PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly—Fredericton,
Monday, January 26th, 1835.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WETMORE'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. PARTELOW, from the Committee of Public and Private Accounts, brought in a very long report on the late Attorney General Wetmore's accounts, which he read in his place. The hon. member stated, that during the last session of the late House of Assembly, a special Committee had been appointed, of which he was himself a member, to investigate the accounts of the late Attorney General Wetmore; after very considerable delay, a statement of those accounts had been furnished by one of the Executors, but it was of such a nature that it was quite impossible for the Committee to report on it. He (Mr. P.) had repaired to Fredericton in August last, for the purpose of obtaining a more explicit statement; he had personally seen and inspected all the books, papers, and accounts of the late Attorney General, and had obtained every requisite information from the Executor, and he then fore trusted that the report he now submitted to the House would prove to be a satisfactory one. The report was then read and accepted.

The Hon. W. F. ODELL brought down a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by the following documents:—

1. A copy of a dispatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated May 24, 1834, in answer to the Petition of the Legislature last year, relative to the Timber duties; in which it was stated, that it was not the intention of His Majesty's Government to propose any alteration affecting the trade of the current year, and that no step would be taken in the matter, without the fullest consideration of Colonial interests and views.

2. A copy of a dispatch from the Colonial Secretary, accompanied by some very long explanatory documents, containing the reasons why His Majesty's Ministers could not advise His Majesty to confirm the Act of the House of Assembly, passed in 1832, for the purpose of making provision for the Custom House establishment in this Province; from which it appeared that the Lords of the Treasury did not consider that Act as sufficiently redeeming the pledge of the House to make a permanent provision for the Custom House Service, upon obtaining the control thereof, and they therefore recommended the House to pass a more satisfactory Act for that purpose.

3. Extracts from another dispatch, dated October 5th, 1834, stating the wish of His Majesty's Government to establish uniform and satisfactory enactments for the regulation and control of the Post Office establishment in all the North American Provinces, and accompanied by the draft of a bill for that purpose, prepared by His Majesty's Government, and recommended to the consideration of the Legislature.

4. Copies of correspondence between the Governments of Lower Canada and this Province, relative to St. Paul's Island.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,—Mr. PALMER in the Chair.

Mr. CRANE said that it was desirable the House should, as early as possible, go into Committee of Ways and Means, to discuss the several duties to be inserted in the Revenue Bill; but that it was not, perhaps, necessary at present to enter into the consideration of any other question than whether it would be expedient to raise the duty on rum, so as to co-operate with the Legislature of Nova Scotia in that respect. He (Mr. C.) had hoped that their early discussion of this question might have had an influence on the Legislature of Nova Scotia in framing their Revenue Law; but most fortunately all suspense was now relieved in that respect, and he hoped therefore that there would be much less opposition in increasing the duty on rum in this Province, because the information had now been received, that the Legislature of Nova Scotia had already raised their duty to 1s. 6d. per gallon, by adding an increase of 3d per gallon. He (Mr. C.) had never been inclined to impose very heavy duties on any articles, lest an incentive to smuggling should thereby be created. As a general rule, he had always thought it best not to proceed too hastily, but rather to follow the progress of public opinion, which, indeed, was the greatest preservative of temperance and good order, and preventative of smuggling. It was now his intention to propose a small increase of duty on rum, of 3d. per gallon. There were important reasons, in his opinion, why the House should adopt such a moderate course for the protection of the revenue, as would carry with it the respectability and countenance of influential men. The hon. member also contended that it was peculiarly necessary to increase the revenue, and this particularly from the fact of the great difficulty and inconvenience which have long existed, relative to the prompt payment of warrants at the Treasury.—He was daily more and more convinced of this necessity, and he also contended that retrenchment was loudly called for. Many usual appropriations had of late years been withheld, and he therefore especially desired to see an additional duty laid on rum. It might be objected, that to increase the duty would lessen the consumption, and thus produce no benefit to the Province. He (Mr. C.) would be happy to see such a result effected; it would be one of the utmost importance to the welfare of the country, and if, by legislation, the consumption of rum could be restricted, it would be one of the most fortunate things the House could do, and the Province would then soon be in such a flourishing state, that the difficulties of all classes would be speedily lessened. The hon. member, after a few other similar remarks, concluded by moving a resolution, that it was expedient to impose an additional duty of — per gallon on rum.

Mr. CHANDLER seconded the motion.

