scarcely, and by letting in the water, causes the decay of the turnip—when the flated-moth beetle completes its destruction. Still more valuable to the farmer are his crops of grain; but from seed-time to harvest, and even afterwards, when he houses his corn, he is at the mercy of his insect enemies. All hopes of a remunerative crop are sometimes defeated by the ravages of the wire-worm—the grub of the cockchafer, and a small ground beetle which attack the roots. The blossoms are afterwards assailed by the wheat midge, which feeds on the pollen, in which destructive operation it is aided by the *Cerceleon*, and the soft grain of the standing is consumed by the *Zabrus Gibbus*.—Finally, when the corn is housed, it is often half consumed by two weevils—the *Curculio* and the *Bruchus Granarius*, and the larvæ of a little moth—the *Tinea Granella*. Nor is the husbandman more fortunate with his peas and beans—the roots being often undermined and eaten by the mole-cricket, and the leaves holes of the peas and beans are, in certain seasons, so completely blighted by the *Aphides*, that the crops are destroyed before the flowers are expanded. When in flower, both sorts of pulse suffer from the humble bees, which perforate the corollas to come at the nectarous, and as in the case of the corn, when the peas are in the granaries, the beard is marvellously diminished by the larvæ of the *Bruchus Disi*, whose proceedings have been already described. Whatever profit the farmer expects to gain from his crops of cloverseed, he is often doomed to disappointment. A little weevil feeds on the seeds of the purple clover, and in most seasons does immense damage; and another weevil infests the Dutch or white clover. Nor do his meadows go unscathed. The larvæ of the cockchafer—the grub of the dropsey dover—eats the roots of grasses; and in Sweden whole fields are destroyed by the caterpillar of a little moth. But great as are the losses of the British farmer, their amount is as nothing when compared with sufferings of the colonists from the ravages of insects. "Hughes, for farming in Australia," exclaims a resident in that important colony, "the springing and goodly rows of potatoes have shewn themselves to be eaten by flies in myriads, and what escapes the fly is devoured by clouds of grasshoppers—very locusts in voracity. Everything green disappears before them. Rows of full green cabbages have vanished, leaving the stalks followed out like egg-cups. Everything is devoured, or dies partially eaten. To mechanics, the study of entomology is peculiarly interesting. Insects like them practice all manners of trades—some, as we have seen, being masons and carpenters; others, rope-makers and weavers; some again are upholsterers and paper-manufacturers; others wood-fillers and timber-borers; and many of the social insects are architects. In short, there is scarcely any art or manufacture in which some of these despised creatures are not engaged; guided by unerring instinct, and furnished with tools of which the instruments employed by man look like clumsy imitations. If our artificers would only take the trouble to examine with the micro-cope the nicety saws, augers, knives, scissors, and lancets with which insects are supplied, there can be no doubt that hints for the improvement of their tools would be suggested. What fowler or fisherman ever constructed nets for the capture of his feed as perfect as those of the spider! And where shall we find the silk manufacturer who can rival the silk worm? Surgeons might take a lesson in the art of cupping from the gnat or musquito, whose lancets are enclosed in his rostrum, and who can create a vacuum without the flame of alcohol, and never fails to draw blood. From the painted wings of the *Lepidoptra* crists might learn how to contrast the colours, but never will they blend them to produce a splendour at all comparable to that of the *Chrysis* or golden fly, whose hues are, to use the words of Campbell,

"Like atoms of the rainbow fluttering round."

