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Weekly Almanack.

February—1835.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
4 Wednesday - -	7 6	4 54	morn.	3 37
5 Thursday - -	7 4	4 56	0 14	4 15
6 Friday - -	7 3	4 57	1 16	4 53
7 Saturday - -	7 2	4 58	2 18	5 44
8 Sunday - -	7 1	4 59	3 20	6 57
9 Monday - -	6 59	5 1	4 20	8 19
10 Tuesday - -	6 57	5 3	5 17	9 34

First Quarter 5th day, 2h. 51m. evening.

The Garland.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

FROM THE SPANISH.

"O death, no more, no more delay,
My spirit longs to flee away,
And be at rest;
The will of heaven my will shall be,—
I bow to the divine decree,
To God's behest.

"My soul is ready to depart,
No thought rebels; the obedient heart
Breathes forth no sigh;
The wish, on earth to linger still,
Were vain, when 'tis God's sovereign will
That we shall die.

"O thou that for our sins didst take
A human form, and humbly make
Thy home on earth;
Thou, that to thy divinity
A human nature didst ally
By mortal birth;

"And in that form didst suffer here,
Torment, and agony, and fear,
So patiently;
By thy redeeming grace alone,
And not for merits of my own,
O pardon me!

As thus the dying Christian prayed,
Without one gathering mist or shade
Upon his mind,
Encircled by his family,
Watched by affection's gentle eye
So soft and kind;

His soul to Him who gave it, rose;
God led it to his long repose,
Its glorious rest;
And though the good man's sun has set,
Its light shall linger round us yet,
Bright, radiant, blest.

Miscellanea.

A Scene of the French Revolution.—Charlotte Corday.—As the cart in which she was seated proceeded towards the place of execution, a crowd of wretches in the street, ever ready to insult the unfortunate, and glut their eyes with the sight of blood, called out, "To the guillotine with her!" "I am on my way thither," she mildly replied, turning towards them. She was a very striking figure as she sat in the cart. The extraordinary beauty of her features, and the mildness of her looks, strongly contrasted with the murderer's red garment which she wore. She smiled at the spectators whenever she perceived marks of sympathy rather than of curiosity, and this smile gave a truly Raphaelic expression to her countenance. Adam Lux, a deputy of Mayence, having met the cart, shortly after it left the Conciergerie, gazed with wonder at this beautiful apparition—for he had never before seen Charlotte—and a passion, as singular as it was deep, immediately took possession of his mind. "Oh!" said he, "this woman is surely greater than Brutus!" Anxious once more to behold her, he ran at full speed towards the Palais Royal, which he reached before the cart arrived in front of it. Another look which he cast upon Charlotte Corday completely unsettled his reason. The world to him had suddenly become a void, and he resolved to quit it. Rushing like a madman to his own house, he wrote a letter to the revolutionary tribunal, in which he repeated the words he had already uttered at the sight of Charlotte Corday, and concluded by asking to be condemned to death, in order that he might join her in a better world. His request was granted, and he was executed soon after. Before he died, he begged the executioner to bind him with the very cords that had before encircled the delicate limbs of Charlotte upon the same scaffold, and his head fell as he was pronouncing her name. Charlotte Corday, wholly absorbed by the solemnity of her last moments, had not perceived the effect she had produced upon Adam Lux, and died in ignorance of it. Having reached the foot of the guillotine, she ascended the platform with a firm step, but with the greatest modesty of demeanor. "Her countenance," says an eye-witness, "evinced only the calmness of a soul at peace with itself." The executioner having removed the handkerchief which covered her shoulders and bosom, her face and neck became suffused with a deep blush. Death had no terrors for her, but her innate feelings of modesty were deeply wounded at being thus exposed to public gaze. Her being fastened to the fatal plank seemed a relief to her; and she eagerly rushed to death as a refuge against this violation of female delicacy. When her head fell, the executioner took it up and bestowed a buffet upon one of the cheeks. The eyes, which were already closed, again opened and cast a look of indignation upon the brute, as if consciousness had survived the separation of the head from the body.—This fact, extraordinary as it may seem, has been averred by hundreds of eye-witnesses; it has been accounted for in various ways, but no one has ever yet questioned its truth.—*Memoirs of the Duchess of Abrantes.*

