## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

*Monday, July 10.*

Mr. End, by leave, presented a petition from William Stevens, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, setting forth that he has been engaged in a Mineralogical exploration in that County, and is desirous of continuing the same, and praying some Legislative protection to secure him in the result of his labours; which he read.

Ordered, that the said petition be received, and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon by bill or otherwise; and further ordered, that Mr. End, Mr. L. A. Wilmot, and Mr. Street, do compose the said Committee.

*Tuesday, July 11.*

The following copy of a Letter from the Commissioner of Crown Lands to His Excellency, accompanied the accounts for the two quarters commencing 1st January, and ending 30th June 1837, laid before the House on the 11th July.

"*Crown Land Office, Fredericton, July 8, 1837.*

"Sir—

"I have the honor to transmit herewith detailed accounts in duplicate, of all receipts and payments of this Department for the two quarters ending the 30th of June last, and numbered from one to four inclusive, together with the proper vouchers, to be laid before the two branches of the Legislature, in accordance with a Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg to Sir Archibald Campbell; and I confidently trust the same will meet the approval of Your Excellency and of the Legislature.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "T. BAILLIE, C. C. L."

Major General Sir J. HARVEY, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Frederick P. Robinson, a Member of the Executive Council, delivered the following Message:—

"The Lieutenant Governor sends down to the House of Assembly copies of two Despatches from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under date the 4th and 13th May, 1837, which he trusts will be found to contain the information sought by their Address to him of yesterday. J. H."

"*Government House, July 11, 1837.*"

The Despatches being severally read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow:—

"*Downing-street, 4th May, 1837.*

"SIR,

"I have received Sir Archibald Campbell's Despatch, dated 10th March last, No. 15, enclosing various documents from the Commissioner of Crown Lands of New-Brunswick. I have not read them without great regret. It is very painful to learn that an Officer who has served the public so long, and with such frequent testimonies of the approbation of his employers, should have incurred so severe a censure from a select Committee of the House of General Assembly of the Province. It is my earnest hope that your mediation will be successfully employed to replace Mr. Baillie in the more favourable and indulgent judgment of the Representatives of the People.

"If any thing had been wanting to convince me of the sound policy of placing the receipt and expenditure of the Crown Land Department under the superintendence of the Assembly, I should have found such additional evidence in these documents. They demonstrate the impossibility of effectually avoiding jealousy and misunderstanding respecting so important a branch of the public service when conducted by the Executive Government, without any interference or control on the part of the Provincial Legislature. Retaining an unshaken reliance in Mr. Baillie's zeal, talents and fidelity, I yet cannot be surprized that the Assembly, or that a select Committee of that House should have reviewed his official conduct with some disfavor. His office is, perhaps, inferior in importance to none but that of the Governor and the Chief Justice, and places him in relations of a delicate and invidious nature, with almost every Landholder and Merchant in New-Brunswick, yet hitherto it has been conducted by rules framed and varied at the pleasure of the Executive Government alone. The responsibility of the Commissioner of Crown Lands has been accumulated solely to the King and to His Majesty's Officers, and the local Legislature has possessed only an occasional and imperfect acquaintance with the proceedings of his office. That they should have regarded with suspicion, and that the officer himself should have been the victim of censures which were really due not to him, but to the system he had been appointed to administer; these are results so natural and so much to have been anticipated, that the concern with which I regard them is unmixed with any surprise.

"I am not entitled to comment on the language in which, in discharge of their public duty, a select Committee of the Assembly of New Brunswick have remarked upon the conduct of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Yet, without any infringement of respect due from me to that House, I may perhaps venture to express my conviction, that had they been in possession of the explanations which Mr. Baillie has addressed to me, they would have softened or perhaps have entirely discarded the language in which their censure has been expressed. Whenever a Committee shall be re-appointed for the same object, Mr. Baillie will, I am convinced, perceive the necessity and propriety of yielding to all their requisitions for accounts and other information, not merely a constrained obedience, but a frank and cheerful compliance. If any dissatisfaction has been produced by a supposed wish on his part to frustrate or embarrass their inquiries, it will be most effectually removed by the proofs which I am persuaded he will afford of alacrity to meet and even to anticipate their wishes. Having in truth, no reason to dread, but every motive to court, inquiry into his public conduct, Mr. Baillie will best consult for his own welfare, by repressing the sense of injury under which he appears to labour, and by zealously co-operating with any Committee which may be appointed to pursue this investigation.

"On the other hand, whatever jealousy the Committee of the last Session may have entertained of the Crown Land Department will infallibly be diminished, and as I trust, altogether removed by the complete explanations which will thus be given, and by the spirit in which they will be afforded.