Mr. SPEAKER said that he would cheerfully go with the resolution, though not exactly for the same reasons as Mr. Crane. He would not support it for the mere purposes of increasing the revenue, for he thought the revenue was already large enough, if it was properly taken care of: it was quite sufficient for all the necessary improvements of the Province and for the reasonable purposes of government. The commercial policy, indeed, would be, not to raise the duty on rum at all; because, as it had already been raised in Nova Scotia, that Province would be greatly supplied by rum smuggled from this, if the duty were less here. That, however, would not be a liberal policy towards the sister Province, to introduce the poison illicitly among them. In justice, therefore, to Nova Scotia, the duty ought to be made equal here. He (Mr. Speaker) was very anxious to see all taxes kept within due bounds, and a proper system of economy established; a rigid system of economy, to answer both for present time and for posterity. He was sorry the duty on rum could not be increased to a much greater extent, even so as to amount to a prohibition, which would indeed be good policy. The article of rum impoverished the Province annually to the amount of about £60,000; which was worse than useless. If the use of that pernicious article were entirely done away, that sum of £60,000 might be spent in importing some really useful and beneficial article, by which the Province would be so much the gainer, and which would introduce a system of prosperity to which its inhabitants had hitherto been strangers. But £60,000 was only the annual prime cost of the poisonous stuff; it was not half the actual amount of evil caused by its use; the appalling extent of that evil was incalculable. He (Mr. Speaker) should therefore cheerfully support the resolution.

Mr. PARTELOW was not prepared at this early day to raise a Committee of Ways and Means. It was entirely a new course of proceeding. The usual method was, first to grant supplies for the public service, and then to find ways and means to provide for them. But as it was now intended to confine the discussion to the question respecting the duty on rum, he had no objection to enter into it. He could not agree with the hon. member for Westmorland, that an additional duty would lessen the consumption. He thought that if the duty was even 2s. 6d. or 3s. per gallon, the consumption would be the same: those who [illegible] rum would drink it. But his (Mr. P's) [illegible] increasing this duty was that it [illegible] duty at present was £7 10s. per puncheon, and if it were increased beyond that, the effect would only be to decrease the revenue, and to extend smuggling, to the manifest injury of the regular importer. If he thought that increasing this duty would lessen the consumption of rum in the Province, even ten puncheons in the year, he would cheerfully go with it; but he was quite satisfied that it would only cause it to be illicitly introduced, to the great injury of the country. The same remarks equally applied to brandy and other spirituous liquors: it would be a matter of impossibility with such an extent of coast and so very few revenue officers, to prevent their illicit introduction, if the duties were raised beyond what they would bear. It would require an army as large as that with which Buonaparte invaded Moscow. As to promoting the cause of temperance by this additional duty of 3d. per gallon, he thought it too absurd to enlarge upon.

Mr. J. M. WILMOT supported the resolution. He was pleased to find that the hon. mover had brought it in on an early day, for the purpose of making the duty to correspond with that imposed in Nova Scotia. All fear of smuggling being caused by the duty being raised in this Province was now obviated, because the same increase had already been determined on in Nova Scotia.—How far the measure would affect the cause of temperance was a matter to be tried. If it would decrease the consumption, it would encourage temperance; but at any rate, he (Mr. W.) thought there would be no further inducement to smuggling, by imposing an additional duty of 3d. per gallon, than there was before. He would even like to see a higher duty imposed; and if it was found to induce smuggling, the Legislature must enact regulations to prevent it.

Mr. JOHNSTON thought the question now was, whether an increased revenue was necessary or not; and not, what would be the effect on Temperance Societies. He was favourable to the resolution, because he considered an increase of revenue to be necessary. The appropriations of the Legislature generally exceeded the revenue, and for two or three years past several appropriations had remained unsatisfied. The Province owed a debt of about £10,000, on which they paid an annual interest of £600, and the House last year could not make any appropriations for roads. This latter circumstance alone convinced him that the revenue was not adequate to the wants of the Province, and he would therefore support the resolution. He would next direct his thoughts to the article which would bear an increase with least inconvenience, and he thought none would bear it better than rum. That article had been an object of taxation ever since the constitution of the Province; as long ago as 1786 it had borne a duty of 1d. per gallon, which had gradually increased to 1s. 3d. He had often heard the objection against raising that duty, that it would induce smuggling, but he could not think that so small an increase would produce that effect. It might also be objected, that an increased duty would operate to the inconvenience of the importer; and perhaps under the present system it might. If the importation exceeded the demand; if the market was overstocked and the sale limited, it might be possible, that by giving bonds for the payment of the duties within stipulated periods, the importer might be inconvenienced in meeting those payments; but he (Mr. J.) would suggest a remedy which might accord with the views of the importers. This was, to do away with the present system of bonds and instalments altogether, and to establish warehouses, where the importer might deposit his articles, and pay the duties only as he took them out of the warehouse for sale. The same privilege of drawback on exportation might be continued with this system, which would relieve the importer from all inconvenience from raising the duty.

Mr. ALLEN thought the strongest reason for adopting this resolution was, that a corresponding duty had now been adopted in Nova Scotia, and that such duties ought to be equalized in the two Provinces, so as to prevent any contraband trade. He thought a small increase of duty would neither decrease the consumption nor increase smuggling. He had no doubt there would be always quite as much imported as would be necessary for the convenience and health of the people of this Province; and an increased duty would produce a small addition to the revenue.

Mr. PARTELOW stated that the duty in Nova Scotia, lately was 1s. *sterling* per gallon, while the duty here was 1s. 3d. *currency*: if they raised it to 1s. 3d. sterling, while ours continued at 1s. 3d. currency, yet, taking the difference of the currency of the two Provinces into consideration, it would be found that those duties would be very nearly equal.