How rude is the auger in the hands of the carpenter, when compared with that of the *Cocuda*, which having to deposit its eggs in hard timber, is provided with a double auger, the sides of which play alternately and parallel to each other. From the *Teredo*, Brunell is said to have derived the idea of the shield which enabled him to carry a tunnel under the Thames; and I cannot help thinking that the legs of the great *Water Beetle* might suggest some alteration in the paddles of steamers, which are inflexible, and the improvement of which is still a desideratum. The employment of oil of vitriol as a missile, about which so much has been said of late, is no new thing—The vapour emitted by the *Bombadier Beetle* being ascertained to be aqua-fortis—a proof by the way of the perfection of modern chemistry.—But to conclude—to the young of both sexes the study of entomology may be recommended—not only as a recreation at once healthful and delightful, but as a means of invigorating the mind—by exercising the power of discrimination, and forming habits of precision, method, and order. It is also well calculated to abate the taste for frivolous amusements—to calm the passions and store the mind with objects worthy of contemplation, in this manner subserving the higher purposes of morality and religion. And as in the distribution of the vegetable covering of the globe, and the vast disruptions of its crust, we can trace the provident hand of the Invisible and the Eternal—and in the fourfold division of the insect world do we not see the benevolence and wisdom of an Almighty Providence? The office of one being to remove everything noxious and pestilential from the face of the earth, of two others to keep down the rampant vegetation of the species, and of a fourth to confine those plant eaters within prescribed limits by making them their prey. So that we are constrained to acknowledge that "He who weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance, and meted out the waters in the hollow of His hands," has distributed his insect armies in such numbers and proportions as are best calculated to promote the welfare of all His creatures. Man divides with herbiverous creatures the vegetable kingdom, and if he does not always get the lion's share, if he suffers unduly from the ravages of insects it is his own fault. The same exercise of intellect and industry which enables him to till the ground and keep his field clear of noxious weeds, would no doubt save his crops from the attacks of his destroyers. But unhappily we are not always careful to remember that "knowledge is power," and are content to remain in ignorance of this great department of the animal kingdom, and what is still more culpable to manifest a stupid contempt for those who make it their study and delight "to vindicate the ways of God to man."
(Applause.)

The PRESIDENT (Dr. Cooper) said he was sure that all present must have been very much gratified by the lecture to which they had just listened, and that none would be disposed to refute the argument of Dr. Sandwith that the study of entomology was both useful and essential to the cultivation of various sciences. He (Dr. Cooper) must confess that he had not only been interested but instructed by the lecture that he had heard.—He then called attention to the subject of the potatoe disease, which was described by the lecturer as resulting from the attacks of insects. On this subject he (Dr. Cooper) had written an essay some time ago, in which he threw out the suggestion that the destruction of the tuber of the potatoe was due, in the first instance, to the attack upon the leaves, which was subsequently propagated to the tuber itself.

Cash! Cash!

THE subscriber purposes holding a **Cash SALE every TUESDAY,** commencing at 11 o'clock. The first Sale to take place on TUESDAY 26th instant, for the disposal of every description of MERCHANDIZE, &c.

Parties having Goods to dispose of will please leave Memorandums the Evenings preceding Sales in sufficient time to advertise.

The proceeds of Sales will be paid over it variably the day after sale.

N. B.—Cash advances made on any Consignments for positive sale.

J. CROTCH.
January 25. 4 North Market Wharf.

☞ PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 22, 1850.

PROTECTION MEETING.

On Tuesday evening last, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large concourse of persons, representing all the industrial interests of the Country, assembled at St Stephen's Hall, in this City, when the chair was occupied by Thomas Allan, Esq., J. P. and Mr. Joseph Lawrence, acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting—which was adjourned from a former occasion—was to take into consideration the resolutions subjoined. The first of which was moved by Robert Bayard, Esq., M. D. and the other, by the Secretary of the meeting. Both resolutions were carried without a dissenting voice. The feeling of unanimity manifested at this meeting, and the cordial manner in which the sentiments of the speakers were received, furnish conclusive evidence, that a very general wish prevails in the community, in favor of a home market for home industry, and that the Legislature of the Country, should extend all the fostering care and protection it can constitutionally afford, to the natives and occupants of New Brunswick, in preference to continuing the injurious system, which has hitherto prevailed of encouraging the importation of articles, the growth and product of foreign countries, whilst our own agriculturists, mechanics and labourers, are actually suffering from the baneful influence resulting from such reckless policy.

Whereas the experience of other countries, in which Agriculture has been duly encouraged and protected, has proved that it is the Basis of their prosperity; and whereas the prevailing embarrassments throughout this Province are attributable, in a great measure, to the neglected condition of our agriculture—

1st. *Resolved*,—That it is incumbent upon our Legislature to extend all reasonable encouragement to this source of national wealth, by diffusing scientific and practical information, which would elevate the agriculture of New Brunswick to its proper position, as one among the most useful, honourable, and learned professions. And whereas the Billion of the Province has been exported with ruinous consequences upon the circulating medium for the importation of breadstuffs, it is further resolved that it is particularly incumbent upon the Legislature to encourage by all practical means, the culture of Cereal crops throughout New Brunswick.

