

for ten shillings but for the tax. Suppose the farmer by reason of the protection should also produce a surplus for exportation, where would he find a market? Nowhere, because it would be met in the foreign market by a cheaper article of the same kind. The producer then could never exceed the home demand. It is well for the country that the labour is not thus employed and lost. The tax remains as an affair of revenue only, and as such, is unjust and impolitic. The necessity of a home supply of bread, if a necessity can exist, must be predicated on the contingency of a suspension of commercial relations with the bread-supplying country, an event not likely to happen; and if it should, would only be of temporary duration. The contingency too remote to make it either wise, or politic, or just, to sacrifice year after year, a portion of the labour and capital of the country to meet it, even if the sacrifice would be equal to what it would cost. Twenty or thirty years experience has already demonstrated that bread, or duty, or both combined, have scarcely even a tendency to force the production of bread beyond the point at which it would arrive in the absence of both. Necessity would accomplish more in one year than all the grain bounties and duties which ever existed in the Province have done. This is shown by the increased production during the last American war, more bread was raised in 1813 and 1814, than in any four years before or since, in proportion to the population of the Province. But facts and the deductions of reason, are lost on those who find it more convenient to adopt a faith already prepared for them, than to examine the grounds of it for themselves.

If we could increase the production of bread, we must increase the class of bread-growers.—How is this to be done? Not by giving a monopoly of supply to the present farmers, and then not get the supply.—Not by forcing new cultivators to eat taxed bread, at a moment when they are struggling with the incipient difficulties of entering upon new lands, subduing the forests, and preparing to become themselves producers; but by opening good roads through the best agricultural districts, laying off the lands in lots, affording all reasonable facilities for obtaining them, giving encouragement to efficient agricultural societies, and aiding in the general diffusion of scientific and agricultural knowledge. The advocates of protecting duties are bound to prove their utility, their efficiency to accomplish the object intended, and their justice to other branches of industry, and to the laboring classes. If they fail to do this, the duty is robbery according to law; before they demand obedience, they ought to show that themselves have been just. They may be sincere in promoting the interest of the agriculturist, according to their understanding of it, but the sincerity of their advocacy of the agricultural interests is something more than problematical. There may be a motive for the former, which has no relation to the latter. The effort to perpetuate and even extend the tax, is nothing less than an effort to perpetuate an injustice, by the force of numbers, against reason and argument. For the purpose of protection the tax is worse than useless; for the purpose of revenue, it is unequal, both as to classes and as to sections. The five eastern counties pay none of it, four of which get their bread duty free, from the Canadas; and American bread too, and one from the line. The border County pays comparatively little, and is still more abundant than the duty than any other; and why? because its commercial and manufacturing interests are oppressed by the tax; and because its bread eaters are daily reminded of the tax. Was this the case in other countries?—Were the excise-man to demand from every purchaser of a barrel of flour the five and ten pence duty, he would be equally clamorous, and he would soon make himself heard by his representative, if not in the halls of legislation, at the hustings, on the first occasion that offered itself. But the tax, coming as it does in the shape of price, he is unconscious of it, and his representative is thus enabled to lay the flattering unction to his soul, that all is well. He thus goes on squandering with one hand, and taxing with the other, relying on the continued patient endurance of that submissive, uncomplaining animal, his constituent.

