THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

MARCH.	R. SUN.	S.	MOON.	H.	W.
10 Saturday,	6	21	6	0	6 20 11 29
11 Sunday,	6	19	6	1	Rises morn
12 Monday,	6	17	6	2	7 31 0 5
13 Tuesday,	6	16	6	3	8 37 0 28
14 Wednesday,	6	14	6	5	9 41 0 52
15 Thursday,	6	13	6	6	10 50 1 23
16 Friday,	6	10	6	8	Morn 1 57

Full Moon, 11th, 3h. 55m.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Solomon Nichols, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Thomas Millidge, Esq

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Charles Ward, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Charles Ward, Esq.

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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: Wm. H. Street, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVINGS BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's.—Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—T. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock. (Sundays excepted.)

Miscellany.

DICK SWIFT, THE OCEAN RACER.

It is an old saying that some men are borne to be lucky, while others are just the reverse. It often occurs that some will use the utmost industry and perseverance to gain an especial point, but fail in their attempt; while others, who take little or no pains, meet with success. Thus it is with journeys by land and voyages at sea. Two vessels may leave the same port for a distant country, and although one may sail many days later than the other, yet it often occurs that the vessel which sailed last reaches its destination first. So may it be said of Richard Swift, the master of a trader betwixt London and Hamburgh; who was so remarkable for making quick passages, that he obtained the cognomen of "Dick Swift—the ocean racer."

He was allowed to be a capital sailor, and when he had become accustomed to a vessel, he never liked to part from her; for he would find out her trim to an inch of canvass, and he was not a man to spare a sail or ship either: let the wind blow how it would, he despised to take in a reef. If such advice was ever offered to him, his reply invariably was,—"it loses too much time,"—or, "What's the use of having canvass on board if you don't use it?" He never could bear the thoughts of reefing, and if it was said to him that the wind did not serve, he would reply, —"then it must blow us back again, that's all. If I promise to sail at a certain hour, I must go."

During the short cessation of hostilities between France and England, in 1802, several vessels were freighted for Hamburgh, Amsterdam, and other eastern ports. One morning as the sky cleared, and rendered objects visible at a good distance, the "Good Intent" (a trader) was going a good six knots an hour, with a fine breeze aft. Her Captain was a careful man, and, as the weather was rather squally, he did not care to carry too much sail. His general maxim being—"better to be a few hours later, than come into port with a shivered topsail."

He had taken up his telescope, and was looking out astern to see what other vessels were on the same course, when he suddenly exclaimed,—"Hey-day! who is this coming along in such haste? With sky-scrapers and every inch of canvass set, as if there was not a capfull of wind stirring. I'll be bound it is Dick Swift. See how he skims along, leaving every vessel astern of him. I suppose he'll be alongside of us before long, notwithstanding we sailed a tide before him." Captain Dixon was indeed a true prophet; the vessel which had at first appeared as a mere speck on the ocean, gradually enlarged until it was close astern of him.

"How are you, Dixon? How are you?" said Dick Swift. "Fine breeze this, eh?"

"Why, where the deuce are you going in such haste?" inquired Dixon; "for you carry canvass enough for a seventy-four."

"I am on hasty business," responded Swift. "The owners desired me to be as speedy as possible, and I always wish to act according to orders. I have been accustomed to do so ever since I was mate aboard a man-of-war, and as the resolution is both good and lawful, I don't wish to break it. By-the-by, that's a good craft of yours, Dixon, and she sails well; but *mine sails better*. There she goes like a beauty, cutting through the water like a shot. Good-bye, Dixon, I must get on: my vessel's impatient you see, and so am I, and can't wait for you; good-bye; I shall see you in Hamburg; I'll tell the agents you are coming."

Swift's vessel had now shot a-head of Dixon, and in a few hours was nearly lost in distance.

"There he goes," said Dixon. "The fellow has the devil's luck and his own too. I often wonder he doesn't meet with some accident, for he flogs his ship most unmercifully. So, so, here's a heavy squall coming; I see it running along the water's edge. Make all snug there, and let's receive it as quietly as we can. Down with your royals. My word for it Master Swift will leave some of his tackle overboard if it catches him."

The squall came quickly on: it was a severe one; but the wise precautions of Dixon prevented any mischief on board his ship. It passed over quickly, and the weather becoming more serene, Dixon hoisted his royals, and with a steady breeze aft, he cut through the water at eight knots an hour, which was jocosely termed one of Dixon's gallops.

