AN ACT

IMPOSING DUTIES FOR RAISING A REVENUE.

Passed 27th March, 1845.

'WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Assembly of New-Brunswick in General Assembly convened, for raising the necessary supplies to defray the expenses of Her Majesty's Government within this Province, have freely resolved to give and grant to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the several Rates and Duties in the Schedule hereinafter mentioned, and do therefore pray Your Excellency that it may be enacted:'

I. And be it enacted by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That on and after the first day of April which will be in the present year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, there be and are hereby granted to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for the use of this Province, and for the support of the Government thereof, the several Rates and Duties described and set forth in the Table of Duties hereinafter contained, denominated *Table of Colonial Duties and Exemptions from Duties*, opposite to and against the respective Articles in the said Table or Schedule mentioned, described and enumerated, and according to the value, number or quantity of such Articles therein specified, whether imported or brought into this Province either by Sea, Inland Navigation, or by Land, from any part of the British Empire, or from any Foreign Port or place, or which may be saved from any Wreck, or stranded Ship or Vessel.

II. And be it enacted, That the several Duties hereinbefore imposed, and in the said Table or Schedule mentioned, shall be paid by the importer or importers of such Articles respectively, and shall be held and taken to be in addition to and over and above any Duties which are or may be imposed and collected by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, now or hereafter to be in force, and also over and above any Duties which are or may be otherwise imposed and collected by any other Act or Acts of the General Assembly of this Province, passed or to be passed, or now or hereafter to be in force, and shall be collected and secured by means of and under the regulations and penalties, and shall be drawn back on exportation or warehoused, in the way and manner provided by an Act or Acts of the General Assembly for collecting the Revenue of this Province.

III. And be it enacted, That all Goods which shall have been warehoused in this Province before this Act comes into operation, and which shall remain so warehoused after the operation thereof commences, and on which the Provincial Duties heretofore imposed have not been paid or secured by a subsisting or continuing security, shall in lieu of all former Duties, become liable to and be charged with Provincial Duties hereby imposed on the like Goods and Merchandize, and shall be paid at the time of taking such Goods and Merchandize out of the Warehouse.

IV. And be it enacted, That when any articles that shall have been warehoused, or on which Duties shall have been paid under the or any other previous Act, shall be exported for the use of the Deep Sea or Whale Fisheries, the amount of such Duties shall be repaid to the exporter by the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, or the Warehouse Bond cancelled, on affidavit (of the exporter) of the same having been so exported for the uses aforesaid.

V. And be it enacted, That all the Duties by this Act imposed shall be collected, paid and received according to the weights and measures now in use in this Province; and that in all cases where the said Colonial Duties are in this Act imposed according to any specific quantity, or any specific value or number, the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportions to any greater or less quantity, value or number.

VI. And be it enacted, That one half of the Duties that may be paid upon any articles seized by the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs, shall be paid by the Treasurer to the person or persons making such seizure, as a bounty for such seizure.

VII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Acts to be passed in the present Session of the Legislature.

VIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

TABLE OF COLONIAL DUTIES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTIES.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Specific.			
Apples, per bushel	£0	0	6
Brandy, per gallon	0	2	0
All other Spirits and Cordials, per gallon	0	1	4
Candles of all kinds, except Sperm and Wax, per pound	0	0	1
Candles, Sperm and Wax, per pound	0	0	2
Cattle, Oxen and all other Cattle over one year old, (Cows excepted,) each	1	0	0
Clock or Clock Cases of all kinds, each	0	10	0
Coffee, per pound	0	0	0½
Fruit, dried, per hundred weight	0	5	0
Horses, Mares and Goldings, each	2	0	0
Leather, Calf and Morocco Skins, tanned or dressed, per dozen	0	5	0
Harness and Belt, per pound	0	0	2
Sheep Skins, tanned or dressed, per dozen	0	2	6
Sole, per pound	0	0	1½
Upper, per pound	0	0	3
Malt Liquors of every description, not being *aqua vitæ*, otherwise charged with Duty, whether in Bottle or otherwise, per gallon	0	0	3
Sugar, refined, in Loaves, per pound,	0	0	1
Refined, crushed, per hundred weight	0	5	0
Of all kinds, except refined and crushed, per hundred weight	0	2	6
Tea, per pound	0	0	1
Tobacco, manufactured, except Snuff and Cigars, per pound	0	0	0½
Wines, per gallon	0	2	3

Ad-Valorem.

