The Weekly Observer.

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Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

March—1832.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
21 Wednesday - -	5 58	6 2	11 34	2 3
22 Thursday - -	5 57	6 3	morn.	2 43
23 Friday - -	5 55	6 5	0 31	3 31
24 Saturday - -	5 53	6 7	1 24	4 28
25 Sunday - -	5 52	6 8	2 13	5 20
26 Monday - -	5 50	6 10	2 58	6 5
27 Tuesday - -	5 49	6 11	3 37	8 5

Last Quarter 24th, 4h. 17m. moning.

Assize of Bread.

Published March 1, 1832.

	lbs.	oz.
THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine Flour, to weigh,	2	3
The Sixpenny Rye,	3	0

And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion.

LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, *Mayor.*

THE GARLAND.

The following beautiful lines are from the "Juvenile Forget Me Not" for 1832. They are written by Mr. Laman Blanchard upon the picture of a boy endeavoring to lay salt upon the tale of a bird:

"Gently, gently yet, young stranger!
Light of heart and light of heel:
Ere the bird perceives its danger,
On it slily steal.
Silence!—ha! your scheme is failing—
No; pursue your pretty prey;
See your shadow on the paling
Startles it away.

Hush! your step some note is giving;
Not a whisper—not a breath!
Watchful be as naught that's living,
And be mute as death!
Glide on, ghost-like, still inclining
Downwards o'er it; or, as sure
As the sun is on us shining,
'Twill escape the lure.

Caution! now you're nearer creeping;
Nearer yet—how still it seems!
Sure the winged creature's sleeping,
Wrapt in forest dreams;
Golden sights that bird is seeing,
Nest of green, or mossy bough;
Not a thought it hath of fleeing—
Yes, you'll catch it now!

How your eyes begin to twinkle!
Silence, and you'll scarcely fail;
Now stoop down, and softly sprinkle
Salt upon its tail.
Yes, you have it in your tether,
Never more to skim the skies;
Lodge the salt on this long feather—
Ha! it flies, it flies!

Hear it—hark! among the bushes,
Laughing at your idle lures!
Boy, the selfsame feeling gushes
Through my heart and yours.
Baffled sportsman, childish Mentor,
How have I been—hapless fault!—
Led like you my hopes to centre
In a grain of salt!

Time, thy feathers turn to arrows;
I for salt have used thy sand,
Wasting it on hopes, like sparrows,
That elude the hand.
On what captures I've been counting,
Stooping here, and creeping there,
All to see my bright hope mounting
High into the air!

Half my life I've been pursuing
Plans I'd often tried before,
Rhapsodies that end in ruin—
I, and thousands more.
This, young sportsman, be your warning—
Though you've lost some hours to day,
Others spend their life's fair morning
In no wiser way.

What hath been my holiest treasure!
What were *ye* unto my eyes,
Love, and peace, and hope, and pleasure!
Birds of Paradise!
Spirits that we think to capture
By a false and childish scheme,
Until tears dissolve our rapture—
Darkness ends our dream.

Thus are objects loved the dearest,
Distant as the dazzling star;
And when we appear the nearest,
Farthest off we are.
Thus have children of all ages,
Seeing bliss before them fly,
Found their hearts but empty cages,
And their hopes—on high!"

MISCELLANEA.

IMMENSE QUANTITY OF MATTER.

The immense quantity of matter contained in the Universe, presents a most striking display of Almighty power.

In endeavouring to form a definite notion on this subject, the mind is bewildered in its conceptions, and is at a loss where to begin or to end its excursions.—In order to form something approximating to a well-defined idea, we must pursue a train of thought commencing with those magnitudes which the mind can easily grasp, proceeding through all the intermediate gradations of magnitude, and fixing the attention on every portion of the chain till we arrive at the object or magnitude of which we wish to form a conception. We must endeavour, in the first place, to form a conception of the bulk of the world in which we dwell, which, though only a point in comparison of the whole material universe, is, in reality, a most astonishing magnitude, which the mind cannot grasp, without a laborious effort. We can form some idea of those protuberant masses we denominate *hills*, which rise above the surface of our plains; but were we transported to the mountainous scenery of Switzerland, to the stupendous range of the Andes in South America, or to the Hymalayan mountains of India, where masses of earth and rocks, in every variety of shape, extend several hundreds of miles in different directions, and rear their projecting summits beyond the region of the clouds, we should find some difficulty in forming an adequate conception of the objects of our contemplation. For, (to use the words of one who has been a spectator of such scenes,) "amidst the trackless regions of intense silence and solitude, we cannot contemplate, but with feelings of awe and admiration, the enormous masses of variegated matter which lie around, beneath, and above us. The mind labours, as it were, to form a definite idea of those objects of oppressive grandeur, and feels unable to grasp the august objects which compose the surrounding scene." But what are all these mountainous masses, however variegated and sublime, when compared with the bulk of the whole earth? Were they hurled from their bases, and precipitated into the vast pacific ocean, they would all disappear in a moment, except, perhaps, a few projecting tops, which, like a number of small islands, might be seen rising a few fathoms above the surface of the waters.