Beauty.—In her form were blended all that, I had till then thought, the idealities of Grecian grace, and Roman majesty; in motion she was stately as the swan; and swam the air rather than walked the earth. Her step was an inaudible music; her voice sweeter than the recollected music of a dream. Her mind was a book of pure and wise thoughts written surely by some hand divine. Her countenance such as angels wear—and they were made fair that man might love heaven where all is beautiful. Love shone in her eyes but with so holy and placid a fire,—two sister stars burning in the winter heaven, beam not a chaster light;—whatever she looked upon, reflected back the beauty she turned upon it. That Guido should love the gentle girl was no longer wonderful; for I even loved him the more that he did love her, so endearing a power hath beauty in its purity.—*Posthumous papers, &c.*

Experience.—It is sorrow which wakes our experience. It is sorrow which teaches us to feel properly for ourselves and for others. We must feel deeply before we can think rightly. It is not in the tempest and stormy passions we can reflect—but afterward when *the waters have gone over our soul*; and like the precious gems and the rich merchandize which the wild wave casts on shore out of the wreck it has made—such are the thoughts left by retiring passions.—*Visits and Sketches of Mrs. Jamieson.*

Evidence of Wealth.—Some short time ago, says an English paper, a prosecutor, bountifully furnished with whiskers, applied to the court over which Mr. Justice P. presided, for his expenses. "I won't grant your expenses," replied the judge, "I am astonished you should ask for your expenses, a man with such whiskers! Never saw such whiskers in my life; sir, your whiskers are disgraceful; they're indecent: the court won't grant expenses to a man who wears such whiskers; shameful, scandalous!"

It is stated in the last number of the *People's Magazine*, that a cord of green wood contains on an average, about one hundred and forty gallons of water; and it is ascertained that the heat required to evaporate this fluid, would raise thirteen hogsheads of water to a boiling temperature. A countryman, who brings to market a cord of green wood brings more than eleven hundred pounds weight in water; while the purchaser, in burning this wood, is obliged to wait for the evaporation of more than a gallon of water from every solid foot of it, before it will burn. But the purchaser not only gets so much useless and inconvenient water, but he also gets considerably less wood than if he had purchased it dry—as much less, at least, as it loses in bulk by seasoning.—*Am. paper.*

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir,—I have sent you a skeleton of the Speeches delivered on the 4th December last, at the opening of the Poll in this County, by those Candidates who have since been returned to represent us; and also that of Mr. R. K. Gilbert, on the conduct of our late Members. I am sorry that it is not in my power to send you Mr. Crane's *second* Speech in reply to Mr. Palmer, on the Civil List: however, Mr. Chandler has done justice to that question. Please insert them in your valuable paper.

Gregory Griffin.

Westmoreland, Jan. 7th, 1835.

RETURNED CANDIDATES' SPEECHES.

Mr. Crane said, that from the very sudden dissolution of the House of Assembly, he was rather unexpectedly called upon to render an account of his legislative conduct. When he first had the honor of enjoying the situation of Representative, he then stated his principles. Upon local subjects he was the organ of his constituents, to carry their wishes into effect; and he flattered himself, that he had always discharged his duties in a manner satisfactory to them;—if he had not done what they thought right, he was always ready to give reasons for his conduct. Upon general questions of importance to all the subjects of the Province, he reserved to himself the liberty of voting as he thought proper, and it had been his invariable rule never to do any thing rashly, never to give a vote without expressing his reasons for it.—Elections seem to be the time when all the transgressions of Candidates are pointed out, but it seemed to him that constituents ought, from time to time, inform their representatives of their sentiments upon their members' conduct. From the shortness of the canvass, he did not hear before yesterday of any complaints being made, but if any were made he was ready to answer them.—The gentleman then went into a lengthy detail of the Custom House in Nova-Scotia, and of the favourable bargain made by the House of New-Brunswick with regard to the Custom House establishment, and that the measure emanated from the Westmoreland members.—He next went to a subject of very great importance—the Dissenters' Marriage Bill. He from the first was always sanguine of its being carried. He thought the House had only to pursue a moderate steady course of conduct, and they would succeed; they had done so, and the event justified his predictions. There was no dissenting voice in passing it, their deliberations were only for the improvement of its clauses and provisions. He never remembered seeing the House of Assembly so crowded, as when that Bill was under consideration; the most enlightened, intelligent, and influential in the Province were in attendance. He observed among them the Archdeacon, and several other clergymen of the Established Church. The next day petitions poured into the House, convinced by the arguments and eloquence of his friend on the right, (Mr. Chandler.)—No session ever passed without the Casual Revenue being brought forward. He was ready and willing to defend his conduct upon that question if called upon. He was once more before his constituents, and if fortunate enough to obtain their suffrages, would attend to their interests to the utmost of his power.

