THE Weekly Chronicle

Terms—15 shillings per annum ; [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."

Vol. II. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1838. No. 25.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by Lewis W. Durant & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. M'Millan's building, Prince William Street

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c. must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Weekly Almanack.

February.		R. Sun.	S. Moon.	H. W.
24	Saturday,	6 47	5 40 Sets.	11 29
25	Sunday,	6 45	5 41 7 26	ev. 42
26	Monday,	6 43	5 42 8 47	1 28
27	Tuesday,	6 41	5 45 10 7	2 5
28	Wednesday,	6 40	5 46 11 26	2 44
1	Thursday,	6 37	5 49 Morn	3 43
2	Friday,	6 35	5 50 0 43	4 14

New Moon, 24 Feb. 7h. 24m.

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: James Kirk, 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: Hon. Charles Simonds.

City Bank.—Thomas Leavitt, Esq. President. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office hours, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: Charles C. Stewart, Esq.

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: E. DeW. Ratchford, 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.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

From the Royal Gazette, Feb. 14.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, the "Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick," held its general Committee Meeting on Thursday, February 8th; and its Anniversary Meeting on Friday, the 9th, in the Parish Church of Fredericton.

On Thursday, prayers were read by the Rev. H. Jarvis, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Somerville. After Divine Service, the General Committee proceeded to make the annual appropriation of the funds of the Society. By the Treasurer's account then submitted, it appeared that a balance was in his hands of £329 8 4, which was increased by monies paid at the meeting to £389 6 7; of this amount the General Committee resolved to place at the disposal of the Executive Committee £200, for "Missionary visits to neglected places;" £50 for "a supply of Books and Tracts in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church;" and £80 for aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels—instructing the Executive Committee to comply in all cases with the recommendations of the local Committees.

On Friday, prayers were read by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, after which, the Venerable the Archdeacon delivered an Address to the Society, which will be printed in the Report. The Archdeacon, as first Vice President, took the Chair; when the Report of the appropriations of the General Committee having been read, the same were confirmed, and the following Resolutions passed:—

That an application be made to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, on behalf of this Society, to aid in the maintenance of one or more visiting Missionaries; and that they be made acquainted with the exertions of this Society, to provide for the wants of neglected places

That each Local Committee of the Society be requested to furnish a list of such Sunday Schools as are now, or may be within the next three months, set on foot within their respective districts, and which they may deem worthy of assistance from the Society; and that on or about the 1st of June next, the Executive Committee do consider such returns of this kind, as may be by that time in their hands, and divide among them the sum appropriated to this object—alloting to each School its share of the amount, either in money or books, as the Local Committee may desire.

That the Archdeacon, Dr. Somerville, Mr. Berton, and Mr. Dibblee, be a Committee to purchase books to the prescribed amount; and that the Executive Committee do dispose of them with due attention to the recommendations of the Local Committees.

That an advertisement twice inserted in the Royal Gazette, (the last time ten days before the Meeting,) be deemed sufficient notice for a Meeting of the Executive Committee to the Members thereof.

That the subscriptions to the society be considered as becoming due at each anniversary Meeting.

That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to accept the office of Patron of the Society.

That Her Majesty's Attorney General, and Solicitor General, and William F. W. Owen, Esquire, Captain, R. N., be nominated Vice Presidents of the Society.

That Henry G. Clopper, Esquire, be re-elected Treasurer.

That the Rev. Frederick Coster be re-elected Secretary.

That the Rev. John M. Sterling be re-elected Assistant Secretary.

That the following Gentlemen be elected Members of the Executive Committee:—

George F. S. Berton, Esq.		Fredericton,
George Clements,	"	Douglas,
John T. Coffin,	"	Westfield,
Samuel Carman,	"	Saint Mary's,
Richard Ketchum,	"	Woodstock,
Samuel Scovil,	"	Waterborough,
Ebenezer Smith,	"	Hampton,
John C. Vail,	"	Sussex.
Justus S. Wetmore,	"	Kingston,
Charles P. Wetmore,	"	Fredericton,
Thomas Wyer,	"	Saint Andrews,
Benjamin Wolhaupter,	"	Fredericton.