The earth is a globe, whose diameter is nearly 8000 miles, and its circumference about 25,000, and consequently its surface contains nearly 200,000,000 of square miles—a magnitude too great for the mind to take in at one conception. In order to form a tolerable conception of the whole, we must endeavour to take a leisurely survey of its different parts. Were we to take our station on the top of a mountain, of a moderate size, and survey the surrounding landscape, we should perceive an extent of view stretching 40 miles in every direction, forming a circle of 80 miles in diameter, and 250 in circumference, and comprehending an area of 5,000 square miles. In such a situation, the terrestrial scene around and beneath us, consisting of hills and plains, towns and villages, rivers and lakes, would form one of the largest objects which the eye, or even the imagination can steadily grasp at one time. But such an object, grand and extensive as it is, forms no more than the *forty-thousandth part* of the terraqueous globe; so that before we can acquire an adequate conception of the magnitude of our own world, we must conceive 40,000 landscapes of a similar extent, to pass in review before us: and were a scene of the magnitude now stated, to pass before us every hour, till all the diversified scenery of the earth were brought under our view, and were twelve hours a-day allotted for the observation, it would require nine years and forty-eight days before the whole surface of the globe could be contemplated, even in this *general* and *rapid* manner. But, such a variety of successive landscapes passing before the eye, even although it were possible to be realized, would convey only a very vague and imperfect conception of the scenery of our world, for objects at the distance of forty miles cannot be distinctly perceived; the only view which would be satisfactory, would be, that which is comprehended within the range of three or four miles from the Spectator.—*Monthly Repository.*

The Bishops.—The church establishment of England has produced as many men of genius as ever have been placed in the brightest record of human intellect. And I maintain there never was a time when there were so many men in it who have raised themselves by their scholarship from the humbler ranks. I have the honour of knowing many of them myself personally, and have seen them pursuing their noble career of academical instruction; and have become so familiar with their minds, that I challenge the production of an equal number of wise and good men of sound profession, either, in learning or knowledge, to those pastors—those Bishops who have done their duty and will have their reward—who have been wrongfully and calumniously vilified.—*Professor Wilson's Speech at the Edinburgh Meeting.*

THE POLISH JEWESSES.

I may here say a few words about the fair daughters of Israel, whom I saw at Kalish, decked in ornaments and rich apparel in honour of the Sabbath.—The pearl bands, worn as head ornaments by the Polish Jewesses, are so peculiar that it is almost impossible to convey a correct idea of them by mere description. These bands are seen only in Poland, and their form obviously denotes their ancient and oriental origin. They consist of strings of pearls intermingled with gold, forming altogether an elaborate piece of architecture, whose construction it is not easy to describe without the aid of a plan or sketch. A Jewess of the higher class adorned with her pearl hair band and gold neck chain, (from which is frequently suspended an ancient gold coin,) is an object of no common interest, especially if she be as beautiful as I have often seen Jewesses in Poland, and above all in Warsaw. I have already alluded to the charms of the Polish women; and I think it may very justly be questioned whether there is not more of personal beauty among the Jewesses than among the Christians.—In making this comparison, the proportional numbers of each religion must of course be taken into account; the Christians by far predominate. I have seen thousands of Polish Christians who have charmed me by a certain voluptuous grace of form and feature, but the beauty of the Jewesses is of a more exalted character. The events of thousands of years seem to be recorded in their soul beaming countenances, where a spirit testifies more for the Divinity than do Moses or the prophets. It is worth all the misery of a journey to Poland to behold such faces: they deserve to be stored in the memory as a portion of the pure, beautiful and sublime of this world. The beauty of the Polish Jewesses has a character quite the reverse of that which constitutes the charm of the Christian females. Dignity, feeling, tender melancholy, and not unfrequently deep-seated sorrow, are expressed in the features of the fair daughters of Israel, whose notions of virtue and decorum are as rigid as the laws of their forefathers. But of course this rule, like every other, has its exceptions. Few will deny that beauty consists less in the form than in the expression of the features; and many women who are pronounced beautiful, produce but little, or perhaps even an unfavourable impression, merely from the want of intellectual spirit. The utmost beauty of form, combined with expression, leaves nothing to be wished for. This will be acknowledged by all who have beheld the Jewesses of Poland.—*Poland under the Dominion of Russia.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