"Now, I must have a look after my friend Swift," said Dixon, as he took up his glass. "Ah, there he is; the squall has just got hold of him. Madcap! He'll lose some of his canvass, or I'm mistaken. There; there goes his top-sails. I expected as much. He's getting pretty close on Cuxhaven, tho'! Well, well, I shall not be many hours after him."

Dick Swift, who had made the best use of his time, was within ten leagues of Cuxhaven when the squall caught him. He was down below at the time, and the mate was then on deck, perceiving its approach, gave orders to strike the royals and reef the trysail. But no sooner were the words given, than Swift came hurrying on deck, and with stentorian voice roared out,—"Hold, topmen, let the sails alone. Who the devil told you to reef and strike?" said he to the mate.

"A squall coming on, Sir," was the reply.

"What the devil has the squall to do with us," replied Swift. 'I don't suppose it will blow us out of the water; besides it loses time to reef, and shake out; and I hate your lazy snail's gallop.'

'Are we to hoist the royals again, Sir?' called one of the topmen.

'No, never mind,' replied Swift; 'since they are down, let them remain so.' It was well for him that they were struck, for when the squall reached him, it came with such violence that, in spite of all his skilful manœuvring, it carried away his top-mast and tore his main-sail to ribbons. However, he got to Cuxhaven without any other damage, and soon reached the bourse at Hamburg, where he did not forget to boast of his quick passage, and the number of vessels he had left behind him. Dixon came in the next morning, without a stitch of canvass being injured. Swift began to banter him. 'Well, Dixon, how are you? You have arrived at last, eh! Slow work, slow work, eh!'

'If it's slow, it's sure,' replied Dixon. 'When I come into port I bring my vessel in complete, with every stick standing; I don't come towing into port without a topsail'; or my mainsail cut to ribbons, like other people that I could name.'

'Oh, d—n the topmast,' retorted Swift; 'it was old and good for nothing, and now I shall get a new one; so I gain by the loss; and as for my trysail being a little torn, it is but a few yards of canvass spoiled, and my owners don't mind that now and then, provided I make a quick passage.'

'Well,' said Dixon, 'I see it is no use to argue with you, for you have an answer for every thing. But I must leave you, for my time is short here. I must get my cargo on shore, and be off again in three days.'

'Why, what's all this bustle about?' inquired Swift.

'That's more than I know,' said Dixon. 'All I can tell you is, that the ship is taken by three English families, who leave for London immediately, so I am bound to sail with or without a cargo.'

'Well,' said Swift, 'I'll walk with you to the quay; but spite of all your bustle and haste, I wouldn't mind laying a wager that I see the Thames as soon as you.'

'Time will show, time will show,' said Dixon; 'but don't loom too large, lest you should be mistaken.'

Thus did these two sons of Neptune beard each other until they reached the quay.

Swift had made so many remarkable voyages that he was well known over the eastern coast, and whenever any ship-owners wanted to ensure a quick passage Dick Swift was sure to be eagerly sought after. He was once master of one of the Hull traders, and a fleet of them had dropped down to Grimsby, and thence to Spurn; where, finding the wind adverse and blowing stiff from the south-east, and fearing to be blown on to the stony binks, they remained at anchor waiting for more favourable weather. The following day Dick Swift got his cargo on board and dropped down to Grimsby with the tide, where he anchored, and got every thing in good sailing trim, not meaning to bring up at Spurn-light, if the tide would let him long enough. Next tide, away he went with all the sail he could muster, and when he arrived at Spurn he found all the others, that had started two tides before him, lying at anchor. He lay-to for a short time.

'Why, what do you all do here at anchor?' said he, 'when you ought to be out at sea?'

'Why, you wouldn't have us go to sea in such a gale of wind as this?' replied the master of a vessel, who lay alongside.

'To be sure I would!' replied Swift. 'I am not going to lose time here; I am off to sea, blow high or blow low, the owner's business must not be delayed because the wind blows stiffer than usual. So good-bye to you all, I mean to see London the day after to-morrow.'

