PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FREDERICTON, *Thursday, March 5.*

QUIT RENTS.—[*Continued from last paper.*]

Mr. Street said that all seemed to agree as to the importance of the subject, the serious consequences that must ensue from the collection of these rents, and the desirability of getting rid of them; but they differed only as to the manner of doing so. A great deal had been said, altogether unconnected with the question; the question simply was, whether the house should commute the quit rents or not. They ought to divest the question of all extraneous matter; tho' a great deal of matter had been introduced, calculated to excite the feelings of the committee, as to the expenditure of the casual revenue, which ought not to bear on this question at all. He believed it was conceded on all hands, that the crown had both the power and the right to collect these rents, and that it was the full intention of government now to collect them. Some seemed to think that the government were merely trifling with the house, and holding this intention out merely as a threat, to induce them to commute: if he (Mr. S.) was of that opinion, and if he thought there was any chance of getting rid of them, he would be for delaying the matter, and again applying to the government, if it would not be thereby leaving the country in the mean time to all the evils of the collection. But there could be no doubt of the intention of government; the provincial government, also, would not trifle so far with the country, as to issue a proclamation in the Royal Gazette, if they did not absolutely intend to proceed with the collection; he could not believe so weak a measure could be resorted to. He perfectly agreed with those who had spoken of the impolicy of the measure; he thought no measure could be so impolitic; but still he believed their collection was determined on, and as the same steps had been taken in Nova Scotia, and they had been commuted there, that determined the point, and completely fixed it on this province also. The collection in Nova Scotia was made on the same grounds as in this Province, viz.—the reservation clause in the grants. So long as the government forbore to collect them in Nova Scotia, so long did he (Mr. S.) say, continue to represent the case to government, and to pray for relief. But as the Legislature of that Province had now been induced to commute them, it would not be possible, in common justice to them, that government should now turn round and relinquish them in this Province; it was neither reasonable nor consistent to suppose such a case. Therefore he was firmly of opinion, that the question as to this province was now settled. True, it had been argued, that the same reasons could not be urged for their collection or commutation here that were used there; but that was a matter the government could not be expected to take into consideration; because, if the casual revenue of that country was less than ours, the inference would be, that the people there were poorer than those of this province. He thought, therefore, as these quit rents both could and would be collected, the house should determine between two evils; and in so doing, they must entirely look to the probable consequences of collecting them, and to the amount required. The annual amount of the quit rents was about £2400, and there would be also an average loss of time of two days to every person liable to pay them. The collecting them would be a direct tax to the amount of £2400 per annum, while the commutation would be an indirect tax of £1200 per annum. He believed the same measure of justice would be rendered to this Province as to Nova Scotia, and he therefore thought government would be inclined to accept of the same terms of commutation from us as from them. The hon. and learned member for York had depicted in strong and glowing colours the consequences that would arise from the collection, which had been confirmed by the hon. Speaker, and all, indeed, agreed on that point. Therefore, it was a measure which all must deplore, and all must be anxious to get rid of. Then, on the other hand, what would be the consequences of commutation? They would get rid of all those evil results, by paying only half the amount, in a way which the people would never feel; because a direct tax was always more felt than an indirect one. An additional tax of £1 per cent. on British manufactures would more than pay the whole amount, and then that tax would be £1½ per cent. less than in Nova Scotia. It was admitted, that the collection of these rents would create feelings of discontent and disaffection, which no honest man or well-wisher to the province would wish to see created in the hearts of the inhabitants of this happy country; therefore, surely, the house should do something to prevent such effects. It had been urged that it would be merely taking the odium from the government, and transferring it to themselves; that could not be the case, and if it could be, he (Mr. S.) would go against the measure. But the real object of this resolution was, completely to extinguish these rents for ever.—It could not be supposed that the Legislature of the Province would ever attempt to collect these rents; it would be absurd and ridiculous to attempt it. But if they could extinguish them for ever, and thus relieve the people of the country, they could not do a better thing than adopt such a proposition immediately. No doubt it was rather an unpopular measure among the mercantile interest; because they say, it would be taking the burden from the landholders and putting it on them. The same argument was used in Nova Scotia, but the country people there were decidedly in favour of commutation; and the argument against it, among the people of the towns, arose from interested feelings, and that argument, therefore, ought to have no weight whatever. In every point of view, he (Mr. S.) was satisfied it would be best to commute the quit rents, and the sooner the matter could be settled, the better for the country. Any further application to the government would be attended with injurious consequences, rather than otherwise. There might be some trouble and difficulty from collecting them, for the first two or three years, but some few examples of compulsion would put an end to all resistance, and then the government would of course find the collection easy and practicable, and would not be inclined hereafter to accept such low terms of commutation as were now available. He was therefore for the resolution to commute them; the resolution might require some amendments, but he was for the principle of it. He would go exactly on the principle pursued in Nova Scotia, and therefore would appropriate the sum in the same way. It might be said, that it would be no use to do so, because the casual revenue was overflowing; but that revenue might not last forever. Perhaps, not the youngest among them might see that revenue reduced to a very low ebb, and the province called upon to make up the deficiency; and if such should be the case, they would be sure to have the quit rents applied to their legitimate object, the support of the civil establishment of the province, and would see the good of it, if they commuted and appropriated them accordingly now.