"The revival of such distrusts hereafter will be obviated by the new and intimate relation in which the Land Department will be brought with the two Houses of local Legislature,

"I cannot quit this part of the subject without observing that the question raised respecting the production of Mr. Baillie's vouchers seems to me to have been founded on an evident misapprehension. He supposed that the House had it in contemplation permanently to deprive him of the custody of them—a construction which the mere words of the requisition may perhaps have justified, but which the subsequent report of the Committee satisfactorily repels. Their object was only to examine and not to detain the vouchers, and had Mr. Baillie attended with them before the Committee, he would have been permitted to remove them for safe custody to his own office whenever they were not in actual use. If he had understood the address of the House in this sense, his objection would not have been reasonable, and I am therefore well convinced would not have been made. Of course therefore, it will not be repeated.

"It only remains for me to declare my conviction, that the Assembly of New-Brunswick cannot have entertained the design which Mr. Baillie attributes to them, of denying the full benefit of the audits through which his accounts have already passed, and of the acquittances which he has already received.

"To whatever extent the House of Commons may be bound by the decisions of the Lords of the Treasury, founded on the Reports of the Auditors of public accounts, in reference to the revenues of this country, to the same extent, she Assembly of New-Brunswick will doubtless acknowledge itself to be bound by similar decisions, founded on similar reports in regard to the receipt and expenditure of the Province as the information of the Province as little earlier, he that extent Mr. willing to accordsim on His Majes- as far as they had sed support, he- he had no objection to a imperfect way of a loan.

Mr. End was glad that the o- posed measure was withdrawn. countrymen these emigrants were, Irish or Scotch; nay, even if they w in the southern districts, where the navigaother country of Europe, if they intende open all the year. the Province, they were entitled to con- He (Mr. E.) thanked the hon. Speaker for a petition from Miramichi of the same opinion of Irish settlers; but, as settlers, it by a very large number of persons. never be considered of what country emigrants ble member moved, that the first ive to red pine, be filled with the e shilling,' which motion was sec- Ed

exposed to any chance of interruption, that I cannot help again addressing you on the subject of my Despatch of the 4th instant, No. 11. I wish to impress upon you, and I request you to impress upon the officers under you, how material it is that there should be no difficulty or delay in communicating to the House of Assembly all the information which they may desire respecting financial affairs. The repeated directions to this effect, which have issued from my predecessors in this office, seem to have been misunderstood, or not understood in their proper force. I am therefore induced to request that you will convey to the officers concerned, my desire that they will furnish the Assembly not only with the required accounts, but also with the vouchers that may be called for by the Assembly. They may either attend in person (as I before suggested) with those documents, or may supply copies of them. I must repeat that it is quite out of the question to imagine that in so doing they run any risk of being deprived of papers which it is so essential for them to have in their possession.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "GLENELG."

Major-General Sir John Harvey.

*Wednesday, July 12*

On motion of Mr. Wyer,—Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the state of poor Settlers and Emigrants in various parts of this Province, now represented as suffering from the want of the common necessaries of life, and report thereon to this House by Bill or otherwise. Upon the question for adopting the Resolution the House divided.—YEAS, 15; NAYS, 9; and it was carried in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That Messrs. Wyer, Ford, Palmer, Allen, Connell, End, Hayward, Gilbert, M'Leod, Street, Partelow, and Burns, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties in this Province, to make returns to the Provincial Secretary, for the information of the Legislature, of the amount of assessments made in the different parishes in each County in the year 1836, for the support of the poor therein.

*Ordered* That Messrs. Woodward, Burns, and Rankin, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

*Thursday, July 13.*

The Hon. Mr. Saunders, a Member of the Executive Council, delivered the following Message:—

"The Lieutenant Governor has directed to be laid before the House of Assembly a copy of the only Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which he has received on the subject, to which the address of the House of yesterday refers. J. H.

*Government House, July 12, 1837.*"

"*Downing-street, 24th April, 1837.*

"SIR, [Received 6th June.]

"I have received Sir A. Campbell's Despatch of the 22d February, No. 11, enclosing a Petition addressed to me by the New-Brunswick Mining Company, praying that a Grant or Lease may be made to them of the Royalty in Coals to be raised by them from Lands now in their possession.

"I have considered with much attention the objects which the New Brunswick Mining Company have in view, and now proceed to offer some observations on the subject.

"As I can regard the Coal Mines only as a part of that Territory, the appropriation of which has been surrendered to the Provincial Legislature, you must proceed respecting them in the manner which may be prescribed by the Law which has been the subject of so much discussion.

"It will be for the Executive Council to consider whether it would be conducive to the public interest that these Mines should at present be disposed of, and on what terms—that is, whether by a sale of the fee simple or by lease for a term of years, as also what particular Mines or Mining District should be disposed of by any such sale or lease. These questions being decided, the sale or letting must of course be effected, not by private contract, but by a public auction, at a fair upset price, to the highest bidder.