2d. *Resolved*,—As the opinion of this meeting that the prosecution of the Timber trade has been carried on to an extent far beyond the requirements of the British market, and thus prices are kept at a point alike ruinous to both producer and shipper; and with the view of remedying the existing state of things, it is necessary that capital should be directed from that channel into manufactures, and thereby render us independant of foreign supplies, and thus afford employment to our population; and to accomplish that object the fullest protection should be afforded by the Legislature of the Province—a protection reciprocal to that enjoyed by our American neighbors. And further, the interest of the people would be greatly advanced by securing to them the same advantages which are enjoyed by the subjects of other countries in the markets of the world, especially for the most important branch of Provincial industry, Ship-Building.

Mr. PERLEY was called upon by the Chairman to give some account of the character and state of the fisheries of New-Brunswick; when Mr. P. observed, that he should confine his remarks to the fisheries of the gulf of Saint Lawrence, having recently visited that quarter in an official capacity, and the result of his enquiries and personal observations, had been reported to the executive government. The fishery of our northern coasts, remarked Mr. P., may be designated under three separate heads: 1. HERRING, 2. COD, and 3. MACKEREL.

1. Large quantities were actually washed on shore by the surf, in the spring of the year, and used for manure; the quality of the spring fish was poor and wholly unfit for commercial purposes.—The Fall herring, however, were remarkably fine, but owing to the careless manner in which they were cured for export, they were actually valueless. It was customary for the fishermen to take large quantities of herring in the night-time, and then allow them to remain until the following day was far advanced, before any effort was made to *save* them for future use, and even this attempt was not made until the process of decomposition had often commenced, thus the fish in a commercial point of view were absolutely useless. Such was the fine quality of this description of fish, that Mr. P. had little doubt, if the Scotch mode of cure were adopted, they could be rendered equal to the far famed herring of Lochline.

2. The Cod was found in great abundance, and the prosecution of this fishery had proved very lucrative. It was monopolised, however, by the Jersey houses, who secure for themselves the best fishery sites and beaches, arrive in the spring, prosecute the fisheries to a great extent during the summer season, and on the approach of winter, the leading men who have controlled these operations retire to the Island of Jersey. They supply the fisheries with articles almost wholly imported from abroad, even to socks and mittens; and at exorbitant prices. The principals of these establishments realise enormous profits, equal in some cases to £10,000 sterling per annum, and the instances are not rare when they have ultimately retired with immense fortunes. The House of Charles Robins & Co., first established a branch in 1763, in the Bay de Chaleur, and at the present day, this may be fairly recognised as the most extensive mercantile concern in New-Brunswick.

3. Mackerel abounded in myriads on our northern coasts and rivers, yet such was the apathy of our own people, that this branch of the fisheries, was pursued by them to a very limited extent, whilst American vessels could be observed in every direction prosecuting it, with the ordinary enterprise and vigour displayed by American people.

The amount of fish exported from this section of the Province by our own people was trifling in the extreme, whilst on the other hand, the quantity imported for home consumption—of the same qualities which abounded on our shores—was shown to be, of a large extent. Mr. Perley corroborated several of his statements by reference to Custom House returns, which he read to the meeting; he also refered to an official document which he had obtained from Washington, which exemplified the expediency of granting "allowances" and "bounties" in aid of the prosecution of the fisheries by vessels of considerable burthen, which were thus guaranteed from any serious loss that might result in the prosecution of a precarious employment; he also stated, that his official position precluded him from offering any suggestion for the adoption of the Legislature, which might secure for our own people the advantages which the capital and enterprise of strangers had enabled them to monopolise, whilst at the same time he felt assured, that a highly important branch of industry might by proper management be so prosecuted, as to ensure for the Province very advantageous and prospering results.