On the following Articles, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, videlicet:

Boots, Shoes, and other Leather Manufactures	7½	per cent.
Bricks and Tiles	10	per cent.
Chairs, and prepared parts of or for Chairs	10	per cent.
Clock Wheels, Machinery and Materials for Clocks	10	per cent.
Household Furniture, except the property of Passengers and Emigrants, for their own use, and not intended for sale	10	per cent.
Iron Castings, except such Articles as are usually designated Hollow Ware	7½	per cent.
Looking Glasses	7½	per cent.
Oranges and Lemons	10	per cent.
Piano Fortes	10	per cent.
Snuff and Cigars	10	per cent.
Whale Oil, except such as be the return cargoes of Vessels fitted out for Fishing Voyages from Ports in this Province	10	per cent.
Wooden Ware of all kinds, including Machines	10	per cent.
All other Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not otherwise charged with Duty, and not herein declared to be free of Duty, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof	4	per cent

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Anchors.
Ashes.
Baggage and Apparel, not intended for sale.
Barilla.
Books, printed.
Burr Stones.
Canvas.
Carriages of Travellers, not intended for sale.
Chain Cables and other Chains for Ships' use.
Coal Tar.
Coals.
Coins, Bullion and Diamonds.
Composition Nails and Spikes for Ship Building.
Copper in sheets, bars or bolts, for Ship Building.
Cordage and Oakum.
Corn and Grain of all kinds, (except Wheat.)
Corn Broom Brush.
Cotton Wool and Cotton Warp.
Dog Stones.
Duck.
Dye Wood.
Fruits, fresh, and Roots and Vegetables of all kinds, except Apples, Oranges and Lemons.
Felt.
Fish of all kinds.
Fishing Craft Utensils, Instruments and Bait.
Furniture, Working Tools and Implements, the property of Emigrants, not intended for sale.
Eggs.
Glue.
Gypsum, ground and unground.
Hemp, Flax, and Tow.
Hides, green and salted.
Iron, in bolts, bars, plates, sheet, and pig iron.
Lines and Twines for the Fisheries.
Looking Glass Plates.
Lumber.—See *Wood and Lumber.*
Mahogany Logs, Boards, and Veneers.—See *Wood and Lumber.*
Manures of all kinds.
Meats, fresh, salted, and cured.
Mill Saws.
Mineral Salt.
Molasses.
Nets, Fishing Nets and Seines.
Oil, Blubber, Fins, and Skins, the produce of creatures living in the Sea, the return of Vessels fitted out in this Province for Fishing Voyages.
Oil, Seal, Cod, Dog, Porpoise, Palm, and Rape.
Onions.
Ores of all kinds.
Pitch.
Plants, Shrubs, and Trees.
Poultry of all kinds.
Printing Paper.
Quicksilver.
Rags, old Rope, and Junk.
Rice, ground and unground.
Rosin.
Sail Cloth of all kinds.
Sails and Rigging saved from Vessels wrecked
Salt.
Seeds of all kinds.
Sheathing Paper.
Ships, Ship Tackle and Apparel.
Skins, Furs, Pelts or Tails undressed.
Soap Grease.
Spikes and Sheathing Nails.
Steam Engines, Boilers, and Machinery for Mills.
Stone, unmanufactured.
Tallow.
Tar.
Tin in Sheets and Blocks.
Tobacco, unmanufactured.
Turpentine.
Varnish of all kinds.
Wood and Lumber of all kinds, except Cedar, Spruce, Pine and Hemlock Shingles.
Wool.
Zinc.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

ANOMALY.—Mr. Tawell, now in custody for the alleged murder at Salt Hill, is the founder of the schools for the general education of the poor, situate in Chapel Place, Great Suffolk Street, Borough.

ITALIAN BOYS.—In the metropolis and principal manufacturing town of England, there are one thousand Italian organ boys, who derive from the public a sum exceeding £20,000 annually.

FALL OF A MOUNTAIN IN JAVA.—The Java journals are full of the frightful details of the consequence of the falling down of a mountain in the island, by which 70 houses and 107 inhabitants were buried in the district of Karang, and 60 houses, 47 barns, and four persons, in the districts of Kwassen and Kallepoetjang. It is calculated that 28,000 coffee trees have been destroyed by this disaster.

MISS OSBORN (daughter of Sir John Osborn, Bart., one of the Commissioners of the Audit office, somerset-house,) who stands charged with several acts of shoplifting, was brought up at Queen-square for further examination on Wednesday. After the evidence of two witnesses, which was not of importance the prisoner was admitted to bail, in her own recognizance for £500, and two sureties for £250 each.—Her father and the hon. Edmund Byng were the sureties, and the further hearing of the case was fixed for next Saturday.

