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☞ All Letters (except such as may contain money,) must come free of postage, or they cannot be taken from the Post Office.

Weekly Almanack.

March—1836.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
2 Wednesday - -	6 37	5 23	6 40	11 13
3 Thursday - -	6 35	5 25	rises.	11 47
4 Friday - -	6 34	5 26	7 25	morn.
5 Saturday - -	6 32	5 28	8 39	0 20
6 Sunday - -	6 30	5 30	9 54	0 55
7 Monday - -	6 28	5 32	11 11	1 32
8 Tuesday - -	6 27	5 33	morn.	2 14

Full Moon 3d day, 5h. 13m. morning.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Committee for February:
R. M. JARVIS, G. T. RAY, LE BARON HAZEN.

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The Garland.

LIFE AND DEATH.

O fear not thou to die!
But rather fear to live; for life
Has thousand snares thy feet to try,
By peril, pain, and strife.
Brief is the work of Death;
But Life! the spirit shrinks to see
How full, ere Heaven recalls the breath,
The cup of woe may be.

O fear not thou to die!
No more to suffer or to sin;
No snares without thy faith to try,
No traitor heart within;
But fear, oh! rather fear
The gay, the light, the changeful scene,
The flattering smiles that greet thee here,
From Heaven thy heart that wean.

Fear lest in evil hour,
Thy pure and holy hope o'ercome
By clouds that in the horizon lower,
Thy spirit feel that gloom,
Which over earth and heaven
The covering throws of fell despair,
And deem itself the unforgiven,
Predestined child of care.

O fear not thou to die!
To die, and be that blessed one,
Who, in the bright and beauteous sky,
May feel his conflict done;
Who feels that never more
The tear of grief or shame shall come,
For thousand wanderings from that Power,
Who loved, and called him home.

SUMMARY.

Great Britain, &c.

The following impartial tribute to the power and majesty of Britain, is from the lately published letters of an American traveller:—

"Mark their prosperity. Britain is spreading her sway far beyond the utmost boundaries of the ancient Roman empire. Kindreds, tongues and people bow to her sceptre. The sun does not cease to shine on her dominion, and all the varieties of the seasons are experienced at the same moment within her wide spread territory. One hundred and fifty millions of the human family, or one sixth part of our race, are found within her rule. You find her subjects among the savages of Australasia, Africa, and America; among the semibarbarous nations in the islands of the Indian Archipelago and on the neighbouring continent of Asia; in the refined inhabitants of Oriental India, a people multiplied as the stars of Heaven; in the reformed and growing empire of New Holland, and in the extensive regions of our own America. You see a people at home, who, notwithstanding former degeneracies, in all their progress for the last half century, have been distinguished for their rapid growth in general knowledge and political freedom. You see a people, who, by the acknowledged rate of exchange, lay all other nations under tribute, and a people who do more through the influence of the press than all the rest of the world combined."

On the 23d of December, the sum of £11,469 16s. was paid into the Bank of England, being the contribution of the marquis of Camden, for the public service, for the year 1835. The whole amount thus contributed by the marquis is £258,584 12s. 11d—more than a million of dollars.

Mr. John Garn, late of Gloucester, who died in that city on Tuesday last, has left considerable sums to religious and charitable institutions, among which are the following:—The British and Foreign Bible Society, 1000*l*.; to the London Missionary and the Home Missionary Societies, 1000*l* each; to the Religious Tract Society, 500*l*; to the Hibernian Society 500*l*; to Highbury College, 500*l*; to Gloucester Infirmary, 500*l*; to Gloucester Lunatic Asylum, 500*l*; to Gloucester Magdalen Asylum, 200*l*; for the benefit of the poor in Kimbrose and St. Mary Magdalen Alms Houses, in Gloucester, 2000*l*; and to the Southgate Independent Chapel, the sums of 300*l* and 500*l*.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin dined with the King at Brighton on the 29th of November; being 74 years of age, and suffering much from gout, he was wheeled to the royal table in a "gouty chair."