Dr. ROBERT BAYARD, prior to moving the first resolution, made the following observations—It was well observed by all political economists, that Agriculture was the basis of national wealth. History, both ancient and modern, furnished abundant evidence to corroborate this observation. In New-Brunswick, another employment—that of procuring our staple export—instead of being merely auxiliary to husbandry, had unfortunately supplied its place, as the marked neglect of farming operations and their present condition were too plainly manifested. The all engrossing employment of lumbering in New-Brunswick, altho' it has been frequently of great pecuniary benefit to people in another country, yet the consequences most generally, to our own people, have been disastrous in the extreme. A large amount of bankruptcies, hopeless insolvency, and ruin might be directly traced to this precarious employment. Dr. B. stated, that from personal observation, he had long been impressed with the conviction, that the agricultural capabilities of New-Brunswick were of the highest order, and these favorable impressions had recently been happily corroborated by the scientific report of Professor Johnston, of whose exalted acquirements the Dr. spoke in the highest terms. He then urged the propriety of imparting agricultural information in the primary schools, by the agency of agricultural catechisms, and other simple yet efficient methods, which would be alike adapted to the capacities of the ordinary parish school mast ter, and that of the scholars whom he taught; the feasibility and expediency of this system were ably illustrated. Allusion was made to the protection once afforded to Agricultural operations in the Mother country, and the happy results which had emanated from the system pursued, whilst Dr. B. furnished cause for believing, that the modern doctrine of free trade, if recklessly pursued in Great Britain, would lead to disastrous consequences. No Country, he observed, can ever prosper, if she depends upon foreigners for her bread, whilst her own husbandmen are permitted to exist in penury by reason of the unnatural neglect. The day may arrive, when a Country pursuing this system shall be in the power of those foreigners, who can arbitrarily withold their supplies, and thus a condition of self-dom will be the natural consequence. New-Brunswick annually remits upwards of £200,000 to the United States for the purchase of bread-stuffs, whilst a kind Providence has furnished us with ample means, by which we can be enabled to raise this supply for ourselves. Little was to be expected from the present House of Assembly, in aid of advancing the best interests of the Country, but fortunately its career would soon terminate, when it would rest with the people to elect men in whose hearts the principle of self protection and of patriotism should more extensively abide.

Mr. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, on moving the 2d. Resolution observed, that it cannot be denied that the Province is at the present time, labouring under the deepest depression. Its symtoms are unhappily manifested in every branch of our Provincial industry. Our present condition can be easily traced to the system hitherto so generally pursued—the prosecution of the timber trade—to the disregard of other employments. This trade has engrossed the energies of our people, and all other avocations have been pursued as mere auxiliaries in aid of its advancement. That the export of timber might form the most prominent feature, which marked the energies of our people, every other interest must become tributary. Hence we witness depression in Agriculture, our Mechanics and Artisans stripped of employment, whilst our Fisheries—which might under different auspices, have become a source of prosperity—have been sadly neglected. In order to show the baleful nature of this absorbing pursuit, he would read a few extracts from a letter, published in the last number of the Courier, which was written by a gentleman at Liverpool, who had manifested a deep interest, in the welfare of New-Brunswick.

"I doubt not there is too much truth in the numerous complaints with which the Colonial press abounds; it therefore becomes a serious and imperative duty for every man interested in the Colonies, whether pecuniarly or otherwise, calmly, impartially and energetically to consider, and endeavour to discover what is the great first cause of all this distress, and what are the remedies. In your Province there are many men of talent who would shine in any part of the world. How is, it, I would ask, that so many of them, with all their perseverance, with all their energy, and possessed of every talent that constitutes the first-rate man of business, have proved so unsuccessful? How is is that your population, who should be the means of urging on the Province to its proper standing among the nations of the earth, are flocking in thousands to a foreign shore? How is it that your rich and fertile tracts of country are so little cultivated? How is it that your press teems with advertisements of bankrupt merchants, millmen, shipbuilders and lumberers? Would that the wisdom of your Legislature was employed more than it has been in the task of solving these questions, resting assured that when the cause of all this distress has been discovered, one great end will have been gained. A physician must have a perfect knowledge of the disease to prescribe correctly."

* * * * * *

"Your timber trade would appear to stand thus: your goods are purchased at the lowest possible price, a price that does not remunerate the producers—carried at the lowest possible rate of freight, a freight that cannot and does not pay the Ship-owner, and yet results in a loss of 43½ per cent. Need we wonder at the poverty of the Province with such a trade as this, a trade which if carried on as of late years must ruin every one connected with it. How are we to account for this deplorable result. My answer is, that a greater amount of wood has been produced and thrown on the British markets than the said markets have been able to consume.