There is reason to believe that the reports of the experimental trial of the screw propeller on board the *Great Britain* are so satisfactory to the Admiralty, that all steam-vessels to be constructed for the royal navy in future, will be propelled on that principle instead of the unsightly paddle wheels.

FINE BUSINESS.—Mr. George Robins states the quantity of property that has changed hands through his instrumentality, from 1815 to 1842, avowing notice of any estates he has sold at or under £2000, to be seven thousand acres of land, the rentals upon which were £1,100,000 a year, and the aggregate amount £11,473,300. It is said the property sold at and below £2000 would exceed another million sterling.

BAPTISM OF A GIANT.—On the 14th ult., St. Valentine's-day (says a correspondent), Charles Freeman, the American giant, was baptized at St. Thomas's, Arbour-square, Commercial-road, East, by the Rev.——Valentine, the incumbent, who at the conclusion of the ceremony, made the "infant" a present of the splendidly illuminated Book of Prayer.

GAME LAWS.—In the year 1843 no fewer than 4500 human beings were confined in jail for offences connected with the preservation of hares and pheasants, and during the last ten years forty-one gamekeepers have perished in affrays with poachers, to say nothing of losses of life and limb amongst the latter.

NOTHING NEW.—Sir Humprey Davy analysed and reported in favour of guano, as an excellent manure, so long ago as 1805.

SINGULAR SYMPTOM.—It is stated that during the late earthquakes in the West Indies, the clocks, of which the pendulums oscillated from east to west, were almost all stopped, whilst those which vibrated north and south were not affected.

VERMIN.—A farmer, renting a small farm near Hereford, applied to his landlord to allow him to destroy the rabbits, as they devoured his crops. He obtainted leave to 'kill' for a month, and in the first fortnight he had destroyed only 1500!

FALL OF A MOUNTAIN IN JAVA.—The Java journals are full of the frightful details of the consequence of the falling down of a mountain in the island, by which 70 houses and 107 inhabitants were buried in the district of Karang, and 60 houses, 47 barns, and 4 persons, in districts of Kwassen and Kallepoetjang. It is calculated that 28,000 coffee trees have been destroyed by this disaster.

It appears that a discovery of quicksilver has been made in South Australia, but whether in such quantity as to be profitable to work for a mine is at present problematical.

Amongst the uses to which cast iron is applied, superceding wood and stone, is monuments for the dead.

[*Continued from first page.*]

the sum of £150 for the road from Waweig to saint Stephen; £63 15 7 of which to be paid Hugh Morrison, balance due him on the Waweig bridge.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of 120*l.* for the great road from Oromocto to Gagetown; 80 pounds of which to be expended in repairing street's causeway, and in cutting down the hill or altering the road between the causeway and Berton's lower line.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of 25*l.* for the road from Oak Bay to Eel River; 40 of the same to be expended between little Digdeguash and the Howard settlement.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of £225 for the road from Fredericton to the bend of Petticodiac; 25 pounds of which, if necessary, to be expended between Fredericton and Little River; 125*l.* between Little River and Newcastle; and £75 between new Canaan and the great Road leading from the bend to saint John.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of £400 for the road from the grand Falls to the Canada Line, not to extend beyond the grand river; 100 of which to open and improve a newly explored line of road past grand falls.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of 200*l.* for the road from Bathurst to Miramichi, viz Pokemouche; £100 to be expended in erecting a bridge and approaches on Pokeshaw river in the county of Gloucester; and other 100 in the county of Northumberland.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of 125 pounds for the road from Forks of the st. John Marsh to Quaco.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of £50 for the road from Hampton to Belisle.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of 750*l.* towards the erection of a bridge over the Aroostook.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of £75 for the new Line of road to the Mechanics' settlement, (so called) in the counties of Westmorland and King's county; the same to commence at T. Purtell's, thence to the Mill bridge, thence to Jones' corner, thence south ½ mile until it intersects the Road laid out and completed by William Potts, and from Jones' corner towards the Pollett River.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of £200 for the road from Stanley to Campbelton, and for erecting bridges over Rivers crossing the same.

To John Miller, deputy Treasurer, Bathurst, the sum of £—— in consequence of the great reduction in the emoluments of that office.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided as follows:—Yeas fourteen. Nays 12.