It is the instinct of an unjust legislator to tax the man, whose sinews are, from the necessity of his condition, already daily taxed for the support, comfort and general improvement of society. A tax on the necessary articles of subsistence, draws as large from the scanty means of the common laborer, as from the abundance of the wealthy; and yet he is told that his duty is passive submission—that it is all for his good, because it protects the interest of a class, who cannot on any terms, supply the object, the justice is alike apparent, because the tax bears with the greatest weight, where it should bear with the least. If the substitution of an equitable tax, an additional tax on English goods is proposed, to replace the tax on the staff of life, the revenue-monger rejects the compromise. His cry is more revenue, which he justifies on the ground of his own extravagance, and as its necessary counterpart. Where one species of extravagant legislation is received as a valid argument for another, there is no remedy for the evil; but a crisis in the public mind, produced by a progression of the evil itself, to the utmost verge of public endurance.—The flour and grain entered in the Province in 1831, were as follow.—Flour, 57,358 bbls.—Hard bread, 7,232 bbls.—Meal, 33,362 bbls.—Barley, 14,054 bushels.—Corn, 18,132 bushels.—Rye, 150 bushels.—Oats, 01,610 bushels.—Wheat, 98,982 bushels. The above quantities of bread stuffs, after making a large allowance for that portion of them consumed by cattle, without reckoning the barley, which was probably mostly distilled, or the bread stuffs smuggled, would give two hundred

thousand of bushels of bread, or more than in the Province; thus showing conclusively, that the home production does not supply the demand. Does not the merchant of Saint John say, that a large portion of the trade of the Bay of Fundy is diverted from the city, in consequence of these duties? and that where the consumer buys his bread, he will buy everything else he wants? If more revenue is required, which we do not admit, let measures be taken to procure a repeal of the duties on provisions, and let a small Provincial duty of one shilling and three pence on flour, and two shillings and six pence on salted provisions per barrel be imposed, merely for the purpose of revenue; and let the duty, apply to these articles from whencesoever they may come. The duties would then be every where paid, and would yield a revenue of £8,000 or £10,000 per annum. If more revenue still must be had, impose an additional two and a-half pence on English goods. Relieve the man who labours, from the crying injustice of eating taxed food; and tax him who can afford to decorate the exterior man, with the fine and more costly fabrics. Let the lumberer pursue his vocation without paying an annual tribute to a class, who are in fact, chiefly sustained by the produce of his industry. He has done all others are. Who furnishes the staple of exportation? What sustains the merchant? builds his ships? pays for the articles from which the revenue is derived? makes our roads and bridges and our schools; and carries forward the general improvement of the country more than any thing else, nay than all else beside? Echo answers, it is the industry of the lumberer, that pack-horse, whom every body rides, but nobody feeds. The average amount of taxation paid by every individual (including men, women, and children) in the Province, is about thirteen shillings, exclusive of parish and county assessments. Contrary to all principles of sound political economy, this heavy taxation bears peculiarly hard on the laboring class; and consequently on the laboring class; and the productive industry of the country. If the bread-eaters of the Province are content, that this state of things should continue; without an effort on their part to change it, then they deserve to eat taxed bread. The inference is not unreasonable, that that is what they were made for.

Mr. Woodward would not go over the arguments that were already advanced, but had embodied his views in a resolution which he had prepared. Whereas the great and leading interests of this Province, considered both politically and economically, require the removal of the duties on Flour and Salted Provisions, levied and collected under the act of the Imperial Parliament, 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 59, as these duties are unequal in their operation in different sections of the Province, and unnecessarily burthensome to its Trade, Commerce and Manufactures, more especially to the laboring classes, without being attended by any corresponding benefit to any interest; And whereas, copies of Despatches brought the notice of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in which Despatches the then Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, expressed a desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to extend to this Province the benefit of the exemption made in favor of the Canadas under the Act referred to, so far as it relates to the admission of Flour and Salted Provisions duty free; therefore Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that an humble address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to have measures taken to alter and amend the Act third and 4th Wm IV. cap. 59, as to the repeal of the Duty on Foreign Flour and Salted Provision when imported into this Province.