Mr. SLASON very briefly supported the resolution.

Mr. SPEAKER thought that it might be well now to suggest all such amendments as the revenue law might require. One, relative to the bonding system, had been very judiciously mentioned by the hon. member for Queen's County, and he (Mr Speaker) would suggest another, as to the jurisdiction with respect to seizures. The Imperial Parliament, in a late law, had enacted that all goods seized under the revenue law, should be sold without further form or process, where no claimant appeared within thirty days. This was a great improvement, calculated to induce increased vigilance in the seizing officers, which it would be very desirable to introduce here.

Mr. PARTELOW thought the Committee were not prepared to consider all the various matters in the revenue bill. It was understood that this discussion was to be confined to the article of rum. There were no treasurer's accounts nor any other information yet laid before the House, and how then could the Committee be prepared to enter into all those matters? The hon. Member repeated his statement relative to to the duty on rum in Nova Scotia.

Mr. CORNELL thought Mr. Partelow seemed greatly alarmed; but if any thing was to bear an increased duty, why should not rum bear it? It had already been determined on in Halifax, and 3d. per gallon was a very small increase. He (M. C.) would be glad to see it further increased; he did not see why the people should be poisoned here, if they were poisoned there. He would like to see the same done with wine and brandy and other such liquors, but at any rate rum should be taxed as far it would bear.

Mr. WELDON considered that any increase of duty on rum must have a tendency to increase smuggling in the eastern part of the Province, both from Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Some regard should be had in these matters to the state of trade with the West India colonies. When the duty on rum was raised here two years ago, an attempt was made in the West Indies to increase the duties on the produce of this Province; and if it would have such a tendency, if it would operate to the great injury of our own trade it would in fact be destroying instead of benefitting the revenue. If the House should confine itself to strict economy, probably the revenue would be found equal to all the wants of the public service.

Mr. WYER said that if, by increasing the duty on rum, the importation could be prohibited, he would be *for* it; but he felt convinced it would only increase smuggling, and he thought there was as much sin in smuggling as there was in dissipation. If West India rum were prohibited, it would only cause the illicit introduction of American gin and brandy, which were much more poisonous stuff; and he (Mr. W.) thought the House ought to be very cautious how it hampered the trade with the West Indies. It hardly paid now; and the moment the West Indians found that we increased the duties on their produce, they would put equivalent duties on ours, which would injure our trade very much. He thought there was already sufficient revenue, without creating additional burden.

Mr. Street did not think that the revenue was now sufficient. If it had been so, the House would not have suspended the Road grants last year.—That was a proof that the revenue required an increase. But he thought the Committee quite premature in that discussion. They should wait for information: the treasurer's accounts were not yet come in, and they had no grounds of information. He was under an impression that an increase of revenue would be advantageous, but the House should be careful how they effected it. They should not open a door to smuggling. As to temperance, he thought this resolution would have no effect on that cause. If men were disposed to drink rum, an additional duty of 3d per gallon would not prevent them.—But the question was, whether this was an article by which the revenue might properly be increased. We should look to the adjoining colonies, in considering this question; not merely to Nova Scotia or Newfoundland, but to others also. In Canada, the duty on rum was the same as it now is in this Province; and the facilities for smuggling from Canada were so great that he (Mr. S.) thought (although he would willingly impose as high a duty as possible,) that if a higher duty were imposed here than in Canada, it would induce a great deal of smuggling, and by so much injure the revenue of this Province. He could not, therefore, go with the present resolution: tho' he would be glad to tax rum even as high as 5s per gall. if it were made the same in all the other provinces.

Mr. Burns was not aware that a greater revenue was wanted; but if so, he thought rum a very fair article for an additional duty. He did not think that would injure our trade. If our produce was wanted in the West Indies, he thought we should have a fair share of the benefit, because the consumption must regulate the prices, and, therefore the Committee should not be deterred in this matter by that fear. The West Indians would not pay any portion of this additional duty; the rum consumers would pay it; and if, therefore it did not diminish the consumption, it could not injure trade. He would gladly be for increasing it to 6d per gallon; for it was a useless and pernicious article.

