SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 27.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Devober & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d., in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year:

But as the Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, they offer the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. They propose to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

DURANT & CO.
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for A. M.]

March.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	H.	W
3	Saturday,	6 39	5 46	2 35	5 54
4	Sunday	6 37	5 47	3 30	7 27
5	Monday,	6 36	5 48	4 21	8 52
6	Tuesday,	6 34	5 49	5 5	9 54
7	Wednesday,	6 32	5 51	4m51	10 43
8	Thursday,	6 30	5 52	Rises	11 32
9	Friday,	6 29	5 5	6m48	11 58

First Quarter, 1st day, 7h. 37m. afternoon.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

Royal Mail STAGE.
PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS

THE subscriber, being under contract to convey one of Her Majesty's Mails between *St. John* and *St. Andrews* informs his friends and the public that he leaves the former place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and leaves saint Andrews on each succeeding day.

Stage books kept at the Saint John Hotel in this City, and at Pheasants' Rail Road Hotel, Saint Andrews.

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.
Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.
October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:—

3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5 8, and 3 4 inch;
7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, assd. 15-16, 11-16, 13 4, 1, 7 8, and 1 1 4, in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34cwt. 3qrs. 1 lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.

Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool—
20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted; for sale cheap for approved payment WM. CARVILL.
July 27.

Torryburn House,
RE-OPENED.
SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY.

THE subscriber having leased the above establishment, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has fitted and furnished it in a superior manner, and rendered it in every way comfortable and convenient for those who may favour him with a call.

Private families can be accommodated—and all who visit his house may rest assured that every attention will be paid to them.
Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

Just landed from on board the schooner *Debonnain* from New York—

200 BARRELS, and more hourly expected, of the Best SUPERFINE FLOUR, (Genessee) which is offered for sale by the subscriber. H. BELL.
☞ Enquire of THOMAS BELL, Lower Cove.
October 6.

Shirting Cottons.

220 PIECES SHIRTING COTTONS, ex *Queen*, for sale cheap
29th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

NAVY BREAD—Ex brig *Ida*, from Philadelphia, on consignment—100 Brls. No. 1 late baked Watson & Sons Navy Bread.—For sale at Hammond's building 20 Dock street, by
August 1. H.G. KINNEAR.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—12 Firkins prime Cumberland Butter received and for sale by
Nov. 10. T. HANFORD.

Printing Paper.

RECEIVED at the Liverpool House ex Beverly from Boston.
10 Reams Royal Printing Paper, 23x33;
10 do. do. do. do. 25x36;
10 do. Fine Blue Ruled Letter Paper. For sale cheap by VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
February 15. (observer and albion.)

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in CASH, *in reduction of Premium*, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies. Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
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Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
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WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Minerva Life Assurance Office,
King William-street, London.

NO extra charge for residence in British North America, or sea risk to or from Great Britain.

All Assurances effected,—proposals for which are made to this Agency prior to the 1st January, 1849,—will acquire an additional year's standing at the Third Division of Profits, which will take place in June, 1852.

Tables of Rates of Premium and every other information can be obtained by application at the Office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Dec. 22. Agents for New-Brunswick.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 10 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. C C. MacDONALD, No. 5, North side, Kingstreet.
May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:

TWO 60 fathoms each 3 4 inch Proved Studd CHAIN CABLES;
2 60 fms each 3 4 inch do. do. ditto;
2 60 do. 7 8 inch do. do. ditto;
1 75 do. 1 inch do. Close Link, do;
1 60 do. 9 8 inch do. ditto, do;
1 60 do. 7 8 inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. 5 8 inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. 1 2 inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 7-16 inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 3 8 inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 5 16 inch do. ditto, do;
5 Wood stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. ea;
10 Iron stock, ditto from 1 1 2 to 5 cwt;
537 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
22d sept. *Nelson street.*

Onions, Pails, Hickory Nuts, &c.

Ex schr. *Cuba*, from Boston:—

15 BARRELS ONIONS;
10 do. Hickory NUTS, (new crop)
25 doz. Painted PAILS; 5 barrels QUINCES.
In Store—Mould and Dipt CANDLES, of Domestic manufacture; for sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street.
Nov. 10. H. G. KINNEAR.

IRON, TIN.