Swift was as good as his word; he sailed immediately, and reached London safe and sound in forty hours. Many of the shipmasters felt ashamed at being left behind, and resolved to sail after him; but they had delayed so long that they lost their tide, and when it ebbed again the wind had chopped right in their teeth, so that they were detained a day longer in consequence; and when they got to sea the gale had dropped into a calm, and they made but slow work of it. Dick Swift got his cargo landed, and was soon freighted and ready for sea again. Many inquiries were made respecting the other ships, to all of which he replied, 'He supposed they were at Spurn waiting till he went back to tell them what news was stirring in London.'

Dick Swift, having got his clearance, set sail on his return to Hull. When he reached the Nore he found several of the Hull traders at anchor, and he did not forget to congratulate them on the quick passage they had made. His jeers made them rather sore; but there was no help. When Swift got into the Sweyn he found the rest of them, and he saluted them all as he passed. There was one vessel commanded by Joseph Benton, who had not been in the habit of speaking very favourably of Dick Swift; and he made a point of passing close alongside of him, and giving him a fillip—'Good day, Mr. Benton,' said Swift: 'any news at sea—are all well at Spurn Point?'

'I don't know,' responded Benton, rather sulkily—'what's the news in London, if you come to that?'

'The news in London?' echoed Swift—'I know of none, excepting that there were a great many anxious inquiries after you and the rest of the traders; but, however, you will now have an opportunity of getting to the Nore this evening, and to London some time or another, although a west wind is not altogether the sort of thing to work up the Thames. So good-bye to you, old friend—bad luck now, better another time.' So saying, Swift brought his vessel to the wind, and was soon out of sight.

Captain Dixon made all possible haste to get his ship cleared of her cargo, and made the necessary preparations for the accommodation of his passengers who were about to quit Hamburg. Dick Swift had also discharged his cargo, and was waiting for a freight to take back to England, while the necessary repairs were going forward on board his ship.

It was about this period that Buonaparte had made rapid inroads into the German territories, and the non-intercourse decree was passed. Dick Swift and Captain Dixon happened to be at the Bourse, when one of the merchants called them aside, and told them that he had private information that an order had arrived from the French authorities to seize on all English shipping in the Elbe. 'The devil they will!' exclaimed Swift. 'They must look sharp to catch me, then.'

'What do you mean to do?' inquired Dixon.

'What do I mean to do?' echoed Swift. 'Why, cut and run to be sure. It will soon get dark; there is a night tide, and it shall take me out to sea, before any of the French mounseers shall know my anchor is weighed.'

'But how will you get to sea without your topmast, and with your trysail cut to ribbons?' said Dixon, ironically.

'Under such circumstances,' replied Swift, 'I'd go to sea with nothing but an old blanket for a trysail; and I don't mind betting you a glass of grog that I reach the Thames before you.'

'Done,' said Dixon. 'You have generally won your wagers when you betted on your speed, but I think I am safe for winning this time.'

'That remains to be proved,' said Swift. 'I shall leave you now and get on board, and see about putting a few stitches in my trysail, and I'll be bound we'll be able to rig something by way of a topmast.'

'And I must go down to the quay, and see about my passengers,' said Dixon: 'for if the French are going to get to windward of us, I must look out ahead, and keep clear of the breaking waters.'

'Away with you, then,' said Dick; 'but don't forget our wager.'

They parted; each taking his way to his ship. Swift was not idle a moment—he set all hands to work, in order to repair the damage sufficiently to enable them to set sail with the next tide.

Night came, and Dixon, who had warped out quietly, got to sea unobserved. Dick Swift had greater difficulties to surmount—he was obliged to have his work done quietly to prevent any appearance of bustle on board, lest it should create suspicion, for the French authorities were on the alert; but, seeing the tatered state of Swift's vessel, did not imagine he had the most remote idea of going to sea that night. Swift was, however, keeping a sharp look-out, and the moment opportunity offered he cut his cable, and silently dropped down with the tide; and as soon as he got clear of the other shipping, up went every stitch of canvass he could muster. A stiff breeze sprang up from the eastward—he was hailed by several vessels, but no answer being returned, a shot was fired at him; but Swift's good fortune stuck to him—he dashed along, spite of all obstruction, and got out to sea. The armed corvette which had fired at him cut her cable, and went in pursuit; but Swift, who knew every inch of the coast, shaved every sand or shoal so close, that the corvette fell into the snare, and getting a little too much to the larboard of Swift's track, stuck fast ashore, where he had the mortification of seeing Swift escape, as well as hearing three lusty cheers given in derision.

