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just fallen from the Hon. Member who had just sat down.

Mr. Wark said he had been an Overseer, and had frequently in that situation been called upon to make advances to the sick and indigent without remuneration, but if he did not like the situation, he could easily get rid of it by paying a fine of forty shillings.

Mr. Gilbert also coincided with the former speakers, he thought it was put forth as a sort of a feeler, he should give his voice against any such applications.

Mr. Jordan thought the Petition quite correct, the grant came from the house and the house should set the rate of remuneration. If this Petition was not received he thought it would be a manifest injustice to the Petitioners. By and by he supposed the house would decide upon receiving no petitions at all.

Mr. Payne again advocated the allowance for the Overseer, he pointed out the extra and arduous duties which he had to perform, and he hoped the house would sustain the Petition, and allow it to go to a select Committee. The Petition was then received.

Mr. Payne then presented a Petition from the Overseers and Magistrates of the Parish of Portland, praying to be reimbursed for monies expended in the relieving of Emigrant Paupers, together with a detailed account of the expenditure, properly certified.

Mr. Simonds said he could consistently go with the prayer of that Petition, because in the first place it came properly certified, and secondly, the Overseers asked no remuneration for their services. The Doctor's salary was also named in this; it came up in a proper shape, while the Petition from St. John did not.

Mr. Gilbert said he would oppose both Petitions; he could not consent that those districts should be more favorably dealt with than other parts of the Province—let every Parish maintain its own poor.

Mr. Scoullar said that nothing would be done by the house, as there was a Resolution on the Journals, that no grant beyond what was in the Emigrant fund could be made.

Mr. Payne by leave presented a Petition from the Magistrates of the City and County of St. John, praying to be reimbursed for the expences of the Lunatic Asylum, and that the Province would make provision for the support of the same in future; also that a remuneration be allowed Mr. Matthew, the Overseer of the Poor of said Parish, for his services in conducting the Financial Department of said Establishment.

Mr. Simonds said that the County of St. John had been put to the cost of four thousand pounds, in the erection of the Penetentiary, as well as a great expence to keep it up. The house he thought was called upon to make such regulations and provisions for its future management as would cause it to be efficiently and economically kept; at present it was a very great expence, it costs from sixteen to seventeen hundred pounds per annum.

[We could not gather from the hon. gentleman whether this included both the Asylum and Penitentiary, or only one of them—we presume the latter.]

Mr. Wark said he observed that the overseer was again in this instance asking remuneration for his services—he wondered where he would stop. He thought the House should make no such arrangement. Let the County Magistrates whose duty it is and who know the extent of his services, make him a remuneration as they thought he was deserving.

The Petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Payne by leave presented a Petition, praying that an Act may pass, authorizing the Magistrates of Westmorland to purchase twenty acres of land and to proceed with the establishment of the Penitentiary, ordered to lie on the table. He had presented that petition for that purpose, which he hands in, and laid upon the table at the Clerk's table. Mr. Simonds appealed to the humanity of the Magistrates of the City and County of St. John, that the Province was in duty bound to provide asylum for these unfortunate creatures who were deprived of their reason. He would say that it should be, yet he hoped the Government would make it so. He would say whatever application was made for them, they were kept in log houses for them, places that was comfortable, or any other place, without proper persons to attend on them, the treatment being given them. In the City of St. John, they were provided for in the best manner circumstances would permit. They are now under the control of the County Magistrates, and are therefore thrown upon the humanity of the Province. He thought the house should provide for the erection of a suitable building for their reception, and he thought no better site could be found for that purpose, than at the Penitentiary, where land could be purchased for the purpose. The situation was both a quiet and an airy one, and at a very convenient distance from the city.

Mr. Wilmot said that in advance of this question coming before the house, he had visited the Asylum, when at St. John last summer, for the purpose of informing himself as to its utility and efficacy, and he regretted to say that a more deplorably managed place he never saw. The very first principles of such an establishment, were wholly disregarded. The poor creatures were huddled together, like so many head of cattle, and the only chance they had of obtaining a little fresh air, was in a very small dirty yard, a place used for all purposes. He tho't common humanity demanded that a change should be made, a proper and convenient building be erected in some rural district, where everything would tend to that comfort and quiet, so indispensibly necessary to the keeping and cure of such persons The house at St. John he should condemn in toto, as wholly unfit for the purpose.

Mr. Hannington said in reference to the Initiation of the Money Grants by the Council, he would offer the following Resolution:—

"Whereas, it is the sole important and undoubted right of the Representatives of the People, to originate all Bills, or Grants of Supplies for public service, and whereas the giving up of such a right, would be a departure from the Constitutional practice heretofore exercised by the Assembly in modelling, limiting and extending all Bills of Grants of Supply."

Therefore Resolved,—"That it would be highly inexpedient and improper, to cede or give up, the right of originating or Initiating Grants of Money for the public service of the Executive Government."