That the unanimous thanks of this Meeting be given to the Venerable the Archdeacon, for the Address delivered this day to the Society, and that he be requested to allow the same to be printed in the Report.

That the thanks of the Meeting be also given to the Rev Dr. Somerville, for the Sermon preached yesterday before the General Committee; and that he be requested to allow the same to be printed.

(Signed) F. COSTER, *Sec'y.*

Fredericton, February 10, 1838.

At the close of the proceedings on Friday, the Archdeacon and Clergy went, by appointment, to Government House, and presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the following Address:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency:

We, the Archdeacon and the undersigned Clergymen of the Archdeaconry and Province of New-Brunswick, avail ourselves of the first clerical meeting which we have held since Your Excellency's assumption of the Government of this Province, to add one more to the many testimonies of respect which you have received.

It were almost superfluous for us (even if a shorter time had elapsed since those events took place,) to declare our full participation in the sorrow which filled the hearts of all his subjects at the demise of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth; as well as in the hope and delight with which all hailed the accession of our present Most Gracious Sovereign; for we belong to a Church, whose glory it has been from the earliest ages, that her Clergy, both in their principles and practice, have been ever unquestionably loyal.

This proved distinction Your Excellency may be well assured, that we shall under all circumstances maintain; nor shall we be found less zealous in our endeavours to support that glorious Constitution in Church and State, which has come down to us from our forefathers, from whatever quarter it may be assailed.

From Her Majesty's present advisers we have no particular favours to acknowledge. Our Church has for some years ceased (but from no defect of duty on our part,) to be distinguished from other religious bodies by any exclusive instances of ministerial bounty; and no hope is held out to us of being any more regarded as we used to be under Her Majesty's revered Predecessors. But our loyalty was not bought by favour and patronage, and it can exist independently of their continuance. We feel that our powers to render valuable service to the State is circumscribed and diminished by the circumstances to which we have been reduced; but the Land and the Institutions of our Fathers are as dear to us as ever; and our prayers shall be constantly offered up, that our latest posterity may continue blessed, as we and our Sires have been, in an intimate and inviolable connection with them; and may never incline to those who are given to change.

Although we doubt not in the least Your Excellency's willingness, as an avowed Member of the Church of which we are Ministers, and a regular and exemplary attendant upon her ordinances, to befriend us—we have no complaints to make, nor any favour to ask which, even without solicitation, we are not certain to receive.—We are confident that nothing would induce Your Excellency to withhold that protection and support to which the Church by Law established in this Province is fairly entitled: and we shall always delight in making such returns of respect, affection, and duty, as may be within our power to offer.

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Most obecient humble Servants,

(Signed,)

George Coster,	*Archdeacon.*	
Jerome Alley,	Rector of	St. Andrews,
Elias Scovil,	"	Kingston,
Samuel R. Clarke,	"	Gagetown,
James Somerville,	"	Douglas,
Sheffington Thomson,	"	St. Stephen,
John Black,	"	Sackville,
Abraham Wood,	"	Grand Lake,
A. C. Somerville,	"	Bathurst,
H. N. Arnold,	"	Sussex Vale,
Wm. W. Walker,	"	Hampton,
S. D. Lee Street,	"	Woodstock,
John Dunn,	"	Grand Manan,
Henry S. Jarvis,	"	Richibucto,
F. Coster,	"	Carleton,
Chris. Milner,	"	Westfield,

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:—

To the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Established Church, &c. &c. &c.

Venerable Sir,
and Reverend Gentlemen,

For your expressions of personal respect towards myself, I tender you my warm acknowledgments.

The death of our late beloved Sovereign, was an event which was mourned by all classes of His Majesty's subjects, as the accession of our present most Gracious Queen was hailed with universal hope and delight.