Mr. End said that the Committee were not discussing Temperance, but ways and means to provide for the expenses of the Province. He hoped that when he resisted the present resolution he should not be considered as an advocate for intemperance; but he thought smuggling was really a crime of more complicated evils than intemperance. He had never heard of a smuggler who was not intemperate, who was not a deserter of the fireside, a night walker, a resister of the laws of his country. Thousands of evils arose from smuggling, beyond his power of detail; and if the duty on rum were increased, it would assuredly increase smuggling. He was, therefore, against the resolution.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot thought that the very first time he ever heard an argument in that House, it was similar to the present: it was the terrible fear of smuggling, by increasing duties; and it had always been the same argument the same cry of alarm, whenever a subject like the present was discussed. The argument, however, would equally apply to any other article. It would apply to British Goods as well as to ardent spirits. The Honorable Member for Gloucester said he was a friend to temperance, but an enemy to smuggling, and therefore he was against the resolution: let intemperance prevail, and smuggling be put down. But he (Mr. W.) did not think an additional 3d per gallon would be any benefit to temperance societies; he thought the consumption would be just as great. Rum was a useless, superfluous, pernicious article; and if people would use such articles, let them pay for them. It had been said that if this duty were increased, the West India people would increase the duty on our lumber and fish. But, no: they could not do without our lumber and fish, and we can do without their rum; therefore, let no fear of a reciprocity of duties deter the Committee from increasing this duty, which, after all, only the consumer would pay.—With regard to brandy, he (Mr. W.) would like to see the duty on brandy raised from £18 to £36 *per pipe*. It was the higher sort of drinkers, the first-rate drinkers, that consumed brandy; and let them, then, pay the *piper*, if they will drink and dance.—He thought it was no argument to say that it would injure the revenue, to prevent the importation of these articles. If a revenue is required, it must be raised in some way. He thought an increase of revenue was wanted; they had never yet had occasion to say the revenue was too great; but if the revenue must be increased, the duties must be increased. The appropriations for roads, bridges, &c. would then be regularly granted, and all would share the benefit. He was for the resolution.

Mr. Partelow replied to Mr. Wilmot.

Mr. Brown supported the resolution, for the same reasons as Mr. L. A. Wilmot, and proceeded to observe, that rum could not be smuggled with much facility. It was too bulky an article in the shape of puncheons. Contraband trade must be well paid for its risk. Rum could not be carried round the country very easily: either it must be smuggled in large puncheons, or it must first be drawn off in small quantities; and the small inducement from an additional duty of 3d. per gallon would not pay for that, and he (Mr. B.) therefore thought it could not be smuggled to sufficient advantage to render it worth while.

After a few words of opposition from Messrs. Stewart and Wyer,

Mr. M'Leod stated that he agreed with Mr. Wyer's views relative to the trade with the West Indies. It would, in his opinion, be very injurious to the lumber trade to tax West India produce too highly. If we did not take their rum, they must do without our lumber, because they could not then pay for it. He was not altogether against an increase of the duty, if it were done fairly; but to do so, the duty on all spirituous liquors should be increased, and that on sugar, molasses and coffee should then be taken off. As to equalizing the duties with Novascotia, he did not think we ought to follow Novascotia so closely as that. Hon. Members were not sent to that House to be preventive officers for Novascotia. He (Mr. M'L.) would like to deal fairly with the sister province, but let them prevent smuggling in their own country themselves. Let each Province provide its own revenue, and spend it in its own way. The hon. member concurred in Mr. Weldon's observations.

Mr. CRANE replied at considerable length to the various opposers of the resolution, and repeated his own arguments.

Mr. GILBERT, in reply to Mr. M'Leod, observed, that if this Province took no rum from the West Indies, the people of those islands might convert the juice of the cane into sugar and molasses, instead of rum. Those articles were indispensable to the people of this country, and would be a sufficient medium of payment for the fish and lumber, exported to the West Indies.—There were now temperance societies in almost every section of the country; well-meaning, respectable, and influential men were every-where combining to put down the demon, Intemperance; the Legislature had no means in their power which would strike so decidedly at the root of the evil, as by raising the duty on ardent spirits; there was no spirit so much in common use as rum, and it was therefore a very proper article on which to raise the duty.

Mr. ROBINSON thought the less the duties on West India produce were increased, the better, but had no objection to equalise the duty on rum with Nova-Scotia.

Mr. CLINCH briefly supported the resolution.

Mr. JOHNSTON wished to introduce an amendment to include all other spirituous liquors, which was opposed, because the sole object of raising the Committee this day, was to discuss the question with regard to rum, in consequence of the proceedings in Nova-Scotia, and they would all be discussed hereafter.

Mr. JOHNSTON then moved that the Chairman report progress, &c., which was seconded by Mr. END.

After a good deal of confusion, several Hon. Members endeavouring to speak amidst loud cries of "*Question! Question!*" the question was taken on Mr. Johnston's motion; and the Committee equally dividing, (14 and 14,) the Chairman decided *against* the motion for reporting progress.

The question was then taken on the original resolution, for increasing the duty on rum, which was carried *in the affirmative*.

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Freeze, Hill, Clinch, Brown, L. A. Wilmot, Johnston, Taylor, Gilbert, Allen, Hayward, Miles, Connell, Slason, Woodward, Burns, J. M. Wilmot, Crane, Ford, Chandler, Hannington, Robinson.—22.

Nays—Messrs. Wyer, M'Leod, Partelow, Street, End, Stewart, Weldon.—7.

Tuesday, January 27th.

BOUNDARY LINE.