Mr. Barbarie would ask the Speaker if any thing had been received from His Excellency, relative to the correspondence in the letter of the Chief Justice on his resignation from the Council.

Hon. C. Simonds thought the house would be out of order in asking for the correspondence. It might be the duty of the Council to do so, and he was a little surprised, that body had not yet asked for them, but the correspondence, so far as this house was connected, was strictly private.

Mr. Barbarie understood that the hon member of the Council had said it would be given, that was the reason why the house had not before asked for it.

Mr. Fisher said he would not give it up, he wanted to see it, and had proposed a Resolution to that effect.

Resolved—"That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that he would lay before the house copies of any Despatches received from Lord Stanley relative to the re-instatement in the Hon. Thomas Bailey in the office of Sarveyor General."

Mr. Hannington said he thought the house would be much better employed in attending to the business of the country. The Province was much embarrassed, and he thought all the energies of the house should be turned to extricating it from those difficulties.

Mr. S. Earl by leave presented a bill for the alteration of a Parish Line, which bill is read a first time.

Mr. Palmer, from a Committee to revise Acts relative to trespassers—repealed, reports from that Committee. The Report is received.—He also moves the following Resolution.

Resolved—"That an Address be presented to His Excellency, praying him to lay before the house an account of all Revolutionary soldiers and pensioners, in the Province."

The Resolution is received, and Messrs. Palmer, Connell and Hill, are appointed to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Simonds by command of His Excellency lays before the house the accounts of the Province Treasurer, for the information of the house.

The house went into Committee of the whole on the bill introduced by Mr. Fisher, for the extension of the limits in the town of Fredericton. The bill is read section by section.

Mr. Gilbert did not like the provisions of the bill as it went to break down all barriers placed as safeguards for the creditors, every indulgence is already extended to debtors.—There is a Bankrupt bill, and an insolvent debtors act. There is every leniency extended to the debtor that the law can afford. None now but rogues were incarcerated, and such characters should suffer.

Mr. Fisher said this bill was intended for the relief of the poor man who could not possibly pay his debts, and on whom the hardship fell, if such a person could in his need get a job at the College, he could not now avail himself of it. If he had a friend or relative to bury in the grave yard he could not attend the funeral. If he wanted to go to government house however urgent his business, he was debarred from doing so. If a friend should offer him a patch on which to plant potatoes he could not use it as the limits now stood. He did not see how the hon. Member who last spoke could take such a view of the subject—let that honourable gentleman bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and see how many he would get to back him. Now this bill went only to relieve those who were really labouring under the difficulties of the existing law.

THURSDAY, February 9th.

The following Bills were read a second time, by their titles at the Clerk's table.

A Bill to assess the inhabitants of the county of St. John, to pay off the County debt, and for the annual contingent expences of said County.

A Bill to enlarge the Bounds of the Provincial Penitentiary.

A Bill to alter the division line between the parishes of Kingston and Norton.

A Bill relating to trespasses.

A Bill to regulate proceedings before Justices of the Peace.

A Bill to amend the Act to Incorporate the Saint Stephen Marine Insurance Company.

Hon C. Simonds presents from His Excellency, the last half yearly account from the Commercial Bank, agreeably to the terms of the Charter.

Mr. Hannington moved, that the order of the day for going into supplies be discharged, (in consequence of the absence of some of the Hon. Members) and that the said order stand over to a day at short notice.

Mr. Gilbert objects to the motion, every Member should be in his place, if he be not, he must abide by the decision of those who are in the house.

Mr. Botsford thinks with Mr. Hannington, the question was all important, and should be debated in a full house.

Hon. C. Simonds laid before the house a Letter from Sir Howard Douglas, addressed to him, during the recess, as Speaker of the house; on the question of the alteration of timber duties, together with his reply to Mr. Roebuck, in the Imperial Parliament on that question. Mr. Roebuck being opposed to the Colonies, which Letter is read, and is as follows:—

No. 15, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, July 6, 1842.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, transmitted to me for presentation to the Commons House of Parliament, and to acquaint your Honor, and through you, the Honorable body of which you are the Speaker, that I have faithfully discharged the duty entrusted to me, of presenting their Address) to the House of Commons, moving at the same time, that this Address, and all others from the Province of New Brunswick, be laid before the house and printed; and that I supported these representations by bringing forward a motion to modify the Duties proposed by Her Majesty's Government on foreign Timber and Deals, and that I have done all in my power to procure likewise some alteration in the inter-Colonial Duties.

Your Honorable House will, I hope, see how much I am led to the convictions I have ever entertained upon this important subject, and to the interests of British North America in general, and of the Province of New Brunswick in particular, which I believe to be very materially affected by the measures against which I have appealed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your Honor's most obedient humble servant,
HOWARD DOUGLAS.