U. S. Frigate Potomac.—The N. Y. Eve. Post gives the following account of the Potomac at the Cape of Good Hope, with an extract of a letter from an officer on board, dated Dec. 10.

The Potomac arrived here on the 6th December, and during the intervenient time between that and the date of our friend's letter, she had been continually crowded with visiters, in so much that the officers could scarcely find time and opportunity to address a letter to their friends at home. Our correspondent writes—

"We are all delighted with our visit. I can hardly give you an adequate idea of the neatness of Cape Town and the surrounding country. Nature has to be sure contributed but little towards it; but the Dutchmen, with their industry and fine notions of comfort, and the Englishmen, with their enterprise and taste, have converted the place into a sort of paradise, at least it seems so to me; but you must make allowance for the exaggerated impressions one's mind naturally receives in relation to such matters on just dropping anchor after a long sea passage. The streets are all McAdamized, and the road to the plantations of Constantia where the celebrated Wine of that name is made, is also McAdamized, and shaded by a row of English oaks on each side, making it a delightful ride. We have been exceedingly well entertained by the officers of a Scotch regiment stationed here, as well as by several private families, and indeed, in every respect have reason to be gratified with our visit.

"This will be our only opportunity of writing till we arrive in the Pacific. We sail to-morrow, and enter the Indian ocean—a world of waters is yet between us and Valparaiso. Supposing it will be acceptable, I send you herewith a Cape Town paper of this day."

The South African Commercial Advertiser of the 10th Dec., (the paper alluded to above) speaking of the affairs and condition of the Colony says, "When we look back to what this Colony, and particularly this town was eight years ago, we feel not only satisfied but astonished at the change for the better in almost every thing that can be called popular and strictly Colonial."—"Associations for Education, for the diffusion of Literature and Science, of good Morals and pure Religion—for every thing that tends to promote industry and banish vice, meet the eye whichever way you turn it. Such strength is in numbers when united—such feebleness for noble designs, when each man is held in a state of separation from his neighbors."

Death by Fire.—A melancholy incident occurred at Norfolk, (Virginia) on the 11th Feb. Mrs. Sarah Piercy, who had but a week before lost a sister, whose infant children she took charge of, was standing with her back to the fire in the bed room, caressing one of them, when her dress, of light calico, caught fire, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. In her confusion she threw herself on the bed, the clothes of which also caught. She then rushed down stairs.—In the mean time her screams, with those of her children, had been heard at the next house, the master of which ran in and met the unfortunate lady at the foot of the stairs: he seized her in a moment, and throwing her down and wrapping the carpet around her, immediately extinguished the fire, which had by that time nearly consumed her entire clothing! A physician was immediately called in, but she was past all hope of recovery; and after remaining in the most excruciating agony till 11 o'clock next day, she expired.

SAYINGS FROM BULWER'S "EUGENE ARAM."

Woman, whose love is so much the creature of her imagination, always asks something of mystery and conjecture in the object of her affection. It is a luxury to her to perplex herself with a thousand apprehensions; and the more restlessly her lover occupies her mind, the more deeply he enthrals it.

The consciousness of how little individual genius can do to relieve the mass, grinds out, as with a stone, all that is generous in ambition: and to aspire from the level of life is but to be more graspingly selfish.

"How poor, even in this beautiful world, with the warm sun and fresh air about us, that alone are sufficient to make us glad, would be life, if we could not make the happiness of others!"

