(Applause.) If we can agree as to the present dangers, do not let us revive dissensions which are past. This would be as wise as if in the face of the enemy we were to fight again the battles of Bannockburn and Flodden. (Cheers.) I say I do not want to taunt you with reaction or conversion, but this I say if you adhere to the principle which you professed in 1834, this is the place where you ought to make your appearance. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, you consented to a reform which you are expressly invited to stand to in the speech delivered by your sovereign on the condition that it should be according to the acknowledged principles of the constitution. (Great applause.) Let us have no mistake on that point. I see the necessity of widening the foundations on which the defence of the British constitution and the religious establishments must rest. I ask you—I have no right to ask you for any confession of error, or even of the change of opinion—all I ask is, do you adhere to the principles on which reform was advocated in 1831, and if you do, with me you ought to combine for the defence of the institutions of the country. (Hear, hear.) "I have now to recommend," said his majesty, "the important question of reform to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measure which you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogatives of the crown, the authority of both houses of parliament, (immense cheering,) and the rights and liberties of the people are equally secured." Gentlemen, did his majesty rest satisfied with that? Did he say apply reform to the House of Commons, and nothing more? No, he said apply reform, but apply it only on the acknowledged principles of the constitution (cheering) he said that and more, he invited you to consent to reform for certain objects, and among those objects there was expressly this, "in recommending reform to your consideration my object was to give additional security, not only to the House of Commons, but to the other institutions of the country." Now, gentlemen, if these were your principles, if you supported earnestly and conscientiously reform of the House of Commons because you believe you were resisting an encroachment which had been made on the true representation of the country,—if you thought that that reform was in conformity with the acknowledged principles of the constitution,—if you believed with Lord Grey that, by making the reform large and extensive, you would discountenance other extravagant propositions endangering the constitution, I not only say you may be here, but you may be here without hearing from me one word that can pain your feelings; but I say that upon you, and not upon me, it devolves to vindicate your measure from the stigma of being inconsistent with the safety of the British constitution. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, I am contented with conforming to that—I feel it no reflection. I have laboured to defeat my own fears and my own anticipations—I have laboured to extract from it what good I could, and to mitigate as much of evil as I could, [cheers] and I say if you adhere to your principles, you ought not to leave to me and those who think with me, the defence of the reform bill: and to prove that it is, as you have found it to be, consistent with the principles of the British constitution. (Applause.) You naturally say that although you are determined to resist further changes which endanger that constitution—yet you adhere to your opinion, that the progress of improvement ought not to be suspended, that abuses ought to be redressed, and that grievances ought to be remedied. You avow the same hostility to corruption which you have ever avowed to it. Corruption! What has any one in this meeting to benefit by corruption? (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Could this meeting which has met for one object, to mark its esteem for me, and to extract public good from it by spreading abroad the spirit which animates us. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) I ask what benefit could you, the greater part of you the active and industrious citizens of Glasgow, derive from corruption? Perhaps you think my situation different from yours, and although it would be difficult to prove that corruption would benefit you, yet to me it might be a great advantage. (Laughter.) I should like to ask what influence corruption would give to me compared with the influence which this meeting will impart to me? (Long-continued cheering.) I should like to know if moral influence as a public man is my object, by which I should benefit most by addling commissions to commissions, or by seeing 3500 meeting me in Glasgow. (Continued cheering.) We are reconciled, we forget our bygone differences; but we are determined to unite in defence of the national establishments and national institutions. [Hurrah.] You do not want the machine of goverment to stand still. No doubt the wish is rational, I join with you in it cordially. I wish to see that great machine working in the discharge of its regular duties, but with a heartiness and livelier motions, animating industry, encouraging and rewarding toil, purifying wherever there is abuse; but let me tell you, that in the social as well as in the manual machine, with which you are so well acquainted, the movements cannot be regular unless the foundations are stable and sure; let me tell you, that there is to be no inconsistent intermeddings with the vital functions of that machine, if, as in the case of the steam engine, one