The Hon. C. Simonds, Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Simonds proposes that the Speeches as reported in the London papers should be published. Ordered to be put upon the Journals.

Mr. Fisher moved a Resolution to the effect that an Address be presented to His Excellency, asking for such Despatches as he may have received from the Colonial Secretary, relating to the re-appointment to office of the Hon. Thomas Baillie.

The Resolution was received, and Messrs. Fisher, Boyd and Rankin, were appointed a Committee to present the Address.

The house then went into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Palmer in the Chair, to consider a bill for the extension of Gaol Limits of the town of Fredericton. The bill was read section by section, and passed.

Mr. Wilmot explained that he was perfectly willing that when it could be shown that a man had been guilty of fraud, that he should suffer; but this bill went only to protect the honest but poor debtor from suffering oppression, to enable him to go to the burying ground if need be, and see the last right paid to his child or other relative. The Bankrupt Law afforded no relief to the unfortunate debtor; it was a Law made for the benefit of the creditor and not for the relief of the debtor. Let the limits be extended and be made applicable to the whole Province until a proper and equitable Bankrupt bill be prepared and enacted. Until then let us have Gaol limits, and extensive ones too.

Mr. Wark said the time had arrived when imprisonment for debt should be altogether abolished. The limits are intended as a relief to the unfortunate. In the County of Northumberland the limits were large, and the system had been found to work well. He was much gratified to find the question brought up; he thought it highly creditable to the house, he would be happy if the Bankrupt bill embraced debtors to the amount of 50l. as well as to 300l. He would go for the bill, and he thought it highly creditable to the mover.

Mr. Gilbert thought such a law would operate against the debtor, inasmuch as it would prevent people from giving any credit at all.

Mr. Barbarie thought the extension of the limits quite proper, and would go for it; he thought it a great hardship that debtors could not go to the burying ground to see their friends interred.

Mr. Jordan concurred in the opinion of Mr. Barbarie. He feared if Mr. Gilbert offered any opposition to the bill, he would incur the name of being illiberal. He thought debts to the amount of 500l too large a sum to qualify a man to take the benefit of the Bankrupt Law; the way it now stood it was no relief to the poor debtor; such persons as were indebted small sums could not avail themselves of the Act—he therefore thought the law an iniquitous one, and hoped some one more conversant with such matters would take it up and bring in a bill that would rectify what was wrong in the present bill.

Mr. Barbarie thought the persecution of a creditor was a remnant of barbarism which was a disgrace to the present enlightened state of society. He should give his voice to do away with it, and enact such a bill in its place as would not only remedy the evil complained of, but be more in accordance with the liberal spirit of the age.—The bill then passed the first reading.

The House then went into a Committee of the whole, to consider a bill, entitled an Act for the better regulation of Great Roads in this Province.

Mr. Wark explained that it was to connect the Great Road of the Province with the Great Road at Chatham, that the distance was only 7 miles, and that for want of that connecting link the people in that district experienced great inconvenience.

Mr. Simonds thought that if such a bill was sustained all such deficiencies in Great Roads throughout the Province should be comprehended.

Mr. Speaker named other roads similarly situated; there was he said in the section of the country spoken of a great road on each side of the river, this he did not think at all necessary.

Mr. Fisher knew nothing of the locality of the place spoken of, nor did he know the necessity of such a road as was prayed for, but this he did know that there was now no money in the Provincial funds to grant for such a purpose; he thought the House should be careful how it sustained such a Petition. He would like further information on the subject, would therefore move to report progress. He did not mean to say the road was unnecessary, but the House would recognize that there was a vast odds between a Great Road and a Bye Road. If once established as a great road, it must be put upon the great road establishment.

Mr. Barbarie quite coincided with what had fallen from the two last speakers. He could see no necessity for two roads parrellel with each other, the road too, by the route contemplated by Petitioners would cross the Miramichi river twice.

Mr. Hazen thought it quite necessary that the House should have information, before entering into discussion on the question. He would also like to hear from the other member of that County, he observed he was not in his place, and he thought it therefore necessary that he should be present.

Mr. Wark was quite willing to report progress, he had no wish to press the question, because his colleague was absent. He would, however, state that it was a misrepresentation to say, that the Road would cross the River twice, it was not so.

Mr. Hazen thought there was no fear but the other Member of the County would perfectly agree to the Road being provided for, there was no doubt about that.

Mr. Hannington thought there was no occasion to report progress. The prayer of the Petition was wholly inadmissible, he would therefore move that the Bill be postponed for three months.

Mr. Barbarie said, if a General Road Law be made, let it come in then. He thinks it would afford no facility for the transmit of expresses, going to or coming from Halifax, there is as good a road now, as there is any need of, an express can go as well now, as if it was a great road. The object he took it of the mover of the Petition, was not that he thought it necessary that two great roads should be made there, but that he might get a greater share of the Road money. He thought it best to report progress, as further information was required.

