entered inwards: and 145,000. The Royal Navy consists of probably 260 ships of all sizes, now in commission; and manned by nearly 50,000 Seamen and marines. This, it must be observed, is the force for the peace establishment. Upon an emergency 1,000 ships might be put in commission; and in a few days fully equipped for service, and sent forth, bearing the proud *Oriflamme* of England, "The flag that has for a 1,000 years borne the battle and the breeze."

The British Army in round numbers comprises more than 150,000 men, arranged into all kinds and descriptions of force: and these two great branches of the national defence are, perhaps, better equipped—better paid, and upon the whole, more efficient, than any similar institutions upon the face of the Earth. In connexion with the Army and Navy, there are six great arsenals in England—namely, Deptford; Woolwich; Chatham; Sheerness; Portsmouth; and Plymouth.—And to these may be added, Dublin, Cove, &c.; in Ireland; and in the Colonies, Gibraltar; Malta; Halifax; Quebec; Jamaica; Antigua; Bombay, and Trincomalee; Cape Coast, and various others.

The Revenue of Great Britain, or rather of the whole Empire, amounts to £20,000,000 sterling annually. This immense sum is derived from a taxation of a very multiform shape and heterogeneous character; but for the sake of order, it may be reduced under the following heads; Customs; Excise; Stamp Duties; Post-Office; Direct Taxes; and incidental Revenues.

But this sum, immense though it be, is often totally inadequate: and to carry on the Government, fifty millions more are frequently necessary. Now such is the credit of the Empire; and such are its resources, that this amount can be obtained whenever it is wanted. In this way one hundred and forty millions are annually expended; and notwithstanding this enormous disbursement, great Britain can look round upon all the Kingdoms of the World from the East to the West, and from the North to the South, and proudly say, "I owe none of you anything."

England great as she now is, was of no consequence as a Commercial nation, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth; when this Princess entered upon the Government, the Customs produced only £36 a-year; at the Restoration they were farmed for £40 a-year; and in the reign of WILLIAM and MARY, they produced more than double that sum. In Commerce—this was "the Day of small and feeble things." We imported not only our Naval Stores; but even the very ships themselves—Germany supplied us with all things made of Metals—even to Nails, Wine, Paper, Linen, Silk, and one thousand other things came from France; Portugal furnished us with Sugar; the produce of America was poured in upon us through Spain; and the Venetians and the Genoese sold us East India products and commodities at their own prices. But now the Commerce of Great Britain extends itself to every corner of the known world and embraces every commodity, that is either useful, or ornamental—again, the sum expended in carrying on our domestic manufacture, is estimated at several millions annually; the number of persons employed in this department of national industry exceeds Four millions; and the whole wondrous apparatus composed of Foreign and Domestic enterprise—this with all its accessories and appurtenances is continually advancing—developing new powers and acquiring new resources.

Without foreign possessions, Great Britain never could in the scale of nations, have risen to a higher rank than that of a second rate power. Cooped up within a very moderate extent; insulated in her position and circumstances; and not particularly distinguished, either for the number, the rarity, or the richness of her natural products, the utmost stretch of her Commerce, would have been a barter with her more opulent and favoured neighbors; or at best, a dearly bought and restricted intercourse with their Dependencies. Before we acquired Foreign Plantations; before research appended these subjects to the PARENT STATE; and inserted NEW JEWELS in "THE CROWN" previous to this our resources had been developed to the utmost capacity, and there appeared no reasonable grounds to suppose that England would ever become either a very rich, or a very powerful nation; indeed, the moment before our first discoveries were made, our whole maratime force consisted of about 30 vessels—small in tonnage, and poorly appointed.

But the acquisition of Colonies created an extensive and lucrative commerce; and this commerce filled the Treasury that made her rich; and cradled the Navy that fought her Battles. The Colonies, from being the offspring of her research, became the children of her solicitude. They extended her territory into every clime; and from this extension of Dominion, it became necessary to erect a force for its protection; and hence sprung that gallant, that invincible Navy, which has preserved the integrity of the Empire, and given to it the Sovereignty of "THE OCEAN." O! often has this matchless NAVY by its great and MIGHTY DEEDS, made the Thunder of its Cannon—the roaring Sea—and the Stormy Winds and Tempests sing—"RULE BRITANNIA: BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES."