* * * * * *

"Then it is evident, one great evil is that too much wood is imported; that is too much timber cut down, and too many mills at work. Suppose £100,000 the value of wood shipped from the Province for sale, the loss on this is not less than 40 per cent., which leaves £60,000 to the credit of the Province. Now, were 20 per cent. less business transacted, the possibility is that first costs would be realized; that is, £80,000 worth of wood would be shipped, and £80,000 would appear to the credit of the Province, or a clear gain of £20,000 on a less transaction."

"It would be a very different case for the Colonies were the Liverpool merchants compelled to go abroad for their goods, or at least a portion."

* * * * * *

"It is perfectly clear that a change must be made in the timber trade. *Prices from must be brought down to a level with the wants of the country.*"

* * * * * *

"Surely your merchants will pause before consigning as they have formerly done."

* * * * * *

"The heavy stocks of the leading markets should be cleared off before a new import takes place. Do give them a little breathing time, that paying prices may be established. Avoid those fearful inundations we have witnessed of late years. Compel the leading dealers to purchase at least a portion of their goods in *your* markets; thus giving them an interest in maintaining fair prices on this side. Then, and not till then, will we have a truly legitimate and profitable trade."

* * *

"Gentlemen, I have now given you an idea of the trade of the country in timber; time only will tell whether men will be found mad enough to embark extensively in so dangerous a trade. Is there no hope for the Province?"

To illustrate the advantage which resulted to a country, from the prosperous state of manufactures, he referred to England, where Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, &c. were eminently conspicuous as manufacturing towns, giving profitable employment to many thousands, who in their turn afforded encouragement to Agriculture, and by their expenditure aided the most important interests of their country. Allusion was happily made to Scotland, where profitable employment was afforded to the Mechanic and the labourer, and the nation reaped the benefit. Ireland, presented a different picture, here mechanical employments were not extensively pursued, and hence the poverty of that country, which in many respects nature had so highly favoured. In the United States, whose people are famed for deep natural sagacity, the manufactures of the country meet with encouragement and fostering protection at the hands of government, and the rapid increase of population and of wealth is the consequent result. Surely these are examples, furnished by elder countries, and far wiser heads than we possess, and which well deserve a serious consideration. Contrast the present condition of the people of this Province, with those of the lands to which he refered, and no further argument would be required, than the fact which such a comparison, would render abundantly manifest.

The timber trade ensured no settled and reliable employment to the Country, and other means for the employment of our people should be sought for. The mere periodical prosperity of this trade, and its equally certain depression, had always been the means of unsettling other pursuits, and rendering their prosecution hazardous and uncertain. When the timber trade had been good, an unhealthy and uncertain stimulus had been given to other pursuits, which depended wholly for its continuance upon the state of this employment.—A depression of prices in England, rointed those engaged in this trade, and unfortunately every other interest in the Province immediately felt the disastrous consequences. The time has arrived, when those pursuits which the people and the Country stand so well adapted, should engage our attention, and should no longer flourish or decay by an extraneous influence.

Cobden, with all his boasted advocacy of free trade, contended as the fact may appear, *is still a protectionist!* In order that the working classes may prosper, the interest of the farmer is doomed to suffer. For the *protection* of his constituents, other interests must yield—the nation must depend on the foreigner for her supply of bread. His object was that Great Britain should continue to be the workshop of the world. Allusion was made to different tariffs of the United States, and the speaker refered to Congressional documents which established the fact, that a high rate of duties always resulted in procuring a reduction in the price of home manufactures. The cause of this was evident observed Mr. L. Capitalists thus encouraged embarked in manufacturing pursuits, whilst the competition and rivalry awakened brought down the prices of articles manufactured at home, and for which,—in consequence of these duties—a home market was effectually secured.—Low tariffs ensured directly opposite results. That of 1816 was cited in proof. Owing to the low scale of duties imposed by the tariff of that year, the money of the United States was tempted to foreign countries, home manufactures were abandoned to a great extent, and Bankruptcy, suspension of specie payments and hitherto unknown depression was the consequence to the whole country, while the high tariff of 1842 produced the opposite results.