Whereupon it was decided in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of 25*l.*

To William F. Bent and Blair Botsford and Co., of Amherst, Nova scotia, the sum of £8 3 4, being amount of duties paid on goods per brig Abigail, at Sackville, in the P Province, the said good, being destined for Nova scotia, and were subsequently shipped for and paid duties in that Province.

To Thomas Taylor, of Fredericton, the sum £4 8 5, being an excess of duties paid at the Treasury on a case of Jewelry imported from Liverpool in 1844.

To Thomas S. Magee, of saint John, the sum of £3 1s. being return duties on sugar exported to Nova scotia in November last.

To Thomas Wallace, of saint John, the sum of £32 5s. 2d. to reimburse him for Parliamentary duties and Provincial duties paid at saint John on Manchinery imported for Rope Manufacturing purposes.

To Robert D Wilmot, of saint John, the sum of 12 pounds to reimburse him duties paid on a quantity of Foreign Wheat, out of which 300 barrels of Flour were manufactured and exported to London and Liverpool in 1844.

To Thomas Parks, of saint John, the sum of £56 3s. to reimburse him an excess of Provincial duty paid on a quantity of spirits imported per Lady Sale from Greenock in 1843.

To William Hammond, of saint John, the sum of 4*l.* 17s. 6d. to reimburse him duties paid on 78 gallons of Geneva exported to Nova scotia.

To Jardine and Company of saint John, the sum of 71*l.* 17s. 3d. to reimburse them an excess of duties paid on sugar in January 1843, and March '44, at the Treasurer's Office.

To Thomas Coneys, of saint John, the sum of £13 1 3 to reimburse him for duties paid on Tallow imported in 1843.

To Geo. Woods, of st. John, the sum of 2*l.* 11s to reimburse him duties paid on Tallow imported in 1843.

To Thomas Phillips and sons, of the parish of Portland, county of saint John, the sum of 8*l.* 14s. 7d. to reimburse them Provincial duties paid on Machinery imported from Liverpool for Rope Manufacturing purposes.

To Seymour Pickett, of King's county, the sum of 50 pounds to encourage him in maintaining with more efficiency his cloth and Woollen Manufactory.

To John Magill, of the county of Charlotte, the sum of 30 pounds to assist him in a similar establishment.

To John Davidson the sum of £—— to compensate him as seizing officer for seizing a quantity of timber in 1840, part of duties on which, arising out of such seizures, had been paid into the hands of the Receiver General.

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the committee then divided—Yeas 15. Nays 11.

And thereupon it passed in the affirmative, and the blank filled with 33*l.* 4s. 6d.

To the hon. Charles Hensley, chairman of the Prince Edward Island steam Navigation company, the sum of 200 pounds in aid of the funds of that company, for having maintained a good and sufficient semi-monthly steam communication between Miramichi, Charlettetown, Prince Edward Island, and Pictou, Nova scotia, during the last session.

Tuesday, March 25.

On motion of Mr. Hannington, that the house proceed to the Order of the day of the seventeenth day of March instant, and which was adjourned over from yesterday by operation of the 22d Rule of the house, to go into committee of the whole on the report of the Auditor General on the Province Treasurer's accounts—the order of the day being read, the house according thereto resolved itself into said committee.

The chairman reported, that the committee having the matter referred before them, and the Auditor's Report on the Account of the Province Treasurer, No. 80, Balance sheet, being under their consideration, the committee first passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that all interests now due upon the Burnt district bonds, so called, should be forthwith paid by the respective obligers, or legal proceeding be taken to enforce the payment thereof.

The following resolution was then moved:—

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the attention of the Executive Government should be called to the ninth section of the Act 3d Victoria, cap. 3, relative to the payment of the Bonds taken under the said act, with a view to their being paid before the debentures issued under the said act shall become due.

To this resolution an amendment was moved—to expunge the whole of the said resolution, after the word 'opinion of the committee,' and substitute as follows:—

That the principle of the said Bonds should be paid at the expiration of seven years from their respective dates; and that an humble address should be presented to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by the house, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause notice to be served upon the several obligators on the said Bonds, agreeably to the ninth section of the Act 3d Victoria, cap 3, that such payment will be so required.

And the question being taken upon the said amendment, it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original resolution, and it was carried in the affirmative.

The following Resolution was then moved:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that the saint John Water company should be forthwith called upon to pay the interests due on the Loan made to the said company; and that on failure in payment, legal proceedings should be taken for the recovery thereof.