There is a certain charm about great superiority of intellect, that winds into deep affections which a much more constant and even amiability of manners in lesser men often fails to reach.

In the pure heart of a girl loving for the first time, love is far more ecstatic than in man, inasmuch as it is unfevered by desire—love then and there makes the only state of human existence which is at once capable of calmness and transport.

Mental activity and moral quietude are the two states which, were they perfected and united, would constitute perfect happiness. It is such a union which constitutes all we imagine of heaven, or conceive of the majestic felicity of a God!

"As you see the spark fly upward,—sometimes not falling to the earth till it be dark and quenched,—thus soars, whither it recks not, so that the direction be *above*, the luminous spirit of him who aspires to Truth; nor will it back to the vile and heavy clay from which it sprang, until the light which bore it upward be no more!"

"The susceptibilities that we create or refine by the pursuit of one object, weaken our general reason; and I may compare with some justice the powers of the mind to the faculties of the body, in which squinting is occasioned by an inequality of strength in the eyes, and discordance of voice by the same inequality in the ears."

There are seasons, when we are suddenly called from ourselves, by the remembrances of early childhood: something touches the electric chain, and, lo! a host of shadowy and sweet recollections steal upon us.—We are born again and live anew. As the secret page in which the characters once written seem for ever effaced, but which, if breathed upon, gives them again into view; so the memory can revive the images invisible for years; but while we gaze, the breath recedes from the surface, and all one moment so vivid, with the next moment has become one more a blank!

The Commissioners of the town of Athens, Georgia, have imposed a tax of 500 dols. on every person retailing spiritous liquors, and a like sum on every billiard table.

THE LEEDS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

From the Leeds (Eng.) Mercury, Jan. 7.

We are happy to find that since the annual meeting of the Temperance Society held here a few weeks since, about two hundred names, including many individuals of the first respectability, have been added to the list of Members. The operations of this Society are energetic, and we hope to a considerable degree effective; and the committee are continually receiving communications informing them of the establishment of new Societies on the principle of entire abstinence from ardent spirits. We last week noticed the eloquent and ably reasoned Report of the Leeds Society, and we now make a few extracts from it:—

"The fact that distilled spirits are mischievous to the body—that the mischief is not dependent on the degree of use, but on the use at all—the utter groundlessness of the opinion, long so prevalent, that they impart strength and nourishment, and are absolutely necessary to certain constitutions, and to particular classes of persons engaged in harrassing and laborious occupations, have been so strikingly demonstrated, at least in the opinion of the supporters of Temperance Societies, as to be undeniable.

"These facts have since the establishment of such Societies, been placed in so clear and vivid a light by the testimony of thousands of the victims of intemperance, that what at first might appear to rest on the general principles of science, has now the firm basis of experience, that experience being, from the character of those by whom it has been afforded, the most unequivocal. If any one can speak to the fact of the pernicious effects of spirits, surely it must be the reformed drunkard. He has felt the terrible evils of excess, and has also experienced the good effect of abstinence, and he cannot be supposed to make any mistake in a matter which is decided by the simplest exercise of sense and reason. Nor is he less competent to decide the question relative to the comparative comfort and strength, connected with entire abstinence on the one hand, and a moderate use of spirits on the other.—The testimony of such men entirely corroborates the preceding assertions relative to the effects of ardent liquors, whether in great or small quantities; but, without such testimony it would be quite evident, from the rapid decay of health and strength in those whose progress in intemperance is marked by swift strides and a fearful plunging into the worst excesses, what is the real nature of their influence on the body."

"Intemperate habits are of most slow growth; they are most subtle in their approach; they assume the fairest guise, and are associated with so many tempting and fascinating, and even laudable, enjoyments, in the present modes of society, that the first and most cautious advance should be watched and prevented with a keen and ever active vigilance. The man who, by years of indulgence, has gradually become in love with liquor, and at length its slave, who has given up intellectual pursuits, and who stops at no degree of sensual indulgence or moral degradation, would have shuddered with horror at the bare possibility of such a result, could his present character have been accurately pourtrayed to him when he first commenced the use of ardent spirits—as a temperate man. He has not fallen by the demoralizing influence of other vices, distinct from, and unconnected with, intemperance. He has fallen solely because he contracted—so slowly that for years he was scarcely conscious of the step of progression—a love for ardent spirits.