Mr. Wark would go for the Reporting of Progress.

Progress was at length reported.

Mr. Gilbert one of the Committee to wait upon His Excellency with an address relative to unclaimed bounties on grain grown on new land, reported that His Excellency was pleased to say he would comply with the wishes of the House.

Mr. Connell by leave brought in a bill for the better security of timber and logs, brought down the river St. John and its tributaries, and for a more efficient method of punishing depredators thereon

Mr. Taylor presented a Petition from the inhabitants of the town of Fredericton, praying that the price of Tavern Licences might be reduced. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Committee appointed to carry an Address to his Excellency relative to the soldiers of the Revolutionary war, reported that they had attended to that business, and that his Excellency was pleased to say that he would comply with the wishes of the house.

Mr. Wilmot asked leave of the house, to have the time for going into the scrutiny between Mr. Williston and Mr. Street to be extended to the 23rd inst. stating that Mr. Williston could not possibly be prepared by the time before stated (the 15th.)

Mr. Barbarie said the only object the hon. Member had in view was delay, he wished to procrastinate the time as long as possible. He could see no good grounds why any delay should be had on the question. At the present time the house was not so deeply engaged as it would be in a more advanced stage of the Session. Now was the time to settle that question the time could be better spared now than hereafter, and he hoped the house would not alter the time.

Mr. Wilmot offered a Resolution to the effect that the time should be changed from the 15th to the 23d, on which the house divided, and it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Brown obtained leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt under £5 which he will introduce at an early day.

Mr. Scoullar brought in a bill to authorize the Justices of the County Sunbury to assess the inhabitants to pay the County debt. Which bill was read by its title at the Clerk's table.

FRIDAY, February 10th.

After reading several local bills at the Clerk's table, the business of the day opened as follows:—

Mr. Palmer presented a bill to prevent the trespasses of cattle on cultivated lands in this Province.

Mr. Partelow presented a Petition from ——— Vaughan, praying Provincial aid for keeping a school in the Parish of Portland, which petition was referred to a select Committee to report thereon.

The house then went into a Committee of the whole (Mr. Palmer in the Chair,) to consider a bill to Incorporate the St. Stephens Insurance Company, which bill was read section by section, and agreed to without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Partelow presented a Petition from the County of Carleton, praying that the Election might be set aside, in consequence of the way in which the Election was conducted,—violence, and every other hindrance being resorted to, to prevent parties from voting. The Petition by leave is read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Partelow presented a Petition from D. C. Perkins, praying a return of duties on dutiable goods burnt in the fire at St. John, in 1841.—The bill was received and referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Partelow presented a Petition from Lieut. Colonel Ormond, praying a return of duties on Wine drank by the Mess of the 30th Regt., which Petition went to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Connell presented a Petition from —— Dibble and others, praying an extension of the Gaol limits in the County of Carleton, which Petition was ordered to lie upon the table. He had prepared a bill for that purpose, which by leave he read.

Mr. Partelow presented a Petition from ——— Vaughan, praying remuneration for repairing the Breakwater at Quaco; the nature of whose claim Mr. Partelow fully explained and recommended the house to comply with the prayer of the petition. The petition was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Connell moved that the bill for the destruction of Wolves and Bears be re-committed whereupon the house went into a Committee of the whole on the same, Mr. Taylor in the Chair,—the bill was then read and amended as follows:—That 5s. per head be paid for the destruction of Bears, and 30s. for that of Wolves. The bill agreed to as amended.

Mr. Partelow presented a Petition from Messrs Rankin and others, praying the house to passan Act equalizing and establishing the value of British coin, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Partelow then gave notice that at an early day he would bring forward a bill for the same.

The bill for incorporating the Boltenbrook Trade and Navigation Company was then read a third time, and ordered to be taken to the Council for their concurrence.

The house [illegible] committee of the whole, Mr. Sc[illegible] a bill to incorporate large and estab[illegible] Penitentiary. This bill appe[illegible] of the house [illegible] amendment, [illegible] Mr. Barbar[illegible] phy and othe[illegible] added to Mr [illegible] the poll at M[illegible] that gentlem[illegible] geous mob [illegible] table.

Mr. Barb[illegible] tion for N[illegible] Street, whic[illegible]

Mr. Earl pre[illegible] from King's C[illegible] tween Norton [illegible] table.

Mr. Partelow presented a Petition from Captain Owens of the Royal Navy, setting forth that Dr. Robert Thompson, (one of the Members for Charlotte) had by his conduct at the general Election in 1837, rendered himself unfit for respectable society, and unworthy a seat in that house. Which petition not being seconded, received the unanimous disapprobation of the house.

Mr. Fisher moved that an Address be presented to His Excellency, requesting copies of all Correspondence with the late President of the Council and the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, and His Excellency, relating to his resignation as a Member of the Council.