Mr. L. shewed the importance of Ship Building as a branch of Provincial wealth, affording employment to a large number of people, embracing all classes in society, beneficial alike to the labourer and the landlord, and he went on to show that the alteration in the Navigation Laws could not fail in proving detrimental to the Province at large, and agreed with the view taken by the House of Assembly, of that section of the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech relating to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and regretted the opposite course pursued by the Legislative Council, where the majority, who adopted the views of His Excellency, embraced no less than *five lawyers*, who were not the most admirably calculated to have a clear conception of the matter. The effect of their decision will tend to our disadvantage at home, inasmuch as it is a compliment to the existing government—a government whose policy strikes at the root of colonial prosperity, for it is a fact too well established that they are indifferent to our welfare,—while the friends of the Colonies, who have fought the battle of Protection on the floor of the British Parliament, cannot fail in being discouraged—as the subjects of Great Britain, we claim as our right all those privileges, commercial as well others, which the people of other countries enjoy; and it would be unbecoming in us to remain silent, while the markets of England are opened to foreigners and theirs closed against us. If they can claim a British Register for their vessels, we cannot rest satisfied with any thing short of a foreign one for ours, nor we do not ask, and less will not, you ought not to satisfy us. Let Great Britain secure us a market for our vessels in the United States, and he felt assured that we had skill, industry, and enterprise sufficient to encounter the competition; but a one sided reciprocity, in which the foreigner had all the advantage, whilst we had none, neither exhibited sound policy, or that regard for the interests of British subjects they had a just right to expect. Mr. L. contended for reciprocity in substance, and not in name, otherwise a home market for home manufactures, and that protection for home industry which it was the imperative duty of a paternal government at all times to afford.

In conclusion he contended that the application of Protection would tend to develope the resources of the Province, it would open up a field for labour and thereby increase our wealth, it would keep the balance of trade in our favour, and the Specie in the vaults of our Banks, and thus prevent those sudden contractions of credit, which spread panic and ruin as one.