That these feelings pervaded a body which has gloried in its loyalty from the earliest ages, can no more be doubted than that they were fully participated in by the Clergy of that branch of the established Church planted in this loyal Province.

While, as a Member of that Church, one deeply interested in her prosperity, as well as in my capacity of Her Representative Head in this Province, I fully appreciate those feelings of ardent loyalty which, unbought by favour or patronage, can exist independent of their continuance, yet, without more fully adverting to the causes which may appear to you to have cast a temporary shade upon the favour by which the established Church had been heretofore pre-eminently distinguished, I do not hesitate in claiming for Her Majesty's present advisers as strong a desire to maintain Her in all Her just Rights, and to perpetuate Her in Her close and indissoluble connexion with the State, as any of their Predecessors at any period of Her History. For myself, I trust I shall not be found wanting upon any occasion, upon which I may be appealed to, in rendering all the support in my power to an establishment, which I feel to be associated with all that is great, all that is venerable, all that is pure, in the History and condition of the British Empire.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.
Lt. Governor.

Government House, Feb. 9, 1838.

[*From the Toronto Patriot of January* 26.]

We have just received the following per post:—

Malden, U. C., 13th Jan. 1838.

To General Sutherland at Gibraltar, U. S., and all others whom it may concern.

I make this voluntary and unbiassed statement for your information and guidance, and for my own satisfaction. I am a prisoner here, and severely wounded in the head. I am treated with respect and kindness by the Colonel Commandant and his officers, and by the Medical attendants, by the nurse, and by all around me.

You, as well as I, have been all deceived as to the feelings and opinions of the people of this Province. As far as I can learn, see, and judge, so far from being disaffected to their laws, Constitution & Government, they are as much attached to them, and as determined to support them, as any people in the civilised world. They have rallied to this Frontier from all parts; and there are not less, I am credibly informed, (and I believe it,) than from two to three thousand men, well armed and ready to defend themselves against any attack.

In this state of affairs, allow me to entreat and implore you to disband yourselves and to return home. To gain the point we aimed at is utterly impossible. To prevent further blood-shed is our duty; nothing can be gained by further hostile operations, and as your friend and comrade, engaged, —as I foolishly thought,—in the cause of Liberty,—an opinion founded upon false reports and misrepresentations, I again implore you to separate—to return home.—and to abandon a cause so utterly hopeless, and, as I now perceive, so thoroughly unjust.

Witness my hand at Malden,
this 13th January, 1838.

(Signed,) W. W. Dodge, of Monroe.

Witnesses.
Warner Wing, } Of Monroe,
John Tull, } Michigan.
John Prince.

Sandwich, U. C. Jan. 15, 1838.

I hereby Certify that a statement, of which the above is an exact copy,—was delivered by Mr. Dodge to me, for Mr. Sutherland, in whose hands it has been placed. I also Certify that a letter of a similar purport were delivered by the prisoner Mr. Robert Davis to me for Mr. Sutherland, Mr. George Lawton, and Mr. Hugh Davis his brother, in whose hands they had been placed.

John Prince.

Head Quarters,
Chippewa, January 20, 1838.

Sir,—The services of the Militia and Naval Force under my command being no longer required upon this Frontier,—and having received the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to permit them to return to their homes, I have issued an order to that effect.

I think it due to those brave and loyal men, to express to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the high sense I entertain of the services which they have rendered to their country. It was to me (who have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with nearly all the Men of Gore, and with many of the Officers and men of the other Militia Regiments and the Naval force) a most gratifying spectacle indeed, to observe in the ranks, men, whose aggregate private property cannot fall short of a million sterling—and serving with all the zeal and alacrity of youth—enduring privation and fatigue which nothing but the highest sense of duty and patriotism could induce men to undergo.

So excellent and praiseworthy has been the conduct of all those gallant men, that it would be invidious in me, even were it possible, to mention the name of one who has, more than another, shown greater zeal in the service,—devotion to our beloved Queen, and to the institutions of our dearly prized country.