Mr. Chandler next addressed the Freeholders.—He said that various subjects of great importance to the Province had within the last four years come under the consideration of the House of Assembly. He was now addressing himself to the enlightened and influential Freeholders of the County of Westmoreland—not to those who were prejudiced against him, nor to those who were carrying about the Journals of the House under their arms. It was he who brought the Dissenters' Marriage Bill into the House, and he did it not for the purpose of courting popularity—(hear, hear.)—He did not care for the sneers of one or two individuals who met his eye,—(cries of 'more, more,') but because it was the interest of the Church itself to do away with invidious distinctions. If he were Bishop of Nova-Scotia, the very first act of his would be, to get a Marriage Bill passed in the most liberal manner.—The Casual Revenue was the most important undetermined measure to the Province. It was raised from Crown Lands, Licences on Timber, &c., and is a larger Revenue than ever was known to exist in any other Colony. For the last seven years, addresses have been made to have the accounts of the Casual Revenue brought before the House; but the answer always was, that it was not subject to the controul of the House. Without *it* the House was a mere pageantry. Without power over the purse strings, they might expend a little money upon the roads, make bounties upon grain, pass a few unimportant local acts; but while it remained in the power of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to say whether one shilling or two shillings was to be paid for timber per ton, it was the shadow without the substance. The Casual Revenue was never before taken up in the way it was the session before last. Petitions came in from all parts of the Province except Westmoreland. The House resolved itself into a Committee of Grievances, (a resort the House proceeds to in extraordinary cases) founded upon facts, resolutions were passed, an Address prepared to His Majesty's Government, and Delegates appointed to carry them across the Atlantic. They were taken before Mr. Stanley, the Secretary of State; the deputies kept nothing back from him, and the important principles that the House should have the collecting and expending of the Casual and Territorial Revenues, were conceded. The Delegation having effected this, returned to the Province, and received the unanimous thanks of the House for their proceedings. [Mr. Chandler here favoured the Freeholders with an episode of the Countries through which he had travelled while on the Delegation Mission—he had visited four Kingdoms, and New-Brunswick in every respect was preferable to them all.]—The conditions upon which they obtained this, was by making a permanent grant of £14,000, as a provision for the civil list. The learned gentleman next read from the Journals the resolution of the House accepting the offer of Government. By this they gained two principles: first, the principle of pounds, shillings and pence; secondly, the great and constitutional question, whether the House of Assembly have the power of controlling and regulating the collection and expenditure of the Casual Revenue. As to the first, the Casual Revenue for the last year was £30,000; and the sum voted left a balance in our favor of £16,000: the interest of which, together with the interest of the £50,000 from the Crown Land Company, if allowed to accumulate, would in eleven years create a principal whose interest would be sufficient to pay the whole sum voted. Seven farmers voted for this grant, and only two against it; and one of these told him (Mr. C.) upon coming out of the House, after the vote had passed, that he could not convince his constituents, or he should have been upon the other side. The learned gentleman then proceeded to state that the Province owed much on this subject to the firmness, honesty of intention, and talent of his friend from Charlotte,—Mr. Brown: that gentleman's sentiments always coincided with his, and he respected his principles, only they were rather too liberal. The next day after the House had accepted the offer made by Government, they received a Message from the Governor, stating that the money from the Crown Land Company was not included in the revenues to be surrendered. He proposed the resolution rescinding the vote for a permanent grant, as the one great inducement for voting the £14,000, was this sum from the Land Company. And he must here pay a tribute to the memory of Dr. Smith, who has served this County for so many years so faithfully and so independently. The reason of his (Dr. Smith's) name not appearing upon the proceedings, was that he was Chairman of the Committee. Mr. C. then read the resolution rescinding the grant. From that resolution an address had been prepared, in clear, distinct, and lucid terms, impossible to be misunderstood, to be laid at the foot of the Throne. It has been sent home.—Notwithstanding his strenuous exertions in support of the Grain Bounty, that measure has been lost to the Country. Town and Country interests are not identified. The town members are opposed to any thing that brings money into the Country. Those Members who voted against the Grain Bounty voted against the Casual Revenue being settled. He had for six years prayed to bring in a bill to lay a duty upon British Manufactures, but was always answered by the Town Members that it was against the Royal Instructions. When the Delegation were at home, they did not forget to enquire the opinion of Mr. Stanley—Mr. Stanley said, that the instructions alluded to, had not for a great many years been acted upon, and that so long as Colonies did not give the preference to foreign manufactures, they were considered a dead letter. The effect of that bill was to make the man who dressed in broad cloth pay a duty, while the farmer and mechanic who wore homespun pay none. He had steadily refused to borrow £20,000, as that would involve the country in debt. He proposed numbering the warrants, and that had the effect of preserving the country man from the merchant, it kept him from waiting two or three years for his money, and then after all being perhaps obliged to get some merchant to discount it, at the enormous rate of 15 or 20 per cent. As to money matters, however, he referred them to his colleague, (Mr. Crane) who both at home and abroad was so well versed in such matters. (Laughter.)—He (Mr. Chandler) had been a Member for seven years, and, including the time he was at home upon the Delegation, had spent two years in the actual service of his country: but he did not shrink from his duty however great the pecuniary loss.—It has been said that the Delegates had received £2000; but it was as false as false could be,—their expences were barely paid. The learned Gentleman then concluded by stating that he had every interest in the County,—had made money and spent it in the County,—and as a Lawyer, its prosperity was his interest.