At a numerous meeting of the Committee appointed to superintend the erection of the intended monument to Earl Grey, held in Newcastle, on Tuesday, it was unanimously agreed to erect a column, to be surmounted by a statue of the Noble Earl, to be placed in a conspicuous situation in this town. This column is to be of a magnitude, and constructed after such a design, as will render it highly ornamental to the metropolis of the North, as well as a lasting tribute of respect and gratitude to one of the greatest men the country has produced.—*Tyne Mercury.*

The statue of Wilberforce was on Thursday placed upon the summit of the pedestal erected to his memory in Hull. The column is 100 feet, and the statue 22 feet.

Among the deaths recorded in the London papers, we find that of a sister of Major André, in the 81st year of her age.

The Radical Association of Marylebone has deputed Mr. Feargus O'Connor to visit the principal towns in England, as its delegate, for the purpose of forming associations upon the principles of annual parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal representation, and no property qualification for Members of Parliament.

The Committee nominated under the authority of the Noble Secretary at War, Viscount Howick, for the purpose of investigating the sickness and mortality among our troops in our various colonial possessions during the last twenty years, and ascertaining how far the climate of each station is prejudicial or favourable to the health of its garrisons, is composed of Mr. Marshall, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. Alexander, and Lieut. Tulloch, of the 45th Regiment.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was presented on Tuesday to those illustrious Polish patriots, Prince Czartoryski and the gallant young Count Zamoyski, his nephew.

It is worthy of remark that the Duke of Buccleuch's munificent gift of ninety-nine years' lease to the heirs of the Ettrick Shepherd of his farm at Altrive, for a pepper corn per year, supposing the original rent (£50 per year) to be laid out at interest, would accumulate, by the end of the lease, to odds of £100,000 sterling.

Death of Sir John Sinclair.—We regret to learn that Sir John Sinclair died yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, at his house in George-street.

Weaving.—Louis Floren, a lad of sixteen, living in the town of Verviers, has just woven a pair of cotton trousers, of small dimensions, but beautiful form, without a seam; the button-holes were made in the loom, and even the mother of pearl buttons, pierced with four holes, were fastened on while in the frame, without the assistance of a needle.

An Englishman lately drew in the lottery of Paris 1,200,000 francs.—A lad named Kennedy, apprentice to a collier at Bilston has lately succeeded to a fortune of £60,000.

The officers and clerks of the Post Office department last week presented to Sir Francis Freeling, Bart., a piece of plate, of the value of £1,260, as a testimony of their great respect for their venerable Secretary. Sir Francis is about to retire from his office on account of ill health, after filling the office of chief Secretary to the Post Office department for about forty years.

In Cornwall, England, the members of the Temperance Society bear a larger proportion to the whole population than in any other County of England; the whole population of Cornwall being 350,000, and the members of temperance society exceeding 12,000, being about 1 in 30 of the whole population—men, women, and children.

National Docks.—The dock-yards cover nearly 500 acres with buildings and stores. Deptford dock-yard covers 30 acres, Woolwich 36, Chatham 90, Sheerness 50, Portsmouth 100, Plymouth 96, Pembroke 60. To build a 74-gun ship requires 18 men for three years, or 54 men for one year.

A Short parliament.—The shortest Parliament on record was that of 1399, which had but one session of a single day, and during that short space they contrived to *upset* one King and *set up* another.

The Sultan of Turkey has directed some of his officers to visit England, France and Belgium, for the purpose of inspecting the manufacturing establishments.

The Duchess of Dantzic, widow of Marshal Lefebre, is dead, aged 76; leaving a fortune of 15 millions of francs to the nieces of her late husband. Most of the old Marshals of Napoleon, took very good care to feather their nests well.

A cast of a very ancient bas-relief, which exists in the Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, has just been deposited in the Cabinet of Antiques, at the Bibliotheque du Roi, Paris. It is thought King David is here represented in his real costume. The cap and the robe are covered with an inscription that cannot be decyphered. This cast excites great attention among archæologists.

The viceroy of Egypt has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of antiquities; all discoveries are to be made over to the government for the foundation of a national museum at Cairo.

Maria Louisa, the widow of Napoleon, has taken a third husband by the name of Bombelles.