man, who knew nothing of its construction, were to bore holes in the cylinder, another to interfere with the boiler, and another to see some complex movement, which he did not understand, but which he would try to improve. They may call that reform, and they may ask for progressive movements [immense cheering, which continued so long that the right hon. baronet was obliged to say that he had lost the simile which he had been attempting to draw. (Continued cheering.) The time which I am entitled to address you is but short, [cries of "no," and cheering.] and I will not trespass too much on your indulgence; let us come then to the main point [cheering.] because I do not wish to conciliate your confidence or attempt to gain your support by hoisting false colours. [Cheers.] I mean, gentlemen, to support the national establishments which connect protestantism with the state in the three countries. [Tremendous applause, the whole assemblage standing up and waving handkerchiefs.] Nothing could be so unseemly after the reception which I have met with. Nothing could be so unseemly as to say one word of disrespect in regard of those who differ with me in religious opinions. No, I will say with respect to dissent in this country, that I think we owe to it a great obligation for the efforts it has made in the common cause of spreading sound doctrines. But it is perfectly consistent with that respect and that obligation to declare, that in my opinion more futile arguments can those by which what is called the voluntary system are supported, were never presented for the consideration of men interested in the welfare of their brethren. [Loud applause.] I do feel, and I trust that you feel the same, that it is right that the state should pay homage to Christianity in every way that is possible for it to do so. Is it not clear that the demand for religious instruction shall not only be in the direct ratio of its necessity, but absolutely made on the inverse ratio, that those who stand most in need of religious instruction are not the first by last who will make a voluntary effort to get it. Vehement cheering.] I say that it is right that the minister who is to speak to the people—who is to evoke indifference—who is to try to conciliate towards religious feelings—who is to be the censor over presumptuous vice—should be independently supported. [Great applause.] I say that man ought not to depend on the precarious benevolence of those whom it is his business to admonish and rebuk. [immense cheering.] I infer from this declaration of your feelings that on that point your mind is made up. [tremendous applause] the question is not whether we are to form de novo a new establishment—the question is, will you adhere to that which you find established by the law, and guaranteed to you by the most solemn national compact? [Loud and long continued cheering.] Then again, I avow to you, gentlemen, I mean to support in its full integrity the authority of the House of Lords, (immense cheering, and waving of handkerchiefs) as an essential and indispensable condition of the mixed form of government under which you live, and as essential to the maintenance of the British constitution; and I mean to consider every plausible proposition that may be made not directly assailing that integrity, as having for its object covertly to undermine it. I mean to consider those propositions, not in their abstract isolated merits, but to consider the tendency—the ultimate tendency they have to undermine the House of Lords, and destroy the British constitution. (Cheers.) Do you concur with me also in that expression? (Loud and long-continued applause and waving of handkerchiefs.) I feel you do—and this is a timely declaration of it. The hour is arrived when, if these are our feelings, we must be prepared to act on them. (Cheers.) Do not let us content ourselves with the vehemence of our enthusiasm here (hurrah) we have particular privileges given to us, and I do not know for what it is we hold them unless we are determined to exercise them; and if your sense of the danger is that which I apprehend it is from your acclamations, and if your sentiments with me is that which I also calculate upon (cheering) then I say that, having these privileges and refusing to exert them, you will be in the situation of the man who, in the face of the common enemy, having a sword refused to draw it. I speak of the civil sword only—the exercise of those privileges which are entrusted to us as instruments for maintaining and defending our opinions; but the time is arrived when we ought to resort, having those opinions, to the positive exercise of those privileges. I have a privilege—the privilege of addressing you. (Applause.) Now I have set you the example of exercising a privilege. Do not think I came here only for the gratification of personal vanity, complete as that gratification has been; but I came here unhesitatingly, believing that my communion with you would strengthen the means of our defence. I forgot the distance, I forgot the wintry season, feeling that there was a claim upon me for the performance of a public duty; and I have come to discharge that obligation, determined to exercise that privilege which has been given to me. I see that the time is come for us to stand forward in the exercise of our privileges; for I have read speeches of late, delivered by those whose special duty I should have thought to be to defend the British constitution in all its integrity, but which speeches make me unwilling to trust its defence to their official exertions. (Cheers.)