Mr. M'Leod said it was really astonishing to see how people differed in their opinions on the same grounds. The hon. member who spoke last said, let us commute the Quit Rents, because they are an odious and unpopular burden; and the hon. Speaker said, that was the very reason why they should not be commuted. He (Mr. M'L.) could not agree with his hon. the Speaker. This either was a legal tax or it was not. If it was legal, of what consequence was it to them, as to whether it was unpopular or not? If it was illegal, then they ought to represent the fact to the British Government, and remonstrate. He (Mr. M'L.) agreed very much with the hon. member for York, (Mr. Slason,) that the question simply was, whether they should pay 1s. or 6d.—Certainly the claim was a legal one. In every grant of land it was as much mentioned as the land itself: they could not distinguish the different terms in grants, they must take them as a whole, together. The Government had now resolved to collect these rents; certainly it was a very impolitic, but it was a legal demand. If he (Mr. M'L.) owed a legal debt, he always paid it; he did not ask the man he owed it to, whether it was politic in him to ask for it, or whether he really wanted it. This matter was something in the nature of a debt between landlord and tenant. The tenant had no right when called upon to pay his rent, to demand whether his landlord wanted the money or not. That would be a very strange way of acting. It was said, that £1200 per annum would commute these rents: then would it not be better for the people to pay half of the £2400 in an easy way, than to be obliged to come to head-quarters, and pay the whole? Something was said about the expense to the Province; but the house had this very session put an additional duty of 3d. per gallon on rum, and that would more than pay the amount of commutation, while the tax would, at the same time, be mostly paid by the country people, because they consumed about 5-6ths of the rum used in the country; so that it would not be so very unfair after all. But there was no reason why it should be unfair at all; the House could easily derive ways and means, by which the landholders should pay the whole. They might make them do additional road work in proportion to the amount of land held by them, without making a land tax at all, and that would be very fair. The tax would be equitable, and more money would be expended on the roads than at present. But suppose the committee should determine to extinguish the quit rents altogether,—by absolute redemption for ever. Then an additional duty of £2½ per cent on British Goods would pay the whole amount off in 3 years, and would be a very good plan. The hon. and learned member for York had said, that there was no want of this money in the casual revenue, and that it should be collected only when absolutely necessary, to pay the expenses of the colony. But when a man received a grant of land, and had a duty to perform under it, had he any right to ask whether that duty was wanted or not? Certainly not. If the man claimed his land by that service or condition, it was his duty to perform it. If a man owed a debt, he ought to pay it. That was his (Mr. M'L's) plan. Some said, it would be better to let the country pay the whole £2400 into the pockets of those who were to collect it, and who already mismanaged and wasted the casual revenue, than to pay £1200 without such a chance of waste. That was a most extraordinary opinion. The hon. and learned member for York said, they should address the Imperial Parliament on the subject; he (Mr. M'L) was of the same opinion, and would go with the principle of such a resolution. That might be done, even if they did intend to commute the quit rents; but for heaven's sake, don't send the taxgatherer abroad to collect them, because that would cause such great confusion and dismay in the country, as it would be very difficult to allay; and if they could prevent it, they would go back to their constituents, with the assurance of having done a very useful thing for them. The hon. and learned member for York had also alluded to Governor Carleton's opinion on the subject; he (Mr. M'L) was very much of that opinion too, but it was merely an opinion, and it was impossible to tell what were the original intentions of government.—But this very old man alluded to by the hon. and learned member for York, who was called on to give his testimony in court on the subject, actually said himself that he wished the quit rents could be commuted; and he (Mr. M'L) believed that was the general opinion of the country. Then let the house indulge them. It was said by some, that it would shift the burden from the landholders to the towns; but it could be any thing more than a small portion that would be so shifted. The hon. and learned member for York had also gone at great length into the history of feudal tenures, and had contended that these quit rents had their origin in that way. He (Mr. M'L.) believed that to be the case; but that hon. member, he thought, was mistaken in some points. He had said that there was no quit-rent now in England, except on fiscal lands, and that the holders of such lands were entitled to peculiar privileges; but he (Mr. M'L.) believed that was not quite correct, and that there was a great deal of other land now, in England, that paid quit rents, and was subject to a great variety of tenures. He had often seen advertisements for the sale of land in England, at the bottom of which it was mentioned—"*Quit Rent* 3s 4d." Certainly. William the Conqueror established quit rents in England; but then in the reign of Henry 8th., when monasteries and religious houses were dissolved, their lands were all granted out, and rents and services were reserved upon them. It had been said, also, that the King could not sell his lands; but some few years ago there was an instance, when that immense tract of land in Devonshire, called Dartmoor, which was a royal demesne, was sold in one lot. [*Mr. L. A. Wilmot.*—Yes, by *Act of Parliament.*]—He (Mr. M'L.) did implore this Committee, before they rose, to do what this resolution required; to stay the dreadful disturbance which would otherwise be raised in the country; because that was the very reason why they should commute the quit rents, and if they did not commute them, it would inevitably be the case. He believed, generally speaking, the landholders did not wish to put the burden on other persons; but they might either require them to do additional road duty, or something of that kind, to make up the amount in an easy and equitable manner. (*To be continued.*)

