

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Wednesday, March 20.
A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—The Hon. Mr. Speaker reported, that he had addressed His Excellency as follows:—
"May it please Your Excellency,
"The Assembly have passed—A Bill imposing Duties on raising a Revenue,"—which they trust will, in its operation, produce, with the Revenues derived from other sources, the necessary means to provide for all demands upon the Treasury.

"This Bill I now present to Your Excellency in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects the Commons of New Brunswick, and pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to give your assent thereto."
That His Excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the Bill presented by the House, as also to a Bill, intitled "An Act to amend an Act, intitled 'An Act to provide for the payment of Interest on Warrants which are not paid at the Treasury on demand.'"

Thursday, March 30th 1843.
On motion of Mr. Parlow, Whereas by the Act for raising a Revenue in this Province, to take effect from the 1st day of April next, a Duty is imposed upon Foreign Tallow imported into this Province; and whereas that article has always been allowed to come in free of Duty, as an encouragement to the Tallow Chandlers of the Province; therefore,

Resolved, That this House will provide for any Duties that may be paid under the operation of the said Act, by reimbursing the same at its next Session.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £25 to assist in repairing the Bridge over the Magaguavic River, between the upper and lower Falls of the said River.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee appointed on the first day of February last, to take under consideration the subject of applications for relief afforded to Sick and Distressed Emigrants.

"The Select Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in support of Sick and Distressed Emigrant Poor during the year 1842, have had before them the following Petitions, and beg leave to Report—

"The Petition of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, for expenses incurred by them, amounting to £37 11 4, including £8 3 4 for Medical attendance on one Emigrant. The rate of Board is not stated, nor is the Account sworn to. The Committee cannot recommend payment of the Account.

"The Petition of the Commissioners of the Alms House and Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, for the expenses incurred by them, amounting to £635 12 10, including £71 6 2 charged for Medical attendance and Medicine, and £50 to the Overseers of the Poor for their services. The rate of Board is 5s. per week. Of the charge of £55 13s. for Clothing, there is no detailed Account. A list of persons relieved accompanies the Petition, and the period in which relief is afforded is stated. The Account is sworn to by the Alms House Keeper. The Committee recommend to be paid the sum of £410 16 6, including Medical attendance and Superintendance.

"A Petition from the Commissioners of the Alms House and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Saint Andrews, for relief afforded Emigrant Poor who have resided in the Alms House more than one year prior to this application, amounting to £36 4 3, the rate of Board is charged at 5s. per week, and a list of persons relieved accompanies the Account, which is attested to. The Committee cannot recommend this Account.

"The Petition of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, for expenses incurred by them, amounting to £133 12 7 including £9 16s. for Medical attendance; the rate of Board charged is 5s. per week; and an affidavit accompanies the Account. The Committee recommended the sum of £81 15s. including Medical attendance to be paid.

"D. HANINGTON,
CHARLES FISHER,
W. SCOTLAND,
J. R. PARLOW.

LEGISLATIVE INTELLIGENCE.

[From the Correspondence of the New-Brunswick.]
CLOSING OF SUPPLY—PENITENTIARY ACCOUNTS, AND DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Fredericton, Tuesday Evening, 1st April 4th, 1843.

Mr. TILL.—The Committee of Supply closed their labours to-day, after passing several grants, when Mr. Brown congratulated the Committee on their having kept within the amount recommended to the House, by a Committee appointed to estimate the probable revenue for the year. He said, that the Committee reported £73,000 as available, and the House had only granted about £71,000 thereby plainly showing their ability and willingness to restrain themselves, whenever it was necessary, without giving to the Executive the Initiation of Money Grants.

Mr. Hill said, the House had exceeded the probable amount of revenue by £10,000. Although it was true, that by the rule re-

quiring notice to be given in the Clerk's book of all grants to be moved in supply, they had approved greatly upon the old system. Mr. Brown replied, that his colleague had not acted candidly, for he, Mr. Hill, had recommended the House to adopt the Treasurer's estimate, which was the amount proposed by the Committee. Mr. Hill rejoined, that it was true, they had taken the Treasurer's recommendation, as to the gross amount, but had refused to adopt the scale of duties recommended by that officer, whereby a deficiency in the Revenue of several thousands would arise. Mr. Fisher said, the Supply Book was a great improvement on the old system—but it was hardly fair in a certain party, who wished to do away with the Book, in the debate which took place a few days ago with closed doors, when some members wished to discuss the question in secret! Mr. Fisher repeated this statement, when Mr. End said it was unfair to refer to that occasion, as there was nothing said but what might have been heard by the public. The cut thus got out of the bag—that valuable, consistent, and high principled member, Mr. End, wished to destroy the Supply Books, that no trace might be left of the slimy and tortuous path, by which certain worthies in the Assembly attain their ends!—He a great man, is Mr. End!