Swift was now safe on the German Ocean—plenty of sea-room, and a stiff breeze from the east; his trysail was rather the worse for its late accident, and the bit of spar he had rigged out for a top-mast cut a strange figure: but, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, he contrived to make good way. When daylight broke upon him he could see Dixon's ship a long way ahead of him, and he could not help exclaiming—'I think my glass of grog will be lost this time.' A fog came gradually on, and obscured the other vessels from his view. Dick Swift, however, set his bells ageing, and disdaining to lay-to as others had done, made the best of his way; and in twenty-four hours, when the fog cleared off, the English coast could be descerned like a black streak running athwart the ocean's bosom. The wind had been pretty stiff, and Dick Swift had nearly met with an awkward accident before the fog cleared off, as he got foul of a large ship, which carried away his jib-boom.

He, however, reached the Thames without any further damage. As usual, he was the first in. A few hours after, he saw a vessel coming in: a short glance convinced him it was Dixon.

'Halloo, Dixon!' said Swift. 'Where the duce have you been loitering? Why, you were twenty miles ahead of me before the fog came on.'

'And how the deuce did you get in so soon?' said Dixon. 'And where's your jib-boom?'

'Why, as to that,' replied Swift, 'I can't exactly say WHERE it is. All I know is, that it went overboard in the fog, and as I was in haste I couldn't stop to look after it.'

'Ha, ha, ha,' said Dixon, laughing heartily. 'A pretty sailor, to come into port without a jib-boom.'

'I confess,' said Swift, 'I confess I've lost my jib-boom—but I've won my grog.'

Provincial Legislature.

House of Assembly, Feb. 25.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That a Committee from this House be appointed to correspond with the Province Agent in London upon all matters connected with the affairs and interests of the said Province.

Ordered, That Mr Partelow, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Rankin and Mr. Wyer, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration, during the recess the subject of the Post Office Department within the Province, and report thereon by Bill or otherwise at the next Session of the Legislature.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnston, Mr. Partelow and Mr. Woodward, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

That the House do now go into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to explain and amend an Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of *The Saint John Water Company*.

To which Mr. Weldon moved as an amendment, to expunge the word "now," and insert the words "at the next Session of the General Assembly."

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

To Lieutenant Colonel Allen, late inspecting Field Officer, the sum of £100, as a retired allowance for his long services in that capacity.

Resolved, That there be granted to the Commissioners of Government House, the sum of £3000 towards the expences incurred in 1837, for new roofing and repairing the same, as well as for Out Buildings, and furnishing the House.

February 24.

On motion of Mr. Street.—Whereas by opening a direct line of Road between Miramichi and the City of Saint John, the intercourse between those places, would not only be greatly increased, but their Commercial operations be mutually benefitted: And whereas it is thought that a good line of Road through lands well adapted for settlement, can be found between Miramichi and the head of the Grand Lake, by which line of Road the distance between Miramichi and the City of Saint John, will be reduced to at least one half of what it is by the present line; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to appoint one or more competent person or persons, as Commissioner or Commissioners, to make a thorough exploration of the above mentioned Road and to report the same to His Excellency to be laid before the House at the next Session of the Legislature; at which time this House will make provision for the expenses thereof. *Ordered*, That Mr. Street, Mr. Woodward, and Mr. Stewart, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency with the Address.

Debate on Ways and Means continued.

HON. SPEAKER was opposed to imposing a duty on Tea, even if it were used four times a day. There were many persons who if they did not drink tea would drink rum; and there could be no question as to which was the most useful beverage—tea, which had almost become a necessary of life, or that which was used as a substitute. The Province did not require any additional revenue, and he was afraid they had already more than they could take care of. He was disposed to take the duty off Molasses, which would be conferring a benefit on poor people, and he saw no necessity for that on Muscovada Sugar. There seemed to exist much objection as to the manner in which it is imposed, and he thought the best way to remove the difficulty, would be to take off the duty altogether. The hon. member from the city of St. John was in favour of retaining the ad valorem duty on wines and tobacco; which the learned member for Kent said was evaded, notwithstanding the guards which had been placed around it. If that were the case he should propose a return to the old plan; he was always opposed to the alteration, and was glad it did not work well. He was in favour of a specific duty on wines; but was averse to encouraging the trade in the article; and felt satisfied that any measure which would lessen the importation, would be conferring a benefit upon the Province. There was still he was sorry to say, an alarming consumption of ardent spirits, the quantity upon which duty has been paid, being 270,000 gallons, besides all that has been smuggled during the past year. The Committee ought not to rise; till the duty was increased, which he was desirous should be made as high as the article could bear, without encouraging. He should make no further observations, as he considered the subject had been well explained.