"Considering however the very general importance of this measure, and the necessity of placing on a secure and permanent basis the conduct of the Executive Government respecting it, and considering also that there is some uncertainty how far the Law about to be passed may reach, or how it may apply to a question of this nature, you will not adopt any measure respecting it, unless you will be fully satisfied after consulting with the Law Officers of the Crown in the Province, that it is in strict conformity with the spirit and letter of the new Law, nor unless you shall be convinced that it will be conducive to the general good and to the interests of the Revenue. If you should find room for any reasonable doubt on either of these topics, it shall be your duty to pause until you shall have brought the whole subject of disposing of Mines under the consideration of the two Houses of Provincial Legislature, and shall have submitted to their consideration this correspondence, with any Reports or other proceedings on the subject, of the Executive Council and of the Provincial Law Officers of the Crown.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obdt. humble servant,

(Signed) "GLENELG."

Sir J. Harvey.

Mr. Woodward, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House of yesterday, praying His Excellency would be pleased to direct the Clerks of the Peace for the different Counties, to make returns of the assessments made in the year 1836, for the support of the poor, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to answer that the returns should be immediately ordered.

*Monday, July 17.*

THE MODIFICATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the whole, in consideration of the Bill to restrain the provisions of the 5th section of the Civil List Bill. Mr. Wyer in the Chair.

The Bill, as brought forward this session, being exactly the same as that which passed the House last Session, no debate occurred on its *principles*; but upon being read section by section, its details excited an immensely protracted and desultory discussion, which occupied the Committee about *seven hours*, of which it is quite impossible to give more than a very brief outline. The discussion itself, indeed, was in many respects a mere repetition of what was advanced and reported on the same subject last session; and by far the greater portion of the arguments were frequently repeated during the debate.

After considerable desultory discussion on the first section, relative to Squatters, the maximum of land to be allowed to each was fixed, as before, at 100 acres; but the price was settled at 2s. per acre for immediate payment, and 2s. 6d. for payment by instalments, being 6d. per acre less than agreed upon last session.

Upon the 2d section being read (regulating the duties on timber and logs,) Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved that the first blank be filled up with "*Two Shillings and Six Pence.*"

Mr. Taylor and Mr. J. M. Wilmot objected to including Sapling Red Pine, which would not bear that duty.

Mr. Weldon reminded the honorable members that Sapling Red Pine was not mentioned in the same clause at all, but was classed with White Pine, in the next clause.

Mr. Johnston considered that there was but one description of Red Pine in reality; and that what was called Sapling Red Pine was only a younger growth of Red Pine; it was a question therefore whether the young timber ought to be cut at all or whether it should not rather be left to grow to maturity. It was well known that it was cut to a considerable extent; and if so, it ought at all events to pay as high a duty as the full grown timber.

Mr. End contended for the reduction of all the duties, and particularly as affecting the northern and eastern parts of the Province. The honorable member read a petition from the County of Gloucester, praying that the duties might be reduced to 1s. per ton on square timber, and 1s. 6d. per thousand superficial feet on sawed lumber; and contended, that in that section of the country, where the navigation was closed during six months in the year, the duties should be less than in the southern districts, where the navigation was open all the year.

Street strongly urged similar arguments, and presented a petition from Miramichi of the same purport, signed by a very large number of persons.

Mr. Ford moved, that the first blank in the second section be filled with the words "*two shillings*," which motion was seconded by Mr. End.

Mr. Weldon thought that red pine was so very valuable, that it would well bear the present duty; but was for reducing white pine to 1s. 6d. per ton, and for settling logs at 3s. per M. superficial feet. The honorable Member reminded the Committee, that the House were bound to pay £14,500 per annum for the Civil List, and that if they reduced the tonnage duties too greatly, they would find their means of doing so fall short. He would therefore be for relieving the lumbering interest so far as to require no more duties than were necessary to make up the amount required for expenditure. He would propose 2s. 6d. per ton for red pine; 1s. 6d. per ton for white pine, &c.; and 3s. per M. for logs; and thought that Birch might well be reduced to 1s. per ton.

Mr. Johnston contended that the rates had much better be continued as they had been intended last session; the bill would only be passed experimentally for a few years, and would always be liable to alteration should circumstances require it; and if it should be found, that the income greatly exceeded what had been engaged to be paid for the Civil List, the duties could at any time be reduced; but till then it would be highly imprudent to do so. The honorable member contended that the operative lumberer would not be benefitted by such a reduction, because the consumer paid the duties in the end; and that the timber trade was carried on too extensively in the Province, to the neglect of other and more permanent interests.