The order of the day being called on, Mr. L. A. WILMOT rose, and commenced by reading a resolution, which he intended to submit to the House, and which, after stating in its preamble that nothing had been done with regard to the settlement of the Boundary Line, since the award of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, proceeded to resolve that an humble address should be presented to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House every information in his possession relative to the boundary question.—The Hon. Member said, that he believed it would be universally admitted, that the decision of the King of the Netherlands had never been acted upon by either of the interested parties, the British or the American Government.—It must also be admitted, that it was of paramount importance to this Province, that the settlement of the Boundary Line should no longer be delayed.—The extent of territory in dispute was about 6,400,000 acres; a greater extent than the whole area of the counties of Westmorland, St. John, King's, Queen's, and Sunbury together.—The delay of the settlement of this question was in the highest degree injurious to this Province: previously to the award of the King of the Netherlands, the government of this Province had exercised jurisdiction over the whole of this territory, and its resources were then available to the inhabitants; but since that decision, the British Government had agreed with the Government of the United States, that no lands would be granted in that territory, no licences for cutting timber granted, nor any act of proprietorship exercised.—The territory was thus wholly shut up, the land was now lying useless and unprofitable. On the western side of the river St. John, from the Grand Falls to the river St. Francis, there were settlers, who formerly considered themselves as British subjects, amounting in number to about 1200; on the Restook there were about four hundred, and in other settlements about 400, making altogether about 2000 persons, residing on what might now almost be termed neutral ground. True it was that the Government of this Province still considered them as British subjects, and had exercised jurisdiction over them since the award of the King of the Netherlands; but the fact was, that while those people might boast of the possession of the British name and freedom, yet the most substantial privileges of British Freemen were withheld from them. They could not get licences to cut timber on the land on which they inhabited, they could not get grants of their lands, they could not become agricultural proprietors; but they must sit down with the mere semblance of British privileges; they might sit down as British subjects, but they were denied the privilege of getting their bread. It might be said, that it belonged solely to the Executive power, to settle matters such as these. He (Mr. W.) admitted that fact, but if the Executive delayed the exercise of such a prerogative it was the privilege and duty of the House to bring the fact to remembrance, and to request its expedition. If 6,000,000, of acres of the finest land, and millions of tons of the finest timber in the Province were thus shut up and could not be touched, so that agriculturists and lumberers could not go upon it, without being considered as trespassers, surely the House ought to come forward and prepare a humble address to the Executive on the subject, unless a better mode of effecting the object could be pointed out. The matter was a highly important one, with regard to the casual revenue and the Provincial revenue, 6,000,000 of acres of well timbered land would bring a vast increase of means to both those revenues, if settled and cultivated. Trade would be increased, mills would be erected, timber could be procured, settlements and agriculture would go on, and thus all the resources of the country would be greatly increased. He would appeal to the mercantile members in the House, whether the timber of the Province was not very fast decreasing, whether lumber parties were not now obliged to go much farther back into the woods than where they did before, and whether our merchants were not crying out loudly for more and better timber? And if so, it behoved every person interested in the welfare of the Province to assist in adopting some mode of bringing the matter towards a speedy settlement. If the land was suffered to remain as a sort of neutral ground, it could not fail of being at least a negative injury to this Province; and it was the general wish of every inhabitant in its neighbourhood, of all the people of the counties of York and Carleton, that the question should be brought to a speedy issue. The parties more particularly interested had long been and still were suffering great injury from the delay. They, the rightful, settlers on the land, could not get licences to cut timber on any terms whatever; while trespassers, who cut without licence, were allowed to enjoy the fruits of their trespass upon paying 8s. per ton; and thus honest men were greatly injured. The matter should be certainly brought before the notice of the Executive in some way or other; he (Mr. W.) was not exactly prepared to say which was the best mode; he offered this resolution with the hope of effecting it, leaving it to the House to determine whether it should be adopted or altered in any way. The hon. member concluded by moving the resolution.

[*Debate continued on second page.*]

Wednesday, January 28.

The Message and documents relative to the Post Office Establishment were this day referred to a select Committee, to examine and report thereon; and the Message relative to providing a suitable building for the safe keeping of the munificent present of state records from the Mother Country; and to the claims of the Masters and crews of the late provincial revenue cutters, *Elizabeth*, and *Defiance*, were respectively referred to the Committee of Supply; after which the Chairman left the chair, and reported the resolutions.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Thursday, 22d January.

Mr. Burns, by leave, presented a Petition from John Kinnear, William M'Cannon, William Hutchinson, and others, Members of the Saint Patrick's Society, at Saint John, praying a sum may be granted to enable them to extend more effectual relief to the numerous Irish Emigrants arriving at that place; which he read.—Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House in Committee on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, the following Resolutions were passed—

1. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the Coast Fisheries should be referred to the Committee of Trade, and that they report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

2. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that a Select Committee should be appointed to take into consideration that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the Statute Labour on Public Roads, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Street, Ford, Brown, Hayward, Stewart, Woodward and Hannington, were subsequently appointed a Committee to consider the subject of the second resolution.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Wilmot—*Resolved*, that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of improving the navigation of the Rivers, Bays, Harbours and Creeks of the Province.—*Ordered*, that Mr. J. M. Wilmot, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Hill, Mr. Connell, Mr. Burns, Mr. End, and Mr. Taylor, be a Committee therefor.