Here we see a small Island that might be inserted in one of our Colonial Lakes; an Island that was formerly plundered by the Picts; harrassed by the Danes; and conquered by the Romans, surpassing Imperial Rome itself. Here we behold a mere speck in the Channel, enlarged into a mighty dominion—that has Oceans for its Highways—Kingdoms for its Out-posts; whose Merchants are Princes; and whose boundaries enter into every quarter of the Globe. Here we admire an enterprising and spirited people alike familiar with the Tropics and the Poles—the frozen Regions of the North—and the sultry latitudes of the South—springing from the loins of a few Islanders. Here we see a great and mighty Government embracing within its rule every diversity of Climate, of Creed, of Complexion, of Rank, and Condition, and Dialect; all growing out of one solitary spot, and blended into an harmonious wholy, by "THE FREE CONSTITUTION" THAT OVER-ARCHES AND PROTECTS IT.

It must be admitted that the social and political horizon of Great Britain for some time back has been dark and lowering. Failure in the crops;—panics in the money market; disaffection at home; and discontent in the Colonies; Revenues declining; public burthens increasing; and the national debt accumulating, and crushing down the energies of the people. These are the clouds that produce the winter of our discontent; but they'll soon be dispelled by the drawing of a happier day—and the shining of a brighter and more invigorating SUN.

Nineveh has fallen, has fallen; Tyre and Sidon, and Babylon have fallen; Greece, and Rome, and Carthage have all disappeared But what is there between these countries and Great Britain. Their Sun went down because they would not receive "the true light;" their Glory departed "because when they knew God, they glorified him not as God;" and they passed through Corruption and decay into NATIONAL DEATH, because they had not "the Salt of the Earth."—We have these means of National Conservatism, and perpetuity, and hence, when the last page of our history is written; when the Angel shall swear by him that liveth and reigneth, that time shall be no longer; when all the Empires and Kingdoms of the Earth shall be absorbed by the universal Empire of "THE SON OF MAN;"—Even then, "the British Empire" will, by its constitutional law, and scriptural policy, flourish as an integral portion of the dominions of "THE BLESSED AND ONLY POTENTATE FOR EVER AND EVER."

IRON & SPIKES.

Now landing ex ship *Ion* from Liverpoopool:

30 TONS common Bolt IRON, assorted; 60 bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.

Daily expected per *Unicorn* and *Thomas*—50 Tons Common and Refined Iron, assorted; 100 Bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.

July 11. THOS. F. RAYMOND, Nelson st

Communication.

(FOR THE CHRONICLE.)

MESSRS. DURANT,—I see your worthy contemporary the New Brunswicker, is discussing very learnedly the subject of public retrenchment. This seems to be the all absorbing topic of the day, for even the Temperance Organ, that seldom touches upon politics, has taken up the tale: and I am sure there is no subject, that comes more home to every one of us, in these hard times.—But it appears to me that Mr. Till does not go to the root of the evil. It may be all very well to reduce the salaries of the Judges, which he urges so strongly. And I for one would have nothing to say against such a measure, provided always we can get men of talent, and experience, and, above all, of *integrity*, to undertake the offices for less than the present occupants receive. But even if gentlemen at the Bar, for the sake of the honour of sitting upon the Bench, were content to accept salaries not equal to one half what they can make by their practice, the monster evil would still remain untouched. The greatest incubus upon the Provincial Treasury is the Legislature. Several honorable members, and among the rest at least one of our own, have for years being getting up the cry that the salaries of the Judges are too great; but let these gentlemen begin by reducing their own allowance, and then we may believe that they are in earnest, in the matter. The old adage "Charity begins at home" is quite applicable to this case, and as good board and lodging may be had in Fredericton for a dollar a day, or even less, and as the services of honorable members are *entirely gratuitous*, let Messrs. Woodward and Brown begin their measures of retrenchment by proposing that, from and after the commencement of the present session, the sum allowed to each member shall be one dollar per diem, and no more. By this means a saving would be effected of more than double what the salaries of the whole Bench cost. Or if these gentlemen are disposed to be *patriotic*, let them adopt the proposition made by the present Mayor, when he represented our City and stop the allowance to members altogether.

Mr. Till, in order to support his position, quotes the low salaries of the Judges in the States This is nothing but the usual clap-trap resorted to by those, who feel that their arguments have no weight in themselves; but why does he not extend the comparison to the law-makers, as well to the Judges; it is quite as applicable to the one case as to the other, although not quite so much to his purpose.

Let honorable members, then, who are the advocates of retrenchment begin with themselves, and if any of them consider a dollar a day too little, let them give up their seats to those, who will be satisfied with that sum. It would be easy to find men in the province, who would talk less and do more, and more to the purpose too, than our present Legislators.