Mr. Taylor strongly contended for a general reduction of the duties; insisting that the present rates were far more than the trade could bear; that their being so high caused a great extent of smuggling, much more timber being cut than ever paid tonnage duty; and that no saw mills paid their own expences at present, the duties being so oppressively high.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot at some length controverted Mr. Taylor's arguments; and proposed the following scale, viz. Red Pine, 2s. 6d.; White Pine and Sapling Red, 2s.; Birch, Spruce, and Hemlock, 1s. 6d. per ton; and Logs 3s. per M. The honorable member observed, that the present Bill would be merely experimental, and might be altered at any future session.

Mr. Rankin adverted to the highly respectable petition from Miramichi, and although he was not disposed to go the length prayed for by it, yet he was strongly convinced, that in the present state of commerce, the present rate of duties required reduction. The honorable member after some observations in support of his views, proposed a scale as follows—Red pine, 2s.; white pine, &c. 1s. 6d.; birch and other hard woods, 1s. 3d.; spruce and hemlock, 1s. per ton; and pine logs, 2s. 6d per M.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot supported Mr. Rankin's propositions.

Mr. Partelow maintained views similar to those of Mr. Johnston, and contended that the duties ought not to be reduced, till a better system of collecting them could be perfected, so as to ensure their payment on all the timber that should be cut, which would require considerable time.

Mr. Street withdrew his motion, and supported Mr. Rankin's proposition at great length.

Mr. End earnestly contended that the timber trade was the only resource of the country, and that it ought therefore to be encouraged in every possible way, by reducing the duties to the lowest possible point; and therefore urged the reductions prayed for in the petitions.

Mr. Clinch supported Mr. Rankin's scale at some length; but in so extremely low a tone, that it was impossible to catch any connected arguments.

Mr. Ford made a few remarks in favor of Mr. Rankin's proposals.

Mr. Speaker advocated similar principles with Messrs. Johnston and Partelow; and

Mr. Allen also thought it better at present to adhere to the Bill, as agreed to last session.

After some further replies, explanations, and repetitions of argument, the question was taken on Mr. Rankin's motion for 2s. per ton for Red Pine; which was carried in the affirmative; yeas, 14; nays, 12.

On a similar motion, for 1s. 6d. for white and sapling Red Pine, the Committee again divided, yeas, 15; nays, 11; and it was also carried in the affirmative.

Similar motions were also carried for the following rates, viz.

Birch and other hard wood, 1s. 3d. per ton;

Spruce and Hemlock, 1s. per ton;

but upon the question for fixing the duty on Pine Logs at 2s. 6d. per M.; another long and desultory discussion ensued, in the course of which, Mr. L. A. Wilmot brought up the subject of mill reserves; contending that this Bill ought not to extend in its operation to any of the 5 years' leases of mill privileges; inasmuch as those privileges having been contracted for by the leaseholders, upon the condition of paying certain duties, and the bargains having been made with a full understanding of the conditions, the duties ought not to be reduced in favour of those leaseholders; but that, if they wished to take the benefit of this bill, they should be allowed to throw up their reserved privileges, and come in and take Licenses in the same manner and on the same terms as others.

Mr. Rankin stated, that as it might be erroneously supposed that he was actuated by interested motives, he wished the Committee to understand that he held no Mill privilege of the kind, and never had any of those five years' leases for mill privileges.

Messrs. Weldon, Partelow, Woodward, Johnston, and Gilbert, supported Mr. L. A. Wilmot's proposition; contending that either the mill reserve holders ought not to be included in the operation of this bill; or that the whole section of the bill should be reconsidered, and the duties restored to what were agreed upon last session.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot was against the reconsideration, but for adding a proviso to exclude the mill reserve holders.

Messrs. Street, Taylor, and Clinch, opposed both propositions; and the Committee having got into great confusion and impatience from the length of the discussion, and it being on the point of 3 o'clock, when the House were expecting a summons to the Council Chamber, the Committee, on motion of Mr. End, reported progress, &c. after having been 5 hours sitting on this bill.

Being returned to their own House, the House again went into Committee, in further consideration of the remedial Bill, and continued about two hours longer in discussion upon it.

The duty on *Pine and Spruce Logs* was settled at 2s. 6d. per M., by a division of 14 *Yeas* against 12 *Nays*; and £10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all other descriptions of Wood agreed upon, without division; and after a repetition of the discussion relative to the Five Years Mill Leases, a proviso moved by Mr. L. A. Wilmot, to exclude them from the operation of this Bill, was carried in the *affirmative*; and the whole section, as amended, adopted on a division:—*Yeas*, 15; *Nays*, 14.

Two or three more sections were then agreed to; when considerable further conflicting discussion arising, and the House, from the lateness of the hour, having become very thin, the Committee again reported progress, &c., and the House adjourned, about half past five o'clock; after a most tedious and wearisome sitting of about 8½ hours, nearly *seven* of which were occupied by that bill alone.