The Royal Library at Paris.—From an inspection recently made at the Royal Library in Paris, it appears, that it now contains 800,000 printed volumes, 100,000 manuscripts, and 1,000,000 historical documents. Taking the average, 15,000 volumes are annually added, exclusive of pamphlets.

Sugar obtained from Indian Corn.—M. Pallas lately presented to the Académie des Sciences of Paris a sample of this substance, extracted from the stem of the plant, which has been found to contain nearly 6 per cent. of syrop boiled to 40 degrees, a part of which will not crystallize before fructification; but it condenses and acquires more consistency from that period to the state of complete maturity.

Esquimaux Philosophy.—Among the Esquimaux, according to Sir John Ross, the crime of murder very rarely occurs. When it does the murderer's punishment consists in being banished to perpetual solitude, or shunned by every individual of the tribe; insomuch that even his sight is avoided by all who may inadvertently meet him. "On being asked (adds our intrepid countryman) why his life was not taken in return? it was replied, that this would be to make themselves equally bad—that the loss of his life would not restore the other—and that he who could commit such an act would be held equally guilty."

United States.

The Laws.—In no quarter of the globe are the laws more purely and properly administered than in the United States. The decisions are, probably, as equitable as it is in the nature of human laws to be. In no country, too, are they regarded with more universal reverence and confiding submission.—*Boston Sentinel.*—[*Evidence.*—A convent sacked and burnt within a couple of miles of Boston—the inmates, women, compelled to fly for their lives at the dead of night, and all their property stolen or destroyed—no compensation made, and nobody punished. Churches assailed, torn down and battered to pieces in New York—three or four miserable vagrants imprisoned for a month, but no other punishment. Houses of unoffending citizens mobbed, sacked and destroyed in Baltimore. Citizens hanged at Vicksburg and elsewhere, by half a dozen at a time, without judge or jury, and no subsequent investigation. And these things but a few of the most glaring, selected from among some hundreds of instances which might be cited in proof of the assertion, that "in no quarter of the globe are the laws more purely and properly administered than in the United States," and nowhere "regarded with more universal reverence and confiding submission."—*New York Commercial.*]

A Swindler among the Shakers.—The following from the *Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette*, presents the industrious and frugal, though fanatical shakers in a new and disagreeable light:—Nathan Sharp, the great head of the Shaker establishment, near Lebanon, has taken one of the sisters to wife, and pocketing a large sum of money, (some say $100,000,) has put out—leaving the brothers and sisters buzzing about like a swarm of bees which have lost their queen. Poor fellows! they have found the truth of Burns' remark, 'mankind are unco weak, and little to be trusted.' It is said, also, that Sharp mortaged the Shaker property to the *Trust Company* at Cincinnati, and that a law-suit will grow out of the transaction."

Only 60,000 hogs have been slaughtered the past season in Cincinnati, and but few more to come in. The number slaughtered in the previous year was 152,000, besides which, about 10,000 were brought by the farmers already slaughtered. A steam engine is about to be introduced for cutting sausage meat.

How to pass the Winter quick.—Give a note to the Bank for ninety days, and Spring will come before you are ready for it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEW-BRUNSWICK JURY SYSTEM.

"Every new Tribunal erected for the decision of facts without the intervention of a Jury, (whether composed of Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of the Revenue, Judges of a Court of Conscience, or any other standing Magistrates,) is a step toward establishing Aristocracy, the most [illegible] of absolute governments."