Reformers are expecting a great deal from our new *responsible* government, and especially as it regards the management of the public lands. I hope they will not be disappointed, in this respect, but I am afraid that, some years hence, a comparison between our expenditure, under the late system, and that of the present, will be a rather curious document. Mr. Calden, the would be Chancellor of the Imperial Exchequer, tells us that whereas, in the palmy days of Tory misrule, before the passing of the Reform Bill, sinecure pensions and jobs innumerable, the expense of carrying on the home government was eighteen millions per annum, economy-loving, rigidly-retrenching whigs have got it up to twenty six millions; and it appears by a Parliamentary document that since their return to office they have created 1500 new places, the salaries of which exceed a quarter of a million.

What I would propose is that in future all public offices should be disposed of at Dutch auction, giving them to the lowest bidder, and then there will be a fair scramble; of course, under the new state of things, one man is as fit to hold office as another, and Mr. Till himself, *or the person that writes his editorials*, may get on to the Bench, if he bid low enough. Scrutator.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Dear Sir,—As I know that you relish a story whether religious, moral, or comic, I will relate to you a transaction, part of which I witnessed, and the rest of which was known to me—

About — years ago, I happened to be in Yorkshire, England, and visited a large Horse Fair, at the Town of H———. Looking about me I observed a fine looking old man mounted on a noble mare. I enquired if she was for sale, and the reply I shall never forget. Yes Sir, said the old man, I must part with her. "It goes hard "with me, but I have some wages to pay to a "young man who is going to be married, and "sooner than disappoint him and the good girl, I "would part with "Slashing Moll," and there are "few like her. I have had her, Sir, ever since "she was foaled, and she is now in her prime "only seven years old, and she is like a creature "of reason." I examined the mare minately, and certainly she was a beauty, and, if I mistake not, Mr. Editor, you have an eye for a good horse as well as myself.

The price asked was Eighty Guineas, and could I conveniently have got her out, I should have bought her, but I was obliged to refuse her. I therefore turned to another part of the Fair, where I saw four fellows, dressed up to the nines, one of whom was trying a young horse with a view to purchase, the other three looking on and conversing with one another, respecting the qualities of the horse in question. I drew near, and from remarks made and the language used, I was of opinion that the lads were not exactly what they appeared to be. I therefore took a pretty accurate view of them, buttoned up my pockets, and moved off.

The next day I met the old farmer, before mentioned, almost in a state of distraction. I enquired what was the matter, when the poor old man gave me the following detail:—"Soon after you "left me, sir, four gentlemen came up to me, and "admired the mare very much, one of whom tried "her and liked her so well, that he bought her.—"Well sir, you know, it is usual on these occasions "to take a glass of ale together, and we all proceeded to the "Horse and Jockey," where we sat "down together, and I received the money for the "mare. We then had something to eat, and a "glass or two of ale, and I know nothing more of "what occurred, until the landlord woke me up "out of sleep, when I found my pockets emptied "of the price of the mare, and the four gentlemen "and the mare all gone, and I am afraid Sir, believing them to be gentlemen that I did not take "sufficient notice of them to describe them to the "Police."

"Well, my good man," I replied, "if you did "not, I did, as from their language I was sure "they were rogues, and, as I suspected, they "would be up to some tricks, I took particular "notice of them, and shall know them any where, "let them disguise themselves ever so much, and "if I can be of any service to you I shall be happy." We accordingly set to work, and we soon found a London Policeman to whom I described the fellows so accurately, that he at once knew who they were. They were apprehended, tried, convicted and transported, and the mare being found at one of their haunts, she was restored to the poor farmer.

Now Mr. Editor, whenever I see or hear of any attempt on the part of the Great Liberals or others to deprive the Queen (God bless her) of any part of the sum granted for the Civil List, which was given in lieu of the proceeds of the Casual Revenue, it reminds me of the old Farmer and the sale of his Mare.

The Province bought the Mare, and a fine "mare she is,—worth more than double the price that was paid for her—and yet some of those worthy gentlemen who had a hand in purchasing her, want to drug the old Farmer's ale and rob him of the purchase money. Mr. Editor, let the Province recollect that a "Bargain is a Bargain" and "Honesty is the best Policy"—and if we are in America we need not repudiate.

I am sir, your constant reader.

FAIR PLAY.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Messrs. Editors—Of the many important subjects now under the consideration of the Legislature, *Agriculture* ranks preeminently the first, and it is sincerely to be hoped, that Government may be prepared with some scheme to foster and advance it, the present depressed condition of our Province in that department, is clearly traceable, to a want of energy and industry on the one hand, and intelligence on the other, the evidence of the former is to be found in the slow and sluggish way in which the labour is performed, in loitering about the taverns and smitheys of the village, in coming to market at a cost of perhaps "twenty Shillings, when the entire load will barely realise that sum, and in following the demoralizing trade of Lumbering, to the neglect of all the relative and social duties of Life, and terminating eventually in Bankruptcy and ruin, while the want of intelligence is discernable from the manner in which farming is followed by the great bulk of those engaged in it.