[The *Modification Bill* underwent discussion again on Tuesday, when the second section, continuing the scale of duties, was reconsidered, and the rates made the same as in the original bill passed last session, viz:

Square Red Pine Timber, 2s. 6d. per ton;
White and Sapling Red Pine, 2s. per ton;
Pine and Spruce Logs, 3s. 6d. per M. superficial feet.

The first section, relative to the price of land, was also reconsidered, and restored to its original state, and the blanks *for immediate payment*, and *by instalments*, filled up—the former with 2s. 6d. and the latter with 3s.

The principal ground on which some Hon. Members founded a change in their opinions since the debate on the preceding day, was, that as the original bill had passed the deliberative Branches of the Legislature last session, and might be considered to have received the sanction of His Majesty's Government; it would be necessary, after making such a material alteration in it as was contemplated by the Committee, to pass it with a suspending clause, and even then it was improbable but that the alteration of the duties, &c. might prevent the bill being assented to elsewhere.]

*Monday, July 17.*

Mr. Partelow from the Committee, to whom was referred the Casual Revenue Accounts, submitted a Report, and having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Accounts connected with the King's Casual Revenue, commencing with the year 1831, which were directed to be laid before the House by His Majesty's Government, have to report:—That as the accounts for the years 1834 and 1835, had not been furnished at the last Session, they considered that before proceeding with the investigation, they should first ascertain whether the accounts for those years were in readiness to be submitted; they accordingly addressed a communication to the Honourable Thomas Baillie, requesting information whether the said accounts were prepared, to which he replies—"That the accounts for 1834 are nearly completed, and those for 1835 are in progress, but he regretted to say that he feared they could not be furnished during the present sitting of the Legislature, in which case he should be happy to receive the wishes of the Committee as to whom he should transmit them in the recess."

"The House will at once perceive the difficulties still existing which prevent the Committee from going into the examination, with an interval of two years accounts, between 1833 and 1836, and while they cannot avoid expressing their surprise at this unexpected delay, they are unanimously of opinion some effectual step should be pointed out to prevent its longer continuance.

"The mode they would recommend would be the enactment of a Law, authorizing His Excellency to appoint Commissioners to take up the whole subject during the recess, with power to call for persons and papers; such Commissioners to report the result of their investigation to this House.

"Respectfully submitted,

JOHN PARTELOW,
J. W. WILMOT,
H. JOHNSTON,
ALEX. RANKIN,
I. WOODWARD,
JAMES TAYLOR,
J. BROWN, Jun.

"*Committee Room, 17th July, 1837.*"

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

At three o'clock P. M. precisely, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived in state at the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the Assembly, the Speaker and Members of that House appeared at the Bar, when Mr. Speaker addressed His Excellency in the following Speech:—

*May it please Your Excellency,*—

From the commencement of this Session, the most anxious attention has been given by the Assembly, to the highly gratifying Dispatches from the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, which were at an early period submitted to them by your Excellency.

The measures of the Executive Government, and of the two deliberative branches of the Legislature, relative to the surrender, by our most Gracious Sovereign, of the proceeds of all His Casual and Territorial Revenues to the controul of the Legislature, have, since the last Session, been submitted to His Majesty, who has thereupon been graciously pleased to signify His Royal approbation of all the proceedings of the Assembly.

It became the first duty of the Assembly, to pass a Bill for the support of the Civil Government of the Province, in a strict accordance with the terms agreed on, and approved by the King.

This Bill agrees in every particular with the Bill which passed the Council and Assembly at the last Session; to which the then Administrator of the Government was advised to withhold his assent, whereby the gracious intentions of His Majesty have to the present time been delayed.

The auspicious appointment of your Excellency, to the Government, at so important a crisis in our public affairs, has removed the chief difficulty, which heretofore prevented His Majesty's wishes and commands from being carried into effect; and I no longer doubt, that the highly important Bill which I have to present to your Excellency, will now become a law of this land.

I feel assured that the Bill, with others which may from time to time be passed, for carrying into effect the great principles established by it, will prove highly beneficial to this rising Colony: I believe that every loyal subject will agree with me when I say, that in giving effect to the provisions of this Bill, and such others as may follow it, entire confidence may be placed in the ability, integrity and impartiality of your Excellency's administration.

I now present to your Excellency, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of New-Brunswick, "*A Bill for the support of the Civil Government in this Province;*" to which I pray your Excellency's assent.

The "BILL FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THIS PROVINCE," being then handed in, *His Excellency's assent* was declared thereto in the usual form, and the Assembly then retired to their own House; immediately after which, His Excellency left the Council Chamber, amidst the loud cheerings of the assembled multitude.