[*The remainder of Sir Robert Peel's speech will be given in our next.*]

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—If we are to look for any thing like *reasons*, for the conduct of the House of Assembly in refusing to add a suspending clause to the Civil List Bill, we may look in vain. The excuse they give the King is, that such a clause would have called forth "*all the weight and influence of the Provincial Executive Government*" against the measure; but *we*, the Public, to whom the House is responsible, are not at all satisfied with such an attempt at justification; and if it should please Heaven and His Excellency to afford us an opportunity, we will tell them so, to their faces, at the hustings. We question their sincerity, when they speak so absurdly, and we at once become supicious of their motives. The weight and influence of the Provincial Government! How flattering to the King! But, good heavens, the weight and influence have become of ten-fold greater force, now that the whole Bill is lost. If they wanted to strengthen the Government opposition, they could not have adopted a more efficient course, than that they have pursued. To add the suspending clause, would be to fix the measure fast, to pin it down, to encircle the Home Government, the Provincial Executive, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly, all in one iron bond, firmly clinched and riveted. But Oh! the wisdom and consistency of *our* House. To obtain their dearest object, the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, the infatuated men throw it furiously away, and open up fresh negociations of almost certain failure. What fool will say, that there is now any likelihood of our getting the Bill as it was? Now that the affair is all up, who can answer for Lord Glenelg, or perhaps for Lord Glenelg's successor? We once had him hooked to our suspending line, but this has been cut, and he is off. Who dare vouch for an adherence by members to their former votes? already we observe signs of defection among them. We believe, from our souls, that some of the majority of the upper house, regret their late inflexibility; and we *know* that some of the representative branch have altered their opinions since their return home. We are glad to perceive this turning of some of them from the madness of faction, back to a sober sense of their duty to the country and themselves. But nevertheless, if we are to lose the control of the Casual Revenue, we will visit it on them for ever hereafter: they had it within their grasp, and with the greatest folly and rashness let it go: *and all because they dreaded the Executive influence.* Admirable logic! But we will not take that as an apology; we do not believe them when they express such fears; for, in the very same breath they say, that it is only within the reach of the most *remote possibility*, that this influence can have the slightest effect! Whence then their apprehensions. *Now*, indeed, they may well fear it, for *now*, nobody is bound to anything; and the loss of the Bill, which before was only among the *most remote possibilities*, is reduced to what Mr. Pierce Wilmot would call a certainty to a common intent in general.

On reviewing these things, we cannot resist the suspicions that rush upon our minds, that their strange conduct has arisen from personal spleen, private pique, disappointed ambition, or any other feelings but those of desire to promote the real interests of the country. Perhaps some of them hoped, by getting up an excitement, to render themselves as agitators, conspicuous and important among the mob. We have a hope, tho' we confess a faint one, that a few of them are really not disaffected to the British Constitution, and that if they were questioned *now*, as to their desire for the *blessings of a Government responsible* as is ours, to the King, they would hesitate in asking for a change. But let them beware; for the movement is progressing, and he who styles himself to-day a moderate reformer, may ten years hence find himself clamouring with his Honourable Speaker, for the vote by Ballot, and an Elective Council PUBLIC.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. GEORGE G. GILBERT,

Sir,—Your burning desire for notoriety, has led you to introduce yourself to the notice of the public, in a *new* character. In the columns of last week's Observer, you flourish as the defender of two gentlemen of the Assembly, whose public conduct had been attacked by the Press. Those who know you, will not be surprised at your presumption; they will only smile at this additional instance of your egregious impudence. They will remember, that it was ever your ambition to be distinguished, and that you were utterly regardless *how* you attained your eminence, or in what capacity you figured; but that like Jonathan Wild, you were determined, at all hazards, to be *great*.

I intend to minister to this passion of yours, this itching for the *digitis prodecentium;* and I shall win your thanks for contributing to its gratification, by thus shewing you up as a but for a public ridicule.

Pray, Sir, as the self-constituted Champion of public men, how far do you mean to carry your Quixotism? It would be ungenerous towards the rest of the Assembly, to confine your good offices to *two*; doubtly, your officious aid, (unfortunately so pernicious wherever it is applied), will be extended to some more of them, and your letter in the Observer is to be regarded as but the first of a series. As *their* apologist, you will find plenty of employment; allow me to recommend to your early and especial notice, one, in need of all your succour, and worthy of such an advocate; the *other member for* Queens. Under the influence of your anxious care he may possibly become more contemptible than he already is. You lately gave him the benefit of your skill, in a contest not owing its bloodless termination to *your* exertions; I beg you, now, as *principal*, to take up the weapons for him, in a less perilous warfare. Only be as clever, as in your last week's essay, and it will shed a more than wonted splendor o'er your illustrious name.