That our Province will raise enough for the wants of the population, if an intelligent and energetic course was pursued, is evident from the value of the crops, under the present system, the cry that it is not an Agricultural Country, must be hushed up, it is a libel on the land, if in 1847 it yielded 193,996 bushels of Wheat, 12,802 bushels of Rye, 952,225 bushels of Oats, 30,412 bushels of Barley, 323,316 bushels of Buckwheat, 1,988,866 bushels of Potatoes, 133,235 bushels of Turnips, with 50,000 bushels of other Grain, which in round numbers may be estimated as worth £500,000, while the value of food imported during the same amounted to £230,768, it must be apparent that an intelligent system of Farming vigorously followed, would soon render as a food exporting, in place of an importing people. The great change produced within a century in Scotland, ought to stimulate our farmer to imitate their example, that country is now one of the first Agricultural countries in the world, the *intelligence* and *industry* of its people has made it such. FARMERS of New-Brunswick—imitate their example and resent the lands of your birth or adoption from its present depressed condition. In Scotland the raising of Turnips has been extensively followed, for the winter supply of cattle, and the produce of manure. A proper rotation of crops has been studied, and has been attended with the best results. *Draining* has improved not only the soil, but also the climate, and manuring has been widely followed, and productiveness of the soil; has increased in an immense degree, let us not despond but hope, for the clouds that have so long hovered around us, are fast dispersing, and there is in store for New Brunswick, better and brighter TIMES.

Yours, SCOTLAND.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 16, 1849.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The newspapers by the English Mail of 27th January, arrived here on Monday, from Halifax, having reached that place in the steamer *Niagara* from Liverpool on Friday last; she brought 52 passengers, among whom was Mr. CHARLES ADAMS, and Captain P. BURNS, of this City.

Commercial affairs in England continued to improve, and money was abundant at a low rate.—In consequence, it was expected that an excellent business would be done during the ensuing spring and summer.

Cholera is stated to be rather on the decline.

The steam ship Europa reached Liverpool from New York on the 22d January, making the passage, (including the Halifax stoppage,) in 11¼ days.—At this season of the year, the performance may be considered extraordinary.

A first encounter, in the new war against the Sikhs, has taken place in India. Lord Gough could not succeed in bringing the enemy to a pitched battle; but a very considerable skirmish took place on the banks on the river Chenab on the 22d November, and was continued to the 3d December, the Commander waiting for heavy artillery to arrive. On the night of the latter date, the Sikh force disappeared, probably to the hills, where they would harrass the British forces with a guerilla warfare. Disturbances have also broken out in other quarters of India, so that our authorities and the troops will have work for some time.

Lord John Russell has addressed a circular to his colleagues announcing that the meeting of Parliament is fixed for the 1st of February, and that business of importance would be proceeded with at the opening of the session.

The Right Honorable Sir F. T. Baring, has been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, in place of the late Earl Auckland.

The *Derby Reporter* says, "Mr. Fox, stockbroker, of Derby, has failed. His liabilities are great, approaching, we understand, from £15,000 to £20,000."

Considerable numbers of horses are being purchased in England for the purpose of remounting the Neapolitan cavalry.

The number of paupers in Great Britain is about 4,000,000, or a seventh of the population of the whole empire; in Ireland, 2,200,000; England, 1,500,000; Scotland, 200,000. Since 1816 the people of England have paid £200,000,000 for the relief of the poor.

The Customs Revenue of the ports of the Clyde, for the year ending Jan. 5th, 1849, is £1,208,340; a decrease of £22,865 compared with 1847. The amount is thus made up:—Glasgow, £510,978; Greenock, £436,986; Port Glasgow, £160,377.

The *Morning Post* says, "It is understood that the Navy Estimates for 1849, already in course of preparation for Parliament, will be on a considerably reduced scale, so as to save a million on that branch of the public expenditure as compared with the last year."

A correspondent of the *Caledonian Mercury* suggests the formation of a league for abolishing the ungraceful and uncomfortable style of hat which human creatures of the masculine gender are at present compelled to wear. He conceives that, by a combination in favour of a more elegant and comfortable head-dress, to be adopted on a given day, the nuisance would be for ever done away with.

It is stated that Captain Huish has projected a plan of a gigantic circulating library for the use of passengers on the Northwestern Railway.—Book stalls are to be established at the principal station, where each passenger, on making a deposit of the value, may borrow books, which he will return with a small payment at the end of his journey.