Mr. Palmer commenced by saying the Electors had been called upon perhaps rather unexpectedly to decide who should serve them in General Assembly; and altho' it would put them to some inconvenience and trouble at this season of the year, yet he knew they would undertake the task with alacrity and cheerfulness: when they considered the oftener they were called upon to exercise this grand prerogative, the better guarded will be their rights and privileges, and the better the chance of having their interests attended to. And however fortunate they might have been at all times in choosing good men for that purpose, there can be no harm in their often returning to their constituents for their approval. (Applause.)—This was an important era in the Legislative concerns of this Province—it was a time when the Legislature is about to asssume the payment of the Civil List and accept what is termed the Casual Revenue: the thing has been proposed, and overtures have been made; the Home Government have offered to surrender all the monies now levied, collected, and expended, by the Crown within the Province, (except what should arise from a certain Land Company formed in England, for the purpose of purchasing, and settling lands in the North American Colonies,) provided the Legislature should make and secure, a permanent grant of 14,000 pounds per annum, to be expended by the Crown in paying the high officers of Government. Now as this amount is above what is required to pay the present exorbitant salaries so loudly complained of, there can be no reason for acceding to the measure. (Great Applause.)—He was therefore of the opinion that the Legislature should never give a round sum, (hear, hear) nor agree to the proposal until a proper scale of salaries should be fixed and determined on, (cheers,) such as would be suitable to persons filling high stations, and such as the liberal people of this Province would wish to see them enjoy;—and not leave it to the caprice of a Colonial Minister, to lavish it on whom he might please. But if a surplus should be at his command, it is to be expected, that when favorites were sent out, their salaries will be raised rather than reduced. (Cheers.)—We have lately had an instance—the vacancy in the Judgship being filled up from home, and it is not to be presumed that this Gentleman accepted office with an expectation of having the present allowance lowered. Then would it not be desirable to have the Judges' salaries fixed, and made independent of the Crown as well as the people, (cheers) that when people were forced into the Law, (and he believed they all knew when that was the case they had to pay pretty well for it,) they might at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they had been before a Tribunal which had no other ends in view but Justice. (Cheers.)—A great deal has been said about the good bargain the Province would have made by accepting the proposal of Government; but when he looked to the principal resource from whence it arises, he must come to a different conclusion. One of the resources is the duty on Timber taken from the forests, which are fast disappearing,—and another, the Crown Lands, which are sold at so high a price, as to put it out of the reach of that description of persons who are calculated to settle the forests;—this then being the case, something would have to be done, to ameliorate the condition of the latter, so that little or nothing could be expected from that quarter. And should the Home Government manage to carry into effect the contemplated alteration in the Timber duties, nearly the whole of that revenue would be exhausted, (renewed cheers), and the fourteen thousand would have to be made up by laying duties upon the necessaries of life. Rather then than incur this risk, he thought they had better let the thing remain as it was, and feel their way in the dark a little longer. (Continued cheering).—He had the honor of once serving them in General Assembly for a short time, and the good or evil that he might have done there he should not at this time undertake to state. They were all aware of what his proceedings were as well as himself, and he had only to say he could never learn, either at home or abroad, (altho' his conduct was closely canvassed by those opposed to him), that ever his judgment was condemned or his integrity doubted, (renewed applause and cries of 'no never.')—He was an unsuccessful candidate at the last election. At its termination he was found a little *minus*, but from the numerous votes, and general friendship he received upon that occasion, he was induced to think, and he was still of the same opinion, that there was a majority of the Freeholders in his favour; and had it not turned out towards the close, that voting for him would interfere with and throw out the favourite Candidate, whom many of his friends were pledged to support, he felt confident, that he would have been returned one of their members. Believing this to be the case, and being very generally requested at this time to come forward, he was induced to offer himself a candidate, soliciting their suffrages. (Cheering.)—To enumerate all the duties of a Legislator would be tedious, and to make promises which might never be performed would be useless. He had only to say, the business which had occupied a great portion of his time has given him an opportunity of knowing the situation of almost every person in the County, and more particularly of the state of the roads. The Gentleman then concluded by stating the farming interest was at present much depressed and required Legislative protection, and which if he were successful should always receive his support, as well as all other measures of utility, and that he would serve them to the best of his ability. (Continued and deafening cheers.)