HON. MR. CRANE said the subject was of too much importance, to permit him to give a silent vote. He agreed with His Honor the Speaker as to the impropriety of a duty on tea; he approved of the reasons which had been urged, and would be glad to see it introduced into more general use; as he apprehended no evil would arise from that circumstance. He recollected reading formerly, in an account of the embassy of Lord Macartney to China, that in taverns tea was kept prepared for travellers; and he should like to see the same practice adopted in this country and substituted for rum and brandy and water; as it would have a beneficial effect upon the health and prosperity of the Province. He further agreed that they ought to legislate for the benefit of the poorer classes, and therefore he should agree to removing the duty on Molasses. So far he could agree with the hon. Speaker, he did not agree with him that they had more revenue than they knew what to do with: that they had more than they made a prudent use of might perhaps be admitted; at the same time where votes had a local effect, the member for the interested seemed quite satisfied of its propriety. The hon. member expressed himself much pleased with the flourishing state of the revenue, although he was not satisfied they had more than they knew what to do with; and though all that could be obtained might be judiciously applied. He therefore would not be favourable to too large a reduction.

With respect to the important article of rum he should be pleased to see the duty raised, and even to pass restrictive laws with reference to its introduction. But the time had not yet arrived, when such a measure could be adopted. And whatever was done by this Province, should be in union with that of Nova Scotia, and he hoped the time was not far distant, when the article would only be used as a medicine; as such a state of things would not only promote the health, but also the general habits of the people. In furtherance of the same principle, he would discourage the introduction of inferior descriptions of brandy, and was disposed to impose a duty as high as it could bear, without encouraging the demoralizing practice of smuggling. He would only detain the committee, while he made a few observations with reference to Wine; and he was pleased to find they were about to revert to the old method of collecting the duties on that article, as the ad valorem duty had not produced the effect which was intended. The nature of the climate he said would always prevent the free use of inferior Wines; the Province was capable of producing current wine, equal to the small wines of any country; and he hoped its manufacture would encrease. In Nova Scotia he said, the duty on superior wines was higher, and it would be for the committee to determine if the principle should be adopted here. He was always in favour of the duty on wine, as he entertained the same views as the hon. Speaker, with reference to legislating upon the subject of taxation, as beneficially as possible for the poorer classes of the community, and levying the duty from the more wealthy. The duty on inferior wine, he thought was as high as is expedient.

MR. STREET did not profess to know much of the subject under discussion. He did not agree with the hon. member for Queen's as to the propriety of laying a duty on tea. He did not drink much either of wine or ardent spirits, altho' he did not belong to a temperance society, nor had subscribed to its rules. At the same time he did not consider tea as injurious in its effects, in many instances it supercedes the use of spiritous liquors; and it had been generally remarked, that where men were fond of tea, they were not fond of ardent spirits. He was therefore opposed to the laying a duty of a penny on tea, as those who sold it, would meet it by encreasing the price two pence for every penny which might be imposed. As to wines, the hon. member for Kent had shewn the bad tendendency of an ad valorem duty, and he was satisfied they had better resort to the old plan of laying a specific duty; by that means the better descriptions of wines would be introduced, and if a man drink wine, he had better drink the best, as nothing was more pernicious than bad wine: and at present the revenue from that article was falling off. The hon. member for Queen's said, that exception should be made in favour of wine when imported direct from the country of its growth and it was a question with him whether they should not go further. There had been a trade recently opened with India, which should be encouraged. The learned member here called attention to a petition on the subject, which had been presented during the present session from St. John, and said it was to their advantage to foster a trade with a country which would exchange productions. He alluded to the reduction in the duty on horses, and said the raising of them in this Province, should be encouraged by a protecting duty. The hon. Speaker said they had more revenue than they knew what to do with; but he thought if three or four thousand pounds more, were granted on the roads in the more northern parts of the Province, that sum could be well applied; there were many of the main roads that were unfit to travel, and the bye roads with the exception of those of Westmorland, were in a deplorable state. Were £3000 expended in Northumberland, it would not put them in as good state as they were in others. He was not in favour of reducing the revenue, because at present they had too much; in ten years they might not have any to spare, as the expence of the Province and its claims would be encreasing. There was then a Bill pending which would require a large sum for the salary of the Master of the Rolls; and in ten years the revenue might not be more than adequate to meet the wants of the Province. These were all the observations he thought it necessary to make. He approved of the second Resolution proposed by the hon. member for Kent, the principle was a good one, and he thought it would have the effect.