GREAT FLOAT OF ICE IN THE CLYDE.—Four of the Clyde steamers could not leave Glasgow on Tuesday for the lower ports, being hemmed in at the Bromielaw by the ice. On that day the Clyde presented an extraordinary appearance, as the whole surface of the river, from the furthest side way down to Renfrew, was covered with a dense mass of broken ice, crushed and tossed together in the most confused manner, through which the steamers had great difficulty in forcing their way. In some cases it was only after repeated efforts that the vessels could move onwards through the dense ice which lay jammed in a compacted mass on all sides. The ferry boats ceased early, as there was no clear water, the gall traddes opened in the wakes of the steamers being immediately closed up.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

IRELAND.

Ireland is again attracting no inconsiderable share of public attention. The judges of the Queen's Bench have overruled the errors assigned in the case of Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his fellow-prisoners. The court was unanimous in its decision; and it remains to be seen whether the unhappy men will persevere in carrying their hopeless appeal to the House of Lords. It is confidently stated that application has been made for the requisite permission from the Lord Lieutenant in the case of Mr. O'Brien, but that Mr. Meagher declines to proceed further, and is resolved to submit to his fate. Any hopes of overturning the verdict must prove delusive.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—The Marquis of Waterford is giving constant employment to over two hundred persons on his estate at Curraghmore. A Waterford contemporary recently attacked his lordship for not giving employment, simply because there were no men employed on one particular part of the estate which he visited. Everybody knows that Lord Waterford is a resident, and the very best of Irish landlords. He looks on his tenantry and the labourers of the locality as so many children, inquires into their state and requirements, feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, and gives employment to the labourer. The constant employment which he has given and still gives, at 1s. and 1s. 2d. a-day, was felt by the farmers and others who wanted labourers to be an inconvenience; and they had to wait on his lordship to state their case: they had such and such work to have done, and no one to do it, and they solicited his lordship to discharge all those employed in order to have their own work done. After much pressing Lord Waterford consented to give them all his labourers, but on condition that he should give them a week's notice, and that they should require to keep them only a fortnight. He then rode through his men, and informed them accordingly. The farmers got their work done in a few weeks, and the labourers are now fully employed under Lord Waterford. If a poor tenant go to him for labour he is told that before he can get it he must cease to be a tenant, and become a labourer. It is his lordship's invariable rule never to give employment to a tenant. This appears odd, but the principle is one of first importance, and if acted on in this country generally we would not have so many pauper farmers as we now have. We wish all Irish landlords would take a leaf out of Lord Waterford's book.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

ITALY.—The Pope is still at Gaeta, and Rome still is peaceful.

His Holiness has protested against the election of an Assembly, and he reminds his subjects that those who contravene the temporal authority of the Pope become *ipso facto excommunicate!*

The *Alba*, of Florence, states that the Pope has excommunicated all the persons who had taken part in the administration of the affairs of Rome since his flight for Gaeta. The Roman people became highly exasperated when this first became known, and seized all the cardinals' hats exposed for sale in the shops, and threw them into the Tiber.

A note has been transmitted from the Queen of Spain to Austrian Government, proposing that a congress, consisting of the representatives of Austria, France, Spain, Bavaria, Sardinia, and Tuscany, should be held at some port in the Mediterranean, to devise measures for the restoration of the Pope to his temporal power.

Letters from Malta state that immense damage has been done there by a terrific storm.

The Roman Ministry have abolished the laws of primogeniture by a decree, in virtue of a preceding decision of the Chambers.

The salary of the Vice-President of the French Republic was on Friday fixed at 48,000 francs, or £2,000 per annum, which is the salary of the President of the Assembly.

A Paris paper mentions that some scavengers have found in their tubs a sum of 6,400 francs in gold, which is supposed to have been thrown away by some thief, in order to escape detection.

It is stated that Mr. Robert Stephenson is now in Egypt, at the instance of the British Government, to survey and report upon the practicability of making a railway across the isthmus of Suez.

In the last three years of Charles X. the average budgets were 900,000,000f. (£36,000,000) Under Louis Philippe the state expenditure became 1,500,000,000f. (£60,000,000.) Under the present Republic it will exceed 1,800,000,000f. (£72,000,000.) Who can wonder if the people are tired of the Republic?

On Monday evening at least two thousand persons were present at a ball given by President Napoleon. There were few foreigners in the room, and, excepting Lord Normanby and his party, hardly any English. It is said that Louis Napoleon will soon give an entertainment expressly in honour of the foreigners in Paris.