To this Resolution an amendment was moved—to expunge the whole thereof, after the words 'opinion of this committee,' and substitute as follows:

That considering the great public advantage which would accrue by the continuation of the operations of the saint John Water Company, in the prosecution of which that company is now seriously embarrassed by the heavy debt due by it to the Province, the House should pass a Bill conferring that company and its sureties from all claims due the Province therefrom, upon the payment, during the present year, to the Province Treasurer of one half of the Principal of its bond to the crown, which amounts to £2,500, without Interest.

An amendment was then moved to the said amendment—to expunge the whole thereof, as well as the original Resolution, after the words 'opinion of this committee,' and substitute as follows:—

That the saint John Water company should be forthwith called upon for the arrears of interest due on the Loan made by the Province to the said company, and that the Principal be likewise paid in three annual instalments: the first instalment to be paid on the first day of December next, and the remaining instalments on the first day of December in each succeeding year, together with the interest that may be due on the said instalments respectively, at the said several times of payment.

The question being taken upon the last proposed amendment, the committee divided as follows:—Yeas 2. Nays 30.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the first proposed amendment, when the committee again divided—Yeas 8. Nays 23. And it was also decided in the negative.

The question being then taken upon the original Resolution, the committee divided as follows:—Yeas 20. Nays 12. And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the report be accepted, and the resolutions, as passed in the committee, adopted by the house.

Tuesday, March 27.

Mr. Wilmot then moved the following Resolution:

Resolved, As the opinion of the house, that the Interest Money due on the bond for the Loan to the saint John Bridge company, should be remitted up to the first day of April next; and that the arrears should be required to pay the principal sum of £6 000, in six annual Instalments, with Interest from the said first day of January next, and the remaining Instalments, with Interest, on the first day of January in each succeeding year.

The question being taken upon this Resolution, the house divided as follows:—Yeas 16. Nays 15.—And so it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Hill moved the following Resolution:—

Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to take the necessary measures for enforcing the payment of the Interest due on the 2250 Pounds of timber debt of the city of saint John, for the employment of the poor.

To which Mr. Wilmot moved as an amendment—to expunge the whole of the said resolution, after the word 'Resolved,' and substitute as follows:—

That the corporation of the city of saint John be discharged from all further liability for the Loan of 3250 Pounds by the government for the relief of the poor and distressed inhabitants in the autumn of 1841, upon the payment of the balance of £370, remaining in the hands of the corporation, into the Province Treasury.

(Conclusion of Debate on the Bill to vacate the seats of Members.)

Hon. Mr. Botsford then rose and said that the opposition were certainly placed in a most extraordinary position; he denied the statements of the hon Attorney General, with regard to there being a combination of dissenters to pull down the church of England, which seemed to be his principal reason for opposing the bill; he was also astonished to hear the hon. the learned gentleman say that this Bill was a 'direct attack upon the prerogative.' He said 'the voice of the people was the true constitution of the country.' Had he heard aright when the understood some hon. gentleman to say that 'British principles could not be introduced here'?—Some hon. members seemed to be afraid of Responsible Government, but he was not; the very arguments used by the stewarts of old, and by which they lost their Dynasty and crown! 'The principles of that Bill were introduced into England at the time of the Revolution, and hon. members might now throw it out, but so long as they had a Representative form of Government, those principles must and would prevail. Sir Robert Peel, it was well known, would not go into office in England until her Majesty turned out even the Ladies of her Bedchamber; this showed the character of a mixed form of government. He (hon. Mr Botsford) would not go with that hon. member who had called the old Loyalists a 'mob,' and was surprised to hear such language. He was also astonished at the hon. Solicitor General when he heard him say that he held himself 'responsible to no one but the Queen,' and that he 'cared no more for public opinion than for the shadow that passed before him.' He moved to report progress in the Bill, until members who were absent returned.

Hon Captain Owen denied having called the Lower house, or the people, a 'mob,' he had merely said that 'Responsible Government was Republican Government.' He said his hon. friend (hon. Mr. Botsford) had always been distinguished for declamation, but he (hon. Capt. Owen) thought he had much improved of late.

Hon. Mr. Kinnear remarked pretty severely upon the hon. Attorney General's speech: he said he was astonished to hear the hon. and learned gentleman say that the dissenters, either in the Assembly or the country, had united to destroy the Church; he thought it yet remained to be proved that there was any Established Church in this country. He denied the charge made by hon. Attorney General, and said he could not sit there and listen to (he was going to say) the *traducing* of a body of christians, which he in some measure represented.

Several hon. members opposed hon. Mr. Botsford's motion for postponment.

Hon Mr. Botsford said they had not much before them at present, and he thought they might as well talk about this Bill as anything else; they had been very much enlightened by the speeches they had heard—he thought they had better report progress.