Whilst the noble spirit which now animates the brave Militia of Upper Canada continues to exist, (and sure I am that it will only cease in death,) we can have no fears for our present or future safety. The undaunted Militia of this Province will always be found prepared to take their place by the side of Her Majesty's Regular Forces; and, with the best understanding existing between them, it is not too much to say, that Upper Canada is unconquerable.

Allow me, in the name of the Militia lately under my command, to express to you their readiness at all times to take the field, to put down rebellion or to repel invasion—and I beg leave to add, that so far as my own poor services are concerned, they are altogether and heartily at the disposal of the Government, in whatever situation they may be required.

I cannot but express my admiration of the conduct of the Indian Force under Captain Kerr, an old and valued officer. They have been under my command upwards of five weeks,—and, during the whole of that period, such has been their exemplary behaviour, that I have not heard a single complaint against them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
Allan N. MacNab,
Col. Com'g M. & N. B,

Lieutenant Colonel Strachan,
Military, &c. &c. &c.

Government House, 24th Jan. 1838.

Sir,—I have had the honor to lay before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor your communications of the 20th instant, and am commanded by His Excellency to assure you that he receives with pleasure the testimony you offer him of the important services, which have been rendered to this Province by the gallant Militia—by the Naval Officers, and by the Indian warriors who have been under your command, and which it will be the duty of His Excellency to make known through Her Majesty's Government to our Sovereign the Queen.

As the Lieutenant Governor has already had an opportunity of personally expressing to these brave men his unqualified approbation of their behaviour, His Excellency desires me to observe that it only remains for him to acknowledge the courage, decision, and ability which have distinguished your own conduct in the important duties which have been entrusted to you.

His Excellency commands me to assure you that he will never cease to remember the promptitude with which you obeyed the sudden call he made upon you for assistance, and he has no hesitation in acknowledging that to your loyal exertions he is considerably indebted for the successful repulsion of the late disreputable invasion of this noble Province by its allies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
J. M. Strachan, Lieut. Col.
Military Secretary.

Colonel the Hon. Allan N. MacNab.

Assistant Adjutant General's Office,
Chippewa, Jan 13, 1838.

The Lieut. Governor, on receiving intelligence that the pirates had been forced to abandon Navy Island, which is now in possession of the combined forces on the frontier, recommended immediate arrangements to be made for the return of a considerable portion of the Militia to their homes.

The Lieut. Governor, however, could not allow these gallant defenders of their country to return from a position which they so successfully maintained without coming to the frontier to thank them in person for the loyalty they have evinced, for the manly and soldier-like resolution they have shown, and for the good temper with which they have been so long subjected.

The Lieut. Governor feels confident that Her Majesty, the Queen, will admire their conduct, that the Province will greatly appreciate it, and that every militia-man who has been serving on this frontier will to the last hour of his life, reflect with honest satisfaction, that he was one of those who gallantly defended the laws and institutions of this noble Province from one of the most mercenary and unparalleled invasions which it has been the misfortune of history to be called upon to record.

The Lieut. Governor desires to thank Her Majesty's Forces on this frontier for the discipline and good conduct they have evinced since their arrival at this station.

Brave and loyal Highlanders of Lochiel:

The few remaining rebels, who dared to insult the authorities of this noble portion of the British Empire, have absconded from its dominions, and the only enemies we have now to encounter are a band of pirates, who under American leaders, have invaded our territory, for the avowed object of plundering our lands, and subverting our revered institutions.

I feel confident, if this unprincipled aggression should continue, that, in one body, you will advance to exterminate the perfidious invaders of our liberties; or, like Highlanders, perish

"With your hacks to the field,
And your feet to the foe,
And leaving in battle
No blot on your name,
Look proudly to Heaven
From the death-bed of fame!"

Government House, Jan. 13, 1838.

Montreal, Jan. 30th.—We neglected to mention in Saturday's Herald, that besides the sixteen prisoners brought to town by Lieut. MacDonald of the St. John's Volunteers, he had under his charge fifty-three pairs of pistols, three carabines and a large quantity of Bowie knives, confiscated to the Crown. It appears that they were brought to this country from New York on speculation, and did not belong to the rebels, but as it is against the law to import arms without permission from the authorities, they were very properly seized, and are now in the Ordnance Office.—*Herald.*

A SONG OF WATERLOO.