SPIKES, Smith's BELLOWS, Anvils, and VICES, Sanderson's Best Cast STEEL, German and BLISTER STEEL, Sleigh Shoe STEEL, ANCHORS and CHAINS, Bolt COPPER and Patent METAL, best Navy CANVASS, 6 cases best Irish LINEN, for sale by
WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nov. 10 *Nelson street.*

AT REDUCED PRICES;

COOKING STOVES; Air-Tight; Franklins; Box Stoves; Chamber and Cylinder Stoves; all new and complete, for sale.
☞ Please call at the store between H. Chubb's and W. Major's, Prince Wm. street.
29th sept. JOHN KINNEAR.

Wrought Nails & Window Glass.

By the *Portland* from Liverpool:—

46 KEGS assorted kinds Wrought NAILS
191 Boxes assorted sizes Window GLASS.—For sale by
Dec. 8. JOHN KINNEAR.

Mr. James P. P. Lester,
SURGEON,

HAS taken an Office in Charlotte Street, on his Father's Premises, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq. Oct. 27.

British News.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.

The Queen in person opened the Imperial Parliament on the 1st inst. The speech delivered from the throne will be found in our Parliamentary summary, and whatever different opinions may be entertained upon some of the paragraphs, it is placed beyond a doubt that Ministers are resolved not to stultify the free trade policy adopted during the last five years, but will steadily carry out those principles to their final consummation. The chief Minister of the Crown said that he had been formerly in favour of a fixed duty on corn: "but the House not having chosen to adopt that mode, having chosen to set corn entirely free, I hope that no attempt, above all I hope that no successful attempt will be made at renewing any duty upon that main article of sustenance." This settles at once all speculation upon the course of conduct likely to be adopted by the present enlightened administration. With the Navigation Laws they propose to be equally decisive, and a new bill for their modification will be introduced forthwith,—Of the result we are still not very sanguine.—When we perceive that Ministers only carried the address in the Lords by a narrow majority of two, being the Duke of Wellington's vote and one Tory peer, and that this nice balance of parties arose mainly on account of the hostility of the Protectionists, the issue for the present, respecting any extensive change in the Navigation laws, is more than doubtful. At present the intention of Ministers is not known respecting the extent to which they will propose a change in those laws, but it is probable that the new measure will defer somewhat from that proposed last session.—Whether the Lords, or indeed the House of Commons, will be able to compass a greater alteration than the two points specified in our last number remains to be unfolded. At any rate the unswerving integrity of Lord John Russell and his party is now manifest, and we can only earnestly wish them success in the bold career upon which they have fairly entered. But if the Protectionist party assumed so threatening an attitude in the House of Peers, they completely broke down in the Commons.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The period being arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of your important duties.

It is satisfactory to me to be enabled to state that both in the North and in the South of Europe the contending parties have consented to a suspension of arms for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace.

The hostilities carried on in the island of Sicily were attended with circumstances so revolting that the British and French admirals were impelled, by motives of humanity, to interpose and stop the further effusion of blood.

I have availed myself of the interval thus obtained to propose, in conjunction with France, to the King of Naples, an arrangement calculated to produce a permanent settlement of affairs in Sicily.

The negociation on these matters is still pending it has been my anxious endeavour, in offering my good offices to the various contending powers, to prevent the extension of a calamitous war, and to lay the foundations of lasting and honorable peace.

It is my constant desire to maintain with all Foreign States the most friendly relations.

As soon as the interests of the public service will permit, I shall direct the papers connected with these transactions to be laid before you.

A rebellion of a formidable character has broken out in the Punjaub, and the Governor-General of India, has been compelled, for the preservation of the peace of the country, to assemble a considerable force, which is now engaged in military operations against the insurgents; but the tranquillity of British India has not been affected by these unprovoked disturbances.

I again commend to your attention the restrictions of the Navigation-laws.

If you shall find these laws are in whole or in part, unnecessary for the maintenance of our maritime power, while they fetter industry, you will no doubt deem it right to repeal or modify their provisions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you; they will be framed with the most anxious attention to a wise economy.

The present aspect of affairs has enabled me to make large reductions on the estimates of last year

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I observe with satisfaction that this portion of the United Kingdom has remained tranquil amids the convulsions which have disturbed so many parts of Europe. The insurrection in Ireland has not been renewed, but a spirit of disaffection still exists, and I am compelled, to my great regret, to ask for a continuance, for a limited time, of those powers which, in the last session, you deemed necessary for the preservation of the public tranquility.

I have great satisfaction in stating that commerce is reviving from those shocks which, at the commencement of last session, I had to deplore.