[The passing of the *Civil List Bill* was celebrated by the Frederictonians, in the evening, by an enormous *bonfire*, a *feu de joie* by the Rifle Company, and other demonstrations of public congratulation.]

## Summary of British News.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th June, Lord J. Russell postponed, from Thursday till Monday, the motion which he had given notice respecting Church Leases (the substitute for the Church Rates Bill.) He stated also that on Friday he would move the second reading of the Irish Tithe Bill.—Of course these postponements are subject to further postponements, the number and the extent of which it is impossible to calculate in the present condition of the Ministry.

On the motion of the House resolving itself into Committee on the Irish Poor Law Bill, Mr. T. Attwood, in a speech of considerable length, drew the attention of the House to the commercial state of the country, and concluded by moving as an amendment, "that in the opinion of that House, the present system of currency, was not efficient to meet the wants of the community."—After a short discussion, the amendment was negatived by 35 to 24; and the house having gone into Committee on the Irish Poor Law Bill, proceeded as far as the 18th clause, when the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

On the 7th, Mr. S. Crawford gave notice, that on Friday, on the order of the day for the second reading of the Irish Tithe Bill, he will move by way of amendment, that the bill be read that day six months.

The Merchant Shipping Regulation Bill was thrown out on the second reading, after a short discussion, by a majority of 176 to 28.

The *Times*, of the 3d June says:—The expectation formed at the result of the Bank meeting has been wholly disappointed. After a sitting which continued till nearly nine o'clock yesterday evening, and at which 23 Directors were present, it was decided by a majority of one only, that no further assistance could be given to the three American houses, previously under the protection of the Bank, and they have in consequence, all of them suspended payment this morning. The firms are those of Geo. Wilde & Co. T. Wilson & Co. and T. Wiggin & Co. Such an extent of failures has probably never before occurred in the city in the same day.

THE CANADIANS.—We publish in another column a letter from Montreal, showing the first effect of Lord John Russell's Canadian Resolutions. The Canadian question forces itself upon the attention of the British public, and the more it is considered by them, the more will the folly and the injustice of the Government' proceeding be apparent. The Canadians will petition the British Legislature no more, but they will "*petition Congress* to remove all restrictions in the trade between the United States and these provinces."—They will "abstain from consuming any article which contributes to the Revenue,—rum and other spirits, wines, tea, tobacco, &c. Smuggling from the States will be encouraged." Is not Lord John Russell yet convinced of his error?—*Bell's New Weekly Messenger, June 4.*

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—A house in the American trade stopped payment today. It was connected with the firm which failed yesterday. Neither of the houses, were, however, extensive; and their liabilities are not, it is supposed, considerable. A fair extent of business was transacted in the cotton market: Tuesday being market day in Manchester, is generally a slack day here. The report from Manchester is, that business is dull, and confidence somewhat shaken. Three heavy failures had occurred there, one of an extensive manufacturer, and two houses extensively engaged in the United States.

Amidst the crash in the commercial world, we have cause for congratulation that at this eventful crisis, Kilmarnock has entirely escaped, not a single failure having occurred here.—*Kilmarnock Journal.*

His Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle on Saturday, when an order in Council for continuing for one year more the permission granted to British subjects to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain was passed.—Most of the Ministers returned to town in the evening.

Irish agricultural labourers are offered in the West India islands, free board and lodging, and £20 a year each, clear wages. They may be sent out free of expense from Dublin.

The great American house of Draper & Co. in the rue Hauteville, at Paris, failed for the sum of 10,000,000 francs, (£400,000.)

General Evans arrived at Paris on Monday, on his route to London.

The Bank returns of their assets and liabilities have been made and the following results are exhibited. The quantity of gold and silver in the coffers of the establishment has increased to £4,423,000, being £223,000 more than by the previous statement. The circulation of Bank notes has been diminished from £18,480,000, to 18,419,000*l.*; the securities held by the Bank from 28,017,000*l.* to 27,572,000*l.* and the deposites from 10,472,000*l.* to 10,422,000. The profits of the Bank are increasing, the *Reste* exhibiting an increase from 3,255,000*l.* to 3,454,000*l.* or nearly 200,000*l.*

THE ARMY.—It is the intention forthwith to withdraw all the military detachments cantoned in the different towns in Ireland, and concentrate them at head quarters. This resolution is come to in consequence of the efficiency of the constabulary force, who now amount to upwards of 700 effectives, and it will also enable the Government to exchange our troops mere frequently in the Colonies than heretofore.—*Limerick Star*

The news from the seat of war in Spain on the whole continues to wear a favourable aspect as regards the Queen's cause. On the 1st instant, the Carlists occupied Barbastro, which was completely invested by the Queen's troops, Generals Meer and Oraa occupying positions on the Cinca, within a short distance of the town. Espartero entered Pampeluna on the 2d instant, while the troops of the pretender have been obliged to retire from before Tolosa. On the same day, Castello with 700 of the factions, left Organa, taking the road to Lerida—as the greater part of the bands have done by order of Don Carlos—of whose movements we have no intelligence since he entered Barbastro. Buerens has taken the corps commanded by Iribarren, who was severely wounded in an affair with the Carlists before Huesca, and is marching along the Ebro: his cavalry continually harrassed by the Carlists. Cabrera is effectually cut off from communicating with the pretender.