BY A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF THE ROYAL DRAGOONS.

Comrades, stay, the sun is still,
Awhile beneath the eastern hill,
But when his beams proclaim the day
We'll cheerfully begin the fray
With those proud sons of Gaul.
Then one more glass to Britain's isles,
Where liberty with beauty smiles;
Where maidens' eyes with love are burning,
Anxious waiting our returning—
They say—they say—
That they'll ne'er wed a coward slave,
But live and ever mourn the brave
Who in the battle fell.

Daylight breaks, and soon the sun
Shall shine, as he was wont upon
The Gallic crest beneath our brand,
As when we free'd the Lusian land,
And fair Iberia too.
La Mancha's plain and Badajos,
With bastion high and sunken foes,
Attest the Gallic eagle quailing,
Whilst we his haughty crest were trailing—
Away—Away—
Napoleon's star is on the wane,
And we will quench it on the plain
This day at Waterloo!

TO FARMERS.

Keep your Land rich.—This is to be done by manuring, by pasturing and by alternating crops Most of this country, I believe, is devoted to cattle and sheep husbandry, for which it seems well adapted: and these branches of husbandry afford ample means of enriching the soil and of enlarging the grain and root crops. Cattle and sheep make manure—manure make grain, and grass, and roots; these in return feed the family, and make meat, and wool; and meat, milk and wool are virtually money, the great object of the farmer's ambition, and the reward of his labours. This is the farmer's magic chain, which, kept bright by use, is ever strong and sure; but if broken or suffered to corrode by neglect, its power and efficiency are lost.

You possess all the earthly element of a good soil, clay, sand and lime. It is *your* province and *your* duty to husband and apply the vegetable, and most essential element of fertility—MANURES. These are as much the food of your crops, as your crops are food for your cattle, or your family; and it is as vain to expect to perpetuate good crops without manure, as it would be to expect for beef and fat mutton, from stinted pasture or buckwheat straw. We see then that manure are the basis of good husbandry, whether we have reference to tillage or cattle farms: and that tillage and cattle reciprocally benefit each other.

It results from these facts that a farmer should till *no more land than he can keep* DRY *and* CLEAN, *and* RICH: *and that he should keep no more stock than his crops will feed well, and that can be made profitable to the farm.*

The farmer who makes but thirty bushels of corn, a dozen bushels of rye, or a ton of hay, from an acre of land—and there are not a few who fall short of this—is hardly remunerated for his labor; but he who gets these measures from half an acre, and every good farmer ought at least to do so, realizes a nett product of one half the value of this crop, or receives twice as much for his labor as the first does. The reason of this is, that the one permits his acre to become poor, either from not saving and applying his manure, or from spreading it and his labor over to much land, or by cropping it too long, while the other keeps his land rich, and thereby saves half his labor. How is this disparity increased when, instead of being double, the crop of the good farmer exceeds that of the bad farmer four-fold, incidents that very often happen on adjoining farms? If the latter gets one hundred dollars per annum for his labor, the former gets four hundred dollars for his labor. No inconsiderable item this, in the aggregate of a man's life, or in the profit and loss account of a large farm.

So with our animals. The food which parsimony, or indolence, or ill judged economy, doles out to a beast, and which barely *keeps* him two years, would if judiciously fed out, fatten him in six months; and thereby convert three quarters of the food into meat, milk and money, in the other case, is expended to keep the animal alive. Time is money, as well in fattening animals and feeding crops, as in other expenditures of human labor.

The Marchioness of Westminster sets a proud example to those blessed with the gifts of fortune, annually expending £2000 in educating, partly clothing, and in some instances feeding, the poor children of Eccleston, Aldford, Pulford, Poulton, and Doddlestone, parishes in the immediate neighbourhood of Eaton Hall, Cheshire, in addition to extensive benevolence to the indigent of other places.