The condition of the manufacturing districts is likewise more encouraging than it has been for a considerable period.

It is also gratifying to me to observe that the state of the revenue is one of progressive improvement.

The operation of the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland will properly be a subject of your inquiry, and any measure by which those laws may be beneficially amended, and the condition of the people may be improved, will receive my cordial assent.

It is with pride and thankfulness that I advert to the loyal spirit of my people, and that attachment to our institutions which has animated them during the period of commercial difficulty, deficient production by food, and political revolution.

I look to the protection of Almighty God for favour in our continued progress, and I trust that you will assist me in upholding the fabric of the Constitution, founded as it is upon the principles of Freedom and Justice."

Arrest of Highwaymen, County Tipperary.—Mr. Sub Inspector Butler having reason to suspect that Andy Hogan, who disposes of bread from Mr. Egan's Roscrea bakery at the adjacent villages, would be waylaid on his return to Roscrea and robbed, adopted the precaution of secreting Constable Clandeelan and two sub-constables in the bread cart, which is a covered vehicle. Andy proceeded on his route, with many a noisy "gee ho hup," and singing snatches of merry songs, being in dread he might escape the notice of his friends, who had hitherto delivered him of the receipts of his bread sales. Having reached that lonely part of the road, bounded on one side by the range wall of Mount Heaton, two stalwart figures with disguised faces presented themselves at the horse's head. One, who was armed with a club, knocked down the horse, at the same time upsetting the cart, little dreaming that, like wooden-horse of Troy, it contained armed men. The second fellow placed the point of a large dagger at Hogan's breast, and ordered him to deliver under the pain of immediate death. Andy, nothing daunted, palavered the fellows, and beguiled them from the door of the cart, still rummaging his pockets and dragging out the money-bag. While thus engaged the constables emerged from their concealment. Their unexpected appearance nearly paralysed the robbers. The rollian with the dagger was the first to perceive them, and he betook himself to immediate flight; before his comrade could follow his example he was in the grasp of Sub-constable M'Irlone, and Foy gave pursuit to the man with the dagger, and after a chase succeeded in effecting his capture. Their name is Dooley, and they are brothers, notorious plunderers. There are three other brothers of the Dooleys, one of whom was transported, a second had to fly from the country under the apprehension of a similar fate, and the third has not been heard of since the sanguinary and barbarous murder of Serjeant Major Grant.

THE BORDER COUNTRY.—The various farms re-let during the winter, have, notwithstanding the low price of produce, in every instance brought higher rents. This has held true as to farms of 100*l.* to 3000*l.* of yearly rent. A curious case has just occurred, where a wealthy landowner, Charles Riddell, of Muriee, aged 97, has parted with his tenant, aged 86, and who has been on the lands 83 years, in consequence of a small increase of rent.—*North British Daily Mail.*

We learn from Paris, that late on Thursday evening the proposition for a general amnesty was brought forward in the National Assembly, when, after a short discussion, it was rejected by 531 against 167.

Provincial Legislature.

[*Reported by Mr. Thomas Hill.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[Continued from last Friday's paper.]