And once contracted—a thing, be it remembered, possible in those who stand high, and deserve to stand high, in the estimation of their fellows—its dominion is more absolute than that of any other vice, and it brings a more fearful host of vices in its train."

"Intemperance is generative of other vices. It produces and nourishes a foul and monstrous brood of evils, which live on it and by it. It seems to have the faculty of kindling all the sensual and unholy passions of our nature, and giving them a power and malignancy which in its absence they do not exhibit. It gradually but inevitably saps the strongest principles, and its operation on bad men is to make them doubly wicked. The man in whose character other and more dreadful vices are associated with the vice of intemperance, would be a less bad man by the removal of that vice, and in a condition more susceptible of moral influence. If the educated and virtuous classes succeed in frowning down the use of distilled spirits, and in discouraging intemperance generally, then will there be in the condition of society an aptness to receive instruction, a moral capability of such improvement, which, prior to such disuse of spirits, and such a reformation of intemperate habits, did not and could not exist."

COLONIAL.

From the Quebec Gazette, March 2.

The Press.—We believe that people living out of Canada do not trouble themselves very much about us and our affairs; but if, by chance, any of them were to see our newspapers for the last fortnight, they would be apt to form very erroneous opinions. They might read in the Montreal *Minerve*, that four-fifths of the inhabitants who are descendants of the French, hate the English, and are hated by them; that they can no longer live under the same Government, and that it is necessary that the people should take justice into their own hands, effect an immediate separation from England, and declare themselves independent. The *Saint Francis Courier*, printed at Sherbrooke, in the Townships, speaks of "Gentlemen of the Legislature who have fallen violently in love with the United States' Government;" the *Montreal Gazette* vociferates sedition and rebellion, and invokes the vengeance of the law. The *Canadian Courant*, has Treason, staring us in the face, and becomes quite poetical in its descriptions of the horrors of civil war; and the *Montreal Herald* talks of "shaking the loyalty and allegiance of the French Canadians to the existing government," of "a certain party of which the Minerve is the mouth piece; and seems to implore the protection of the Government of the Province for the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants of Montreal. Even the Magistrates of Montreal, it is said, have assembled to take precautions against setting fire to the city, and seizing its chief places, the Depots of arms, and an attack on the garrison of *Isle St. Helene*.

The *Quebec Mercury* says, that the Minerve is "avowedly supported by certain Members of the Assembly of the Province," that is "the mouth piece or the "leading party' in the Assembly, and the editorial duties are discharged by a Member of that House;" and insinuates that the sentiments expressed in the communication subscribed S——, in the Minerve of the 16th February last, as noticed above, "were in "unison with those of the supporters and conductors of the paper," and concludes with the following sentence: "the hatred of this party, [the leading party "in the House of Assembly] to England, to English "Government, to English Institutions and to Eng-"lishmen, is undisguised, and concessions have only "rendered them more rancorous and overbearing."

We believe the newspapers mentioned, compose the greatest part of the whole newspaper press of Lower-Canada; and, assuredly, if the press is to be looked to as indicating the state of opinion and of things in a country, or the "signs of the times" as the Mercury has it, we must be considered, by strangers at least, as in a terrible condition. Happily, however, no correct idea of the state of things, or even of public opinion, in this Province, can be obtained from the newspapers. In the first place, although we have not yet attained the full perfection of the "Liberty of the Press," we are already not far behind hand with the newspapers of other countries, in saying the thing that is not.—Besides, two or three of the newspapers referred to, have still some of the old leaven against the Canadians and the House of Assembly. According to some of them, the "leading party" in the Assembly, has been disloyal ever since some time before the late American war. So perfectly have their charges against the House, and the people by whom it is elected, corresponded with the writing in the Minerve of the 16th February last, that it seemed to us, as if it had been the work of some of the hired writers against the House of Assembly and the country from 1810 to 1828.—In the present instance the Mercury has not been more diligent in its enquiries, as to the facts relating to the "avowed supporters of the Minerve," than it used to be on former occasions, whenever an apparent opportunity offered of speaking disadvantageously of the Assembly and its Members. The only truth that it tells in regard to any connexion between the Minerve and the Assembly is, that the Editor is a Member of the House; but it forgets to add, that from the 15th November last, to the 25th February, he was present at Quebec, ably, diligently and faithfully discharging the duties of a Member; the conduct of the paper, in the mean time, being placed by the proprietor, in other hands.