You say you were *not* indebted to those gentlemen; were you to make the same assertion now, you *might* be believed; because, that brief (I cannot say with you *unequivocal*) apology for them, ought surely to be sufficient to cancel a score of mortgages, and make them both your everlasting debtors. You are not indebted to them! Possibly so; but when it is known, that the *Lodge* is nearly sunk by the weight of their incumbrances upon it, the public will judge of their patriotism, and of your veracity. Not indebted to them! I know some fifty poor wretches whose hearts will leap for joy when they hear the announcement. The tradesmen, the mechanics, the wine-merchants, the market men who bring whole sheep to town, the horse dealers, and all who are objects of your patronage, whom you honor with your custom, and never trouble with your cash, all these who contribute to the gaieties of your Lodge, and perhaps too, even *your own familiar friend* who built it, will hail the prospect which this piece of news presents to them; yourself too will enjoy a most enviable delight, in quieting their long-suffered and insolvent clamors.

Adieu! Mr. Goosey Goosey Gander: I must leave you now, but before I ultimately quit you, few, I think, will envy you the distinction which you will have acquired. One word more at our present parting. I thought of sending this letter to yourself; but recollecting your practice of publishing your *private correspondence* at the news-rooms and hotels of the town, I concluded to forward it to Durant at once. Again adieu *jusqu' au revoir*.

St. John, March 20, 1837. BRUIN.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—It is rather amusing to read the last communication of Musagetes in the City Gazette—it is amusing because he disclaims so much about personalities. I should like well to know how the thing (if he be dog, man, or woman) defines the word personal. In both his choice productions with which through a suitable organ (the City Gazette) he has favored the public—he has been unsparing in his personal abuse of Merchant:—that the *thing* should be so, is no matter of surprise—the object being obvious, namely, to distract attention from a plain exposition of facts and Doctor Musagetes or as I shall now entitle him my dog Musagetes being reduced to his shifts, as has many a dog before, when in the act of killing his own mutton, claps his tail between his legs and says he is going a Skunk hunting. That the effluvia with which nature has kindly for its protection provided the latter animal, cannot be more offensive—than simple truth to mutton killer Musagetes, it is only necessary to read his last communication to discover: he first bow wow'd pretending he had discovered nine ladies in breeches (himself one)—as that was no go—he has again bow wow'd pretending to have discovered that a still born child had been christened—but that is still less a go. So my dog Musagetes must een take the merit of his own actions and wear the fellonious garb of mutton Killer—which I leave him to enjoy. MERCHANT.

Saint John, March 14, 1837.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—My Lordship, (being extremely sensitive), feels very much hurt at the delicate epithets bestowed upon him by Mr. Blatch, in the last Observer, and can only plead in extenuation of his fault those lines of Virgil

"Hic incredibelis rerum fama occupat aures."

The report, I find on enquiry, is not correct *in toto*: for however much he may have deserved it, the House overlooked the insult, for two potent reasons. One, that they could not have dispensed with his valuable services. The other, that he could not have got upon his knees: for ("si vera est fama") he has no joints between his ancles and thighs and therefore must have made his apology *standing*.

GLENELG

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Since my communication in the last Chronicle, I have received a few more Journals of the House of Assembly, and although I then thought that our Representatives had dealt out a very unjustifiable sum of the public money, amounting to £1850, *towards the expenses* of two of their own body for six months, without the shadow of an account or voucher for the same, I am now convinced that this is not the only grant which has been passed during the Session, of a large sum of money without any account being given of the items composing it, or any information to enable us to judge of the propriety of the appropriation.

I find on the journals, that the enormous sum of £2,039:11 has been granted for contingencies during the past session, including £546:1:5 for the Council, which will leave the contingencies of the House of Assembly at £1493:9:7.