Mr. John M'Lardy, remarked in substance, that the Agricultural capabilities of New-Brunswick, were of the highest order, and that such legislative action as would tend to develope our Agricultural and Mineral resources is highly desirable. He alluded to the soil of Western Canada, which he had visited during the course of the last summer, and from his own observations, he felt authorised in stating, that New-Brunswick presented facilities for farming operations, fully equal to those which existed in that favoured region of the Sister Province. Prominent facts, were thus presented for legislative consideration, and which should command that share of deliberative regard, to which their great importance had founded a substantial claim.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.—The intention of the Legislature, in appointing a Committee last Session, to make arrangements during the recess, for Reporting the Debates at the present Session, having been singularly frustrated; and much surprise and disappointment on the subject having been expressed among our citizens; we have taken pains to ascertain the facts, and are authorised to make the following statement. The Committee, consisting of B. Angley, Esq., The Hon. J. R. Partelow and The Hon the Attorney General, at the commencement of December last, represented on the subject with G. Blatch, Esq., of the City Barrister at Law; who was well known as an experienced and expert Stenographic Reporter.—Mr. B. had conferences with the Hon. Messrs. Partelow and Wilmot at Fredericton in the first week in December, at which it was mutually agreed, that Mr. B. should be engaged to Report during the present Session, at a compensation of £100; and that Mr. Gregor, of Fredericton, who is also an able Reporter, (but not a Stenographer,) should be named as his Assistant, at the rate of £75 for the Session. Previously to this understanding, Mr. Angley, the Chairman of the Committee, had stated in writing to his Colleagues, that whatever arrangements they might think proper to make in the matter would be assented to and concurred in by him, so that, the act of the two Hon. Gentlemen, in making the above arrangement, was virtually the act of the whole Committee. Upon the faith of this understanding, and at the instigation of the Committee, Mr. Blatch proceeded to Fredericton previously to the opening of the Session, and was ready and willing to enter upon his duties in pursuance of the terms and purport of the previous negotiation. It was, of course, wholly the privilege of the House of Assembly to ratify or reject that arrangement; but, doubtless, if the terms and purport of such arrangement had been reported to the House, the House would have ratified the act of its own Committee, to whom it had delegated the power "to make arrangements;" and in justice, therefore, to the parties thus engaged, such Report should have been made by the Committee; even altho' they might have disagreed upon other points of detail, and desired to leave such minor points to the consideration of the House. It appears, however, that altho' the Committee had unanimously assented to the arrangement as regards the Reporters, they did not equally harmonise on the subject of *printing and publishing the Debates*; and disagreeing on this latter point, they declined making any Report at all, and left the whole matter as an open question to the House at large. This course of proceeding nullified these previous engagements, and left Mr. Blatch in a peculiarly awkward situation; after having left his home and business, and proceeded to Fredericton solely on the faith of these engagements.—Nearly a whole week of the Session having thus passed away, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., a *new* Committee was appointed to consider the matter; which committee met on Thursday morning, and came to the extraordinary determination, to recommend the employment of Two Reporters for the Lower and one for the Upper House, at an *equal* compensation of £60 each for the Session. The effect of such an arrangement would have been, that while two of the parties employed would be Editors of Newspapers residing in Fredericton, incurring no extra expense as Reporters, but actually promoting the interests of their respective Journals by the publication of the Debates, and to each of whom, therefore, the stipend of £60 for Reporting would be *net profit*; the *third*, a Barrister residing at *St. John*, would be required to be absent from his home and business for about three months, to neglect and necessarily to injure his ordinary pursuits and prospects by such absence, and to incur an absolute outlay of at least half the stipend, for travelling, boarding, and incidental expenses during that period. The ultimate benefit, therefore, to him, would not have been one half of that realised by either of the other parties; altho' his share of the labor and responsibility would have been at least equal, while his well-known qualifications as a practical Stenographer might, alone, have entitled him to some distinctive remuneration. Under these circumstances, therefore, we are not surprised to learn that Mr. B. returned forthwith to St. John and to his ordinary professional pursuits; and that, previously to leaving Fredericton, he handed to the original committee a claim for reasonable compensation for his expenses and loss of time in having so fruitlessly visited Fredericton upon the faith of what he had considered an unequivocal engagement. What ultimate arrangements have been made as to the Reporting, we have not as yet learned; but we cannot forbear expressing our regret, that the original scheme was not carried out, which, we are convinced, would have been most satisfactory to the public at large.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—This important arrangement, respecting which, so much anxiety is manifested, still remains in *statu quo*. Our readers will bear in mind, that when Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, were officially represented at Halifax last summer, it was then agreed by the joint delegations, to propose some *general* measure for the adoption of the respective governments, then represented, which should hold out an inviting inducement, sufficient to lead the American government, to take a favourable view, of the terms which the colonies were willing to offer, on which to base a reciprocity treaty, between Great Britain—on their behalf—and the United States.

If we understand the question correctly—the Colonial legislatures thus *quasi* represented at Halifax—must first agree to the *protocol* adopted by their delegates, before the British minister at Washington will be officially instructed to invite a negociation with the American government, with a view of giving effect to, and carrying out the wishes of the Colonies. This being the case, the whole matter is as yet in a state of *embryo*, and what will be the ultimate result, it would be folly on the part of even those who are *well informed*, at the present juncture, to hazard an opinion.

The bill recently introduced by Mr. Douglass in the Senate of the United States—in which the the lower Provinces are not included—is another affair altogether—"a horse of a different color," and should be wholly dismissed from the mind, when that which is to form a *national* question is taken into consideration. Mr. D's proposition is limited and local, the other will be enlarged and comprehending nineteen-twentieths of British North America. We entertain no apprehension that the fate of the *little* will determine that of the *great* measure, yet to be brought forward. The Douglass bill stipulates with Canada only, on condition that the free navigation of the St. Lawrence is conceded; the measure in which we are interested, gives the right of access to all our coast fisheries; now if Canada will throw the navigation of the St. Lawrence into the bargain, a favorable issue of the matter discussed at the Halifax meeting is all but certain. So as yet we need not abandon ourselves to despair, and fly to *annexation* as the only panacea, whilst a slight inhalation of *sal volatile* will prove an ample restorative.