The Queen, it is said, has taken the first step towards to her coronation, by ordering a crown to be made. It is to be of very small dimensions; to be worn on the back of the head, in the manner we see in the portraits of Queen Elizabeth. The devices to be employed as ornaments are the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, the oak leaf, and the fleur-de-lis. There are to be no colored jewels whatever in it, nothing but diamonds.

Melancholy Circumstance.—On Wednesday week as Mr. Bell, third son of Mr. Bell of Rosebank, parish of Closeburn, Dumfrieshire, was loading a fowling-piece in his father's kitchen, for the purpose of shooting crows which were destroying the wheat on the farm, having proceeded so far with the charge, he rested the gun against a table in order to tear up some wadding to send home the shot. While engaged in this business, he unfortunately had his head leaning over the muzzle of the fowling-piece, when, horrible to relate, it went off, and the shot perforating between the eyes, literally carried away the forepart of the head. Mr. Bell lived for about twenty minutes after the accident.—*Scotch paper.*

Two against two.—A gentleman by the name of Man, residing near a private mad house, met one of its poor inhabitants, who had broken from his keeper. The maniac suddenly stopped, and leaning upon a large stick, exclaimed, "Who are you, sir?" The gentleman was rather alarmed, but thinking to divert his attention by a pun, replied, "I am a *double* man; I am man by name, and man by nature." "Are you so?" rejoined the other; "why I am a man *beside* myself, so we two will fight *you* two." He then knocked down poor Man, and ran away.

Endearments.—A gallant wag lately sitting by the side of his beloved, and being unable to think of anything else to say, turned to her and asked why she was like a tailor.

'I don't know,' said she with a pouting lip, 'unless it is because I am sitting beside my goose.'

'This is a world of change,' said a sober moralist in a hotel the other day.

'Zounds!' cried the bar-keeper, 'if you find it so, I wish you would change some of my bills, for I cannot get a fip high or low.'

Eloquence at the English Bar.

True eloquence has, of late years, most grievously declined at the English bar. I am not sure whether there be not now a greater number of sound lawyers in Westminister Hall than at any former period: but surely, no one who knows any thing of the subject will pretend that, in point of genuine eloquence, the bar of the present day can admit of a moment's comparison with that of a former period. At present I know of no master-spirit in Westminster Hall. We look in vain for an Erskine or a Brougham; we look in vain in our courts of law even for such men as but lately conf[illegible] on Scotland and Ireland, by the br[illegible] forensic displays in either country. [illegible] either of a Jeffrey or of an O'Co[illegible] hence is this? What is the cause of this decline in true eloquence at the English bar? I have heard various reasons assigned for it; but I cannot concur in any one which has yet been mentioned to me. The most common hypothesis is, that there is now a greater number of cases before our courts, and that consequently those barristers who possess the greatest abilities are retained in so many cases, that they are, to a certain extent, obliged to make their forensic exhibitions a matter of mere business; which, it is said, precludes that attention to their matter and style, which is indispensable to the loftiest order of eloquence. I cannot see any force in this. If such were the case, how happens it that none of the junior counsel, whose minds are not destracted by an accumulation of business, give no indications, in any of their efforts, of the possession of true eloquence? Besides, the most successful, and most celebrated lawyers at present in Westminster Hall, did not leap into an overpowering business. Many of them remained for years unknown to public fame, after being called to the bar.

Why did not they distinguish themselves by eloquence and oratory of a commanding order, before their minds were distracted by the multiplicity and extent of their professional business? The simple answer is, that none of them have possessed any more than they now display, the higher attributes of genius. My own decided opinion is, that adventitious circumstances of any kind have nothing to do with that dearth of genuine eloquence which is so manifest in most of the forensic efforts of the present members of the bar. I am satisfied that the real cause is to be found in the absence of the higher order of genius, and in nothing else. Wherever there is this order of genius it will rise superior to all accidental circumstances; its innate energy will overcome every obstacle which would oppose its manifestation, and cause it to burst forth on an astonished and admiring world. If there were any incipient Erskines or Broughams in Westminster Hall at present, the light of their genius would soon break out in their oratory, in all its dazzling splendour.—*Bench and the Bar.*

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Fredericton.
Wednesday, February 14.