Mr. Editor,

I have as yet said nothing about the Grand Jury, but their being selected in like manner as the petit Jury; the same objections therefore exist although with less force against it, as against the latter; it will not then be necessary to reiterate any reasons on this head. Another material defect in the constitution of the Grand Jury is the Court nominating their Foreman. I am in doubts whether the Court have not assumed a power they do not of right possess, and the Grand Jury consequently surrendered a valuable privilege. But be that as it may, the effect of the Court nominating the organ by which the Jury must address them, renders them almost the echo of that body. The Court has but to appoint a stupid or obstinate person to neutralize the utmost efforts of a Jury. This indeed is insignificant as an evil when contrasted with some of those which I have pointed out as existing in the Petit Jury; but as an evil to be remedied I have noticed it, to enquire whether Jurors may not have surrendered a right which is inherent to their constitution, which no precedent can destroy, and which if they possess, it is their duty to assert, if not to have it remedied by Law. The qualification of a Grand Juror is a freehold of £10 yearly value, or £100 personal estate,—to this I shall allude presently; but before directing the attention of your readers to the alterations I would suggest, it may not be considered a digression to observe, that although the present Jury system is bad, to be deprived altogether, is worse. In this Province we have laws, giving Justices of the Peace, and others, the sole adjudication of some cases which come before them, and depriving us of that trial, which as British subjects is our truly greatest boast. I never yet could understand the policy, wisdom, or justice, of vesting absolute power in the hands of any person, much less of men who may obtain situations, not through merit, but from securing the smiles of those satalites, who for the time happen to bask in the radiance of political favor. A Justice of the Peace, in many cases, even upon his own view, can issue his warrant, and without the intervention of a Jury, try, convict, and sacrifice the property, or incarcerate the body of an offender. A Captain of Militia, can be prosecutor, witness, Jury to convict, and Judge to condemn the unfortunate wight whose only duty is submission to the will of his potent commander. I am aware we should tender our honor, and gratitude, to that class of men for the nobly organized, and highly disciplined militia, which protects our country from foreign invasion, and preserves us from intestine commotions; but notwithstanding their very long, arduous, great, and meritorious services, Captains of the militia possess a power, which is inconsistent with, and can be retained but at the expense of the Liberty of those men they have reduced to such a perfect state of military discipline, and in whose breasts the ardour of military renown has been so highly excited. The King can do no wrong, but a Captain of the Militia *can* do a wrong, and sneer with malignant triumph at the man he has injured. I would not use language thus strong without occasion calling it forth; for I ask is there a County in the Province but where the power of these petty tyrants has been thus bitterly experienced? How ridiculous and absurd then for us to talk of our Noble Constitution, when such a question must be answered in the negative; How ridiculous, and absurd, to speak of an *inherent* privilege of trial by Jury, without which we cannot be deprived of our properties, or our liberties, when a Justice of the Peace, or a Militia Captain can deprive us of either! If summary tribunals must be erected for the speedy dispensation of justice, at least give the party accused the option of a Jury. Under the present Justice's Law, in civil cases tried before Magistrates, either of the parties can have his trial by Jury, or waiving the right, he must submit to the decision of an arbitrary tribunal, and thus, upon the authority of Blackstone heading this letter, I would contend that in petty offences, tried before one, or two Justices, the same privilege should be allowed. But the speedy trial and punishment or acquittal of offenders is not a sufficient reason for tolerating these tribunals. Montesquieu, in some part of his Spirit of the Laws, says "In free States, the trouble, expense, and "delays of judicial proceedings are the price that "every subject pays for his liberty: and in all govern-"ments the formalities of law increase, in proportion, "to the value set on the honor, the fortune, the liber-"ty, and the life of the subject," and in pursuing the argument he further says "In Turkey, where little "regard is shewn to the lives, or fortunes of the sub-"ject, all causes are quickly decided: the bashaw, on a "*summary* hearing, orders which party he pleases, to "be bastinadoed, and then sends them about their "business." How similar are the Turkish tribunals to some of our summary courts: one might almost imagine the great author had his eye upon our New Brunswick Bashaws, not indeed with tails, but Bashaws with the bit of bear skin adorning their martial skulls. The privilege which I contend every man has a *right* to enjoy, is, that, if for the sake of expediency, summary tribunals be constituted, the party accused, could demand (as in the Justice's Law) his trial by Jury; and I cannot divine upon what principle it can be refused. But to return more particularly to the subject; and first, as to the qualification of Jurors.—The qualifications of all Jurors should be such as to render them capable of performing the duties of Jurors, and in this, the present law as regards the Petit Jurors is defective. With them the present qualification, which I have said is but nominal, should be increased, so as to make it a reality as it ought to be; but it should not be made too exclusive, or many competent persons would be debarred from coming on our Juries. The grand Jury qualification had also better be increased in like proportion with the Petit Jury.—Secondly, the remuneration of the Petit Juror. Four shillings and three pence would repay him his actual expences, and that sum at least I think each Juror should receive for every day he attends the Court, and this whether engaged in the trial of causes or not. The whole amount it would cost the Province per annum would not exceed £877. This is indeed almost an extravagant calculation, the average of days having been taken from the appendix of the Report of the Commissioners of Judicial Inquiry, compiled from data afforded in a period, since which law has been on the decrease. It may not be improper to point out a fund or source from which this sum could be raised; there are many which would be well appropriated towards so useful and benevolent a purpose. If the members of the Assembly were to take for their expenses only what would be sufficient to maintain them respectably, the difference between that, and what they now vote themselves would pay the whole Juries of the Province and leave a large surplus in the Treasury. Again, Judges' fees might be very properly appropriated towards this purpose; they have averaged £500 a year, and the balance could be made up by a tax upon suiters. I am aware many will exclaim against touching such hallowed property as Judges fees, but I contend the very supposition that Judges are dependent upon, interested in the increase, and receive a portion of their livings from litigation, militates against that honor and dignity, which the advocates of high salaries contend would be diminished should Judges fees be cut off. The third way in which I would provide for Jurors, is, by a cess upon each [illegible], each to pay for its own Jurors; and this seems the fairest method, since each county would only have to pay for the law of its own inhabitants; and fourthly the Jury might be paid out of the Provincial Revenue, from which such a sum would hardly be felt. I have not mentioned the Casual Revenue, as that is beyond our reach, but all the others are within our grasp, and we have but to stretch forth our hands and take them.