Since writing the above, we notice the following in the Toronto Globe—

"We understand that most satisfactory letters have been received in town from Washington, with regard to the prospects of the Reciprocity Bill. The Committee on Commerce have unanimously reported the Bill to the House, with a recommendation that it should pass. The friends of the measure entertain the most sanguine hopes of the result.

Provincial Legislature.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of New Brunswick, beg leave to thank your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the present Session.

We participate in your Excellency's regret at the decease of the illustrious Queen Dowager of England, whose kindness and benevolence will be long and gratefully remembered by the British nation.

The extraordinary produce of our fields during the past year, and our exemption at the same time from the ravages of that disease which has proved so fatal in England and elsewhere, furnish abundant cause of thankfulness to that kind Providence whose mercies have been so largely vouchsafed unto us; and we trust that the energies and enterprise of the people may be so directed and encouraged, that Commerce may revive and our Manufactures be advantageously prosecuted.

We are gratified to learn that our Agricultural resources have been investigated by Professor Johnston, and we sincerely hope that your Excellency's anticipations as to the good effects which will result from the publication of his views, with reference to our Agriculture, may be fully realized.

We shall give due consideration to any practical suggestions of Professor Johnston in reference to the importing of Agricultural instruction; and we agree with your Excellency as to the importance of obtaining accurate information as to the extent and probable productiveness of our Coal fields. On both these subjects we shall be prepared to adopt such measures as will prove most conducive to the public interests.

The imperfections which the Navigation Laws of the mother country have recently undergone, have excited general apprehensions as to their effect on the trade of New Brunswick. We must admit that we greatly participate in these apprehensions, and should regret if our experience of the past, and our knowledge of the true interests of this colony would permit us to sanctionate in the hope expressed by your Excellency, that those fears will prove groundless. It may be expected that an increased trade will result from the removal of restrictions on the cargoes of British ships in foreign parts; but we would strenuously urge that the Imperial government in justice to the colonies, should insist that the admission of foreign vessels to the advantages of a British Registry should in all cases be contingent on the fullest and most unequivocal reciprocity.

We shall not fail to seek, by an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, to avail ourselves of the provisions of the Imperial Act, with reference to the Coasting Trade of the North American Colonies; and while we are deeply impressed with the great importance of such increased facilities for Trade as will allow our commerce to expand and develope itself, we are gratified with your Excellency's assurance that Her Majesty's Government are anxious to concur in any measures which may be calculated to produce so desirable a result.

Agreeing with your Excellency as to the great commercial importance to Canada and New Brunswick of improving the means of communication between the Bay of Fundy and the River St. Lawrence, we are pleased to learn that a careful Survey of the impediments to the Navigation between Fredericton and the Grand Falls has been made; and we hope it will be in your Excellency's power to lay before us, during the present Session, the final report, with the detailed plans of that Survey.

The Report on the contemplated Railway between Shediac and St. John shall receive our most attentive consideration, and in whatever we may do for the promotion of so important an undertaking, we shall give a due regard to the financial resources of the Province.

Desirous of fostering and encouraging the interests of our valuable Coast Fisheries, we shall thankfully receive any information which may be of service to us in the consideration of the subject.

Such revision and consolidation of the Provincial Statutes as will present them in a less complicated and more intelligible form than at present, will be of great public advantage, and we will duly consider any measure of the kind which may be laid before us.

The Postal restrictions under which we have hitherto suffered, having for so long a period afforded ground of complaint, we are highly gratified to hear that the Parliament of Great Britain have at length given the Colonial Legislatures authority to deal with the subject, and we shall diligently apply ourselves in order to mature such a measure as will materially facilitate the Postal communication throughout the Province.

Appreciating as we ever have the vast importance of our common Schools, in relation to the moral, social, and political advancement of the country, we shall spare no effort in devising such means as we shall deem best adapted to improve the character and extend the benefits of those institutions.

We regret that the question of Boundary between this Province and Canada remains unsettled, and we sincerely hope that ere long such a decision will be given as will shew that the rights of this Province are duly appreciated.

We are gratified to learn that the Police of the City of Saint John, organized under the Act recently passed, answers the purpose for which it was intended.

In order to give full effect to the facilities at present afforded for the purchase and settlement of Crown Lands, we shall devote our best consideration to the expediency of simplifying the existing