FISH BOUNTIES.

The Bill for the encouragement of the Cod and Scale Fisheries was committed. Mr. H. T. Partelow in the Chair.—On the first section being read, Mr. Hannington opposed the section. He considered the principle of the bill to be wrong; but even setting aside that, he saw no reason why persons fishing in open boats should not be equally entitled to bounty as those who owned larger vessels.

Mr. Brown observed, that this bill grew out of the Report of the Committee of last year, who had investigated the condition of the Grand Manan Fisheries, and also out of the Report of the Select Committee on the Fishing interests, of this Session.—The bill contemplated giving a bounty on fish in such a way, that all the parties engaged in the fishery would receive a share of the bounty. As to open boats; the practice of fishery in them had been produced by the former bounty, which was given to the owners of the vessels only, and thereupon great numbers of persons preferred fishing in a small boat of their own, to shipping themselves on board larger vessels which did not belong to them. But this bill would induce them to leave that unprofitable mode of fishing, and to prosecute the business in larger vessels, because the bounty would be divided between all the persons concerned. He (Mr. B.) was opposed to the theory of bounties altogether; he admitted the principle in political economy, that when a business would not support itself without a bounty, it ought to be abandoned; but the present case was an exception to the general rule. Unless the fishermen of this Province were so protected by bounties, as to be put on an equal footing with the Americans, they could not prosecute the trade profitably at all, even in our own waters; and, moreover, fishermen did not receive their just share of the Provincial revenues in any direct shape at all, although they contributed to them. They did not travel on the roads or navigate the rivers of the country, and consequently they received no direct benefit from the appropriations expended on those objects; and therefore, as they did not get their share of the revenue in other ways, this bill should be passed, to encourage fishermen, and to protect the fisheries, by allowing them a bounty.

Hon. Mr. Speaker said, that the argument of the Hon. Member (Mr. Brown) was principally founded on the Report of the Grand Manan Committee of last year; but, if there was any truth in that Report, it was not at all necessary to grant a bounty of this kind. That report said, that Grand Manan was surrounded by one of the finest fisheries in the world, that the people possessed the greatest facilities imaginable for prosecuting the fishery successfully, as the fish were more plentiful and of a better quality than in almost any other known locality. Therefore, with all these advantages, it could not be necessary to encourage that fishery by a bounty from the public chest. He did not believe such a bounty would have the effect contemplated by the Hon. Member for Charlotte; the poor fishermen would not really get it: it would all go into the hands of men of capital, who could afford to fit out vessels for the fishery; and there was so much machinery in the bill, that it never could be carried into operation. He was against all bounties; the principle was bad; the grain bounty was only a bounty to farmers, to induce them to raise their own bread, which the common principle of honest industry ought to induce them to do; and the same was the case with the fish bounty. He hoped therefore that both these bounty bills would fail. All that was necessary for the fisheries was that measures should be taken to induce the Parent Government to protect them, by keeping some small men-of-war constantly cruising about them; and those fisheries were so valuable in themselves that they would be fully prosecuted under such protection, without any need of a bounty. But as long as foreigners were allowed to trespass on the fishing grounds of this Province as they now did, their successful prosecution by our own fishermen was quite out of the question, and all the bounties that could be given would not prevent foreigners robbing us of our property to a very great extent. Therefore, the best thing that could be done would be, to pray the Home Government to send out an armed force to protect the fisheries; but the Province could not give sufficient bounties to induce people to abandon other occupations, for the sake of becoming fishermen; all such things must be left to find their own level. The Hon Speaker then entered into a variety of details, connected with the practical provisions of the bill; and concluded by expressing a hope, that this and another ridiculous bill (the grain bounty bill) would both go by the board.