BRITISH NEWS.

From the New-York Emigrant, March 11.

Since our last we have received, by different vessels, London papers to the 29th and Paris to the 30th January.

The intelligence from England is not at all changed in its character, nor can we expect any news of importance before Parliament assembles; until then the real strength of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel must remain hidden. From a perusal of the liberal prints we are of opinion that the strength of the opposition will be tried on the question of Speaker. Mr. Spring Rice will be brought forward to oppose Sir Charles Manners Sutton, the old Speaker. It is considered that this will be a safer course than to risk any implied censure on the King for the recent change of ministers. His Majesty still retains his popularity, and the nation would not brook any attempt to cast blame on him. The qualifications of Sir Charles Sutton are beyond dispute; Indeed, the whole country admits that he is the best qualified person in England for the high office, and the objection to him is solely on account of his politics, which are moderately Tory. Mr. Spring Rice is a partisan of the other side, and therefore, on the score of politics, open to the same objection as his competitor. The choice of Speaker, then, will be a party question, and its decision will show the strength of the respective parties.

The great measure of Church Reform contemplated by Sir Robert Peel and the new Ministry, a sketch of which was published in our last number, is producing a great sensation throughout England. If carried into effect it will give much satisfaction to a large portion of moderate Reformers. The thorough Reformers, of course, desire a further and still more sweeping change.