Mr. BROWN said the hon. member for the county of St. John (Mr. R. D. Wilmot) had brought in a resolution which had passed unanimously. He (Mr. Brown) agreed with the preamble, as to the state of the Province, but he did not agree with him as to the cause of the distress, for if it was correctly stated they ought to be no longer there, but go back to their constituents and let them send better men. Upon this point they differed. One great cause of the present distress was the failure of the potatoe crop for the last three years; did that happen from bad legislation? The Legislature had granted the people the means of procuring seed, and encouraged them to go on and plant again. Next was the failure of the wheat crop, last year by the rust, and for several years past by the attacks of the wevill. He (Mr. Brown) knew what this was by experience; some years ago he sowed three bushels of wheat, and got in return 75 bushels, and the following year sowed four bushels of seed and got 80 bushels in return. But now he could not raise any. The fly, he believed, first made its appearance in Sussex Vale, and from thence spread into different sections; but while it ravaged on this side of the Province, the eastern shore on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence was for years exempt from it. Was this the effects of bad legislation? But perhaps the hon. member alluded more particularly to the trade? If so, he would ask him what had our legislation to do with the Revolution in France, and anarchy throughout a great part of continental Europe? It was these two things which caused the stagnation of trade in England, and prevented the people there from purchasing our timber; and was this bad legislation here? They had foreseen this crisis last year—when the finances were flourishing in spite of this bad legislation—and made an allowance for it, estimating the probable amount of the ordinary revenue at £81,000. It had fallen short of that sum about £2 000, so that their expectations had been nearly, although not quite, realized. It had also been recommended by those who made this estimate, to curtail the grants, but the House thought different, and granted large sums of iums of money in order to relieve the people, hoping that crops would be good, and trade come round again within the year. But unfortunately the crops had failed again, and trade was still in a very depressed state The hon. member had agreed that Government ought to relieve the distress, but Government was unable to do it; and the people must themselves. (Hear, hear.) People should not expect Government to do everything for them, at all events it could not help this distress unless it could guard against the blight in wheat and potatoes, and revolutions in Europe. It was industry and intelligence alone that could protect our farmers; for if they were protected against the produce of the United States, they would have to compete with the farmers in Canada and Nova Scotia. Let them look for an example to the New England States. There land is inferior to the land in this Province, although the seasons are a little longer; while their roads are not quite so good; neither have they they the equal privileges of communication by water. But our system of farming was far behind theirs.—our farmers wanted instruction. He would not go for protection; we did not want it. Our country abounded in raw materials—in ship-timber, lumber, &c.; they were got for nothing, and consequently there had been an over-production, any man could see there had been an over-production in lumber. Look at the Mills which had sprung up all over the country; where did they all expect to find a market for their deals? And was this the fault of Government? How could Government restrain them?—An attempt was now being made to open a market for our natural products in the United States, and this he would encourage if practicable.—Other sources of trade were now talked of, and particularly minerals. That trade if carried out, might be permanent, and not liable to so many fluctuations, but that might also be overdone. The Legislature could impose no restraints; it must depend upon the good sense of those engaged in it. If the iron should turn out to be as profitable as had been represented, it would be overdone, as well as the timber trade, unless those who were engaged in it should should have the good sense to restrain themselves. (Mr. Brown here alluded briefly to the subjects of issuing Provincial papers, and spoke of the difficulties attending it, and also of the difficulties thrown in the way of the Legislature by Earl Grey's Despatch, prohibiting differential duties). He regretted that they had no power to reduce the salaries paid out of the Civil List. He should like to have lowered those salaries, but they could not; they were established by law. When the Civil List was passed they made the best bargain they could, at all events was a good bargain, for the Province had always pocketed a clear gain of from £100,000 to £110,000; (Hon. Mr. Baillie,—Yes, £150,000). He was of opinion that the Government had behaved very well since it was formed; it had acted right; it was not a bad Government, although it was made up part of iron and part of clay, and by would give them his support whenever he considered them right. As to the estimate brought in, the ordinary expences amounted to £47,000, and he could not see how they could get along with less than £66,000, exclusive of the road grants.—He perceived that a reduction of £1,200 was proposed to be made in the protection and collection of the revenue. Taking the roads and all into consideration, he did not think they would get along with a revenue less than £100,000. He would like well to reduce it to £80,000, but could not see how. They must make grants, and they must have a revenue to meet them, for it would not do to trust to the credit of the Province any longer. If a bad revenue Bill should be made, let the Government put their vote upon it, and that would answer the same purpose as Executive intention. If the house was prepared to do away with the the road grants, then he would accept of his hon. Colleague's proposition, and vote for a duty of 7½ per cent; but he knew that the House would not abolish the road grants, and therefore they could not do with less than £100,000. Under all the circumstances, he thought they could not do better than adopt the scheme laid before them by the hon. Secretary. With respect to the prophecy made by the hon. member for St. John it would not have come true but for the failure of the wheat and potatoe crops in this Province, and revolutions in Europe.

Mr. WOODWARD said the propositions made by the hon. Secretary were not what he wished to see, but still they were not as bad as they might have been, for next to free trade, the principle of imposing an *ad valorem* duty was the best they could adopt. He considered this a Government measure, for though the hon. Secretary said it was not, it had been brought down by a member of the Government, and no doubt but the other members of the Government approved of it. It was the Government, then, who [illegible] to that House, and asked them [illegible] revenue of £100,000—£100,000 in the present state of the Province! He, for one, would much rather have seen them come down and ask for £50,000, and cut down the expenses to meet it; it was as much as the Province could now bear, and it should not be forgotten, that the greater part of this revenue had got to come out of the agricultural and industrial classes. He should not take up the speech of the hon. member for the County St. John, (Mr. R. D. Wilmot,) and reply to it, as he had been fully and ably answered by the hon. member for Charlotte, (Mr. Brown); but as hon. member's prediction, how had it had it been verified? Why, by the failure of crops, and the disturbed state of Europe. Were it not for those causes, (which could not have been foreseen,) would the prediction have been fulfilled? He saw by the estimate handed in, that out of the £100,000 proposed to be levied, there would be very little left for casual grants. He would cut down these high salaries—he would spend less, and let the balance remain in the people's pockets. (The hon. member concluded with an argument in favor of admitting flour free of duty.)