Mr. Hannington said that he was not much known through the County, and he was aware that that circumstance alone would in some measure operate against him on the present occasion. The nature of his occupation confined the circle of his acquaintance to that part of the County in which he resided. True it is that he might take his horse and ride thro' the county, and become acquainted with the most of them; but they were all well aware that if he did so, his farm would slip from under his feet. A great deal has been said about Temperance, but that was a subject that ought not to be introduced at this time. They were now to select fit and proper persons to represent them in General Assembly, and Temperance had nothing to do with the case. He had no desire to make a political bugbear of the proceedings of the Sessions and the Temperance cause. Religion had also been spoken of, but he considered *that* a contract between man and his Maker, and should not be violated between man and man. He could not—as many of the other Candidates had done—tell of what good he had performed. They must take him upon trial. He had taken a deep interest in the welfare of the County,—and how could it be otherwise? He was a farmer—he had a rising family—his property, his affections were centered among them, and it was impossible the interest of the County could be but closely connected with his. He did not pledge himself to any particular measure, but wherever one beneficial to the County might emanate, he would support it.—(cheers.)

Mr. Gilbert's *Speech at the Hustings.*

Mr. Gilbert next rose and said, that it might astonish some of the freeholders that he should interest himself in this Election, but that he should, could easily be accounted for. He had an interest with them in this County—it was here he drew his infant breath—here his principal friends and relations resided; and here it is their property, and his own is chiefly situated. When he adverted to these facts, and anticipated as he did that the greater part of his life would be spent in Westmoreland, he heard a call which aroused his most sensitive feelings, which induced him to act on this occasion as might in some measure comport with the duty he owed himself, his kindred, and his country. He therefore stood here to claim their indulgence, and patient hearing, while he calmly and dispassionately brought to their notice the conduct of some of their late Representatives, two of whom now are candidates for their suffrages. But before doing so, he would premise, that he was not actuated by private or malevolent feelings. When he referred to his own bosom, he had the proud satisfaction of knowing the rectitude of his own intentions, and he assured them that he cherished no spite or animosity against any man. If he were injured by his fellow creature, he could notwithstanding take him by the hand and forgive him as freely as he hoped to be forgiven. Neither was he desirous of bringing himself before the public to make him generally known: he would much rather that some person more competent would undertake the task which was so necessary to be performed,—that of giving every credit to their former Representatives—of showing fully their *works*, by which they should be judged, than to act so conspicuous a part himself. However, as he was not sure that any person present had the Journals of the House of Assembly to refer to, or had previously looked them over to be able to turn to questions which have been agitated by the late House, which involve and affect the vital interests of this County and the Province at large, he should avail himself of the means in his power to supply the deficiency.—In the first place, he wished to call their attention to the proceedings of the House during the session of 1833, and subsequently to that of 1834. Need he call to their recollection the various and insolent abuses that were proven before the House at the first of those sessions, which originated in the manner of disposing of Crown Lands, Water Lots, Timber, &c.; and the *high Salaries of the officers* who conducted those matters? Suffice it to say, that the abuses exhibited were so flagrant, the salaries paid to those officers were so enormous, that the House almost unanimously determined to remonstrate with the Mother Country, for a redress of those grievances. In this measure Messrs. Crane and Chandler patriotically, and honestly, concurred. Need he tell them, that Delegates were appointed personally to go home, to express those grievances; and that Mr. Chandler was one of the delegates, appointed with Mr. Simonds for that purpose? Or should he now portray to them the honors that were paid these Gentlemen?