Sir Robert Peel took the oaths of office as First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 27th January. On the same day, attired in his robes of office, he took his seat as Chancellor on the bench with the learned Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

The English Elections.—All the returns have been received except from Ross and Orkney—two members.—The Reformers claim a majority of 156 over the Conservatives; but the papers of the latter speak with unshaken confidence as to the result. Their hope seems to be, that there is so wide a chasm between the Conservative Whig Reformers and the Radicals, that the former will choose to support Sir Robert Peel, rather than to be hurried farther towards the vortex of revolution by the Democrats. The Times argues that Earl Grey and his friends will oppose as much as the Duke of Wellington, the inroads of democracy on monarchy or the destruction of the church. "The fact is, (says the Times,) that the great questions which divided public men are settled, and the grounds of party contest broken up. The people have obtained real representation; they have the machinery which guarantees a course of practical reform, be the Government Whig or Tory, and between the Whigs of the Grey school and the present Premier the points of difference are insignificant compared with those of agreements."

DESTRUCTION OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL IN SHEFFIELD.

The following account of the destruction of the Medical School in Sheffield, is taken from the Iris of that town, of January 27. It affords a striking commentary upon the utter senselessness, as well as the wickedness of a mob:—

An unusual degree of excitement prevailed in this town last Sunday, and riotous acts have been committed, chiefly by a number of disorderly youths, for the suppression of which, however, it was finally needful to call in military interference. All this arose out of a drunken brawl between a man and his wife. They were employed to take care of the Medical School, in Eyre-street, and resided on the premises. It seems that both the man and wife frequently got intoxicated and created disturbances in the night. On Sunday afternoon they were both much intoxicated; and, as usual under such circumstances, began to quarrel. In this drunken broil they were joined by an Irishman, whom they had improperly admitted into the house. The two men thrust the woman out of doors, who, in a state of drunken fury, alarmed the neighbours and passers by with the cry of murder; telling people at the same time, that the two men in the house were intent on murdering her. Police force was fetched, and the men carried off to prison. All this produced a strong and rapidly spreading sensation; and a thousand ridiculous and idle tales about Burking, and-so-forth, were soon afloat. The crowd augmenting a considerable police force was kept on the spot, and acts of violence were prevented that evening, the people having gradually dispersed themselves. During the night all was quiet, and remained so at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

At 8 o'clock, one hour later, we were again on the spot and found the premises taken possession of, chiefly by boys? indeed, there was *one man* only amongst them that we could observe. They were then occupied in breaking the frames of the windows, and ejecting into the street, chairs, forms, stools, tables, books, in short, every moveable article, of which a fire was made in the street. The building was soon completely gutted, the very staircase and floors being torn up and committed to the flames. At half-past 9 the constables and others endeavoured to stay the work of destruction, but in vain. The house was now nearly gutted, and the fire in the street, being continually increased with fresh fuel from the floors, doors, ceilings, stairs, and every thing that would burn, now raged with terrific fury. On the fire engines arriving at the spot, they were welcomed with stones and pieces of slate which compelled them to retire. In consequence of the house having been set fire to, they were again recalled, and appeared under the protection of the military. They commenced playing on the flames and succeeded in extinguishing them. About 10 o'clock, the aspect of affairs assumed so truly alarming an appearance, that it was deemed advisable to dispatch messengers in post-chaises, with directions to proceed at full speed for the assistance of any of the neighbouring magistrates. Soon after Mr. Rayner arrived in front of the Town-Hall, at the head of a detachment of the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons, commanded by a serjeant.

The crowd fled on their approach, and the depredators ceased their mischievous employment and took to their heels. At 12 o'clock the people had nearly all dispersed; there was altogether such an appearance of quietness about the spot that it was thought unnecessary to detain the military any longer; they were, therefore, released from their duty, and returned to the barracks. About half-past one another attack was made on the ill-fated premises; the fire was rekindled in the street, and the horrid work of destruction was again in operation in all its original fury. The military were again called out, and galloped down Eyre-street at half-past two, and simultaneously a foot race was seen in every direction. They succeeded in capturing one of the rioters; he was sent to the Town-Hall, guarded by a party of dragoons. The back of the house is completely demolished of floors, joists, beams, and all from the ground to the roof removed. A considerable portion of the brick work of the outer wall was likewise broken down. A portion of the mob, consisting chiefly of boys, apparently tired of gazing at the soldiers, left the large multitude now surrounding them, and proceeded about 6 o'clock to the Medical-hall in Surrey-street, where they commenced throwing at the windows, breaking most of them.