The naval expedition fitting out at Toulon is, according to some accounts, intended to go to Civita Vecchia, to aid in the restoration of the Pope; according to others, its destination is the Adriatic, to defend Ancona against the Austrians.

The reduction of the rates of postage has been followed, as might have been expected, by an enormous increase in the number of letters sent through the French Post office. The distribution of letters by the post daily in Paris, which, before the reduction of the postage, was only 81,000, now averages 120,000.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FEB. 8th.

Mr. CARMAN presented a petition from the Contractor of the Bathurst Bridge, praying for a grant to cover a balance due him. This application was similar to one brought forward by Mr. End last year, which was sustained by the House, but lost in the Council. Considerable debate took place whether this petition should be received or not, at the close of which the House divided Ayes 19, Nays 14.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL brought in two Bills, one of which was for the reduction of Judicial salaries, and the other to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance.

The House went into a Committee and passed a Bill giving the Executive Government power to make arrangements for the working of a rock-salt mine which has been discovered in this Province.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, the House went into a Committee on a Bill to compensate certain parties who had paid the first instalment on Crown Lands, and being unable to fulfil their agreements, had forfeited the said sums. This Bill provides for lands being given said parties, to the amount of the sums paid.

(As this Bill is similar to one brought forward several years in succession, the debates upon which have been repeatedly published, we took notes only of whatever new features appeared in the course of debate.—Reporter.)

Mr. BROWN, (in his opening Speech,) remarked that a Resolution similar to this Bill had passed the House near the close of last session, by a handsome majority, authorizing the Executive to afford those persons relief, and yet nothing had been done. He was at a loss to conceive why the Executive had not acted upon this Resolution.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN said the the hon. member had indeed offered a resolution at the close of the last session, and what did that resolution embody? Why it embodied the whole of this Bill. It was an unconstitutional way of doing business. The hon. member knew that the consent of both branches of the Legislature is necessary to a measure before it can be passed, or it can become law, and what Executive would act upon the Resolution of one branch alone? It was curious how this resolution passed last year. It passed during the famous *night-session*, and some hon. members who had always opposed the measure before, then voted for it.

Mr. BROWN said a Bill had passed this House last session, which had been amended in the other branch. Now, as this House does not recognize the right of the other house to amend Money-Bills, it could not take up the amended Bill, and there was not sufficient time to bring in a new measure and pass it through. Under these circumstances he had embodied the bill, as amended by by the Council, in a resolution, and no doubt a majority of the members of this House approved of it, or they would not have voted for it. He appealed to the hon. member who had just spoken if this was not the fact.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN said he believed it did happen as the hon. member had stated.

Mr. CARMAN said even though it did happen as the hon. member had stated, it was decidedly unconstitutional, and he was surprised that such a resolution had been permitted to appear on their Journals. It was true the Council had amended the Bill last session, but how did this House know their motives for doing so. The Council knew that this house would not adopt their amendments to a money Bill, and how did any member of this house know but they were amended on purpose that it might be lost, and not with a view that their amendments might be taken up and acted upon.

Mr. END was in favour of the Bill, and thought that its provisions should extend to squatters, who were the bone and sinew of the country—many of them were the best settlers in the Province.—Besides, they could not legally dispossess them of those lands, as had been found by the decisions given by Judges of the Supreme Court. (Mr. Street—"I dont believe in that law.") Well, it was a question at all events, and they should recollect that it takes a great many horses to move the temple of Juggernaut—it takes a great many guineas to move the the temple of the Attorney General. (Laughter.)

(After considerable discussion the Bill was carried by a division of 21 to 11)

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

Mr. END called the attention of the House to the subject of paying Reporters, according to notice given yesterday. He had nothing against the Reporters, but as he wished to see the matter settled, he should offer a resolution which must lead to a decision one way or the other; and he hoped that whatever resolution they might come to they would abide by it, and not come to a different decision before the close of the session, as they had done on former occasions, much to their disgrace. It was his opinion that if the reports were properly taken, the papers in which they were published would receive sufficient remuneration through their increased patronage. He had no personal acquaintance with the Reporter for the Head Quarters, but could not help remarking upon the proper and efficient manner in which the debates were published in that paper. It could not be expected—it was impossible—that Reporters should take down every word that was said; they should pay attention to the ideas of the speaker, rather than take down every rash or odd expression he might make in the heat of discussion, and he was happy to be able to say that this was the gentlemanly course followed by the Reporter for the Head Quarters. He should now offer a negative resolution, in order to decide the question. He had formerly supported the payment of Reporters, but he thought that in the present circumstances of the Province they could not afford it. He therefore moved that no grant be made for reporting the debates during the present session.