Mr. Wilnot said, it was purely accidental, that the House had kept within the estimate—he asked, if any Hon Member could have told before that moment, whether there would have been less sums voted than the appropriations of last year, or foreseen that the Legislative Council would have rejected from £12,000 to £15,000, which had passed the House. Who, he asked, could pretend to say what amounts would pass, or what be rejected, before the Committee of Supply rose?

Mr. Boyd said, that his hon. colleague (Brown) might say what he pleased about the House restraining themselves, he was in favour of giving up the Initiation to the Executive—indeed he would go the full length of Responsible Government! This created a shouting and clapping in the gallery, which was instantly repressed.

A Bill to repeal a section in the Law relating to Vagrants picked up in Saint John, and sent to the Penitentiary without being convicted, thereby causing an expense to the Province, was the next subject under discussion, when Mr. Hill moved a resolution to the effect, that the Penitentiary should revert to St. John. He said it had already cost the Province about £13,000, and the annual amount required to support it would be £750 or £1000 more—he therefore thought it would be better and cheaper for the Province, to Saint John a present of the whole. Mr. Fisher said, that on examining the law for making the Penitentiary a Provincial establishment, it would be found, that Commissioners were to examine the accounts relating to it, and if they were found correct, it was then to be handed over to the Province—but the condition had not been complied with, for the Commissioners had reported the accounts incorrect.—Mr. Wilnot regretted that the accounts had not been looked into by the House at an earlier day, before any money had been granted for the support of the Penitentiary. He then read the report of Messrs. Robinson, Gaynor and Wolhaupter, which expressed great dissatisfaction with the accounts furnished by the persons in charge of the institution. Several objectionable items were named, and on objection of £227—paid an overseer of the brick making department for five or six months service, struck me forcibly, as out of all character. If your City functionaries manage public institutions in that way, there can be no wonder that the City, like the Province, is reduced to bankruptcy.

Mr. Hazen endeavored to show that the report just read, was made by a Frederickian Committee, and had been denied by a Saint John Committee, whose counter report he held in his hand. Mr. Wilnot said, that the commissioners appointed at Frederickton to audit the accounts, were in no way interested, but the audit spoken of by Mr. Hazen, was made by Messrs J. T. Hanford and G. D. Robinson, two of the Magistrates who had passed the first accounts as "all correct."

Mr. Robinson being one of the very Committee for managing the Penitentiary, whose accounts he thus passed, and subsequently audited himself! This is the old system of people auditing their own accounts, which was so extensively followed by the former House of Assembly! Several Hon Members expressed themselves dissatisfied with the former management of the institution, and moved to report progress, which was done, and the House adjourned.

The Council have rejected the Grant for the employment of the Dredging machine this Summer—the grants of £100 to Mr. Ward, and £75 to Mr. Sanctor for reporting—also all the By-road appropriations passed this Session. How will they House consent to this domination? Why do they not at once give up the Initiation to an Executive, chosen from among themselves, in whom they had confidence, and who would be responsible to them for their acts, instead of being constantly bullied and insulted by the Legislative Council, a body which has ceased to retain either public confidence or respect.

O. K.
Failures.—The aggregate amount of the failures during the past year, and to the 13th February, 1843, in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, is said to be £394,000. Of this the proportion against Quebec is £215,000, and the liabilities of the Montreal merchants £489,000. The Quebec Gazette says, it is supposed that about a third of the amount of the failures may, on an average, be paid to the creditors in dividends. This then is a dead loss to somebody, of upwards of six hundred thousand pounds!

From the New Brunswick, April 4.
THE REVENUE BILL FOR 1843.

This Bill received His Excellency's assent last Wednesday, was published here on Saturday, and went into operation on that day. Saturday, it will be remembered, was the first day of April, and we believe the Merchants of this City, are of opinion that the Legislature intended to make "April fools" of them, for it is said, that of all the absurd tables of duties with which New-Brunswick has been from time to time favoured, the table annexed to the present Bill exceeds, and fairly crowns the whole.

We have seldom noticed so much excitement in the City, as this famous Bill has occasioned, and the strongest expressions of vexation and disgust are heard on all sides, at its incongruities and absurdities, some of which we shall briefly notice.