A cry was now raised "For Mr. Overend's," we presume a medical man. A movement was instantly made in that direction. When they reached Church-street, a few squares in the windows were broken; the rioters were somewhat intimidated, by a report of fire-arms from the door of the house. In a few minutes a party of dragoons arrived, and further mischief was thereby prevented; a body of police was also shortly afterwards marched to the spot.

Half-past Seven.—A troop of dragoons are dismounted, and are standing with their horses opposite the Medical Hall. The concourse of people have considerably decreased. The well disposed have considered it best to depart, as night has come on—Dragoons are parading the street, and all is still where the riot commenced. Some disposition for tumult appears to prevail in St. James's-street. As no further outrage is stated, we presume the night passed quietly. We cannot forbear expressing our opinion that sufficient energy has not characterized the repressive measures adopted for putting down this disgraceful and disorderly tumult, and for preventing such shameful and superstitious destruction of property. Neither can we forbear from stating how reproachful such scenes are to our national character and intelligence. The vulgar, and even such as have pretensions above vulgarity, are always alarmed by some bugbear or other.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, ESQ.—We are happy in being authorized to remove the anxiety which our information has occasioned in the friends and admirers of the polished and spirited Campbell. We understand that he has been enjoying, with all a poet's extacy, the novelties of Algiers, and the splendour of its neighbouring scenery, which he has frequently explored in his rides among the hills, amid the magnificence of the lofty palms and banana, and the luxuriance of the vine, the fig tree and the myrtle. He is recovered from his illness, which was the effect of a severe cold, and he returns by way of Tunis, Sicily, Greece and Italy to England, in the end of the month of May.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

DEATH OF DR. KELLY.—This distinguished man recently died of a malignant fever, and although less than 40 years of age, had risen to the rank of Primate of the Catholic Church of Ireland. As a Bishop, and head of the Irish Church, his conduct is said to have been characterized by mildness and prudence—and though constantly obliged to mix in public, he led the austere and mortified life of the cloister.

Steam Navigation to the Euphrates.—The George Canning, a barque burthen 390 tons, has been engaged as a transport, by Colonel Chisney, to convey the expedition for navigating the Euphrates to Alexandretta, and from thence if necessary, to Bombay. The two iron steam boats, built by Messrs. Laird & Co., of Woodside, have been taken to pieces, and together with a quantity of coals, form part of her cargo.—Diving bells, together with apparatus for blowing up sunken rocks, guns, ammunition, &c. to protect the expedition, have been provided. The party about to sail, will consist of Col. Chisney, as commander, Lieut. Cleveland, R. N, three midshipmen, three surgeons, several artillery engineers, making altogether, including the crews of the boats, about fifty men.

A fire occurred in a quadrangle off Montrose-street, Glasgow, consisting of cotton yarn and other warehouses, and considerable damage done.

Mr. Peat, bookseller, Rankallor-street, Edinburgh; and Mr. Ramsay, working jeweller with Mr. Peat, Canal-street, do., fell into the ice while skating on Duddingston Loch, Jan. 18, and were drowned.

Judith Brew, a pauper, died in Tralee last Saturday, at the extraordinary patriarchal age of 110 years. The season of the frost, December 1739, she remembered, and was then 16 years of age. She never wore a shoe or stocking, and her general health was good, until a week before death.

DENMARK.—"There is something rotten in the state of Denmark." A serious disturbance had taken place in the theatre, at Copenhagen, the King being present. The audience in the pit shouted—*Liberty of the Press!* The King rose and attempted to address the people, but even the voice of majesty was drowned in the uproar, and his Majesty was obliged to leave the house. The capital was in a state of great excitement. The example of Norway, formerly united with Denmark, and now in a state of high prosperity in consequence of the liberal institutions it has received since its separation, produces this excited action in Copenhagen.

POLAND.—Posen, January 8.—The organization of the Jewish population in the province of Posen was completed in the course of last year. There is now no Jew who does not belong to a certain corporation, and consequently to a fixed police district. There are in the Government of Posen 48,840 Jews. The corn trade is increasing very considerably, and large quantities continue to be sent monthly to Silesia, principally from the circles on the Polish frontiers.

