, influenza, sore throat, weak lungs, &c. &c. Externally it has the most happy effect in all cases where any other Opodeldoc would be used, particularly for Horses and Oxen, where they are cut, bruised, strained, or chafed by the harness; for ringbones, hoofale, &c. and it possesses more than double the power of any other Opodeldoc.

☞ Satisfactory evidence of its virtues, and the name of the inventor and proprietor accompany each bottle. *October* 12. 6t

Robbery—$40 Reward.

WHEREAS the barn of the subscriber was forcibly entered on Saturday night or Sunday morning last, and a quantity of Whisky and other articles taken therefrom. The above reward will be given to any person who will give such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the offender or offenders.

January 16. JAS. NETHERY.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, FEBRUARY 15, 1839.

Her Majesty's Frigate, Inconstant, Capt. Pring, arrived at Halifax on Thursday the 7th instant, in 21 days from Cork, with detachments of the 37th and 69th Regiments.—By the arrival of the Inconstant, we learn that a tremendous hurricane was experienced on the coasts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, from the 5th to the 8th of January; causing great destruction of property, and the loss of very many valuable lives.—Some particulars will be found in our columns.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS.—Recent accounts inform us, that the English and French Fleets are assembled at Vera Cruz, for the purpose, (as the American papers state,) of uniting their forces in making fresh demands, and to enforce compliance from the petty Mexican Government. That England would descend so low as to unite with a foreign nation, in attempting to crush an already enfeebled infantile State, we can scarcely believe; for whatever commercial differences there may exist between England and Mexico, we feel assured that England is sufficiently able to arrange her own affairs with honour to herself and with magnanimity towards the Mexicans.—For our own parts, we are not very desirous of seeing *another union* of the English and French Fleets for hostile purposes, as the last union of the kind reflected no great credit on the authors, and which caused the greatest Captain of the age to exclaim, that it was indeed an UNFORTUNATE EVENT: we mean the Battle of Navarino, a battle which England fought for others, but not for herself.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—DR. GESNER'S First Report on the Geological Survey of the Province has been kindly handed to us, and for which we feel much obliged.—Dr. Gesner has exhibited in his Report a pleasing picture of the internal resources of our highly favoured Land: he has shown that his labours of research have been indefatigable, and we hope that they will eventually prove a permanent benefit to the Province of New-Brunswick.

INVASION OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Information has been received at Head Quarters, that a large party of armed persons to the number of *two hundred, or more*, from the State of Maine, have invaded a portion of this Province, on which British Lumberers were cutting Timber; had succeeded in driving off the Lumberers and seized their property. In consequence of this aggression on the part of the Americans, a large number of the Lumberers came into Woodstock on Monday night last between 10 & 11 o'clock, and carried away 120 stand of Rifles and Muskets, 40 Carabines, and 4 kegs containing 2000 rounds of ball cartridge, with a determination to repel the invaders of British soil. It is stated, that the lumberers had relays of horses every 10 miles, that they came down to Woodstock to the number of 60 or 70 teams, and were under the command of an *old veteran* of the gallant 104th regt. and other equally brave and determined fellows. Before the following morning they were far on their route from Woodstock, and it was supposed, they would reach the scene of action in the course of yesterday, and in all probability, ere this, some blood has been shed on both sides.—It is to be regretted that any circumstances, should have driven the Lumberers to commit the illegal act of taking the arms &c. without permission; and His Excellency the Governor has very properly issued his Proclamation condemning their proceedings and commanding the return of the arms and ammunition so taken. The feelings and sufferings however of the Lumberers, when considered, will we trust have some weight in mitigating this high handed offence: it is probable, that their whole autumn and Winter's earnings are at stake, and consequently their means of subsistence for the ensuing summer; in addition to which, it is stated that the *Invaders* have orders not to molest *American* Lumberers under license from the State of Maine; but that all British lumberers were to be expelled and their properties taken from them. With all their faults, we cannot withhold our hearty wishes for their complete success in recovering their properties, and in expelling foreign Invaders from our rightful soil.—His Excellency Sir John Harvey, is determined to repel Foreign invasion, and is acting with great promptitude; upwards of Twenty teams of Soldiers have already proceeded from Head Quarters, and more are preparing for the same destination if required.

Fredericton, 15th February, 1839.

By His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. and K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN HARVEY.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have received information that a party of armed persons, to the amount of two hundred, or more, have invaded a portion of this Province, under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Government, from the neighbouring State of Maine, for the professed object of exercising authority, and driving off persons stated to be cutting Timber therein; and that divers other persons have without any legal authority, taken up arms with the intention of resisting such invasion and outrage, and have broken open certain Stores in Woodstock, in which Arms and Ammunition belonging to Her Majesty were deposited, and have taken the same away for that purpose,—I do hereby charge and command all persons concerned in such illegal acts, forthwith to return the Arms and Ammunition, so illegally taken, to their place of deposit, as the Government of the