Hon. C. Simonds said the Council had applied to His Excellency for the communication, they might have a right to do so, but he did not think it competent in that house to do so. If the house did ask for the correspondence, what would be the answer of His Excellency? why, that he had been allowed to retire in consequence of ill-health.

Mr. Partelow was quite of the same opinion, if an application was made to His Excellency, it would be unimportant to the house, as well as cumbering the Journals, unnecessarily.

Mr. Williston agreed with the last Speaker, he thought it of no importance to that house, to make the enquiry.

The house then divided on the question when on counting the votes, it was found a tye. Whereupon, His Honor the Speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative. The Committee was then appointed to carry the Address to His Excellency.

Mr. Partelow by leave presented a Petition from the City of St. John, praying that an Act may pass to extend the jurisdiction of the City of St. John beyond its present limits; to authorize the Common Council, to regulate the rates of Pilotage &c., in the Bay of Fundy. He has prepared a bill for the same, which he hands in, and it is read a first time at the Clerk's table.

SATURDAY, February 11th.

Mr. Partelow by leave presented a Petition from ——— McAfee of the Parish of Portland praying an Act may pass authorizing the Magistrates to assess the inhabitants for a sum to remunerate him for the value of his house, torn down by order of the Magistrates at the late fire.

Mr. Partelow by leave presented a Petition from Mr. Kirkpatrick of Portland, praying the house would be pleased to pass a bill authorizing the Justices in Session to assess the inhabitants a sum of money sufficiently large to remunerate him for the loss of his house, pulled down at the fire. He had prepared a bill for that purpose, which is read by its title at the Clerk's table.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

Mr. Hill presented a petition from Isaac Woodward, which petition set forth bribery, corruption and the administration of an unlawful oath had been resorted to at the election of the city of St. John, and praying that the house would take such action in the premises as might be thought necessary.

Mr. Payne presented a Petition from St. John, setting forth that an illegal oath had been administered at the late election in the city of St. John, and praying that the election might be redered void.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Partelow said that that Petition might embarrass the house, there was a question before the house that it would materially affect. He would ask the hon. Speaker, whether he would first go into the merits of that Petition, or would he go into the scrutiny between Messrs. Street and Burns?

Mr. Speaker said he thought the minor question should first be gone into, as it was sustained it would render the other question nugatory. If the Sheriff had acted wrong he might subject himself to a prosecution by the Candidates. With respect to the scrutiny, he thought the order of the day for going into it, must be discharged, and this question might first be settled.

Mr. Payne would move that a day be appointed for taking the Petition into consideration.

Mr. Barbarie moves for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulations in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Payne moved a Resolution to the effect that the Petition relating to the City Election should come under the consideration of the house on the 24th inst. which is agreed to.

Communications.

[illegible], 1843.

Messrs. DURANT & Co.

Gentlemen.—It has been intimated to me that the allusions in the letter of "C. C." published in the *Sentinel* of the 27th January were intended for me; my own impression is that they were not, as I see nothing in them that will in truth apply to me.—Three gentlemen called on me to put certain questions to me (being a special constable at our late election) relative to the truth or falsehood of the assertions contained in the above named letter, as well as questions put in the letter of Asa Coy. I have written to Mr. Coy on the occasion: inclosed is my letter to that gentleman and his reply.

I have acted thus because I wish to give the parties every fair opportunity of sustaining the position they have taken.

Mr. Ward having contrary to his often repeated editorial professions refused to give them publicity in the Sentinel, which is a convincing proof if such were necessary that the columns of his paper are open only to the favoured few. I therefore request that you will give them a place in the Chornicle of Friday next: and as I conceive that a further discussion of the subject would only tend to fan the spark of discord, and keep alive a hostile feeling. I hope all parties will be satisfied without going into a further exposition of facts.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
GEORGE WOODS.

Fredericton, Feb. 6, 1843.

SIR,—Late on Saturday evening I was waited upon by three gentlemen in consequence of it being known to them that I officiated as a special constable at our late election. The object of their visit was to put to me certain questions relative to proceedings on that occasion, giving me at the same time to understand that they intend to reply to a letter published in the Sentinel of the 3rd instant, signed "Asa Coy." which I presume is your production. As a neighbour of yours, and from the long acquaintance which has existed between us, I considered it my duty to request time in order to see you on the subject previous to giving those gentlemen my answer. I wish you to understand that at the present I have no objection to answer the questions which are handed to me in writing, so far as came within my own knowledge and observation. I also wish it understood that I am at liberty to give the names of those gentlemen and the name of the author of "An Impartial Observer" alluded to in your letter on conditions that you acknowledge being the author of a letter that appeared in the Sentinel of 27th January and signed "C. C." and that you state distinctly what those "awful events" and "painful occurrences" are, there alluded to, and which happened Nineteen years ago, which brings us back to this memorable year 1824. Waiting your reply, I remain, Sir, your most obedient,
GEORGE WOODS.