UNITED STATES.

PAUPERS RESHIPPED.—A vessel that left this port yesterday, took from the House of Industry six British paupers, on their return to the port in the Provinces, from which they came.—This was done by the owners, to clear themselves from further charge. Many other imported vagrants have been or will be returned in like manner.—*Boston Transcript.*

During Thursday and Friday there arrived at the port of New York 10 ships, 2 barks, 17 brigs, 49 schooners, and several sloops and lighters. Of the whole number, 23 were from foreign ports.

Ship Dalmatia arrived at New York on Wednesday, in distress, from Apalachicola, bound to Liverpool. About eight days since a man fell from aloft into the sea; five other men went in the stern boat to his assistance and were capsized and all six drowned.

There are about 3000 dram shops in the city of New York. The public tax for the support of criminals and paupers, amounts to about 300,000 dollars per year.

It is stated on good authority that Celeste, the dancer has received for her services in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, the sum of $18,000 for 76 nights' performances. How many individuals of the first order of moral worth are unable to obtain bread!

Cobbett, supposing the United States and France about to be involved in a war with each other, breaks out in the following amusing strain:—

"Now we shall see how real republicans will knock about these despicable subjects of a citizen king! Oh! how I should like to see the raving and stamping and foaming, and to hear the gabblings of the conceited devils, when they get the news of their ships being sunk, or their islands taken. I suppose that they will give in, with some despicable lie about having been deceived. If they do not, Jonathan will pummel them half to death, and make them pay their debt afterwards; and will thus carry another million of the solid across the Atlantic. Nothing can be more infamously unjust than their refusal to pay; and the President, who knows their character, having tried words long enough, is now proceeding to blows, the only species of reasoning which they can be made to understand."

The amount of ardent spirits imported into Lower Canada from the sea, in 1831, was 808,712 gallons; in 1832, 823,851; in 1833, 975,466. Of wine in 1831, 337,932 gallons; in 1832, 432,432; 1833, 664,020.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CAMERON,

Sir,—Before a misguided feeling which appears to be rapidly taking possession of the public mind, is any further spread, allow me through the channel of your paper to state what seems the true light in which the conduct of the House of Assembly deserves to be viewed by their constituents. I do not hold up my single opinion to the public, as a reason why they should alter their impressions; I appeal only to the facts, which can suffer nothing from contradiction—I am only desirous that truth should prevail—I shudder at the evil consequences that may arise to the country when public confidence is lost in their Representatives. Yet I am, as you know, but an humble individual; from the Assembly I expect not the least favor, nor can I discover how or in any way my private interest is likely to be affected by them. I am not in any way dependant upon them, my object is *truth*, and a correct view of things; if in what follows I shall succeed in placing the subject in a proper light, my single object is accomplished,—to know that I am right is the sum of my ambition.

It will be remembered that at a period not very far distant, a late House of Assembly, for what reasons I do not now recollect, adopted a course in voting public monies altogether at variance with the practices of all other Legislative bodies, whether in Great Britain or in any of her dependencies; that was, when in supply to forward all their money grants to the Legislative Council in detail for their concurrence, previous to including the whole in one general appropriation bill for the session, thereby giving to the Council the privilege of assenting to such of these appropriations as they chose, and to reject the rest. This measure, although it might have at first been adopted by the Assembly from the simple motive of convenience, or to aid the public business, was directly found to be conceding to the Council an important part of the prerogative of the Lower House, yet no attempt ever seems to have been made to cancel it until the late session, which being the *first session of a new House*, that body, deeply sensible of the evils which the present mode gave rise to, and anxious for the welfare of their constituents, strengthened as they were by the example of the House of Commons,* and all other Provincial Legislatures, came to the determination to make a stand at once, and not to allow the Legislative Council any longer to interfere in the appropriation of Public Monies.