Mr. Woodward seconded the resolution.

Mr. Boyd was opposed to the resolution, he thought it necessary to have their Debates published, and that it was right to pay for reporting.—He thought, however, that the fairest way was to employ one efficient Reporter

Dr. Thomson thought the additional circulation of papers that publish the reports afforded a sufficient remuneration. He was opposed to paying Reporters—he considered it a waste of public money.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot said the present was a period when the House should make every saving in the public expenditure they possibly could; but still they wanted the reports to go abroad, and should pay for them. He was not satisfied with what had been done hitherto. In 1847 it was said that if there were no grants made for reporting, other Newspaper publishers would, the next year, send Reporters there. The grants were withheld, but still no reporters were sent by the publishers alluded to. He was of opinion that an arrangement could be entered into with the Reporters by which the debates of that House could be published for £150. He would move as an amendment to the resolution, that a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for reporting the debates of that House.

Mr. WOODWARD was opposed to the amendment. What had been said about 1847 was an argument against paying Reporters, for when the grant was withheld, that year, the Reporters went on, and the debates were published as well as at other times.

Hon. Mr. HANNINGTON was opposed to both resolution and amendment. To the latter because when a Committee had been appointed on a former occasion to make arrangements, it had cost the Province a larger sum than in any other year, he was always desirous that the people should see the reports, and if they could not be published without affording the Reporters some remuneration—and he believed that to be the case—he willing was to pay them a moderate sum. He wished to see the matter dropped until near the close of the session.

Mr. STEVES thought a fair understanding should be come to with the Reporters, so that they would know what they had to depend on. For his part, he was willing to pay them a considerate sum.

Mr. VAIL and Dr. EARLE both spoke briefly against paying Reporters

Mr. PARTELOW said that the sums granted to Reporters in former years attracted others.—There were now four in the Gallery, and he was assured that they might shortly expect two more. As to making an arrangement with them, it was impossible to do so without paying the whole, for one was entitled to as much consideration as another.

The amendment was then put and negatived, 19 to 9. The original resolution was then put, and carried, 19 to 15.

The House then took up and passed some local Bills, among which was the Bill for a Public Burial Ground at St John. There was no further debate.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

Very little was done to-day, except receiving petitions. Mr Brown brought up the subject of reporting the debates again, which elicited a short debate; it ended in Mr. Brown giving notice that on Monday he would move for a Select Committee to enter into arrangements with Reporters to publish the debates of this House.

Mr. HAYWARD moved that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the question of the abolition of imprisonment for small debts, and to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.—This motion was sustained by a large majority.

MONDAY, FEB. 12.

The day was principally occupied in presenting petitions and bringing in Bills. Among the former, was one presented by Mr. Brown from a poor Irish Emigrant in Charlotte County, praying that his land, (upon which there are instalments due,) may not be taken from him. He claimed the sympathy of the House from the fact that a gun bursted in his hands, while discharging it at some wild fowl, *and the breech-pin (a piece of iron about two inches long) lodged in his head, from whence it was extracted after remaining there a year!* Mr. Brown produced the said breech-pin, which was examined by several members, and strong sympathy was manifested for the sufferer.

Mr. BROWN moved that a Select Committee be appointed to make arrangements for reporting the debates of the Legislature. He remarked that he was induced to take this step because the division taken on Friday was so nearly equal, that the Reporters might fairly suppose the House would, when in supply near the close of the session, afford them some remuneration, as they had done so on these occasions. If this resolution was negatived, he should not support any resolution for paying reporters during the present session.

Hon. Mr. HANNINGTON did not think this was the proper time to take the question up; it should be deferred until the House was in Supply. On a former occasion the subject had been referred to a Select Committee, and it cost the Province a larger sum than usual. If a Committee were appointed, they would probably make arrangements with one or two Reporters, the others would go on, by and bye they would apply for for remuneration, and the House would probably sustain their claims. He thought the majority of the House would be disposed to pay Reporters, when the question came up in supply.

Mr BOYD thought an engagement should be made with Reporters early in the Session; otherwise payment looked like a bribe. It would be like saying to them, "be good boys, and please us, and by and bye you'll get something."

(The motion was negatived by a division of 16 to 12.)

Mr. TAYLOR brought in a Bill to repeal the Act relating to the salary of the Clerk of the Pleas.

Mr. END brought in a Bill to amend the Act relating to the salary of the Clerk of the Pleas.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN suggested that the hon. members should enter into some arrangement by which their objects could be accomplished by one Bill.