It has been the fashion for some time past to attack the Governor and his advisers, and find great fault with their measures, and by this means the public attention has been withdrawn too much from the doings of the House of Assembly, who being the people's choice and representatives, and amenable to them for what they do amiss, and being moreover bound to consult their good in every thing, are more to be blamed than the Executive if they fail in their duty. It is known and felt by every body that the people are heavily taxed: that they have both parochial, provincial, and parliamentary taxes and duties to pay, which amount to a large sum. It is undeniably the bounden duty of the people's representatives to do all they can to make this revenue go as far as possible. But what do they do in discharge of this their duty? Last year the Revenue returns shew that the expense of the Legislature was upwards of £5400: it is said that this year's charge on the same score will amount to £10,000. It is even declared that the total for five years will be nearly £30,000—*thirty thousand pounds!* People are naturally led to inquire into the items which compose this heavy charge upon the Revenue of the country: but the moment they begin to inquire they are brought up by a most formidable but mysterious document called the Contingent Bill, which is to be found not stated in detail but in gross. Now whenever mystery and secrecy are attempted in any matter which ought to be plain and above-board, suspicions are excited, and reports of a very injurious tendency are sure to get abroad. This is the case with this Contingent Bill. It is said that there are very extraordinary charges made in it: that resolutions which had been thrown out by the Council have been tacked into it: that an extra £100 to the Clerk of the Lower House is also contained in it, and although there can be no objection to paying their officers whatever they are entitled to, it ought to be done in an open manner, so that the council and the people may have an opportunity of approving or disapproving of it: there are also rumours of a gold snuff box: also of a cloak and bonnet of more than ordinary splendor: and another about a close-stool; all of which are very injurious and ought to be cleared up. It is said too that the horse bought by one of the Delegates and which died on the passage, is charged in the same Bill: also the expense of bringing Mr. Pierce from Miramichi to Fredericton and his board while in prison; also £100 to Mr. Blatch with many other charges of like nature and it is even hinted that there is a small item "To cracking on" but this I do not believe. As well therefore to remove these suspicions, as to satisfy our just and reasonable curiosity I again call upon the members for this city and county and more especially upon the Chairman of the Committee of Public and Private accounts for an account of the items which compose the contingent bill,—he can publish it in the same paper as the account of the expences of the deputation, so that the people may see and know what becomes of their money and who gets it;—but they have a right to complain of such a system of smuggling which from small beginnings has already risen to a formidable height and may by being further extended, be made highly injurious to their interest; and destructive of their liberties.

Now I should like to have the charges made on the contingent account confined to the following articles, Reams of Paper 32,—this would allow them as much as they could scribble over, not only during the session, but also the recess. Bunches of Quills 64, which would be as many as they could well cut up and those who *do not* write would not require their proportion. Dozens of Pencils 32, they are always useful:—sticks of sealing wax 128. Wafers—they are vulgar things, and loose their adhesive quality by coming in contact with tobacco juice, besides its inconvenient to remove a quid:—Penknives 50, our representatives are very apt to lose them by *lending* them to their children: red tape, plenty, its very handy for tying up things and makes good shoe strings, &c. Spit-boxes 16, they are very necessary to keep the fires from being spit out: Ink 32 gallons, its very apt to *evaporate*: Ink stands 41 which would allow for the *wine missing with Mr. Blatch's walking stick*; Wood, as much as will keep the House comfortable: India Rubber, as much as would be sufficient to rub out the despatch contained in the *written report of the delegates*, highly complimentary to and approving of the conduct of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, but which, with many other such important documents, *has not appeared in the printed one*: these are the items that I should like to see a contingent bill composed of.

A.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 24, 1837.

No later European dates have been received during the past week.

We have received the Inaugural Address of President Van Buren, but have not room for its insertion. The chief part of it is a dissertation on the history of the United States. The President is quite explicit on the subject of Slavery, and avows his determined opposition "against every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States."

The longer we live, the more thoroughly do we become convinced that truth and honesty stand mightily in the way of good Bargain making; and that those who wish to make GOOD BARGAINS, must employ as their *Deputies*, not men whose conduct is guided by an uniform sense of truth and honesty, but men who have cunning enough, to discover where an advantage can be taken, and impudence enough to carry them through every thing.—Should any one ask us, whether we mean to apply this remark to the House of Assembly deputies—we should answer no! because we do not wish to give Mr. Partelow the opportunity of moving next session, that we should be "committed to the Common Jail of the County of York, there to remain during pleasure." We have lately been looking over the "Report of the Deputation of the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick to His Majesty's Government,"—a document which ought not to have been printed on *perishable paper*, but engraved on BRASS, monumentum aere perennius; and are going to offer a few remarks upon it:—if when we have done so, and if our readers should feel disposed to apply the above remark to those *Honorable* gentlemen who composed the Deputation, we of course shall not object to their doing so, for in that case, they will get the "spell at Bowling" with Mr. Brannan, not we.