The motion for reporting progress was put and lost. The first section as amended was then put and lost, and the bill was finally disposed of by postponement for three months.

A bill relating to certain fees, was then taken up in committee and passed without amendment.—After which the house adjourned until Thursday.

House of Assembly. Monday, March 24.

The House again went into committee of the whole, on the Bill to regulate the survey of lumber.

Mr. Partelow said he had been absent during the debate on Saturday, but he was anxious to record his vote on this important subject. The scale which had been passed by the committee, he was satisfied was not the most correct scale. He had been in St. John, and could assure the committee, that the scale which was included in the printed Bill which hon. members held in their hands had been prepared with the greatest care, and the surveyor who had prepared it was a man of unimpeachable integrity. The scale was the result of actual experiment, and gave what could be cut from a new log, and no more. He did not expect to be able to alter anything which had been done on Saturday, but would move a re consideration of the scale adopted, in order to put on record his decided opinion that the scale prepared by Mr. McGrotty was the most correct.

Mr. W. H. Street said that although he brought in the Bill, the survey of lumber was not a thing he could speak of from personal knowledge; but if hon. members would take the trouble to look at a diagram which he had before him, they would find that the scale submitted to the committee in the bill which had been presented was a correct scale, and would give every inch of deal which could be got out of the different dimensions of logs.

Mr. Hannington said that the whole matter had been fully discussed by the committee on lumber, and that they had agreed to the scale which had been adopted on Saturday as the one which gave the largest quantity of lumber which could be got out of the log. It mattered little what scale was adopted provided it was a uniform scale, the buyer and the seller would soon understand it and the price could be regulated accordingly.

His honor the Speaker explained that three scales had been considered in the committee on lumber as well as in committee of the whole house, and after mature deliberation they had adopted the one which they thought most conducive to the interests of the country. He, however, had no objection to the hon. member from St John moving a reconsideration of the scale for the purpose of recording his vote, but he was perfectly satisfied that the opinions of hon. members were made up and would not be altered unless some reason was shown which had not yet been adduced.

Mr. Perley said, that he was aware that the scale adopted by the committee was not prepared without due consideration. It had been carefully considered not only by Mr. Gove but by every surveyor residing at the falls, and they all agreed that it was the fairest scale to adopt. The hon. member from St. John (Mr. Partelow) was at direct issue with the lumbering committee and with the whole house. The old scale was the proper one, and for this reason, that the people of the country would understand it, and in measuring their logs they knew what they had to depend upon.

Mr. Wilmot could not see how the survey of logs was connected with the contracts for Deal to be sent to the English market, and did Mr. McGrotty's scale affect the quality of Deal either the one way or the other. The exporters would take care of their own interests, but he would take care the getter of the lumber should have pay for all that he brought to market—this could only be done by a fair survey, and on a fixed and uniform scale. He (Mr. W.) had yielded a point which he was satisfied would ultimately be carried. A surveyor General of Lumber would be required, but that had nothing to do with the scale for the survey of logs—nor a bit more than contracts for deal in England had. If the Province exported logs to England, it would be quite a different matter; but as they did not do that all he claimed was to give the lumberer the contents of the tree which he brings to market, without reference to any contract whatever.

Mr. Boyd pointed out the discrepancies in the scale which had been affixed to the printed Bill, and argued in favour of that adopted by the committee.

Mr. Wark defended the scale in the printed Bill and informed the committee that he satisfied himself of the correctness of the calculations. It might be possible by cutting a log down to get a greater quantity of lumber out of it, than Mr. McGrotty would give; but on the whole he thought that his scale was as correct as any he had seen.—The hon. member then exclaimed that the lumber committee had not adopted the scale which had passed that committee; but had left the question entirely open for discussion in committee of the whole house.

Mr. Scoullar contended that the scale which had passed on Saturday had been adopted by a majority of the committee. They had under their consideration three scales, and he, for one would have no objection whatever to adopt Mr. McGrotty's scale for logs up to 13 inches in diameter. For logs of logs it would do and would give the getter of logs every inch he was entitled to—But this was not the case with larger logs—by Mr. Grotty's scale the lumberer would lose on all descriptions of logs above 13 inches diameter. [The hon. member concluded by giving examples from the printed table which supported his views.]

Mr. W. H. Street again called the attention of hon. members to the diagram which was before him and asked them to satisfy themselves that it was contemplated in the Bill which he had brought in was correct.