Mr. GILBERT spoke against the estimate, and advocated retrenchment, he hoped the hon. Attorney General would consent to redress his own salary one half,—he thought £300 a year quite sufficient for the duties he had to perform.

Hon. Mr. HANNINGTON said that although the Province was suffering very much just now, he anticipated better times ere long. If trade should revive in the Spring, and the crops be good next autumn, we should be in a prosperous condition again. In 1847 the revenue amounted to £92,000, exclusive of all other; and in 1846 it amounted to £91,000; but it fell off last year to £37,000. The grants were made last year as usual, because hon. members knew that a crisis was coming—that there would be much distress, and the people wanted all the money the Legislature could send among them. In reference to the objections of hon. members about the flour duty, they would recollect that although there were still a small duty on flour, the duty was lowered last year; but notwithstanding this, the quantity of flour imported into this Province last year, including that landed on the Gulf shore from Canada, amounted to about 55,000 barrels, which was less than half of the quantity imported the previous year. This proved that the people were too poor during the past year to purchase flour, and had taken to the use of other bread stuffs. As to the talk about taxing bread, he paid but little attention to it, and thought flour a legitimate source of taxation; quite as much so as any other. He also thought meats a legitimate source of taxation. This country could produce meats as well as any other, and the farmers would do it, only secure to them their own markets, or give them the privilege of selling in other markets. The article of sugar was lowered in the scale of tariff last year from 8s. 6d. to 6s. 0d. per cent., and molasses from 4d. to 3d. per gallon. Hon. members might object to the levying of duties from these articles, but they must have a revenue to meet the ordinary expenses, and, in his opinion, they must have money for roads also. It was not British produce they were thus taxing, for most of the sugar imported into this Province came from foreign Islands, and scarcely any of it from the British West Indies. But much as these duties were talked of here, they were much lower than they were in the neighbouring Colonies and in the United States. Sugar here was admitted at 5s. 6d, but in Canada, it was 12s. if brought in there by water, and 20s. if brought in there by land. Articles of British manufacture in Canada, pay ten, fifteen, and some so high as twenty per cent, and here there but four per cent. If the duties were high here, they were higher in the adjoining countries, and we expended large sums on education and other public improvements, than was expended either in Nova Scotia or Canada. He was ready to admit that salaries were too high, but most of them being secured on the Civil List, it was not in the power of the Local Government to redress them, unless through negotiation with the Imperial Government; he hoped, however, the time was coming when they would see them fixed at a lower scale. There was one thing to be considered, however, which hon. members appeared to have lost sight of.—There was another Committee to sit in that house, of which his hon. colleague, (Mr. Botsford,) was Chairman, (Committee of Supply,) and it was this Committee who taxed the people. This Committee might resolve to be as economical as they chose, but so long as the other Committee made appropriations, just to that extent must they have a revenue to meet them; (hear hear;) that they will not exceed a certain amount, so long as they permitted extravagant appropriations in the other. There had been, he believed, two hundred and thirteen petitions presented to the house during the present session, for extra grants, and if the scheme offered by the hon. Secretary was to be adopted, or anything like it, hon. members must make up their minds to resist the prayers of the said petitions. In reference to the specific duties, he hoped they would not increase the duty on Tea. The quantity of spirits imported during the past year, although below the average, amounted to one gallon to every man, woman, and child in the Province, besides what was smuggled in. He would have been glad were none of this article imported; but as people would use it, there existed no more legitimate article of taxation.