Unhappily, the carrying into effect this resolution turned upon the delicate question of providing for their own expenses, and whilst the Assembly thought they could not with consistency grant an allowance to the Legislative Council, they believed themselves fairly and properly entitled to it. Will it not be acknowledged *that in this they followed the wishes of the whole country?* Had they been so much afraid of losing their own allowance, would it not have been safer when in supply to have added the pay of the Legislative Council to their own?—But if they had done so, would not the public indignation have been very fairly excited against them; yet does not every body believe that this is all that was wanting to secure the pay of the Members of the Assembly?

But whilst I shall submit the opinion of the Legislative Council, as expressed in their own resolution, I shall also repeat the sentiments of the other House as contained in theirs, which saves me any further explanation about the *principle* on which these differences came to take place.

"*House of Assembly, Wednesday, 11th March.*—On "motion of Mr. Brown: Whereas the House of "Assembly of this Province possess the *sole right of* "*granting public monies*, and of modelling the supplies "*as they think proper*: and whereas an annual sum "for defraying the expenses of the House of Assem"bly, while attending the General Assembly, has in"variably been granted and allowed, and agreed to *by* "*both Houses of the Legislature, for a period of more* "*than thirty-five years*: and whereas the discontinu"ance of such annual allowance would unquestionably "*limit the freeholders in the choice of their representa*"*tives* in the several counties throughout this Pro"vince, to such persons only as could give their time "and bear their own expenses during the sitting of "the Legislature, and *would thereby deeply affect the* "*elective franchise*, and the rights, privileges, and li"berties of his Majesty's subjects within this Pro"vince: Therefore Resolved, That this House can"not discontinue the aforesaid grant *without abandon*"*ing some of the most essential rights and privileges of* "*his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects in this Pro*"*vince*: and further, Resolved, That the aforesaid "allowance be included among the supplies of the "present year."

Let me ask what there is in these sentiments that looks like a parsimonious grasping at private interest? Does not every candid man, every well minded man, every man who feels within him the love of country, respond to this opinion? Does not every son of New-BRUNSWICK hail it as the expression of his own sentiments?—Let it be said, Mr. Cameron, in plain language, for in that dress it suits best the understandings of those who are most likely to be deluded by false statements, that in this country—*and in that House*—men who are best qualified for their country's service, are for the most part those, who are the least able to bear the expense of attending the Legislature. And does not the country know, that at this moment the firmest supporters of the People's rights among that body, are men who, to render that service gratuitously, would be violating the sacred obligations which they owe to themselves and their families? Do the people of New-Brunswick ask for such sacrifices? Every liberal man *feels* NO! Let it also be remembered in justice to such members, that the part they took in the late events, so far from being calculated to benefit their own private interests, were the more likely to produce an opposite result. What does this prove? That independence of principle is not always separated from dependant circumstances. Let not then the virtue of such conduct be overlooked.

I turn now to the Resolution of the Legislative Council. "*Saturday, March* 14.—Resolved, That "this Bill (the Appropriation Bill) *contains a grant* "*which was not concurred in by this House*, when sent "up in the form of a resolution of appropriation, and "that the *combining an appropriation upon which this* "*House has passed its negative voice*, in the same bill "of supply in which this house had concurred, *is an* "*invasion of the right of free deliberation* in this house, "which cannot under any circumstances be submitted "to, without sacrificing the principles of the consti"tution and the independence of this House." What say the people of New-Brunswick to this? That combining an appropriation in the bill of supply which the Council had rejected, is—"an invasion of *their* right of free deliberation!" After this will any body assert that the representatives of the people were too early in the stand they took—that too much firmness, or obstinacy as some call it, was displayed about it? Or will it be denied that a more important question was at issue than Members' Pay, or the withholding of money grants for a few months?