ASA COY, Esquire.

Fredericton, 6th Feb. 1843.

DEAR SIR,—I have just read your note of this morning, in reply [illegible] sensible of friendly dispo[illegible] and hope I sh[illegible] dispositi[illegible]

[illegible] REET.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 17, 1843.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ON Monday in the House of Assembly a Petition was presented from Mr. Burns complaining of undue influence and interference on the part of the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs at the late election in this city. It is very easy to conceive that Mr. Burns would present a petition against any respectable person, who had opposed him, when we know that he has objected to some of the best names on Mr. Street's list; but why any officer of Government, (having a vote,) let him be Collector, Treasurer, Waiter, or what not, is to be debarred exercising the liberty of conscience which every trueborn Englishman claims as his own, and in this colony has paid for, we are at a loss to divine. The objections taken in this instance are the very essence of Responsible Government,—tending to deprive a lawful voter of his rights, and we wonder at its having received any attention in the House as we have reason to think it is at present constituted; and we wonder more at Mr. Burns making the complaint, inasmuch as we conceive that any candidate who will not permit in others, with a good grace, the freedom of election, is the last man who should be sent as an impartial person to represent us; and further all the undue interference which occurred at the election was on the part of Mr. B's own friends. The whole of this measure, with the petitions from the City we conceive to be got up for the purpose of doing away with the city election, but which we hope the House will not entertain, at least till we have an amended election law or a new Magistracy; for we should anticipate nothing but scenes of the most brutal violence if another election was to take place before one of these things is accomplished. We have had quite enough for the next four years, let the election terminate which way it may.

A Report of the Treasurer's Accounts was also brought in this day by the Hon. Mr. SIMONDS, together with a scale of duties *recommended by the Executive to be levied*. This the House conceived to be an infringement of their rights, and accordingly became quite furious at His Excellency's supposed dictation. After a lengthened debate on the subject the matter was sent to the Committee of Privileges. We would suggest to the members to keep cool, and not be quite so jealous of their privileges;—the House in this matter were by no means bound to take notice of the Governor's suggestions, and however unwarrantable he may have acted in sending the recommendation, it is not a drop in the bucket to the numerous enquiries made by the House on subjects with which they have no business, and their being agitated is of no earthly benefit to the country.

In sober seriousness we ask the House, and particularly Messrs. Wilmot and Fisher if they ever intend to go about the business of the country—taking no notice of things which do not in anywise contribute to our welfare. These two men in particular we conceive to be at enmity with all good government, and who, to screen their own iniquities, would keep the Province in an everlasting state of agitation;—Witness the conduct of the former in regard to the Civil List, and his extreme officiousness in saddling this Province with the "boon;"—he now, when he finds himself in the wrong, expects one of the parties to the bargain will reduce it and thereby still delude the country into the belief that it is yet a good settlement. They both presume to silence the people by the old cry of "agitation";—The country has had enough of this, and we would advise them and all others so disposed, to keep clear of it, and mind the business upon which they were sent to the house. Let the Government and its officers alone until they (the members of Assembly) have reclaimed the country from the degraded state into which it has already been plunged. What has the constituency benefited by the reduction of the Civil List—the agitation consequent thereon, and the *harmonious workings* of Harvey's administration? worse than nothing! Will members think that the people are yet blind, and still to be hoodwinked by the same outcry against public officers, that has of late characterized the Assembly and ruined the Province? we say no! Let members [illegible] and agitate innumerable questions of the government with which they have no concern, and which as is the case with the Civil List, the Province would be infinitely better without. There is little danger of the paternal government, under whose protection we have the happiness to live, ever oppressing us in any shape, or refusing us a privilege which it is desirable the Province should have, and it is a pity that such political jugglers should be sent to represent us as would without compunction, sacrifice our loyalty as a people and our dignity as a dependence of the British crown.

[We have not learned the result of the privilege question, but one report says it was "voted out of the House," and another that it went against the Governor 20 to 9.]

[From the Reporter.]

In the house on Tuesday, the Hon. Charles Simonds by command of His Excellency laid before the house the despatch of Lord Stanley relative to the re-instatement of the Hon. Thomas Baillie as Surveyor General of the Province, together with the correspondence had thereon, which are read.

Mr. Simonds said that he thought that gentleman was holding his office by a frail tenure, this should not be, both on account of the officer himself, as well as the Government of the Country; he had understood that he (Mr. B.) had applied to the home government to be absolved of his former resignation, he thought it became the duty of that to decide upon the matter, and that at an early day.

Mr. Partelow thought so too, the sooner the better—the question now was, shall we or shall we not give him his retired allowance.