Mr. Hannington said that on former occasions the subject had been fully discussed, and he now hoped that a decision would take place and the matter be settled. Those who oppose the duties did not appear to agree upon one very important particular, which was whether duties as a bounty to the farmer, or by not making the price high operated solely as a bounty to the miller; if the latter were the case, the whole of the argument founded upon the increased price to the consumer must fall. But if the former were the case as he believed it was to a small extent, it could not be denied that such increase was a bounty upon the production of wheat. The hon. member for Charlotte said it was highly absurd to say a duty upon wheat flour for the encouragement of agriculture, would allow other articles such as oats, potatoes and turnips, to come in free. But he, Mr. H. said there was not the same necessity of laying a duty upon articles which we could produce as cheap as any country, and for which the soil and climate were well adapted, as on wheat for the production of which the soil required a more expensive preparation; it had also been said that those duties were not levied in Canada. Where was the necessity of a duty upon flour in Canada? it was well known more was grown there than consumed. When the same could be said of this Province, he Mr. H. would be for repeating the duties.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Legislative Session closed on Friday. We annex the Address of His Honour the Speaker on the occasion, with His Excellency's closing Speech, which is couched in very beautiful and affecting terms.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Fredericton, N. B. 26th March, 1841. This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state, to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, and the members having attended, accordingly, His

Honour the Speaker addressed His Excellency to the following effect:—

"I beg to present the Money Bill, I may be permitted to observe, that since the arrival of Your Excellency in the Province, six Sessions of the Legislature have been held, in all of which the best understanding existed, and continues to the present moment. The two deliberative Branches cordially united in sustaining Your Excellency's enlightened and liberal Administration of the Government. The results of this happy state of affairs are contentment and tranquility throughout the land—extensive improvement—a rapid development of our resources—and a great advancement of general prosperity.

"The useful and unceasing labors of the present Session are not, therefore, particularly distinguished, but, like the five preceding, will, without doubt, prove highly beneficial. I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing my deep and painful regret, that Your Excellency is shortly to leave our shores, and I am assured that my feelings on this occasion are in unison with those of the whole population of this Colony.

"The Assembly have passed a Bill imposing Duties for raising a Revenue, a Bill to provide for the Ordinary Services, a Bill to appropriate a part of the Residue for the services therein mentioned, a Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province, a Bill for the protection of the Revenue, and a Bill for the relief of the Poor in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the Citizens of New Brunswick, and pray Your Excellency's assent to them."

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. In releasing you from further attendance upon your Legislative labours, it is again my pleasing duty to renew to you, for myself and for my Right Mistress my acknowledgments of the respectful and satisfactory discharge of your Legislative duties, and, in Her Majesty's name, to thank you for the liberality of the Supplies which you have granted in aid of the Public Service; and more especially for the noble provision which you have made for the improvement of the Great Lines of Communication between Halifax and Quebec, passing through this Province; thereby ungenerously manifesting your readiness to meet the wishes and suggestions of the Imperial Government in all that tends to bind and consolidate the connexion of New Brunswick with Great Britain. By these proceedings you have, I am well convinced, faithfully fulfilled the wishes of your Constituents, whose gratitude you have thereby merited, which you have at the same time nobly sustained the lofty position which New Brunswick has taken among the Colonies of the British Empire for unshaken loyalty to the Sovereign and affectionate attachment to the Mother Country. And here I ought not to refrain from observing, that anxiously desirous as I have ever been to conduct my administration in accordance with the "best interests" of the community, over which I was appointed to preside, it has been with no ordinary degree of satisfaction that I have found that principle of Government to be identical with the wishes of a rational—a sound judgment—and a loyal people.

The Queen having been pleased to terminate the official connexion with New Brunswick, the painful necessity is imposed upon me of bidding you adieu, which I know you will believe that I do with feelings of deep emotion—rising as well from gratitude for the confidence which you so frankly reposed in me, from the first hour of our intercourse—a confidence which has alleviated and facilitated the various duties attaching to my station, and rendered their performance satisfactory and delightful, and as I will hope, and as you will have been pleased to assure me, my disservice from a people among whom several of the happiest years of my life have been passed and to whom I shall ever feel myself linked in sentiments of unceasing regard and affection—and lastly, from pride and satisfaction at the prosperous state in which I leave you.