At B, we find Bacon, which if British, pays 4 per cent, and if foreign 15 per cent.—but on reference to the article Pork, we find that salted Pork, of all kinds, is duty free! Barley, unground, if British pays 4 per cent, and 10 per cent if foreign—while Barley Meal and Malt are duty free! This is to encourage our brewers, by taxing the raw material, and admitting malt, the manufactured article, free much to the advantage of our American neighbors, from whom the principal supply of barley for our brewers is derived. Foreign Candles pay 10 per cent.—but the same rate of duty is levied on foreign tallow, in order, we suppose, to put the foreign tallow-chandler, on a par with our own. For the encouragement of our Merchants and Millers who have invested large sums in the erection of expensive grist-mills, granaries, warehouses, &c., wheat flour is admitted duty free, while wheat, unground, is subjected to a duty of 4 per cent! This we suppose, is intended, as a boon to our neighbors of Nova Scotia and a compliment to the Yankee millers.

Under the head of Canvases, we find, that if foreign it pays 10 per cent; but on referring to the letter S, we find that sail-cloth of all kinds, Canvases included, if foreign pays only 5 per cent.—Another incongruity is in the article of Duck, which is specially rated at 10 per cent, but under the head of Sail-cloth comes in at 5 only. Under the letter F, we have fishing-netts duty free, while under the letter N, we find Nets, fishing-netts, and seines of all kinds 10 per cent. Next we find fish-hooks, subjected to 10 per cent duty while at the letter H, we have Hooks, lines & twines duty free! At I, we have Iron-castings for machinery, for mills, for steam-engines, and for other purposes, duty free, whether British or foreign—but at M, we find that machinery, or parts of machinery for steam engines, mills or agricultural purposes are all subjected to 10 per cent. We find Looking Glasses paying 15 per cent, while the same article under the head of Mirrors, pays only 10 per cent. How in the name of common sense, could so many blunders and absurdities have been perpetrated.

Steel is subjected to a duty of 4 per cent, doubtless for the advantage of our Blacksmiths in the manufacture of axes, &c. Iron castings of all kinds, from any where, are admitted duty free, which will be of especial benefit to our excellent Foundries. Tin in sheets and blocks pays 4 per cent, which must be for the purpose of assisting our Tinsmiths.

Under the head of "fresh pork," we find a reference to "fresh meat" for the rate of duty; but there is no such head in the table as "fresh meat," consequently fresh pork, with fresh mutton, and fresh veal, being non-enumerated articles, will, under the general clause, pay a duty of 4 per cent, on importation from Nova Scotia, and 10 per cent, if foreign produce. All fresh fruit, whether British or foreign, (except apples) is subjected to 4 per cent. Therefore pears, plums and cherries from Nova Scotia, as also cheese, cider and eggs, and many other "notions" from that quarter, as non-enumerated articles, will all pay 4 per cent. This will doubtless give great facilities to the trade between this port and Nova Scotia the present season, and add considerably to the revenue—to say nothing of the extra tide-waters it will require, to look after the coasters and prevent frauds upon the Treasury!

In is stated in the Halifax papers, on the authority of letters received from England, that Mr. Hardinge, (a nephew of Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary of the War Department,) has been appointed to the office of Deputy Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, in place of the late John Howe, Esq. Mr. Hardinge is expected out in the next steamer from England.—Bid.

A pretty young Cow.—Perhaps what I am going to relate is not worthy your notice. It is concerning a heifer 3 years old last spring—the quantity of her milk required to make a pound of butter: 13 3/4 qts. of milk were collected in four days, from which were made 2 1/2 lbs. thoroughly worked butter. This trial was made the first week in November, with only such feed as she got in the pasture, she allowed 5 2/2 qts. to make a pound. She had a calf in July, 1841, and will have her second the first or second week in March next. From Nov 1841 to May 1842, \$18 worth of butter at 20 cts. per lb. was sold from her beside what was used in the family.—[Correspondent of the Plover.]

Mr. Colman's Agricultural tour to Europe.—Mr. Colman, well known to the Agricultural public as the Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts while prosecuting the Agricultural Survey of that State, will set out for Europe in the spring for the express purpose of collecting Agricultural information. His observations will be embodied in the form of Reports, and published at fifty cents per number. These will commence in about a year, and continue as often as convenient until ten numbers are published. We

think our several Agricultural Societies can do better than to subscribe for a lot of them to be distributed in premiums.—[Maine Farmer.]