It will be recollected that the Message of Sir A. Campbell at the opening of the session pointed out to the two Houses an *error* and an *omission* in the Draft of the Civil List Bill. The error was one of calculation, which may be briefly stated thus—that Dollars were calculated at 4s. 6d. instead of 4s. 4d. sterling. We all recollect that Mr. Pierce Wilmot "WITH HIS USUAL EFFRONTERY" (see Gleaner, Jan. 24, 1837) stated that it was Lord Glenelg's intention that in future the government salaries should be paid in dollars 4s. 6d. that they had been paid long enough at 4s. 4d. and much of the same sort equally false. We had some suspicions at the time that Mr. Pierce Wilmot was making all that "out of whole stuff," and we accordingly searched their Report for the passage; but we have looked in vain for any passage in which the different rates of the dollar came under discussion. In the printed report there is no such passage. There is, however, a report in manuscript in the Province (wonder as John Gape used to say, whether Lord Glenelg sent it out?) in which there appears a passage under date "Seventh Interview, Saturday, Sept. 10," which from its being of no importance at all, not the smallest consequence in life, the merest trifle possible, so trifling that it would have been an utter waste of ink to print it,—is to be found only in part in the printed document; but for the garbling of which, of course, no one is responsible, but the printer's devil. It is *written* in these words—"Lord Glenelg asked what "was the difference between the £14,000 "sterling, and the £15,000 currency proposed by us. We answered it was only "£500, but yet we thought it was not desirable that the Executive should be "troubled with the annual expenditure of "so small a surplus": but it is *printed* in "these—"we hoped His Lordship would "reduce the proposed sum at least by "deducting the surplus of £607 sterling, "as we thought it was not desirable that "the Provincial Executive should be troubled with the annual expenditure of "that amount." Here is precious garbling for you, my boys! Capital this! now all you young Lawyers who are aspiring to walk in Mr. Pierce Wilmot's steps some of these days, come forward and take a lesson on Report making! look at this master piece of garbling, is it not a cap sheaf!! Here we have proof under the hand of the very delegates themselves, that Lord Glenelg did not know how to turn sterling into currency, that he asked *them* what was the difference not between any indifferent sums of £14,000 stg. and £15,000 currency, but the difference between *the* £14,000 stg. that is £14,000 paid in the manner contemplated by Lord Stanley in dollars at 4s. 4d. and the £15,000 cur'y. proposed by them in dollars at 5s. and they had the impudence to tell him "*that it was only* £500." In dollars at 4s. 6d. £14,000 stg. is equal to £15,556 11 1 3-9ths, but in dollars at 4s. 4d. the rate fixed by Lord Stanley, and by Lord Glenelg himself in his despatch of 24th Oct. 1836, it is equal to £16,153 16 8; making the difference between the two sums not £500, but £1,153 16s 8d. MORE THAN DOUBLE WHAT THEY SAID IT WAS. Talk now if you please of *truth & integrity* after this. Said Mr. Crane to Mr. Wilmot, "*tis a good bargain*;" said Mr. Wilmot to Mr. Crane, "*tis a good bargain, there's no mistake about it*:" said Mr. Crane to Mr. Wilmot, *how shall we clinch it*? This too is a specimen of the report of the Delegates, and will satisfy any one, how much confidence is to be placed in the truth of it. Well enough might Lord Glenelg return the minute of the conversation on July 14, which they had the impudence to put into his hand with the following dignified rebuke for their insolence conveyed in a note dated Sept. 22, *but not printed*.—"Lord Glenelg presents his "compliments to Messrs. Crane & Wilmot "(Messrs. Cunning & Impudence) and "herewith returns the original minute "left by those gentlemen with him, of "the interview which took place at this "office on the 14th of July last. Having "communicated to Messrs. Cunning and "Impudence, the final decision of His "Majesty's government upon the questions discussed at that interview. Lord "Glenelg does not think it necessary to "*revise* the minute of what then passed in "Conversation, and in returning it begs "to be understood neither as *affirming*, "nor as *contradicting*, the accuracy of the "statements contained in that document, "but only as respectfully *declining to express any opinion on the subject*."

Why was this note not printed in the Report, but omitted like the enquiry into the different rates of the dollar? Will any one after this believe for one moment that the quarto book lately "printed at Saint John by H. Chubb, Esq. Market Square," is a true and faithful account of what was done and said, written and received by the Delegates? Never! people will place no more confidence in it, than they would in Mr. Crane's account of the qualities of a *horse* which he might wish to sell.—Pretty well this! says I. Pretty well this! says you. Pretty well this! say both of us. But what is coming is better still.