Mr. Crane, from the Committee appointed to take into consideration the Petitions of John T. Williston and others, and John Wheten and others, (praying that the House might adopt measures, either by a Legislative Grant or otherwise, in order that the Public may be furnished with correct reports of the Debates,) submitted a Report, as follows:—

"That they cannot recommend to the House to make any Legislative provision for the object prayed for in the said Petitions.

WILLIAM CRANE, Chairman."

Ordered, that the report be accepted.

Saturday, 24th January.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, for the prohibiting and suppressing of Lotteries in this Province.—Leave granted.—The said bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws for the organization and regulation of the Militia.—Upon the question for granting leave, the House divided as follows—

Yeas—Messrs. Gilbert, Taylor, Johnston, J. M. Wilmot, Stewart, Crane, Woodward, End.

Nays—Messrs. Freeze, Ford, Street, Partelow, M'Leod, Palmer, Hannington, Weldon, Burns.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—*Resolved*, that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Laws regulating the Militia of this Province, and to report to the House what alterations they deem expedient to make therein.—*Ordered*, that Messrs Allen, M'Leod, Gilbert, Palmer, L. A. Wilmot, Burns, and Street, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Johnston,—*Resolved*, that the following be adopted as additional Rules of this House, to those passed on the 21st instant—

"Whereas much of the time of the House is unnecessarily taken up in discussions on Bills of a private or local nature, introduced sometimes without any Petitions from the Counties and Persons which they are intended to affect; *Therefore Resolved*, that in future it be a standing rule of this House, not to be departed from, except in very particular cases, that no Bill of a private or local nature shall be received by the House, unless such Bill has been previously read at some General Sessions of the Peace for the County interested in such Bill, in the presence of the Grand Jury, and a certificate be endorsed thereon by the Clerk of the Peace, that the same was so read, or unless such Bill has been previously published, for the space of one month, in some one of the Newspapers in this Province.

"That no money hereafter be appropriated for Bye Roads or Bridges, in any Parish of this Province, in any year, unless it shall appear, by the certificate of the Clerk of the Peace for the County in which such Parish is situated, to be filed with the Clerk of this House, that a return has been made, in the same year, by the Commissioners of Roads of such Parish, that the Statute Labour has been faithfully performed by the Inhabitants of the Parish, for which any money is intended to be granted, or that the delinquents have been prosecuted according to Law."

On motion of Mr. Johnston,—*Resolved*, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Act relating to Parish Schools, and to report such alterations therein as they may deem expedient.—*Ordered*, that Messrs. Johnston, Crane, Brown, M'Leod, and L. A. Wilmot, be a Committee therefor.

UPPER CANADA.—We have just learned with great satisfaction from a friend who arrived this morning in the Upper Canada stage, that, by the election on Tuesday last, Mr. Mackenzie and the whole of his faction are excluded from the Common Council of Toronto, except Mr. Wright, who secured his election by a *single* vote—and that vote his own.—*Montreal Gazette, January 17.*

VERY LATE FROM JAMAICA.

By the arrival of the John W. Cater, we have received our regular files of Jamaica papers with advices to Saturday, the 20th December inclusive. It was expected that the Provincial Assembly would be prorogued at 12 o'clock that day.

The turbulence of the apprentices is yet unsubdued. In consequence of their threats to set fire to the Sugar-works on the Hector's River Estate in the district of Manchioneal, the police, says the Dispatch of the 18th, were sent for, and a guard sent for their protection. The Governor had given orders for a very general distribution of the King's troops throughout the island, for the purpose of being ready to act on an emergency.

The model of the new system, says one of the papers, is *Russian*, and as parliament has abolished the whip, they must be prepared for the introduction of the knout. Horse stealing is said to have become quite fashionable in some parts of the island, and coffee-stealing practised with impunity in open day.

Efforts are making to turn the attention of the inhabitants of the island from the cultivation of the sugar cane, for which the requisite labour cannot be obtained, to grazing, and the raising of pigs, cattle and other domestic animals.

The Bishop of Jamaica had been fined £500 for withholding a certificate of licence to the Rev. W. Dallas, who had performed his duty, and against whom no complaint was made.

By the Kingston Commercial Advertiser of December 19th, we learn the Assembly the evening before had ordered to be engrossed a bill laying a tax on imports into that island from Great Britain and other places. It is supposed it would yield a sum of £20 000.

Emigrants are beginning to arrive at Jamaica, as a substitute for the negro apprentices. A bounty of £15 is granted by the House of Assembly to the importers of European labourers.

For the purpose of encouraging manufactures in the Island, premiums are offered to such persons as shall produce the best specimens of different articles, which are named in the report of the committee appointed for that purpose.—*New-York Albion.*

DIED.

In Queen's County, on the 17th of January, after a short illness, Mrs. Catharine Delong, in the 42d year of her age. She has left a husband and five children to lament their loss.