The news of the capture of Hernani, Fontarabia, and the Carlist stronghold on the French frontier, filled the Spanish capital with joy. The intelligence produced an instant change in the angry tone of the debatas in the Cortes. The Deputies assembled in groups, and with much apparent cordiality congratulated the Ministers and their friends on the result.

The accounts of the state of the plague at Tripoli, are very unfavourable. The deaths within the walls on the 9th May, reached 76, the daily average being upwards of 50; and the whole population is said to be reduced to 5,000 persons.

The British are moving for steam navigation to India *via* the Red Sea. This is a great thing to be attained for the civilization of the world.

The King presented the Princess Victoria, on her birth day, with a magnificent grand piano-forte, by Broadwood, of the value of 200 guineas, as a mark of his affection.

QUEBEC, JULY 10.

*Meeting of the Provincial Legislature of Lower Canada.*—The public was probably as much surprised as we were, by the publication on Saturday of a proclamation calling the Provincial Legislature together, for the despatch of business, on the 18th August next.

We suppose this step must have been taken by the Provincial Executive on instructions from the Home government, given in the spirit of conciliation towards the House of Assembly, which has guided its whole conduct for several years past.

JULY 7.—The Lower Town Election closed yesterday morning after eight days polling,—Munn 660, Connolly 623, majority 37, and Mr. Munn was accordingly proclaimed duly elected.

It may be necessary to state, for persons at a distance, that Mr. CONNOLLY was the candidate of the partizans of the Papineau faction at Montreal.

Mr. MUNN was the candidate of the independent inhabitants of St. Roch Suburbs, at whose repeated solicitations he reluctantly came forward only a day before the election.


## Flour, Pork, Oatmeal, &c.

*The entire CARGO of the brig GEM Captain Crozier, from Hamburgh*—viz.

2000 BARRELS S'fine FLOUR, 566 ditto OATMEAL, 100 ditto PORK, 131 bags Yellow PEAS, 300 bags Pilot Bread, 371 do. do. 2d quality, 156 ditto BARLEY, 139 ditto RYE, &c. &c.

June 24.— JAMES KIRK.

*New Wholesale and Retail*

## Grocery Store,

*MARKET SQUARE.*

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he has commenced the above Business in the store lately occupied by Mr. C. L. JARVIS, in the Market-square—and hopes from the unremitting attention to all orders with which he may be favoured, to merit a share of public patronage. He will be constantly supplied with

Congo, Souchong, Bohea and Green TEAS,
Java and Jamaica COFFEE,
Jamaica Sugar and Molasses,
Double and single Refined Sugars, Pepper,
Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mustard,
Cassia, Muscatel and Smyrna Raisin
Currants, Figs, Rice, Barley, Arrow Root,
Saltpetre, Isinglass, Saleratus, Starch,
Button Blue, Cheese, and Cheese coloring,
Indigo, London, Liverpool and Belfast Soap,
Cotton Warp, Nails, Glue,
Gibbins' and Harrison's Paste and Liquid Blacking,
Kegs Tobacco, Sulphur and Cream Tartar,
Prime Irish Butter and Pork.

An extensive assortment of Hardware and Shoemakers' Findings, are daily expected, and will be sold on the lowest terms.

*JOHN O'DONNELLY,*

Who will carry on the BOOT & SHOE MAKING Business as usual, next door to the dwelling of Mr. *B. C Chaloner*, Duke-street.

May 20th, 1837.

## NAILS, GLASS, CLOTHS, &c.

*Landing ex ship Louisa, and for sale cheap for approved payments:—*

44 CASKS NAILS, assorted,
1 case London Mixed Pins,
6 cases London made SLOPS,
1 case figured Merino,
30 boxes Crown Window Glass, 14 x 10,
20 ditto do. do. 16 x 12,
20 ditto Sheet do. 9 x 7,
30 ditto do. do. 8 x 10,
30 ditto do. do. 12 x 9,
6 Hhds. Cognac BRANDY,—in Bond,
14 Pipes do do. do.
6 cases short nap Hats, 6 casks Split Peas
1 case 4-4 Irish Linens, 1 case 5 8 Lawns,
1 case black and brown Hollands,
1 do. seal skin Caps, 360 boxes SOAP,
4 Hhds. double refined LOAF SUGAR,
4 do. single do. do.
3 boxes Threads; 2 cases Cassimeres; 2 do. superfine Cloths; 1 do. Padding; 1 do. Muslins, Cambricks, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; 1 case Scotch Homespuns.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