With respect to the manner in which Juries should be selected, the system I shall propose is the one in existence in Nova Scotia, where it has been in existence for forty years, and found to work extremely well. A change in the English system was, I believe, effected by a Bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Peel, by which they now are selected in the same manner as in the New England States, from which quarter Nova Scotia got and assimilated her system; and as with all this precedent before us I can hardly be charged with innovation, I shall proceed to extract that part of the Nova Scotia Law which should supercede our present Law. In the 2 section of 36 Geo. 3 c. 2, it is enacted "That the "different Sheriffs shall once every year, viz. on or "before the 10th day of April, return to the prothonotaries or clerks of the several Courts in which "Juries are required to serve, lists of all persons so "qualified and not excepted as aforesaid; *who shall "thereupon cause the names of such persons to be "written on distinct and similar pieces of paper, and "the same to be severally rolled up, and put together "in a box to be kept by them* respectively under lock "and key for that purpose." And in s. 3. "That the "*Grand Juries* for the several Counties *shall be "drawn from the said* box in the Supreme Court, or "in the Court of Quarter Sessions for those Counties "to which the Court does not go, by the proper officer thereof in the course of the last term or sessions in every year, and being afterwards summoned "and sworn, at the next ensuing term or sessions in "the following year, shall serve as such during the "whole of the same; and the prothonotary or clerk "of the Supreme Court, Inferior Court, and Court of "Quarter Sessions, in every county, is hereby also "directed *on or before the last day of each Term or "Sessions, to draw in like manner the names of a "sufficient number to serve as Petit Jurors* for the "term or sessions then next ensuing—lists of which, "as also of the said Grand Juries, being respectively "made out by the said prothonotary or clerk, shall "ten days next before the meeting of the Court issue "writs of venire facias for the summoning the persons "contained therein accordingly." This is the system which I think we should adopt in this Province—I have given it and will let it pass without pointing out the superior advantages it has over the present one.