At Tower Hill, in the Parish of St. David, on the 13th inst. Mr. William Towers, in the 84th year of his age. Mr. T. was a native of Stirlingshire, and served in the Engineer department of the British army during the American revolutionary war. At the close of that eventful struggle, he came with other Loyalists to this Province, and built the first house in the Town of St. Andrews: subsequently he removed to St. David, where he raised a large family; and was generally esteemed as an industrious, intelligent, and useful man.

On the 1st inst. Captain Nicholas Johnstone, at the advanced age of 75 years. He was a native of the Orkney Islands, and has long been engaged in the trade of St. Andrews, both as a shipmaster and owner.

At Fredericton, on Saturday morning last, after a short illness, Mrs. Frances Perkins, wife of Mr. John Perkins, aged 34 years.

At Queensbury, County of York, on the 20th inst. Daniel Morehouse, Esq. in the 77th year of his age.—Major Morehouse was one of that band of Loyalists, who, in the memorable year 1783, relinquished the hopes and expectations of youth, and came to this Province—where, in the various relations of life, for the long period of half a century, he commanded universal respect and esteem. He was on the half-pay of the Queen's Rangers, and for many years an active, upright, and efficient Magistrate.

At Woodstock, on the 20th inst. after a short but severe illness, Charles Frederick Ketchum, Esq. Attorney at Law, in the 22d year of his age.

At Toronto, on the 31st December last, in the 83d year of his age, the Hon. John M'Gill, senior Member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, and an old and universally respected inhabitant of Toronto.—Mr. M'Gill was for several years a resident in this Province, where he gained the same general esteem which has followed him to the tomb.

INFORMATION WANTED.—JOHN GALLAGHER, who arrived here about the 1st of June, 1832, from the town of Rye, between Rathmartin and Rathmullin, in the County of Donegal, in the barque *Dorothy*; and left for Boston in May, 1833, where he was last heard from—is requested to give information to his sister KITTY, now residing in Saint John, N. B. of his place of residence; or should this meet the eye of any person who can convey any information respecting him, it will be thankfully received by her.

St. John, 31st January, 1835.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Jane, from Baltimore, and for sale at low rates, (in Bond or duty paid):

600 BARRELS and 150 half-do. Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR.

100 ditto PITCH, TAR, and ROSIN.

Also, per schooner *Charles King*, from Philadelphia

Rowland's Mill Saws, (warranted,) 6 to 7½ feet each.

Nov. 15. D. & P HATFIELD.

W. D. W. HUBBARD

HAS just opened a case of superior French *MERINOS*; Green, Claret, Dark Brown, Hair, Cinnamon do. Esterhazy and Cobeau, at the low price of 4s 3d and 4s 6d.

He will also sell his Stock on hand at reduced prices.

Sixty firkins of first quality BUTTER, which will be sold low.

No. 3, Sands' Brick Building, December 6, 1834.

Waist Belts, &c.

JAMES HOWARD, *Tailor & Draper*, (Prince William-street,) has just received a large assortment of WAIST BELTS, of a superior quality;—also, *Straps* for Pantaloons, and ELASTIC SPRINGS for Pantaloons and Vests—a new and beautiful article.

Saint John, 15th November, 1834.

SELLING OFF

STOCK IN TRADE.

THE Subscriber will offer his extensive Stock of MERCHANDIZE at a great reduction upon the usual prices, until the 1st January next, and persons wishing to purchase any description of GOODS in his line, will find it an object to call and examine his Stock without delay.

—HE IS NOW OFFERING—

A large lot of rich watered Gros de Naples, —*formerly sold at 5s*—at 3s. 11d.; an extensive assortment of plain, black, and coloured SILKS, in fashionable colors for the season.—Also, Satins, silk Velvets, silk Bonnet Plush, Pelisse Cloths, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Hunter Kerseys for Great Coats; white and red plain and twilled Flannels, Cloakings & Plaids, Merinos, Table Linens and Table Covers; boys' best oil skin Caps, 3s. 4d., a good quality Cloth ditto, 3s. 3d.—A lot of American plain and carved Combs at *half price*; colored Cotton Counterpanes, 1s. 9d. upward; a lot of Brown Goods, at the *sterling price*; a lot of Book Muslins and Book Muslin Handkerchiefs, at *half price*; Cotton Umbrellas, 2s. 3d. 4¼ all Linen Sheeting, 1s. 1d.; Cotton Bedtick, 5d.; Unbleached COTTONS, 3d.; silk Vesting, 3s. 6d. per yd.—A stock of FURS, among which are good quality Black Boas, 9s.; Tippets, 7s. 7d.—A large stock of SHAWLS, consisting of Thibet Wool, Merino, Rockspun, Zebra, and fancy Worsted, from 4s. 3d. upward; silk, gauze and crape Scarfs and Handkerchiefs; Linens, Lawns, and lawn pocket Handkerchiefs, cotton and cambrick Cravats; silk pocket Handkerchiefs; silk Stocks, lasting do.; mens' grey and merino lambs' wool Drawers; merino and lambs' wool Shirts; Winter Gloves of various kinds; Chamois Drawers and Jackets; ladies' morocco, silk and merino Reticules; French Baskets; Dressing Cases and Work Boxes.—About 800 pieces RIBBON, from 1d. per yard and upward, &c. &c. P. DUFF.