"In imploring for the people of this noble Province the continuance of those blessings to which their many high minded qualities so justly entitle them, I will add, that for myself it will constitute one of the chief consolations of my remaining days, to witness, though at a distance, the rapid progress which New Brunswick is destined to make in all that relates to her prosperity and improvement.

England already looks with great interest to the people of New Brunswick, as to an insuperable barrier against the spread of un-sound and unconstitutional opinions on this Continent; and I foresee, that in the course of events, that feeling will be elevated into one of just pride in the possession of so noble a bulwark of her glorious institutions. I have yet one more observation to make and if that observation should be deemed superfluous, I trust to your candour to impute it to its true motive—an anxious desire to perpetuate to you, as far as my advice or influence may be permitted to extend, the blessings which must ever attend the harmonious working of the machinery of which Legislature and Government are composed.—Permit me, then, to impress upon you the advantage to the public interests which must result from according to the distinguished individual, who may be selected by the Sovereign to represent Her Majesty in this Province, the same degree of confidence which you were pleased to repose in me, and to which, I repeat, I mainly impute, under the blessing of Divine Providence, whatever success may have attended my efforts to be useful."

Solicitor General Day has been elected for the county of Ottawa by a majority of one hundred and eleven.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Presbtery of Edinburgh, Feb. 24.—Case of Rev. Mr. Andrew.—Mr. Wood gave in the report of a committee respecting the case of the Rev. Mr. Andrew, formerly Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Saint John, N. B., who, for some cause which was not stated, had been cut off from all connection with the Presbyterian Church in N. B., by the Synod there, subsequently had been deposed from the office of Ministry by the Presbtery in St. John. Mr. A. had refused to submit to these sentences, and referred his case to the Presbtery of Edinburgh, by whom this case was remitted, reported, that as it was not competent for them to review the proceedings of the Church Courts in the Colonies, the Presbtery of Edinburgh could not interfere in the matter. After some discussion, in which the general principle laid down by the committee was universally admitted, it was agreed to refer the case to the Synod, with a view to have it brought before the Assembly, that some general law might be laid down upon the subject.—*Nat'l. Standard.*

There was some talk of a dissolution of Parliament at an early day. The ceremony of christening Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, took place on Wednesday the 16th ult., in Buckingham Palace with great state and solemnity. The Countess of Cambridge, who was the godmother, was said to be magnificent. Small water lilies floated on the margin of the shell, and the water itself was brought from the river of Jordan. His Grace the Duke of Wellington officiated as a sponsor on the part of his serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha. The other sponsors were the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Sussex. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager then named the young Princess, "Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa"; the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the service.

The Marquis of Normandy has refused to grant an audience to the Chartist deputation. After four nights' debate in the House of Commons on the Parliamentary Voters' (Ireland) Bill, brought in by Lord Morpeth, the House divided on the 25th Feb. on the second reading of the bill, when the numbers were 209 to 294—being a majority of only 5 for Ministers.

The Douro difficulty between Spain and Portugal had been settled. Madrid was tranquil. Gen. Espartero had been elected Senator at Saragosa. France has experienced a severe inundation by the bursting of the Rhone through its temporary banks, and rushing across the basin of the Alps into the sea. Houses and buildings have been completely swept away by the torrent, and the greatest distress prevails. The Loire has also risen at Orleans. War Office, Jan. 23.—6th Foot.—Lieut. P. Fenwick to be Adjutant, vice Kearney, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Gent. Cadet, C. J. Cornishall, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Savers, promoted.

Timber Market.—Red Pine was quoted at 1s. 5d. to 2s. 3d. in Liverpool on the 4th March, Yellow, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d.; Planks, 3d. to 3d. per foot of 2 in. thick. Birch of good sizes and quality, is scarce, such would bring 20d. per foot. The last parcels of Pitch Pine brought 2s. 8d. per foot. Several cargoes of St. John's Pine, of averages from 47 up to 65 feet per log, have been disposed of at 20d., 20 1/2d., 21d., 22d., to 22 1/2d. per foot. Staves, St. John and St. Andrew ash lids, and do. red oak, 49; ash barrel 47; United States red oak lhd. Staves imported by way of the Colonies, 49.—Lathwood, per fathom, of 4 foot, 26 to 26 1/2s.