Mr. Partelow said, that he should like to have the scale which had been submitted by Mr. McGrotty tested by actual experiment on logs of the different sizes laid down in it, and he could not doubt for a moment that it would be found perfectly correct in every particular. He had when in St. John, been assured by a gentleman of the very highest respectability, and who was perfectly well acquainted with such matters that Mr. McGrotty's scale was a correct one. He alluded to Mr. Duncan, the President of the Commercial Bank, who that Committee knew was not a man capable of leading them astray on this point. He repeated his conviction that it would be impossible now to alter the views of hon. members; but he was quite sure they had not adopted a more correct scale than the one submited in the printed Bill. In fact, if hon. members would only take the trouble to compare the scale of Mr. McGrotty with that of Mr. Nelson they would find that in many instances they exactly agreed, which was another corroboration of the opinions which he held on the subject. It was bad policy to adopt a scale for the measurement of logs, giving a greater quantity of deal than could be actually cut from them. It was unfair for the buyer who had contracted to purchase logs on this scale; and altho' the hon. member from York (Mr. Wilmot) seemed to think that contracts made in England for deal, had nothing to do with the measurement of logs in this country—yet in this the hon. gentleman was quite mistaken, the manufacturer of deal purchased logs for that purpose alone, and it was not fair to make him pay for a greater quantity of raw material than was contained in the article from which his deals were manufactured. He was sure that the scale in the printed Bill gave every inch of deal which could possibly be got out of the log, and that ought to satisfy the getter of lumber.

Mr. Scoullar knew perfectly well what quantity of lumber could be cut from a log of any given dimensions; he had a good deal to do with logs, and was not disposed to pass a scale which did not give every inch of board measure contained in the tree. If the sawing of boards and plank would not pay for the labour so well as deal, that was no reason why the practical lumberer should sacrifice eight or ten per cent. of his winter's work; it would not do, and unless the committee were willing to adopt the first part of the scale in the printed bill, and the last part of that recommended by Mr. Gove, he should vote against the reconsideration of the scale.

Mr. Hazen said it was quite evident there was a strong disposition in the committee to favour the seller of logs, and not much to look after the interests of the manufacturers. This disposition it would be impossible to remove, and he should trouble them no further on the subject.—The scale he supposed, must remain as it had passed the committee; but it did not follow that on that account it was more correct than the one originally submitted with the Bill.

Mr. Partelow said that objections had been raised by hon. members against the scale brought in by his hon. colleague (Mr. Street,) because it was said there could be more lumber in boards cut from the larger sized logs than the quantity given of deal. What he would ask, was the practice. This excess contained in the log would not pay the expense of sawing, and he would ask the hon. member from Queen's, (Mr. J. Earle,) who had practical knowledge of this matter, if it was usual to cut up such logs in the manner spoken of by those who objected to the scale.

Mr. J. Earle said that he was was well acquainted with the business, and got the greater part of the logs which he used himself. When logs came to his mill he took very good care that if the lumber was in them he would have it out. He could easily enlighten the hon. member from St. John (Mr. Partelow) on the reason for not including in the measurement of logs, used in their steam mills and other large establishments, any [illegible] lumber than could be had of deal. They had circular saws, lath machines, and other contrivances, which enabled the large manufacturer to turn the spare lumber to pretty good account. (Hear, hear.) The lumber could be used, and if he was not very much mistaken, there was not much waste lumber remained after a log had gone through all the different processes to which it was subjected. The lumber was there and ought to be paid for, and if the manufacturer did not chose to get it out it was his own fault.

Mr. Brown went into some curious calculations, shewing that the scale in the printed Bill could not be altogether correct. We were unable to follew the hon. member through his figures; but he contended strongly that the scale which had passed, should not be disturbed.

After a few observations from Mr. Wark the question to reconsider the scale was put, and passed in the negative. The remaining provisions of the Bill did not elicit much debate.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 4, 1845.

CITY ELECTIONS.—Tuesday last, being the day appointed by Charter for the Election of City Officers, polls were opened in the different wards, but there being no opposition to any one member on this side the harbour, the elections consequently were closed immediately. In Brook's Ward, Carleton, Alderman Bond was opposed by Mr. Whipple, but without success, and in Guy's Ward, Mr. Jos. O. Dunham was returned in place of Mr. Colville as assistant Alderman—this being the only change made in the Board,—At the Common Council held in the evening of the same day, the returns were received, and Thomas Merritt, Esquire, was unanimously re elected Chamberlain, and Mr. James Stockford was appointed by His Worship the Mayor, High Constable for the ensuing year. The Council also appointed the following persons additional Constables:—

King's Ward.—Thomas McGahey, William Magee, and George Noble.