Mr. Wilmot said that was it, shall we retain Mr. Baillie at £1200 per annum, or shall we pension him at £600 and put some other person into the office at £600, he observed his Hon. colleague was not then in his place, he hoped the house would not pass the thing just then, as he wished to hear his opinion, he had not himself made up his mind on the subject, and hoped the Hon. Member from St. John would give time.

Mr. End, no, give time.

Mr. Partelow would let it stand the order of the day for Thursday.

[This would be a pretty business indeed, to pension a man on the Province at the tune of £600 a year, who is better able to do the duties of his office than perhaps any other man in the country; and all this to pacify the ravings of a few mad members of the House of Assembly.—But what guarantee have we that when Mr. Wilmot gets the office it would be half as well conducted, or that his £600 a year office, like some others, would not cost the country a thousand, thereby increasing instead of curtailing the expense; and supposing it should be strictly confined to the six hundred, how much would the country be gainers by the alteration?—Here we shall have the House occupied several days, at a cost to the country of about £100 per day, to ascertain if it would be better to give Mr. Baillie £1200 for doing the Crown Land business, or pension him at £600 and give another person £600 for doing his duties. This will be rather a tough question for the 34 wise heads of New Brunswick to decide! *Ed. Chronicle.*]

Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford.—It will be seen by advertisement that the Directors of this Company have passed a Resolution authorising their Agents in this Province and Nova Scotia to settle all disputed claims in the Courts of the Provinces. This, we believe, is a privilege not ceded by other Insurance Companies.

FIRE.—Early on Monday morning, about 5 o'clock, a dwelling house on Brussels street, owned by Richard M'Cullogh was discovered to be on fire. The morning was severely cold, and it was some time before efficient arrangements could be made for checking its progress beyond the building wherein the fire originated, which was entirely consumed with a considerable portion of the effects of three families who occupied the house; some of whom were rescued from the building with much difficulty. The fire is thought to have originated from a defect in the chimney.—An abundant supply of water from a fire plug near the spot, with the exertions of the fire companies prevented the fire reaching the adjacent houses.

OREGON TERRITORY.—The United States Senate have passed a Bill for the occupation and settlement of this territory, which proceeding is in direct violation of a treaty existing between that country and Great Britain. The forbearance of England towards these people has long ago ceased to be a virtue; but now that national fraud and deception are openly practised by them, Britain not only does an injustice, but makes herself criminal, in her duty to chastise, and oblige them to keep their hands from picking and stealing.

Declarations of Insolvency—7th February, William Warwick, of the City of St John, Clerk; John Bedell and Walter D. Bedell, both of Woodstock, Merchants.—*Royal Gazette.*

The weather has been severely cold during the past week. We learn that two men have been frozen to death, particulars of which we have not been able to collect.

The proceedings in the House of Assembly copied in our paper this day are from the Provincial Reporter.

SURVEY OF THE ST. JOHN.—We learn from Fredericton that Capt. Owen, with four Officers and twenty-five men of the Surveying steamer Columbia, have arrived at that place and commenced the survey of the river St. John. Capt. Owen's instructions direct him to Survey all the rivers of New Brunswick from the sea to the head of boat navigation, and he has begun the survey of the St. John at Chapel Bar about four miles above Fredericton, up to which the influence of the tide is felt, with the intention of proceeding down the stream as far as possible the present winter, and continuing the survey next winter after his labours on the coast shall be finished for the season.

We rejoice at this survey, which is carried on in a most effective and scientific manner, and this Province has great reason to rejoice that so comprehensive and costly an undertaking as is now going on, has been undertaken at the sole expense of the British Government, thus affording another strong proof, if any were wanting, of the great regard of Britain for her Colonies.—*New Brunswicker.*

SUPERIOR CHEMICAL JAPAN INK.—We have lately used this home manufactured Ink, which is prepared and sold by Mr. W. L. Avery, and found it to be of an excellent quality preserving its colour remarkably well, and perfectly free from all sediment. It ought to be used in all counting rooms and public offices.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning last three lads proceeded down the harbour in a skiff boat, for the purpose of having a sail. When near the Beacon the boat was upset by the violence of the surf, and one of the lads, whose name was McGowan, who resided in the Parish of Portland, was drowned. The other two were saved—one by a boat from Sand Point, and the other swam to the shore.—*Ib.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The late American papers state that a fire broke out in Port au Prince on the 9th ult., in an apothecary's shop, which raged with tremendous fury, and was not stopped until 600 houses had been swept away by the flames, and loss occasioned to the amount of four million dollars. The part of the city which was burned, contained the most valuable merchandize in the town, and was estimated at half the amount lost. The European houses are stated to be the greatest losers by this dreadful calamity.

The rebel Executive Councillor of Canada, Mr. Baldwin, has, after a third attempt, succeeded in getting a seat in the Canadian Parliament for the County of Rimouski.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Qualification Bill, which allows persons to be elected Members of Assembly for any County in the Province, has passed the Committee 22 to 26.