A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards for supplying bibles and prayer books to the soldiers in the army. The supplies, however, is to be confined to those who can read, and who actually apply for them, and each man's name is to be distinctly written in the first page at the orderly-room or by the schoolmaster-serjeant, with the date of issue annexed.

The perquisites and munificent presents made to the head nurse on the recent occasion of the Princess Royal's baptism, are stated to have amounted in value to a considerable sum; it would be invidious, perhaps, to mention what report ascribes to be the amount. An extensive failure was announced on Monday at Liverpool. The liabilities of the house, which was engaged in the crysalarly and turpentine distilling business, are variously stated at £70,000 and £80,000. Upwards of £40,000 are owing to different houses in Liverpool.—*Times.*

It is confidently stated that three out of the ministerial majority are to be immediately rewarded for their valuable votes. Sir Gilbert Heathcote is to be made a peer; Mr. Barron of Waterford, a baronet; and General Sharpe is to have the first vacant regiment of cavalry.—*Ibid.*

A return has been made to the House of Commons, showing the total net income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the last four years, from which it appears that the excess of expenditure over income amounted in 1837 to £655,760, in 1838 to 1,512,792, and in 1840 to 1,593,970; making a total of 4,107,550.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Keate, Esq. to be Sergeant-Surgeon in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., deceased. The North American Mail.—The Post-office authorities have issued a notice stating that letters from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, will in future be charged at the rate of 1s. 2d. the half

ounce weight, being the usual packet rate of 1s. 2d. for inland colonial postage. Letters for Halifax, N. S., will, however, be charged only 1s. the half ounce, as the packet delivers her mail at that port, and therefore no inland postage need be charged. All letters intended for the above-mentioned places, if addressed "via Boston," will also be charged only 1s. for each half-ounce.

Accident to the Earl of Howth.—We regret to state that the noble earl met with a serious accident whilst hunting with his own hounds on Saturday last. His Lordship's horse fell, after having performed an extraordinary leap, in consequence of which his Lordship was thrown on his head and severely cut on the left cheek under the eye. We are, however, happy in being able to say, that no danger is apprehended from the accident which has befallen the noble earl.—*Dublin Statesman.*

Mrs. Cockerell, now the Countess of Eglington, was the widow of Capt. Howe Cockerell, whom she first met on her passage to India, whether the captain was also going to push his fortune.—He arrived at the period of the great failures in Calcutta, and through his family connections was appointed to wind up the affairs of some of the great houses, a service in which he realized £100,000 in a few years. He died shortly after his return to England, leaving his young and beautiful wife the life interest of his fortune, and £40,000 at her absolute disposal.

Death of the Countess of Shelburne.—The family of the Marquis of Lansdowne has again been plunged into the deepest grief and affliction, by the death of the Countess of Shelburne, which took place on Sunday, at Wilton House, where her ladyship had been in a state which precluded hope for the greater part of the past week. Her ladyship was fifth daughter of the late Earl of Pembroke, and was married in August last. She was in her 34th year.

We learn from the Derry (Ireland) Sentinel, that an extensive Flax mill near Letterkenny belonging to Mr. Samuel McClelland, had been consumed by fire. There were seven persons in the mill when the fire commenced. They all got out, but so dreadfully burnt that the faces of most of them presented one mass of broiled flesh, having a cinder like appearance. For the information of persons in this country from that neighbourhood, we insert the names of the unfortunate sufferers. Samuel McClelland, the owner, Robert Chambers, James Bradley, James McKinnick and John Doherty; the latter has two daughters with him, both of whom have since died.