I have now hurried through what I consider the prominent defects of our Jury System, and pointed out the way some of them may be remedied, and performed all that I promised in my commencement.—I see bills have been brought into the House of Assembly to regulate both our Juries and the office of Sheriff, and perhaps it will be unnecessary for me to trouble you again; but should they not come up to what I think they ought to be, I will conceive it my duty, to again urge the subject upon the public attention, as one demanding their greatest consideration. I cannot however conclude without taking an extract from an English paper on the subject of Sir R. Peel's Jury bill—"In consenting to this Bill, Mr. Peel unwittingly laid the foundation of all Reforms—Kings, ministers, and priests have seldom dared to appeal to honest Juries in cases of political libels, or if they have it has been to their own discomfiture. The last thing that an Englishman ought to wish to hear mentioned, is trial by Jury; for, although it is the most noble of all our institutions, although it has been the best of all possible engines to resist tyranny, we English have never used the institution, except within about half a century,—but as an instrument of tyranny and corruption; and we have ceased to talk of it and boast of it only since it became what it ought to be."

Bend, County Westmorland, 16th Feb., 1836. ARGUS.

To the Editor of the Weekly Observer.

Sir,—In my address to you of the 9th inst. I cautioned all the initials of my family against appearing again attached to any communication on the subject which called forth that address, which caution it appears they have had prudence enough to adopt—but in their stead has arisen a nondescript signing himself *Justitia*,*—who being a "disinterested person," has adopted their cause "merely to show the public that such controversies are altogether useless in a small Village," and that my motive in addressing you was to "scandalize C's. character in a most ridiculous manner, which was highly absurd of any person who possesses the *name* of a Gentleman." How far he has succeeded I leave it with the public to determine, verily believing that in *this small Village*, this controversy has already been productive of much good.

But, if I have either scandalized or misrepresented the character of C. why does Justitia so aptly apply it to the "owner of the vessel"?—and if Justitia is a disinterested person, why does he take up the cudgel in C's behalf? This I leave with himself to answer.—But as to his opinion of what is "absurd of any person who professes the name of a Gentleman," I care not—this character I cannot leave with him to define—"*A person who is sent from School to his parents with a reason given that he wants capacity to receive common instruction,*" cannot in my opinion be an authority to refer to with much confidence for a definition of what constitutes a character so much out of his sphere. I am justified in this conclusion from the concluding part of his notice of my communication, wherein he describes this community as a composition of "backbiters" (the incomprehensible jargon which follows I shall not notice)—that such may be the true characters of those he has associated with I cannot for a moment doubt—indeed his production verifies it—but that such is the character of the Inhabitants of this Village generally, I deny.—Indeed if I may be allowed to view his production in a literal sense, I have I think the best reasons for concluding that the character he has attempted to define is moving in quite a different sphere from himself—and that the backbiters he has reason to complain most of are really and truly "bona fide" Scotch Greys.

I have only one more remark to make, which is—as the public generally can have no interest in a controversy of this kind, I shall not impose any farther upon your kind indulgence, Mr. Editor, for an insertion in your very valuable paper—but in future (if occasion calls for it) publish my observations in a Pamphlet for the perusal of those who are alone interested.

Your's, &c.

Digby, 23d Feb., 1836. Little C.

* If I may be allowed to conjecture in which way the above author stumbled upon this signature—I must conclude that in turning to his Dictionary for a learned word to adopt—his instinct has led him to the word Jackass, but in copying therefrom he has turned a leaf—and has thereby removed that to his pages the meaning of which he has no conception of.

Mr. Cameron,

Sir,—In the *Courier* of the 20th inst., appears a communication signed "Justitia," denying the truth of assertions made by me in my caution given to the public in the *Observer* of the 9th inst. In reply to that denial I can only state that it must be left to time *alone* to decide how far these predictions were true.

But that I stand charged by "Justitia" with endeavouring to mislead the "Public, from feelings of jealousy and hatred against *enterprizing persons like himself*," I should not notice his communication, and in doing so shall be as brief as possible. Jealousy I have none, nor has "Justitia" one quality that the most envious could be jealous of,—hatred I disclaim, excepting it be *that* which all persons who are actuated by correct principles ought to profess toward those who may endeavour to impose upon the public.—For the information given me by "Justitia," viz.: "that all Joint Stock Companies are conducted by a Treasurer nominated by a majority of shareholders, and *he* bound with strict injunctions," I most certainly feel indebted—the information is valuable,—but where is the guarantee that the public will not be abused?—That "the perusal of these subjects in the public prints is injurious to the *parties*" I have not the least doubt—my intention in coming forward was to be of service to the public, and not a *party*.—And in conclusion, that it would require a capital to pay the printer, will depend altogether upon the amount thereof—believing he deserves a considerable large one if he has to decypher "Justitia's" communications,—and would advise him to apply to that purpose the per centage forfeited by shareholders, *provided* his scheme falls through.