Prince William-street, St. John, December 2, 1834.

N. B.—The above Sale will be continued during the Winter.

In addition to the above, is offered—A lot of the wide Black India Silks, at 2s. 6d. per yard; 6-4 Merinos, 2s. 9d.; ¾ ditto, 1s. 2d.; a stout Broad Cloth, at 5s.; Children's Stays, 1s. 9d.; ladies' strong coloured ditto, 4s. 2d.; a lot of Bead Necklaces, *half price*, white Flannel (all wool) 10d.; men's cotton coloured Cravats, 6d.; silk Stocks, 1s.; men's cotton web Braces, 4½d; best double-end ditto, 1s.; colored Velvet Purses (with Snaps,) 4d. each; a large stock of best quality Blankets, at very low prices; black Bombazin, 1s.; Norwich Crapes, at 13d. &c. &c.

St. John, December 27, 1834.

TWINES.

Per TAY, from Liverpool, arrived to day, the subscriber has received his usual supply of—

SALMON, SHAD, SEINE, and HERRING *TWINES*—all of the very best quality. JOHN V. THURGAR.

December 13, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES HOWARD, MERCHANT TAILOR & DRAPER, *Prince William-street*, has just received a fresh supply of

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

PILOT CLOTHS and PETERSHAMS;

Also—One Piece of *Water-proof CLOTH*, for Top Coats—*a new and beautiful article.*

—All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or made up into Garments at the shortest notice.

☞ Gentlemen are politely invited to call and examine. *15th November, 1834.*

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS,

THE SUBSCRIBERS will Sell a Lot of CANVAS, considerably under the Market prices.

Also—Chain CABLES and ANCHORS, various sizes and lengths, at exceedingly low prices. MACKAY & CO.

3d January, 1835.

Fall Goods, &c.

Just received per Ships Sir R. H. Dick, and Wakefield, from Liverpool, and for sale at a small advance for Cash or short credit:

320 PAIRS Rose and Point Blankets, assorted, from 7-4 to 11-4;

10 Pieces unnap'd } PETERSHAMS;—*Colors*, brown claret, olive,
10 do. nap } drab, and indigo blue.

30 do. Scotch CARPETING, assorted patterns and quality;

70 do. white, red and yellow FLANNELS—some extra fine;

10 do. white twilled ditto,

10 do. Salisbury ditto,

10 Dozen twilled red Flannel Shirts,

10 do. plain do. ditto,

20 do. Flannel and Swanskin long Drawers,

10 do. drab and blue monkey and pea Flushing Jackets,

10 do. do. do. Flushing Trowsers,

10 do. double & single breasted Moleskin Vests,

3 cases gentlemens' best water proof and other HATS, &c. &c. &c.

On hand:—Hhds. Cognac Brandy and Hollands Geneva; hhds. Loaf Sugar; superfine and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets—various colors; grey and white Cottons, Prints, Ladies' Beaver Bonnets, *SADDLES, &c. &c.*

MACKAY & CO.

Lower end North Market Wharf.

August 23, 1834.

ANGUS M'KENZIE and PETER ROBERTSON having formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP in Business, under the Firm of *ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO.* they offer for sale in the elegant Stone-Building, lately erected by Mr John Walker, in Prince William Street, next door to *John M'Millan*, Bookseller—an extensive assortment of GOODS, either by Wholesale or Retail. They have also on hand, in their Warehouse in Water Street, lately occupied by *Samuel Stephen*—

80 TONS assorted IRON—3-8 to 1¼ round, and 1 inch to 5 inch flat;

10 Tons Refined Iron, 5 tons blistered and cast Steel; 30 tons Iron Spikes, 4 to 10 inch;

10 ditto Nails, 4'dy to 40'dy;

10 ditto assorted CORDAGE;

100 bolts boiled Canvas; 5 tons best Oakum

8 tons White Lead, best;

30 casks and 50 flasks Paint Oil;

10 cwt. each yellow, black & green Paints;

15 cwt. Putty in small Bladders;

100 boxes SOAP; 10 bags PEPPER;

100 boxes mould and dipped Candles;

50 kegs Mustard; 10 cwt. Pearl Barley;

50 boxes best Poland STARCH;

10 kegs Lexia Raisins;

30 dozen GRIFFIN SCYTHES;

10 crates fine EARTHENWARE;

1 case mill SAWS; 1 doz. circular Saws;

1 ton Block Bushes; 1 cask Sad Irons;

1 ton Heel and Toe Sparrow-Bills;

1 ton ass. SHOT, BB, B, and No. 1 to 9.

1 ton Sheet Iron; 2 casks Miners' Shovels;

6 rolls Sheet Lead, 3, 3½, and 4 lbs.

20 dozen square SHOVELS;

15 Chain Cables, 15-16 to 1¼ Inch;

4 ANCHORS, 6, 7, 7½, 8 Cwt.;—

all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

May 1, 1834. Angus M'Kenzie & Co.