June 24.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers intending to commence a General *SHIP CHANDLERY* Business in this City, most respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and now beg to offer to their notice the following articles, ex ship *Enterprize*, M'Cready, from Liverpool—any part of which will be sold on favorable terms, while landing, or at the Building newly erected by T. L. NICHOLSON, Esq. at the corner of Peters' wharf and Water-street:

300 Coils CORDAGE, comprising a general assortment of large and small Hawsers, White Rope, Bolt Rope, Spunyarn, Amberline, Houseline and Marline; bleached, unbleached, and boiled Gourock Canvas, No. 1 to 7; Tarpauling ditto, 30 and 24 inch; Duck, Osnaburgs, Hammocks; Cod Fishing, Log, Chalk, Deep Sea, and hand Lead Lines; Signal Halliards; seaming and roping Twine; Ensigns, and Union Jacks; Pump Leather, Mops, Palms, Thrums, deep sea and hand Leads; seaming, roping, and packing Needles; sail and fishing Hooks; clamp, paint, tar, sash, quill, and marking Brushes; signal, round horn, and cook's Lanterns; water Dippers, Tinder Boxes, Pannikins, hooked Pots, Tea Pots, Steerage Lamps, Oil Feeders, Cook's Ladles; Tormentors, Funnels; Candlesticks; Speaking Trumpets, Water Jugs, copper binnacle Lamps; 4dy to 30dy fine Rose and Canada Nails; boat and scupper ditto; 4 to 9 inch Spikes, Pump Tacks, Paints, assorted, Putty, raw and boiled Linseed Oil, Chains, ¼ to ⅞ inch, Bunting-Oakum, a large assortment of Seamen's Cloth, ing, &c. &c. ALSO

100 barrels extra superfine Copenhagen Flour.

THOMSON & TREMAISE.

*St. John, 27th May, 1837.*

*Ex "LOUISA," from Liverpool*—

W. H. SCOVIL has received,

157 BAGS Rose and Clasp Nails, from 4dy to 24dy; 25 bags cut Nails, 3dy to 6dy; 66 bags Spikes, 4 to 9 inch; 50 doz. Griffin's Scythes, from 38 to 48 inches; 2 cases Guns, assorted; 6 dozen long-handled Frying Pans; 12 boxes Tin Plate, IC. IXX. IX; 2 doz. patent Counter SCALES, No. 1 to 6; 6 pair Smiths' Bellows, Anvils, Share Moulds, 14 bundles Plough Plate Iron, 2 to 5 inches; 2 casks Tea Kettles, Barn Shovels, 1 cask Norway Rug Stones; door and chest Locks; butt, HH. and Chest Hinges; iron and Britannia metal Spoons, brass and iron Candlesticks; cast iron Weights; Pins, Slates, Paint, scrubbing, counter and shoe brushes; 1 bale cod lines, 6, 9, 12, 15 thread; 20 kegs Hone Trails, 4½ to 9 lbs; brads, tacks, screws, Shot, No. BB to 6;—with a variety of other articles, which will be sold at the lowest market rates for prompt pay. *June 17.*

## ANCHORS & CHAIN CABLES, FOR COASTERS.

*Just received per 'William & Alfred,' from London:—*

30 ANCHORS for Wood Stocks, from one to seven cwt.
20 Do. with Iron Stocks, from 1 to 5 cwt.;
10 Chain Cables, (short links,) ½ to ⅞ inch.

ALSO ON HAND:—Anchors, from 8 to 20 cwt.; Chains from ⅜ to 1¼ inch, both new and second hand, for sale low by

July 1. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

## EDWARD DRURY & CO.

General Hardware Men, Dealers in Warranted Tools, Saws and Files, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of every description;

Tool Chests fitted up complete.

*Have received per ship ANN, from Liverpool, their Spring Supply of Superior CUTLERY, &c. &c.* viz:—

SETS Ivory Balance, 3 prongs each, Tables and Desserts, 1st, 2d, and 3d quality;
Ivory Guard and Game Carvers, Steels and patent Sharpners;
Sets Stag, 3 prongs each, Table and Desserts, Carvers to match;
" Buck do. do. do.
" Black-tip do. do. do.
" Self-tip do. do. do.
" White bone do. do. do.
" Scale tang do. do. do.
Pen, pocket, spring, and office Knives;
Ladies' best steel Scissors, in great variety;
Drapers' Pocket Scissors; tailors' ditto;
Oyster Knives, Bread Knives, Butchers' ditto