In the mean time, it is to be hoped that some measures for preventing this question from ever arising again in the same shape, will be devised by the British Government, upon becoming acquainted with the facts. And now, Mr. Editor, till that event takes place, which I think may be looked to as certain and not far distant, would it not be better, would it not be wiser to suspend any invidious remarks on either branch of the Legislature? If the Assembly have done their duty, remove from their conduct the veil of false impression. If the Council has been uncompromising—leave it to the Government to settle the point with them, whose servants they are. Let not violent sentiments creep into the public mind, else we raise up among us a batch of furious demagogues, who may at some future day find their way into the Legislature and prostrate before *us*, as we have seen it so recently done in a sister Province, the deity of RIGHT REASON. Hitherto the march of reform in this Province has been under her banners.—rouse not then, the clamorous, the furious, the *imbecile demon of faction!* else we overturn every altar which has been dedicated to the service of sound judgment. Let the language of the press be that of reason, tempered with good argument; and for the future, let every man who feels inclined to write or to reason on this subject, take the trouble to examine the short, concise and simple body of evidence which the Journals of the late session will furnish him with.

Q. R.

* On the 3d July, 1678, the Commons passed the following Resolution:—"That all aids and supplies to his Majesty, in "Parliament, are the *sole* gift of the Commons, and all Bills "for the granting of such aids and supplies ought to begin "with the Commons, and that it is the undoubted and sole "right of the Commons, to direct, limit, and appoint in such "Bills, the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limita"tions, and qualifications of such grants, which *ought not to* "*be changed or altered* by the House of Lords."—(Hatsell's Precedents, vol. iii. p. 109.)

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1835.

We were this morning favored with Boston papers of Thursday and Friday last, received per schr. Elephant from that port. The packet ship Virginian arrived at New-York from Liverpool on Tuesday last, bringing dates to the 11th February. Subjoined are all the extracts of any importance contained in the Boston papers. It will be seen that there is a probability of France paying the 25,000,000 francs to the U. States, by consent of the Chambers:

Parliament was to be opened by the King in person on the 19th of February.

Money was abundant in England, and all branches of trade prosperous.

Lord Brougham and his suite arrived at his residence, in Berkley square, on Thursday evening, from his three months tour on the continent.

Paris, Feb. 7.—There cannot be the least doubt now that the American indemnity will be voted by the Chamber, since the members of the Commission elected on Thursday to report on the question are unanimously in its favor. The vote of the United States' Senate, which subsequently arrived, must remove most of the objections raised by the hurt pride of the French against the payment of the claims. Many members of opposition supported Ministers, or at least insisted on the necessity of fully satisfying the United States.

London, Feb. 9.—Our news from Madrid is to the 29th ult., at which time a general alarm existed lest a revolution should break out, and fresh troops are ordered into the capital from Estremadura. The greatest vigilance is exerted on the part of the government—the post office is strongly guarded, and large patrols circulate through the streets at night.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.—Cotton market.—Including the public sale of this day, which was all eagerly bought up at high prices, this week's work will amount to 13,826 bags, of which 5000 American, 500 Brazils, 300 Carthegenians, and 2700 Surats, have been taken on speculation.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.—The demand for Cotton has not been so good the last two days and prices are a shade lower.

Money is very abundant, we fear more so than is for the permanent good of trade. Bubble speculations are beginning to show themselves again on the London Exchange.

The loss of the Appropriation Bill, as it is the most important occurrence which has for a long time transpired within the Province, so is it at present the all-engrossing topic of the day, every individual feeling it, in some measure, a matter of personal interest.—We may therefore well be excused, in the absence of other topics of equal interest, in reverting to this subject, especially as we feel it necessary to disabuse those who are unacquainted with the real merits of the case, of the erroneous impressions industriously circulated in the community, and to state the true nature of the facts. And here we cannot help expressing our regret, that our respected contemporary and ally, the *Courier*, should have descended from the vantage ground it has so long maintained, as the consistent and steady maintainer of the people's rights, and suffered, in its last number, the expression of sentiments so foreign to its general principles, and so insidiously calculated to favour the attempted infringement on the constitutional privileges of the people and their representatives, to have occupied its editorial column. We feel quite certain, however, that those sentiments are not the genuine opinions of the *Editor*, (*i. e.* the *Proprietor*,) of that paper; they represent the ideas neither of him nor his supporters at large, but are easily traceable to one of that *minority* whose conduct is therein approved. We must take that article, therefore "*cum magno grano salis*;" and must look upon it merely as an attempted justification of the proceedings of the *minority*, emanating from one of themselves, and not as an expression of public opin-