Mr. Wyer contended that the fisheries were one of the most important interests of the Province, and ought to be encouraged. The Americans gave large bounties, and therefore their fishing vessels were highly successful, while ours were unable to get a living. The fisheries encouraged the raising of seamen, and consumed large quantities of imported goods; and a bounty was necessary to enable them to cope with the Americans. The poor fishermen had no other encouragement whatever, they participated in no other appropriations, and if they were not encouraged by a bounty they would be ruined. Other countries gave such bounties, and this Province ought to do the same. If this bill was imperfect, let it be amended; but certainly it ought to pass.

Mr. Brown said, that the question simply was, whether the fisheries should be allowed to go to decay, and abandoned as unworthy of attention, or not. If this bill were lost, such would be the result, but such a result would be very injudicious and improper. The fisheries were a permanent source of wealth, and therefore they ought to be encouraged and protected. It was absolutely necessary, not only to protect the fishing grounds, but to encourage the fishermen also. The old bounty was discontinued only on account of the then state of the finances; the Province was then in debt, and could not afford to continue any bounties. The fisheries had been encouraged in the Mother Country; protective bounties had been long in operation; under their operation for about nine years, the produce of the fisheries had gradually but immensely increased, so that the Government were now withdrawing the bounties. That was the only way in which bounties should be adopted at all; they should be used only to set a business in operation, and when that object was fully effected, they should be withdrawn; and he hoped, in the present case, that the bounty would not be required longer than five or six years. The Hon. Member then proceeded to enter into the details of the bill, contending that it was fully calculated to effect the intended object.

Mr. Weldon read the report of the Select Committee on the subject, and strongly insisted on the importance of encouraging the fisheries; and on the facts, that under the former bounty the fisheries flourished, but that since it had ceased, they had rapidly decayed. The Hon Member, also, in the course of his observations on the details of the bill, strongly animadverted on the unwarrantable intrusion of the Americans on our fishing grounds. The bounty would require only about £3,000 per annum from the Provincial funds, and it would induce people to fit out vessels for the fisheries and to revive a most important source of wealth. If an abundant supply of fish, for home use and exportation could thus be secured, a few thousand pounds yearly would be well bestowed.

Hon Mr. Johnston fully admitted that the fisheries were in a depressed and unprofitable state, and would be desirous of giving every facility to remedying the evil, and affording encouragement to that branch of trade; but he had great doubts whether this bill would answer the purpose. Many years ago, a similar bill was passed, and after two years' experience it was found that very little benefit was derived from it; the provisions of the bill were then extended, so as to include fishing vessels belonging to Nova Scotia; but, although many vessels belonging to Nova Scotia were then engaged in the trade, yet they were almost entirely manned by fishermen from that Province, and therefore the object of the bill, for encouraging our own fishermen, was not effected. It was also discovered that the Americans participated greatly in the benefits and the bill; American vessels, owned and manned by Americans, were registered in British ports, in the names of persons residing in this Province, and drew the bounties from the revenues of this Province, for the benefit and encouragement of foreigners; and as this bill was only going back to the old system, it would not answer the purpose intended. The people of Grand Manan and the Bay of Passamaquoddy were mostly located in the midst of one of the valuable fisheries in the world; but there was such a great want of capital among them, that they could not fit out such vessels as were contemplated by this bill to be entitled to the bounty; and therefore the bill would not benefit them, but the old system of men of capital embarking in the trade and deriving all the benefit of the bounty, would be revived. If he (Hon. Mr. J.) could be satisfied that any efficient mode of granting a bounty, to produce all the desired effects, could be devised, he would cheerfully go with it; but he could not support this measure.

Hon. Mr. Speaker said, that the Hon. Member for Charlotte had argued, that the object of bounties was, to get a business into operation, and had instanced the case of Scotland, where the bounty had been nine years in operation. But in this Province such a bounty had existed for sixteen years; and therefore the experiment had been fully tried, and the bounty had been very properly withdrawn