I will merely add that the public have suffered enough recently by *Treasurers* of "Joint Stock Companies"—to put them on their guard—Witness St. J—n, and another at Eastport in a different shape, where the President stood in the same situation as the Treasurer at St. J—n. In case of failure, where is the surety for the return of the capital invested—and in case of success, where the guarantee for an honest expenditure? In conclusion, I would say to "Justitia,"

"*Forgive me this my virtue*"—

the public good requires it.

Remaining Mr. Cameron, your obdt. servt.

Clements, 22d Feb., 1836. M.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

[From the "Legislative Reporter."]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Feb. 15.

St. John and St. Croix Rivers Canal Company.

On motion of Mr. Hill the house went into a committee of the whole, to consider a bill to incorporate the St. John and St. Croix Rivers Canal Company.—Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Hill, in his explanation of the principles of the Bill, said the distance from St. Stephen's to Woodstock, where the canal was intended to run, was about 100 miles. Some people considered it a visionary undertaking, but it appeared to him to be perfectly practicable, and nature's hand had already done much towards the accomplishment of the great purpose; in fact nature had almost made the canal, and there was not more than three miles in any one place where she had not assisted the undertaking by preparatory steps. £160,000 was to be the Capital Stock. The principal object in view was to get lumber on the line of the canal and the adjacent counties brought to market;—it would cause an opening of the country and a great inducement to its settlement and cultivation. Mr. Hill read from a paper in his hand a statement of losses sustained by the decay of lumber which it was impossible to convey to market in due time, owing to the want of navigation. The estimated loss was £9000 annually. The learned and hon. gentleman stated that settlers in the interior never succeeded in getting their lumber to market the first year, and by being obliged to keep it on hand so long, suffered heavy damages. The object was to improve the navigation, and by that means enable persons in the timber trade to get their article, and be favoured with facilities in the prosecution of their business which they do not now enjoy. An increase of the Revenue would no doubt be effected by the Bill, and many other advantages which makes the undertaking intimately connected with the prosperity of the province. It would be the means of locating many families along the canal line, where Mills would be erected and other improvements carried on that would never otherwise be attempted.

Mr. Partelow said it was a bill different from any other that had come before the House during the session. The object of it was to join the Rivers St. Croix and St. John, by making a canal from St. Stephen's or Canis, to Woodstock, and by that means to open a channel through which a great portion of the timber that now comes down the river would be conveyed to the United States market in American ships. That would be the result. If the United States market were open to the British trade he would not consider the Bill as calculated to do any injury,—but so long as we are excluded, and subject to duty, it would be wrong to incorporate such a Company. He could not for a moment think of furnishing such an artificial conveyance to the United States market, for the timber that ought to go home to the mother country in British vessels. The Bill would have a bad tendency in a commercial and political point of view, and he would oppose it. The trade of the Province could not be prosecuted on any thing like an even balance,—there would be an undue preponderance of commerce in one part of the Province, while the other was bound up in prohibitary duties.

Mr. Johnston wished to know from the hon. mover of the Bill whether the canal would change the natural course of timber, or whether it was intended to remedy the evils now endured by persons who had no navigation at all, and thus afford a conveyance to market for timber and lumber which must otherwise remain in the wilderness. If the design of the bill was to remedy these hardships, he saw no objection to it.

Mr. Hill said, the hon. member for St. John asserts that the river St. John is the natural highway, and that he will oppose an artificial one. That expression reminded him (Mr. Hill) of the King of Spain, who, when the junction of two Spanish Rivers was contemplated, said, when his opinion was asked on the subject, that if nature had intended such a union she would have joined them herself. Such was the objection of the King of Spain,—and the