The Rev. William Dollard has been appointed Catholic Bishop of New-Brunswick.

(From a Shediac Correspondent to the Miramichi Gleaner.)

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.—The following brief particulars which were gleaned from a respectable individual, who was perfectly acquainted with the subject of this Narrative in her childhood, and who saw, and conversed, with her a few days ago, may be received as perfectly authentic.

About twenty-six years ago, two female Children, one aged nine, the other seven years, daughters of an industrious poor man named Keith, residing at the Butternut Ridge in this County, were sent one morning by their parents to drive home their cows, which were browsing in the woods near to and adjoining their residence. After a considerable time had elapsed, and there being no appearance of their return, the parents became apprehensive for their safety, and concluded that they must have ventured farther into the woods, and lost or mistook their way that and several succeeding days and weeks were spent in a fruitless search by their afflicted parents and different others of their neighbors for their recovery, but in vain. Years rolled on; enquiries from time to time were diligently set afloat, and not the most minute trace or intelligence could be received of these dear children. Time at last seemed in a measure to reconcile the minds of the distracted parents, when finally the aged sire, bowed down by this sad bereavement, bent like a lofty oak stripped of its branches, and was gathered to his fathers.

About ten days ago, the elder of these children, now a woman advanced in years, dressed in the habiliments of an Indian's squaw, made her appearance at a house contiguous to the residence of her aged mother and brothers, accompanied by an Indian supposed to be her husband. The inmates of the house judging from her conversation, and other prominent traces in her manner, countenance, and demeanor, that something transcendant of the Indian character was peculiarly developed in her, immediately figured to themselves that she bore a striking resemblance to the Keith family: recollections of the past flew to remembrance, and after a brief consultion with her, they finally determined with themselves to send for her whom they supposed to be her mother; who, on her appearance was instantly recognised, and both flew into each other's arms in a flood of tears. She and her supposed husband, were then conducted to that dwelling from whence she had been an involuntary exile these twenty-six years, where she then related the whole circumstances of her captivity: How that on the morning before mentioned, they were met in the woods by an Indian, who promised to conduct them to their parents; that after a long and tedious journey through the forest, they at last arrived at a river when their supposed guide ordered them to embark in a canoe, from whence they were conveyed to an Indian encampment—taken to his wigwam, and severally introduced to the members of his family, from whom they received every demonstration of kindness and attention; that custom soon reconciled them to their mode and manner of living; that several means were resorted to in order to give their complexions an Indian tinge or dye; that the utmost secrecy was preserved respecting them, especially when in the vicinity of white people; that they invariably accompanied them in their journeyings. She further stated, that after the lapse of few years her sister was seperated from her; that she herself at last became the wife of her captor's son, by whom she had five children—three of whom, with their father are now dead. She believes her sister to be yet living, and residing on P. E. Island: that she saw her repeatedly since their seperation. She also states the Indian who accompanied her is not a

second husband, although he positively a[illegible] contrary, and vows to be yet revenged if [illegible] up to him. She has made some attempts [illegible] since her return, but was pursued and bro[illegible] again, and appears rather shy when acces[illegible] neighbours. She frequently speaks of he[illegible] [illegible] and her sister.

Information of these particulars have b[illegible] mitted to P. E. Island, with the hope that [illegible] may transpire in order, if possible, to eff[illegible] covery of her sister. These transactions [illegible] rent circulation in this neighbourhood, [illegible] restoration of this woman, several of our [illegible] have both saw and conversed with her; [illegible] therefore receive a place in your Gleaner [illegible] able facts.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—We understand th[illegible] the active exertions of the Rev. Samuel [illegible] sum of *Thirty four* Pounds has just been [illegible] from the members of his church in the p[illegible] Newcastle and Chatham, being *nearly* [illegible] amount remitted last year to the treasu[illegible] Church Society, for the promotion of t[illegible] benevolent designs embraced by this ins[illegible] *Miramichi Gleaner.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest we[illegible] Thursday last, at the residence of Mr. J[illegible] lin, in the parish of Blissfield, before M[illegible] ny, Esq. Coroner on view of the body [illegible] Hannah Weaver. The Jury having re[illegible] minutes returned the verdict that the dece[illegible] to her death by having a pot of burning [illegible] placed in her room.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY.—On Friday morning [illegible] a man was discovered lying on the logs [illegible] outer block of the Market Wharf. Upon [illegible] tion it was found to be that of a person n[illegible] Pendleton from West Isles who was m[illegible] his schooner, then lying at the wharf, the [illegible] vious. It appears that he left a shop on [illegible] about 8 o'clock on the Wednesday even[illegible] and is supposed to have fallen from the w[illegible] in the act of getting on board his vessel, [illegible] being out at this time, he no doub