MR. WELDON proposed the following Resolution:—

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient to continue the existing duties upon all articles imported into this Province, except on Wine and Tobacco, which should be a specific duty.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That in addition to the said duties, the amount of any duties, payable for the time being, under any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament shall also be received, unless the same shall have been paid at some Custom House within the Province.

MR. M'LEOD was desirous of having the duty taken off Molasses, as it would be a relief to poor persons generally, and would not decrease the revenue to any extent: and there was now a large sum at the disposal of the Legislature; more than sufficient to meet the reduction which might be made. This sum it would be necessary to invest, but he was not disposed to place it in Banks, as it could not be so invested without risk. Having a large sum therefore to apply to the internal improvements and exigencies of the Province, it were proper to see in what manner people might be relieved from taxation; as by not taking money out of their pockets, they would enable them to feel the advantages, that result from having the casual and territorial revenue at their disposal, and it would be creating a safe investment. Brown Sugar he thought with the Speaker, might be relieved of the duty altogether; and that on English goods might be reduced, as if it were wanted it could be again imposed. That could be done without injuring the trade, as importers not only charged the amount of duty, but an additional sum on the advance. These few remarks he said, he threw out for the consideration of the Committee.

MR. CONNELL was in favour of increasing the duty on ardent spirits, altho' he had been told they smuggled it from Nova Scotia; but he did not think to any extent, as the difference in duty was not an object. Something had been said about encreasing the duty on horses: to that he was averse, as formerly when the duty was £5, the payment was in a great degree evaded, but now that it was reduced to £10 it was very generally paid. He was favourable to continuing the duty on Molasses, as the reduction was so trifling that the consumer would not feel the effect; but tea should stand as it is, it is a favourite beverage, and forms an excellent substitute for ardent spirits.

MR. PARTELOW said the discussion would again come up upon each article, when the subject should be under consideration in the house.

MR. WELDON said, with reference to the duty on molasses, he would willingly reduce it, if he thought it would benefit the consumer; but were it taken off, it would go into the pocket of the merchant, who would demand the same advance as before. As to a reduction on dry goods which had been proposed, he was surprised to hear the suggestion. Had experience shown that the trade of the country had sustained any injury, or did the consumer feel any inconvenience from its effects. In fact one of the objections that had been urged against the duty was, that it was so small the merchant would have to pay it himself. It would be bad policy to reduce the duties, and make up the difference from the surplus revenue. They were not felt in the country and no man could point to any particular duty, and say it imposed a burden. As to the casual and territorial revenue, after expending what is required for internal improvement the surplus should be funded to meet future exigencies that might occur, and encreased appropriation.—Therefore the duty on British goods should remain as it is; and even were they to take it off Molasses and brown sugar, it would afford no relief.—But all these items would be a subject for consideration, when the Revenue Bill came under review, and the blanks were to be filled up.

MR. FISHER said notwithstanding the suggestion, yet he would offer a few remarks at the present stage of the proceedings. He must object to any imposition of duty on tea as had been proposed by the hon. member for queen's; there was nothing injurious in its use and he professed to be a good judge, as it was a beverage of which he partook freely, altho he was not a member of a temperance society. By legislating he said they could not advance temperance: that must be promoted by moral means.—He agreed with the learned member for Kent, that the duty on horses should be encreased: as at present jockies come into the province, who sell horses and take notes, and thus frustrate the remedy which their dupes would otherwise have, for breach of contract.—He also coincided with that gentleman with reference to the casual and territorial revenue, in its being appropriated towards the internal improvement of the country: because if it were spent advantageously great benefit would ensue; and as the demand for labour encreased, a corresponding supply will be the result.

MR. WOODWARD in reply to what had fallen from different gentlemen, relative to reducing the duties on molasses and sugar, stated that the price of the article was always regulated by the supply; and the holders of those articles were governed by the quantity in the market, and not the cost of the article.