The omission in the draft of the Civil List Bill referred to in the Governor's Message, is the second qualification, subject to which "His Majesty has been graciously pleased to consent to the application of the Assembly." It is stated in these words in Lord Glenelg's despatch of Aug. 31. "The second qualification has for "its object to preclude questions which "might otherwise arise as to the manner "in which the right of appropriation is "to be exercised by the House of Assembly, His Majesty proposes that the "law and custom of Parliament, and more "especially the established usages of the "House of Commons with regard to the "appropriation of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and "Ireland, shall be assumed by the Legislature of New-Brunswick, and more especially by the House of General Assembly as affording the rule for their "guidance in the appropriation of the "Revenues of that Province. Some exceptions may unavoidably arise out of "peculiar local circumstances, forbidding "a perfect coincidence in the two systems which however subject to those "exceptions, would be precisely similar."

Now those who have ever enquired into such matters very well know, that there is a great difference in the custom of Parliament, and the custom of our Assembly in voting money. In England the Executive originates the grants, the Commons concur with the grants in the shape of separate resolutions, and the Lords concur with the bill in gross. Here the House originates the grants, the Council concur with the grants in the shape of separate resolutions, and the Executive concurs with the bill in gross. We naturally ask did the Delegates make Lord Glenelg acquainted with the fact that such a difference existed? If they did, then they betrayed the confidence reposed in them when they were allowed to draft the bill, by not inserting in it both the qualifications which were made the condition of surrender. But we have carefully looked over the said *quarto book*, for report it certainly is not, and cannot discover the least evidence on that point. The only passages which bear the distant allusion to it, are to be found at page 7 and p 25. "Some conversation then ensued as to the "mode of paying the Civil List expences "in Great Britain from the Consolidated "Fund, and as to the analogy which "would exist between that and the contemplated mode of payment in New-Brunswick." "We asked His Lordship what we were to understand by "the second qualification, or condition of "the surrender, and in what way the "right of appropriation by the Assembly "was to be exercised. His Lordship "answered, that it was intended by the "second qualification, that after making "provision for the Civil List, the Assembly were to have the appropriation of "the residue, if any, for public purposes." The first of these passages refers only to the expences of the Civil List, not to the surplus: the second—now boys! all you who want to get a lesson on Report making, pay attention! particularly for young lawyers who admire Mr. Pierce Wilmot so much, listen! *that passage is not to be found in the manuscript report*, which contains Lord Glenelg's note to Messrs. Cunning and Impudence! mark that my boys! there's for you!! that passage is not to be found! They never on any one occasion informed Lord Glenelg, and he never for a moment suspected that there was any difference in the mode of appropriation here and in England, and he thought it sufficient when he said "the Assembly were to have the appropriation of the residue," to be distinctly understood.

Now boys! having given you a lesson in report making, we will give you another in bill drafting, and we will give it to you merely for the price of the Chronicle, whereas Mr. Pierce Wilmot would charge you a lumping sum for it, unless by a little hocus pocus, he could get it put into the Contingent Bill. Messrs. Cunning and Impudence well knew that if a clause were inserted in the Civil List Bill rendering it imperative that the surplus of the Casual Revenue should be appropriated according to "*the law and custom of Parliament*," that is to say, that the Executive should originate the grants, the House concur with the grants in the shape of separate resolutions, and the Council were only to concur with the bill in gross—that the bill would be thrown out of the Legislative Council: that that house would not entertain it for a moment. Knowing this, the management of the business became a matter of some delicacy, and required all the skill of Messrs. Cunning and Impudence. Now boys! see how they manage it! They never mention the existing difference to Lord Glenelg—but offer to draw the bill themselves. To this proposal he assented. They sent it to him on Saturday 24 Sept. On Monday 26th and Tuesday 27th, they call at the office but find Lord Glenelg "absent from town" (we quote from the quarto book) Wednesday 28th they write the following note—"If Messrs Cunning and Impudence could see his Lordship for a few moments, they apprehend that THE DRAFT COULD BE AT ONCE SO MODIFIED, AS TO OBVIATE THE NECESSITY OF SUBMITTING IT TO THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY"—for Mr. Stephen had alarmed them with the information on the evening of the 24th that it must be submitted to them. Now who told them that the draft needed modification? Since it had been sent in, they had not seen Lord Glenelg for he was absent from town: they had received nothing from the Colonial office but a formal note from Mr. Stephen acknowledging its receipt, but saying nothing about modification.—Where did they find out that it needed modification? What then is the meaning of all this? They want to prevent the draft being submitted to the Treasury, lest some of the officers of that Department should be more alert then the head of the Colonial Department—