Queen's Ward.—George Stockford, George W. Busteed, and Christopher Nowlin.

Duke's Ward.—Robert Bradwell, and William Follis.

Sidney Ward.—John Nixon, and John Daley.

Guy's Ward—William Cronk.

Brook's Ward—John Henry.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—On the 27th ult. His Excellency came to the Council Chamber and gave his assent to eighty five Bills. The business of the House is drawing near to a close, and will probably terminate about the 10th instant.—During the past week several subjects of importance to the city were debated in the House, including the subject of Loans to the Bridge Company, the Water Company, and £3,250 to the Corporation for the relief of suffering emigrants in the year 1841. The cancelling of the latter bonds, we are informed, took the house by surprise, but they need not have been so, when it is known that the most positive assurance was given by the Government and such members of Assembly as could hastily be consulted, that the money would be made a gift to the starving population. Besides, the Corporation did not ask the money;—it was tendered by the government, and those for whose benefit it was expended were not the poor of St. John: they were emigrants, and came from all parts of the province in the vain hope of finding employment here.

CHARITY SALE.—The committee of the Charity Sale having finished the distribution of Clothes, for the season, present the following statement:

Collected at the Sale		£100 13 9
Expended in Clothes, viz: 230 Frocks, Cloaks, &c. 100 pairs Stockings, Socks, &c 40 Jackets and Trousers,	£80 13 9	
Books	10 0 0	
Deposited in Saving's Bank for the ensuing year,	10 0 0	
		£100 13 9

MASONIC BALL.—The brethren of the St. John's Lodge, No. 632, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, gave a Ball to their fair sisters on Thursday evening at the St. John Hotel, which was numerously and respectably attended.

RIFLE BALL.—The Rifle Company, 1st Battalion City Militia, under the command of Capt. M'Mackin, gave a splendid Ball, at the *St. John Hotel*, on Wednesday evening last, which was attended by two hundred ladies and gentlemen. The room was very appropriately decorated; the brilliant display made by the ladies, and the variety of military dresses worn by the gentlemen of the different Militia Companies, formed a pleasing and interesting spectacle, and the party separated highly pleased with the enjoyments of the evening.

THE TEMPERATURE, &c.—The averages of temperature as noted three times a day, at St John, taken at the hours of 7 a. m. and 1 and 9 p. m. between the 1st and 31st March, for three successive years, furnished by a thermometer kept at 80 feet above high water mark, and about 200 feet from the sea shore:

March 1843, gave 837 2-3 units above the 0.
March 1844, gave 890 1-4 "
March 1845, gave 861 "

During March, 1843, there occurred no *cold snaps* (i. e. so low as 7*d.* or raising frost fog) and there were only 3 rather cold days. These happened on the 4th, 8d., on the 5th, 10d., and on the 9th, 9d.—The lowest was on the 5th, and stood 8d. and the

[Received by last English Mail.]

Subscription to the Church in New-Brunswick, and Testimonial to the Bishop Elect.

IT has been proposed to raise as LARGE A SUM AS POSSIBLE, by Subscription, and present it to the REV. PREBENDARY MEDLEY, (the Bishop elect,) as the Contribution of his English friends towards the erection of a CATHEDRAL, or to any other Church purposes which may seem to him most desirable.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED

Rt. Reverend Bishop Coleridge	£25	0
The Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter	10	0
Rev. Canon Rogers	10	0
Rev. Canon Bull, a Silver Alms Dish		
Rev. Chancellor Martin	5	0
The Ven. Archdeacon Stevens	10	0
The Ven Archdeacon Froude	10	0
The Ven Archdeacon Barnes	5	0
The Rev Prebendary Coleridge	20	0
The Rev Prebendary Cornish	5	0
The Rev Prebendary Lampen	5	0
Rev Prebendary George Hole	5	0
Rev Prebendary Holdsworth	2	0
Rev Prebendary Woolcombe	1	0
Mrs Wyatt, Strawberry hill	25	0
A Friend, by Rev. C. Bartholomew	25	0
Rev J Toyce	10	0
Rev E C Harington	10	0
Rev James Ford	5	0
Rev C C Bartholomew	10	0
Miss Coleridge, Thoverton	1	0
Rev G Coleridge, Marychurch	5	0
Rev G Arden	10	0
Rev G Martin	2	0
Rev J Armstrong,	2	2
Major Lee	2	0
Rev Dr Cornish	2	2
Sir T Trevelyan