There can be no doubt but that publications like those of the *Minerve* and the *Mercury* do mischief in a population of various national origins and prejudices. There is no surer way of making persons, even of the same family, hate one another, than telling them that they are hated by the others, no more certain way of making them unhappy and producing a conduct on their part, tending to their mutual injury; no more efficient means of reviving old national prejudices than selecting from by gone times, odious acts of nations, and governments and classes, and setting them forth at the present day, as indicative of the character and views of their descendants and representatives; nothing more irritating than national reflections, because they are addressed to prejudices mixed up with the self love of every individual, that passion which prevails in every breast, and is of all others the most difficult to keep under proper control, and the most opposite to social order and peace. Yet we are persuaded that the Mercury and the Minerve, and every other paper in which writings may appear tending to rouse mischievous prejudices and hatred among the inhabitants of the same country, may be suffered to go on in publishing them, till they are checked by the good sense of a peaceable and moral community.

With the exception of some hundreds of persons in Montreal and Quebec, and in some few villages, the half million of souls who now compose the population of Lower-Canada, have never heard of the seditious writings in the Minerve, or the treason, rebellion, and proposed declaration of independence, spoken of in so many newspapers; and if they did hear of them, it would be only to disbelieve or condemn them. In the worst of times the people of Lower-Canada, never thought of treason and rebellion against the established government, and it is not when their complaints have been listened to by the British Government, and almost all they asked for been granted, that any of them will be found disposed to gratify their persevering calumniators by verifying their former false and odious aspersions.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Brown's Speech on Monday the 27th February, on the Bounty Repeal Bill.