"Glenelg's slim shadow first waken'd up;
"Its delicate hand held an empty cup;
"And it stood with a yawn, a stretch and a stare,
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"The cup to the lip, and again to sleep."

and seeing that the surrender was based on *two* qualifications, should insist upon it, that the SECOND *should be set out in words* in the Bill, as well as the first: they did not like too many eyes prying into their work. However Lord Glenelg would not consent to act without the Treasury, but to gratify their urgent desire for all possible haste he urged the Secretary of the Treasury to push it through with all the despatch possible. On Friday 30th they gave Lord Glenelg a second copy of the draft, and to distract attention, added to it "*some marginal references to precedents*." Now why was this precaution taken!—"Hang it don't you know!" They were afraid that the Treasury solicitor would search for precedents himself, and by some unlucky chance stumble upon the 1 Wm. 4. by which the Casual Revenue was made part of the Consolidated Fund, and so blow the whole transaction! To prevent such a dire calamity, *they* do the searching: and refer to 1 Ann, 1 Geo. 3, 1 Geo. 4, and 10 Geo. 4, c 50"—but never let in that 1 Wm. 4. relates at all to the subject. So that with Lord Glenelg's laziness, and his hurrying the Treasury, and the management of Messrs. Cunning and Impudence, they succeed in their scheme: the second is not set out *in words* in the Bill, like the first, and it accordingly passes the Legislative Council, who would otherwise not have entertained it for a moment! Here is a pretty piece of business for you; the annals of diplomacy, (to say nothing of horse dealing) cannot furnish such a palpable instance of the value of cunning and impudence in making a bargain! making a report! or drafting a bill!

We have a good many more observations to make on this famous *quarto book*, but really we are so sick and disgusted with unravelling such a web of trickery and fraud, that for the present we must give it up; with the intention of resuming the task as soon as the nausea which disturbs our stomach shall subside.

Those of our readers who read the Courier and Observer also, must have been mightily amused with George Blatch's wrathy letters, but they would have been more amused still, if as we have, they could hear a description of the said Georgey's frantic demeanour in the Courier Office on last Saturday, and of the abusive epithets which he bestowed upon the "lying Chronicle." Now-a-days all Radicals abuse the Chronicle—the highest compliment which they can bestow upon it, and Mr. Partelow, it is said, goes about town advising his friends not to take it any more. For the particulars of that interview, we refer all who wish to be diverted, to Mr. Chubb, who has hardly done laughing at it yet.—Georgey affects to deny that he got a reprimand upon his knees—what then? He got less than he deserved, and less than Mr. Pierce got for a smaller offence: for Mr. Pierce only called one member a liar, but Georgey, according to report, called another a thief for stealing his walking stick. It is lucky for him, Mr. Pierce Wilmot had gone to England: *he* would have had him laid by the heels, and have sent him to take "a spell at boarding" with Mr. Brannen, at the expense of the Contingent Bill of the Session.

But Georgey! you ought not to use such wicked words as you do. You ought to remember that your grandfather was a Baptist minister, and to reflect how shocked he would be could he hear of your using such naughty wicked words as "lie," "lying Chronicle," "vile reptile," "d—d rascals," "infernal villains," &c. Fie, Georgey, fie! those are very wicked words! Now Georgey, as we love you very dearly, we will give you a little friendly advice: If you cannot stand the *fumes of Champagne* (of course as Secretary to the Temperance Society you did not drink any) without getting drunk, nor read the Chronicle without getting into such a towering passion, and using such naughty words, we would recommend you not to go any more to *Delegate Dinners*, for you will find the City Gazette good enough for you.

N. B. By the bye, pray Mr. Georgey, have the goodness to inform the public of the *contents of a certain note* you handed to the Speaker, immediately after the trial respecting your walking cane.

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF THE INFLUENZA.—The melancholy effects of this raging epidemic in London and its environs has been most severely felt for the last fortnight. During the last week, the greater number of the clerks at the War Office, Admiralty, Navy Pay office, the Stamp office, the Treasury, Post office, and other Government offices, have been prevented from attending to their daily avocations; in consequence of which, great delay was caused to public business. In the Royal Naval Hospital of Greenwich there have been upwards of 150 deaths among the aged "old tars," and the infirmary is nearly filled with those on the sick list. Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, the gallant Governor, has been most unremitting in affording every comfort to them. At the Royal Military College of Chelsea, the deaths

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