Mr. END had heard it said that a Committee on Ways and Means was a useless Committee; but he did not think so: he thought it a good Committee, as it enabled hon. members to speak to the Gallery—to say this thing is wrong, and that thing is wrong, but I do not wish to have it so. The hon. members for Charlotte, (Mr. Brown,) had praised the Government, apparently to enable the hon. member from Westmorland to reply. The hon. member spoke about petitions, but he had presented as many petitions of a questionable nature as any hon. member in that House. (Hon Mr. Hannington.—"I dont deny that.") The hon. member for the County of St. John, (Mr. R. D. Wilmot,) had been censured by one or two hon. members for charging our present distress to bad government; but of course the hon. member meant Imperial as well as Local Government; and he was right. A document was lately received from England which the hon. member for Charlotte might have read; if he had, he must have seen that our trade was put under restraint by the Imperial Government. Here were we glorying in being faithful and loyal subjects, and wishing to show our gratitude and loyalty by admitting the produce of the Mother Country duty free; but out comes a Despatch saying they dont want to be favoured, they dont want our affection! They tell us to go and trade elsewhere, not considering that wherever we trade there will our affections go also! He could not sit down until he replied to the hon. member for Queens, (Mr. Gilbert.)—That hon. member had, in his speech to-day come out as an economist and proposed a reduction of the members' allowance for stationery to twenty shillings each. The hon. member was very economical indeed; but while he was making this proposition he forgot that the box of double-disinled matches he took off the table yesteday cost the Province ten shillings! (Roars of laughter.) The hon. member should not preach up economy so much, when he knew that one was as good as another in these matters. (Continued Laughter.) In reply to another hon. member, who had referred us to the farmers of the New England States as an example, he would ask, had not the potato crop failed in that country as well as in this? Most assuredly it had; and why did not the farmers fail there as well as here? Did not hon. members know that if Mechanics and Labourers were protected here, they would consume what the former grows, and thus make a market at his own door? This was the proper view to take of the affair; they should raise a revenue upon articles we can produce in the Colony, and suffer the necessaries of life, which cannot be produced here, to come in for little or no duties. The policy was not recommenced without experience; it had been already tried by protective duties upon candles, soap, nails, &c., and what had been the result? Why, that each of the said protected articles immediately became cheaper.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL said that while this discussion had been proceeding his mind had been occupied with sundry emotions to which he could scarcely give utterance. He had thought of the time when this Colony had first attempted to levy a tax upon British merchandize, and the perfect hurricane which had been raised on the occasion—as it it were the utmost stretch of treason to attempt a measure so bold and unprecedented. Tracing the progress of events, as they have since arisen, and drawing the only conclusion at which he could arrive, he had also thought of the present unfortunate state of this Colony, and the necessity which existed for immediate action of some sort, not only on the part of New-Brunswick, but also in relation to all the North American Provinces. What had induced this conclusion? He knew—he felt, as a British Colonist, that the fine old filial feelings—the warm attachments of the Provincee to the Mother Country,—were every day frittering away into a mere affair of pounds, shillings, and pence, consequent upon the unhappy state of our Commercial relations with the Mother Country, and also with each other, what was to be done? As a mere isolated Province bound up to an Imperial Tariff, and at the same time having our goods subjected to a duty of 30 per cent by the same Government, what could we do? We had each, as Colonies, our seperate Tariffs, each conflicting with the other, and all conflicting with England. We had no common bond of Union to bring us together on this side of the Atlantic—all enmity of feeling was destroyed in reference to each other, and as he had already said, the very feeling of long and fondly cherished attachment to the Parent State, was withering away within us.—Again he would ask, what must be done, and in view of his own question he would answer—Nothing but a general Union of these British North American Provinces, can preserve their fidelity to the Mother Country—or their prosperity as portions of the British Empire

When a native of Canada arrives in New-Brunswick such is the present principle of commercial policy, that he is compelled to look upon himself as a foreigner. Our interests are so totally apart that in return he looks upon as aliens, and he is forced to transact business with us as such, instead of being able to adopt and carry out that fraternal feeling which should ever exist between the respective portions of one vast empire whose attachments, interests and policy should be the same; while on the contrary, all the States of the neighbouring Republic were bound together by a Tariff framed so as to make it desirable for the whole. With respect to the abstract principles of Free Trade and Protection, he had since avowed his opinions as a Protectionist, and these opinions he had since seen no ground to alter. Where, he would ask,—where was now the "universal brotherhood" which Mr. Cobden had foretold as the inevitable result of Free Trade? Why it was matter of history that Mr. Cobden had scarcely arrived at home from the Continent, when the elements of disunion—of discord—began to develope themselves over the greater part of Europe. Nation after nation became convulsed to its very centre, and the old thrones of the Continental Monarchs tumbled in confusion around him. This, then, was the brotherhood brought about by Free Trade! (Here the hon. member made some remarks upon the former protective