Mr. Brown said, the question before the Committee appeared to him to be of more importance than any that had been considered during the present session. It was, whether the Fish and Grain Bounties should be continued, or whether the House should take the money, amounting to something like £7000 a year, and lay it out on the Roads and Bridges throughout the Province.—Bounties had been allowed for encouraging and continuing particular branches of trade, when the articles sold would not command a remunerating price in the foreign market. They had also been granted as an inducement to engage in and continue the raising, manufacturing, or otherwise producing certain articles. Any trade or business, therefore, which could not be carried on without a bounty, must necessarily be a losing trade; the bounty being neither more nor less than a direct tax upon the profitable branches of industry, to make up the loss. Withdraw the bounty, and such business would be discontinued, and the capital embarked in some more profitable way. The general tendency of bounties, therefore, was to force business into an unprofitable channel. There might be exceptions; but such was tendency of bounties in general. He would now endeavour to take a view of the Grain bounty; and as he was himself a practical man, and had much experience in the whole process of clearing land, he should endeavour to point out the operation and effect of the bounty; its advantages and its disadvantages—The bounty amounted to nearly £3000 a year, and was paid for grain raised on new lands only. It was not subject to the objections to bounties in general, which he mentioned before. It did not induce too great a number of settlers to go into the wilderness, or to sow more grain than they otherwise would, when settled there. The sums individually received were so trifling that they could not drive business out of its natural channel. Trifling, however, as they were, to new settlers they were of no small importance. He knew what were the hardships, privations, and difficulties invariably attending the making of new settlements. Were he to descend to particulars, he could shew that a great portion of our new settlers were common labourers or hired servants. In the first place, a man of this description, by his industry, obtains enough to purchase a piece of wild land. He makes a desperate effort, and locates himself and family there. He is now out of the way of the common circulation of money. He must be his own mechanic; he needs some tools, and some of them cannot be obtained without money. He makes out in the way of barter to obtain a few sheep; but the shears cost money. His wife is the manufacturer and the tailor. The cards cost money; and though the husband can make the loom, he must pay money for the irons. Maple bark will color the cloth, but a little indigo is necessary, and nothing will buy it but money. He (Mr. B.) could name a variety of articles in addition to these, which nothing but money would purchase, and which this grain bounty put the new settler in the way of obtaining.—The equitable principle upon which this bounty was granted was another favourable trait in its character. It begins with the man who raises but ten bushels; and the very nature of it is, to cease when it is no longer needed; for as soon as the setter is fairly established and above want, he begins to plough his land, and the bounty ceases of its own accord. Of the perjuries, and the whole train of immoralities that had been ascribed to the system, he did not believe a single word; on the contrary he was convinced that there was as much real honesty, as many of the true principles of virtue, as much of that candid and disinterested good-will between man and man, among our peasantry, as in any class of the community. He presumed that it would be admitted by the friends of the system, that he had at least done it justice.—He would now look at its disadvantages. These chiefly consisted in the loss of time and money in obtaining this bounty.—Every application took as much writing as a conveyance of land. Two men were in every case called from home, sometimes a great distance, to make oath and give testimony. These applications had all to be collected, examined and approved. Schedules, warrants, orders and receipts, commands, messages, and percentages made up the rest; and upon the whole, perhaps one third, but certainly one fourth, was lost in time and expenses. This was a heavy drawback.—He came now to the Fish Bounty; and although he had not the same experience with regard to its effects, yet, from the best information he could obtain, it appeared to be very partial and unjust, and in its present shape, in no way sustainable.—It gave a bounty of £4 per ton upon all fishing vessels of 30 tons and upwards; which amounted to nearly 2s. upon every quintal of fish. It, therefore, the price obtained in the market added to this 2s. was no more than a remunerating price, its tendency was to destroy our boat and small craft fishery, by underselling them. It was partial to places, as well as persons; the Nova Scotia vessels were bound to take in their stores and land their fish at certain ports, to the manifest injury of all other fishing establishments. A system of greater apparent partiality could hardly be devised. It was in direct opposition to the Grain Bounty. That, from its very nature, applied itself almost exclusively to the assistance of new settlers, and withdrew itself from those who no longer needed it. This, on the contrary, applied itself to a class of men, who, from the value of their vessels, must be above want, and overlooks, and therefore discourages the poorer class of fishermen. It was strenuously contended, however, by some of our merchants, that if the bounty were discontinued, it would be a serious injury to commerce; the injustice of the principle is acknowledged; but better, they say, continue it in its present shape, than discontinue it. To this it is replied by other merchants, that the trade can be carried on without a bounty; but if it cannot, better leave it to its fate, than tax the industry of the country in order to support it. And this, as far as he had been able to ascertain, was the invariable opinion of every commercial man who had no interest in the question. It would be recollected, that an unsuccessful attempt had last year been made, to extend this bounty to all registered vessels. He (Mr. B.) was of opinion, then, that it had better be discontinued altogether, than be continued contrary to every principle of justice. But before he would lay his hand on these bounties, he would first see whether the parties in receipt of them were not similarly situated with the people of this Province, as regards the question of the Timber Duties; whether they have not embarked capital, and made extensive establishments, which, by taking away the bounty, would involve them in ruin. To prove that this was not the case would be a mere waste of time. The Committee was aware that no new settler was depending upon the bounty for subsistence, and that no expensive establishment depended entirely on the fish bounty. Here then was the sum of this matter; if the Bill succeeded, we should lose these bounties, and have the money on the roads; and upon the whole, the country would gain very much by the exchange. Nothing was of more importance than good roads; all other causes taken together did not, with their combined influence, operate so powerfully against the settlement of the wilderness land, as the want of roads. A great proportion of these expended in labouring would ultimately settle on the wild lands and roads were peculiarly calculated to lead them there. The abolition of these bounties was necessary, on the ground of expediency. The revenue was in a depressed state; expenses were increasing and demands accumulating; and it was clear, that unless we did adopt this measure, the roads would be neglected. These bounties appeared to be coupled together, by a sort of reciprocating policy.—This appeared to be the buoyant principle which kept them afloat—leave either to itself, and the House would not retain it a single day. He was aware that some of his constituents would wish a continuance of the fish bounty; but he could not conscientiously support their demands. He was quite sure that the country would gain by the exchange; and very anxious to see the Bill pass into a law.—He would conclude with a quotation from a celebrated Author on political economy: "Though it can very seldom be reasonable to tax the industry of the great body of the people, in order to support that of some particular class; yet in the wantonness of great prosperity, where the public enjoys greater revenue than it knows well what to do with, to give such bounties may perhaps be as natural as to incur any other expense. In public as well as in private expenses, great wealth may perhaps be admitted as an apology for great folly; but there must be some more than ordinary absurdity in continuing such profusion in times of general difficulty and distress."