UNITED STATES.

The Meeting on board of the John Adams.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday evening says:—We have made further enquiries on the subject, and although we are unable to arrive at the facts in an authentic shape, we are confirmed in the belief that a summary execution of several men on board the John Adams did take place. The circumstances under which it occurred may, or may not be very correctly stated. By the last accounts from Norfolk, the John Adams had not come up, and doubts were entertained whether she was in fact below.

Yucatan.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Lerma to the 10 inst. The Mexicans were concentrating their forces at Lerma, and had already 2000 men at that point. They were only waiting the arrival of the steamer Guadalupe from Vera Cruz with additional reinforcements, when they will march upon the Campachuanos.

Tribune to American Hospitality and Science.—At the recent Meeting of the British Geological Society, the American Minister, Mr. Everett was present, and many handsome compliments of this sort from any British source have pleased us more, than the short speech made on this occasion by Mr. Lyell, the distinguished Geologist, who visited our Country, within a year or two past. The Society in question comprises many of the most distinguished men in the Scientific circles of Great Britain—of several of them, indeed, such as Mr. Lyell, the fame is world wide. It was in the presence, and amid the hearty applause of these men, that Mr. Lyell was requested by the President of the Society to offer a sentiment, expressive of the feelings of the company towards their distinguished American guest.—Portland paper.

Great Fire at Ponce, P. R.—Captain Chase, of the brig Old Colony, at New York, Tuesday morning from Maraguez, the 9th inst., states that when he left Maraguez, a report had reached that place that the town of Ponce, P. R. had been destroyed by fire. Capt. Chase left the morning of the 9th, and the news had reached Maraguez the evening previous to his sailing, but no particulars were given. Ponce is about sixty miles distant from Maraguez.

Good Rice in hard Times.—The Judge Advocate's fees, in the trial of Com. Mackenzie, are ten dollars per diem, and ten dollars for every fifteen pages of record, one hundred and fifty words making a page. We presume, says the New York Express, the fees, of the Judge Advocate average at least twenty-five dollars, and perhaps thirty dollars a day.

NOVA-SCOTIA.
From the Halifax Royal Gazette, March 30.
PROROGATION.
At half-past 4 o'clock, on Wednesday His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber, in state, gave his assent to the Bills of the Session, and prorogued the Legislature by the following Speech.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:
The business of the Session having been brought, by your joint labors, to a satisfactory conclusion, I am enabled to release you from further attendance in Parliament.
Although the measure matured in the course of your recent sittings are few in number, some of them are of great importance, and I have much gratification in observing amongst them one having for its object the regulation of the mode in which the Waste Lands of the Crown shall in future be disposed of, and another, of yet greater consequence affecting the qualification of members of the elective Branch of the Legislature, both Bills emanating from the Executive, and calculated, I sincerely believe, to work beneficially for the Country.

I regret that it has been found impossible, during your deliberation, to devise such a Law for the enforcement of the relative obligations of debtor and creditor, as would be considered adapted to the present condition of Nova Scotia; and feeling as I do, that some enactment of this nature is highly essential to the maintenance of the commercial credit of the Colony, I cannot but hope that when next I meet you, some Law may be framed by which the desired object may be attained. In the meantime I am well content, that the settlement and discussion of a question of so much moment, and involving such various interests, has been approached and conducted with all due caution.

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In mean time "Committee" the Back Parishes & the are in a start vour to procure to be distributed the expected Carg

CO POST
The CONCE AMATEUR BAND, this evening By Particular Monday Performance will be given by D. Millars & St. Andrews.

THE
St. Andrew, T
Charlotte Hon. Har Director next Discount Hours of Bills and N lodged with D. Millars next week.

Commissioner
SAINT
Hon. James Director next John Mc Office open er from

Saint S
Wm Po Director next Discount Hours of Bills and N lodged with D. Millars next week.

LA
London, —M. Liverpool, —M. Edinburgh, —M. Paris, —M. Toronto, —A. We have no rope

CHARLOTTE
The Spring Pleas was opened OREN, pre The following EDWARD Thomas Joseph I William William Daniel I Bernard J. Dallin J. D. W. Thomas Hugh M Daniel C A. W. S John P. George Joseph Hugh M Walter Alexam Wm. D John B

His Honor's brief—he said absence of the volved upon hi he was happy i good order and was characteri cases of crime particular recommending in all the Coun There were have all been d close to-day.

The AMATE observed is pe until Monday i justice to obey respectability o the Band could cede to their v

PRINTERS—
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