Mr. END said he believed the Bills had different objects in view. He understood that the Bill which preceded his, contemplated the immediate reduction of salary in the office specified. He (Mr. End) would willingly consent to this if it could be done. He doubted, however, whether the House could effect any reduction in the salary of the present incumbent, and fearing that a measure embracing that object would be lost, he wished to guard against the successor to the present incumbent having a life-interest in a salary much too high; and with that view had brought in his Bill. He considered the duties of the office in question less arduous than the duties of Clerk of a County. He (Mr. End) was a barrister of more than twenty years standing, and would think himself a fortunate man if he held the office with a salary of £250 a year. He begged to be understood that he neither coveted nor expected that or any other office, but why should £500 be given when competent persons were willing to do the work for half the money? He knew that the hon. Col. Shore did the work well, but he would propose that his successor should have a life-rent of £200 a year only.

During some conversation which followed, the Hon. Mr. Partelow stated that Government intended to submit a measure to reduce the salary of the Master of the Rolls)

Hon. Mr. HAZEN made some objection to the manner in which the Journals of the House were distributed, some hon. members having 40 or 50 copies, and others scarcely any.

Mr. END said the hon. member for St John might complain of the number of Journals some members sent to their constituents—it might do very well for him—but the poor settlers of Gloucester, where there were no newspapers, wanted information, and he (Mr. End) had for years past sent 30 copies of the Journals among them. The hon. member, while treading the planks of St. John—where they had plenty of newspapers to give them information, knew little about the wants of the back country, for *where the carrion is there will be the crow*, and there being but little law business in Gloucester, the hon. members seldom travelled in that direction.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN said the hon. member had himself *walked the planks of St. John* for three or four years, and he had no doubt but the people would welcome him again.

The House went into Committee and passed a Bill to incorporate the St. Stephen Mill and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. R. D. WILMOT gave notice that he would shortly move an address to his Excellency praying for the returns of all imports and and exports, shipping, &c., for the year 1848.

Mr. WOODWARD moved an address to His Excellency, praying for a return of all matters connected with the Post Office in this Province, which was carried.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

This being the last day for receiving Bills and Petitions, and the number of petitions handed in being very great, scarcely any other business was done.

Mr. RITCHIE rose and said, that as he saw the hon Attorney General in his place, he wished to know if it was the intention of Government to bring down a measure connected with the Railway from St. John to Shediac. It was his (Mr. R's) impression that Government should take the initiative in these matters, and if they intended to do so, he had no wish to interfere with them. But he wished to ascertain what their intentions were, as he had prepared a Bill to incorporate a Company for the said Railway, and if Government intended to do nothing he should bring it under consideration of the House. He wished to know, therefore what Government were about doing in the matter, and if his (Mr. R's) Bill would interfere with their plans. He pressed this matter, being anxious that something should be done before the session pass away.

Hon Attorney General said any Bill the hon and learned member wished to bring in would not interfere with the Government, or any thing they might propose doing; on the contrary, it would rather facilitate matters. It had occurred to him some days since, when the question came up, that Government could take no steps in the matter until a Company was incorporated, and then they could come forward and propose a certain amount of assistance.

(Mr. Ritchie then brought in a Bill to incorporate the St. John and Shediac Railway Company.

Hon Mr. HAZEN said he was glad to see the hon member bring in this Bill, as a Company must first be incorporated before Government would interfere in the matter. His own impression was, that the road would not pay without aid from the Government.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

It was between two and three o'clock, p. m. this day, ere the House was opened the voluminous Journals of the previous day having occupied the Clerks until this hour. Consequently no business of importance was done to-day, and there was nothing like a debate.

On motion of Mr. Woodward.—*Resolved*, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before the House, Returns shewing the amount of Postage collected at the several Post Offices within the Province in the years ending fifth January, 1848, and the fifth January, 1849; the salaries paid to the respective Postmasters and Clerks connected with the Post Office; the amount paid the Surveyor of the Post Office for salary, travelling expenses, and other contingencies of his office; the annual sum paid to each of the Contractors for carrying the regular Mails; the number of times such Mails are transmitted weekly; the times at which the Mails are due and closed, at the respective Post Offices; and what new Lines were applied for or Established, or any Lines that may have been discontinued, and what amount of the aggregate Postages fall under the heads of British, American, and Colonial, respectively, for the aforesaid periods.

Mr. George Cochrane, barrister, in a letter to Sir George Gray, proposes for the amelioration of Ireland, that the poor law unions should purchase and reclaim, by their inmates, the waste land.

Mrs. Gillard has recovered from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, £750 damages for the loss of her husband, a passenger, who was killed on that line by the carriage having got off the rail.

THE RAILWAY.—The Disp
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