—of Mr. Chandler's leaving Westmoreland to proceed on his mission—of his welcome reception by the inhabitants of Saint John—of the departure of those two Delegates with the hearty cheers of the Freemen of that City—or that they had with them the prayers and good wishes of their country; and that they safely crossed the Atlantic, for which they have received £500 each!* need he remind them of these facts?—No!—they already knew them.—Then view them in England, and see what they did there. [Here Mr. G. referred to the Journals, and showed from certain passages which he read, that Mr. Simonds and Mr. Chandler in effect asserted to Mr. Stanley, in their correspondence, that the salaries of the officers in various departments of the public service *were too high*, and likewise that the Casual Revenue could not be *depended upon*; and that ultimately it might fail altogether.] This is the doctrine which was honestly advocated before Mr. Stanley—doctrine which must be subscribed to by every sound well meaning politician; here Mr. Chandler was acting right—(applause)—but follow him home. He got his £500 and then sets about to *contradict* his own solemn assertions by acceding to the wild schemes of Mr. Stanley proposed in the dispatch of "30th Sept. 1833," namely, to pay *those enormous salaries* which he (Mr. Chandler) was *paid* to remonstrate against in England; in fact to rivit upon them and their posterity, £14000 *permanantly forever!* (Cheering.)—And what was to meet this sum?—Why the Casual Revenue. This revenue, which he has said *was not to be depended upon!* What inconsistency!—Mr. Crane has told you, with much ostentation and pomposity, that from his advices from his correspondents in England, who are Gentlemen of "*high*" standing, that it is *his* opinion that the Casual Revenue will continue in its present prosperous state. With all deference to this Gentleman and his *high* correspondents, he must say that he (Mr. G.) did not believe, (he was sorry to say) that the reformed Parliament would allow the restrictive duties for any length of time, to continue on Baltic timber. The President of the Board of Trade, has as he (Mr. G.) had been told, given notice to a deputation of the Liverpool ship owners, that duties on timber will be equalized. This he put as a rejoinder to Mr. Crane's opinion, and that of his correspondents. But, ah! says Mr. Crane, (with his usual tact of shifting to suit himself)—[laughter]—if we provide for the Civil List and grant the £14000 upon the expectation that the Casual Revenue would continue, and it should unfortunately turn out otherwise and fail; then, says he, according to the terms of the dispatch, we could have just grounds *to pray* to the Mother Country to relieve us, for it is supposed in the dispatch that this revenue will continue. (hear.)—How absurd!—after you have given up your means of defence,—(cheers,)—after your breastworks are razed to the ground, (cheers,) and the enemy in possession of the fortress, it would be vain to remonstrate—(continued cheering)—talk of praying!—*now is the time to pray—pray now!* before the chains and fetters of oppression are rivited *forever* on the country!—(here Mr. G. had to pause until the cheering subsided.)—There was one observation that Mr. Crane had made upon this subject, which he candidly agreed to; and that was "that £7000 would be a sufficient sum to support the Civil List." He took him at his word. (Applause.) Then why did the House do such injustice as to offer £14,000? Was it prudent, was it fair to do so? It certainly was neither, to sacrifice yearly for no good purpose £7000! (Cheers.) May it not be asked what the Auditor and Receiver General would have to do, if the Assembly had the controul of the Casual Revenue, &c., and if those men were to be paid for doing nothing? According to the policy and conduct of those gentlemen, Messrs. Crane and Chandler, it would be a benefit (as they appear to wish to make their constituents think so) to pay largely a number of individuals, to support them in luxury and idleness, with horses and *hounds*; and to do nothing in return! How this would be a benefit in this poor country, to establish such an oligarchy, to pay such extravagant salaries, as was contemplated by the £14,000 *bargain*, he was at a loss to determine. He did not hesitate to appeal to their judgments and ask them if it would not be highly impolitic to make a few individuals wealthy, while comparatively their neighbours would be beggars. Consider what you farmers make yearly by your farms—you who toil early and late, and earn your living by the "sweat of your brow;" he asked them what *great incomes* they enjoyed? The merchant who spends many anxious days and sleepless nights—who risks his property on distant seas, will frankly tell you he has but small returns for his anxiety and labour: while the mechanic and artizan will complain of hard times, much toil, and small profits. And also the lawyer who acts *honestly* and *fairly*, who consults the interests of his clients, the well-being of his fellow-men, and is a promoter of peace and harmony among his neighbours, can no more than make a respectable livelihood.