On the 1st of Jan. 1840, the number of ships in commission, of all classes were 230, on the 1st of Jan. 1841, 242; making an increase of three in number, but the vessels were of much superior force. The number of men voted for 1840 was 37,105, including the supplemental vote of 2,000 men; the number proposed for 1841 was 43,900, making an increase of 5,855 men, of which 1,590 were to be Marines. The excess on the gross estimate of this year above the gross estimate of last year, was 729,652. The credits in aid last year were 195,800; this year they were only 155,812; therefore the next excess to be voted this year above the sum voted last year would be 768,644.

TRIAL OF MR. McLEOD.—The New York Advertiser, of the 27th March, says:—The trial of McLeod at Lockport has been again postponed, in consequence of some error committed by the Clerk of the Court.—We are happy, notwithstanding, to say that we have still the same reason to entertain a full conviction that the difficulties connected with the question will be amicably settled, that we had when we wrote last.

The Magnolia, is the name of a paper, published weekly, at Cambridge, by Peter L. and Henry S. Cox, at 50 cents a year. This paper is printed and edited by boys, and the intellectual and typographical work are well worth older heads, and more experienced hands. The printing of the Magnolia is done much better than one half the Newspapers, in general, and this may seem highly commendable in boys to excel men, and men of long experience; but what shall we say, when the fact is stated, that this paper is printed by boys, the oldest but 16, who never learned the trade from others, and never worked in any Printing Office but their own. This originality and excellence in self-instruction deserves the highest praise, and promises well for their rising genius. As their "course is, like the river, onward," in the language of their motto, may they continue to excel in useful works.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Quebec, March 19. The Season.—To-day, 19th March, is the first time the thermometer has been above freezing in the present month. It is now 40°. There is still about four feet of snow on a level, and the snow, the first harbingers of the return of spring, has not yet made his appearance, which is usually a week earlier.—*Gazette.*

Montreal, March 17. St. Patrick's Day.—The procession of to-day of the St. Patrick's Society, was one of the largest I have ever seen, and I am happy to say, that upwards of three-fourths of the members carried the Temperance Medal.—All seemed well dressed and perfectly sober. High Mass was said in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Reverend Mr. Rickard, was the preacher.

A letter received from Hamilton some days ago, stated that if Mr. Harrison was defeated by Sir Allan N. McNab, he would present himself for Kingst'bn, as the election for the latter town takes place on the 22nd instant, very likely arrangements will be made for him, and the inhabitants of the infant metropolis will support him for fear of being served like Toronto.

The dwelling Henry Jones, Esq. fire on Tuesday the particulars, a barn, with a large but a short trip graph.

### THE SAINT ANDREWS

Charles Hon. Har Director next Discovers Hours of 1 Bills and lodged with the day, otherwise next week.

Commissioner

Director next Office Hour day, Sunday

Saint William P. Director next Discovers Hours of 1 Bills and lodged with the day, otherwise next week.

LA T I London, — March Liverpool, March Edinburgh, March Paris, — March Toronto, — March

No later intelligence

Roberts' Max No. 5 of this extra filled with in good style.

STEAMER BET We are informed old and respectfully of the pac and the Steamer is to ply between the ensuing sum

An extensive Boston last week via & Palmer, J. was entered bet and \$20,000 was made of it. It is from the boat of

MR. BOSSON We beg to call lists and others to Bosson, in our establishment are have never been

DUTY ON FLOUR We have come important questions shall conclude it thy a careful per

Duct extraordinary full description of our next. We s this week had it

In tenor with week, we proceed the Rev. ALEX. I. Lecture upon the tion." This lite are indebted for behalf of our lit Monday last his s cious subject. I lecturer observed theories that exist perties of other the physical nat by actual surveys globular or spher lucidly demonstra in the planetary ing to the eye of of a flat circle, p globular or spher confirmed by the convexity of the vation upon an ap

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