—(Cheers.)—Therefore, how improper the conduct of your Members when they endeavoured to saddle the country permanently with the payment of high and oppressive salaries, to individuals who scarcely perform any labour in return. If they did not express their disapprobation of such lavish expenditure of public money, but most particularly if they did not tell by their voice their detestation and abhorrence of making such enormous grants as this in question, their country will be ruined, and their future prospects blasted for ever! (Cheers.) One thing more he had to remark while on this subject, and that was, according to the despatch of Mr. Stanley, upon which was predicated the grant of £14,000, the only advantage that could accrue to the Province was, that the Assembly should have the *controul* of the Casual Revenue—in effect this: provided they will give this enormous sum permanently, they will allow them to divide the spoils taken from the wreck of the country. What a privilege! (Cheers.) It was *tempting* no doubt! and their good representatives took the bait, and now here they are before them endeavouring to justify their conduct; which he was sure they cannot do to the satisfaction of their constituents.—Next he referred them to the existing Militia System, and shewed them how some of their former Members had advocated this imposition. Mr. Chandler had such a high opinion of their *good sense* as induced him to state as their representative in the House of Assembly, that they were satisfied with this system, (hear, hear.) and his speech to this effect was reported in (he believed) nearly all the newspapers in the Province. This assertion militated against them, and had a tendency to impeach their character as a people. He could not believe they were so infatuated as to admit that the dragging them from their homes three days every year, and preventing them from using their carts, ploughs, and harrows, to see an officer dressed in uniform, galloping his horse up and down a field of parade, with some few striplings and sycophants apefying his evolutions, could be any benefit to them, or the Province generally. (Cheers.) Was Mr. Chandler right? If he was,—say so. Did they think that they received any thing beneficial in return for the £500 which is given to the Inspecting Field Officers? Would it not be much better to have this sum expended upon our Roads and Bridges? Yet if he recollect aright, Mr Chandler is the champion who said he would always feel happy to "go for the grant." From what he had already stated, in allusion to the conduct of Messrs. Crane and Chandler, it might be fairly presumed that they are not proper persons to represent their sentiments or guard the interests of the County. They appear to be disposed to build up the rich and keep the country poor: such was the conclusion he drew, and which appeared to be supported, when they further knew, that when a sum is wanted to pay the contingent expenses of Government House, or the like expenses of the Legislative Council, then they are "the bravest of the brave"—(cheers)—to support the demand, whether the items of the amount are furnished or not. But is it right to vote away the money of their constituents without enquiring what it is for? But let a poor man ask for relief—as was the case when a person applied for remuneration for a small sum of money which he overpaid for work performed on the high road from Fredericton to Miramichi,—or a claim for instructing the ignorant, as was the case when remuneration was asked for teaching the colored Refugees in the County of St. John, and your Members are all in a "*string*" opposing such claims, although founded upon justice and humanity. (Cheers.) [Here Mr. G. quoted from the Journals to prove these facts.] Messrs. Crane and Chandler had attempted to make them believe that they have fought the battles of the Country, that they had to contend with gentlemen from St. John, who are opposed to the interests of the Country—endeavoring to make out that there is a Town interest and a Country interest—a commercial and an agricultural interest opposed to each other, this is impossible! (Applause.) The history of occurrences, experience of men in every clime, and of this assertion of every-day life, prove the-

* This sum is over-rated. A true statement of the expense of the Delegation was given in the *Observer* of the 13th ult.—*Ed.*