

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

January 31.
On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilson.—Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, consisting of a Member from each County, to whom may be referred all matters before the House connected with the subject of Education throughout the Province.

Ordered, That Messrs. A. A. Wilson, Harrington, Hayward, Hill, Street, Esq., the Hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Barbour, Beauséjour, Jordan, M. Leod, and the Hon. Mr. Johnson, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from George D. Morrison, a licensed Teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, for two years from the 1st of September, 1836; which was referred to the Committee on School Petitions, to report to-morrow.

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from Schuyler P. Frink and William Campbell, Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the support of Emigrant Poor during the past year; which was referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Log and Timber Sluce Company, and a Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Mutual Fire Insurance Company, passed the House and were taken to the Council by Mr. Hill.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £12,000 towards the encouragement of Parish Schools, agreeable to the Law of the Province.

To the Commissioners of Machias Seal Island, Campo Bello and Saint Andrews Harbour Light Houses, the following sums to pay for the services for the year 1842.

To the Keeper of the Light House on Campo Bello, the sum of £120; to the Keeper of the Light House on Machias Seal Island, the sum of £130; to the Keeper of the Light House in the Harbour of Saint Andrews, the sum of £40; to the Keeper of the Light House at Cape Enrage, the sum of £100 for his services.

For the Grammar School in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £100.

On motion of Mr. Brown.
Ordered, That the House do on Thursday the third day of February next, go into Committee of the whole, in consideration of the several Messages received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as well as the various other documents communicated to the House by His Excellency's commands.

February 1.
A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of The Saint Stephen's Marine Assurance Company; which was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. End.—Whereas large sums of money have from time to time been appropriated by the Legislature, to defray the expense of printing work done; and whereas it is necessary that more full and detailed information should be had respecting the same.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to examine and report upon the Accounts of Her Majesty's Printer for the past year.—Ordered, That Messrs. End, Wilson, and L. A. Wilson, be the Committee for that purpose.

Mr. Boyd, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the 23rd January, relative to the Dances collected under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament prior to 18 Geo. III, reported.—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would have much pleasure in laying the required information before the House.

On motion of Mr. Palmer.—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to limit the duration of the Assembly.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

Extract from the Lieutenant Governor's Message to the House dated 1st February 1842.

—The Lieutenant Governor communicates to the House, papers relative to a new Settlement on the River to Saint Andrews, which has led to the formation of other Associations with the same object.—also the Reports he has received from the Surveyor General on the subject, and having authorized an advance of £200 to open a Commission to the first Settlement, he recommends to the House, in anticipation of any general measures for the execution of such works, that similar advances may be sanctioned to facilitate the opening of the necessary communications to the various locations which are about to be occupied.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

January 31.
The Hon. Mr. Hatch presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from the Minister, Officers and Members of the Wesleyan Society, Members of the Wesleyan Congregation, and others in Saint Andrews, Charlotte County, praying a grant may be allowed to pass to aid the Trustees of an Academy established in the County of Westmoreland.

A Petition from W. F. W. Owen, John M. Luchlan, James Card, John Evans, and ninety five other persons, praying the Legislature will prevent foreign Fishermen from taking Fish in the Bay and Rivers and near the Shores and Creeks within Charlotte County.

A Petition from Amy G. Campbell, of Charlotte County, praying an allowance for teaching a School in Saint Andrews.

A Petition from Donald Clarke, praying

the Provincial grant to old Soldiers may be allowed him.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be received, and lie on the table.

February 1.
Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to make regulations for the Market Wharf in the Parish of St. Stephen, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the Bill for the appointment of Firewards, and the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in that part of the Parish of Saint Stephen commonly called Salt Water, and its immediate vicinity.

—The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, they had made certain amendments thereto, and recommended the Bill, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

The Hon. Mr. Wier presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from Schuyler P. Frink, and Wm. Campbell, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint Stephen, praying return of expenses in supporting transient Poor.

A Petition from George D. Morrison, praying an allowance for teaching a School in the County of Charlotte; which were received.

The Hon. Mr. Hatch presented Petitions from Thomas McDonald, an old Soldier, and Rachel Carrack, and Patience Russell, Widows of old Soldiers, praying the benefit of the Provincial allowance; which were received.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[From our Fredericton Correspondent.]
FREDERICTON, 6th Feb. 1842

Mr. Editor.—Since I came here, I have been ever keeping a sharp look out, but to tell you the truth, there are so many strange movements, and such a variety of different things of one kind or other going on all at once, that I have lost the run of them altogether. The Petitions presented and the messages and bundles of papers sent down from the Governor, are beyond calculation, and if the House do not appoint a Committee to call them over, and burn several bushels of them, the Session will last until the first of June. Fitzgerald the reporter, has been absent a few days, and I have been sitting in his box trying to write the speeches; since his return I have taken my stand among the spectators in the gallery.—He and Ward are bright fellows, and the Mirror and Sentinel beat all the other papers in the Province.

The contemplated change in the mode of granting the supplies has caused a great deal of sparring among the members. Thursday was appointed to debate the question, and a regular set to being expected, the gallery was crowded with spectators; but when the order of the day was read, it was found that several of the *Lobbs* were engaged in the Supreme Court, and the matter was put off until Monday. I was disappointed as well as many others—however, I hope to be able to tell you all about it next week. A list of estimates has been sent down by the Governor, to be acted upon in the event of the new scheme being adopted. Notwithstanding this, the House resolved itself into a Committee of supply and granted many thousands of pounds in the usual manner. A short debate took place at the commencement on the necessity of economy and political consistency, of which I took some notes, but as their insertion would make my letter too long, I must refer you to the Mirror or the Sentinel for particulars.

The House in Committee, with Mr. Jordan in the Chair, went into consideration of a Bill for limiting the duration of the House of Assembly to four years. Mr. Palmer, who brought in the Bill, stated briefly that it was called for by the country—that members had had time to consult the wishes of their constituents since last year, and were of course fully prepared to meet the question. Mr. Hannington supported the Bill last year, and would do so again—the Bill was called, for by the public, who were now good judges of legislative proceedings, and a dissolution at the end of every four years would enable them to turn away improper members, and return only such as had done their duty. Mr. Barbour was astonished at the apathy which appeared among the members. He was sure the Bill was not called for, as there was not a solitary Petition in the House upon the subject. "This time enough," said the hon. member, to bid the *d—*! good morning when we meet him, and he would consider the subject when called upon by the constituency of the country, and not before. Mr. Speaker said that he always thought the period too long—that they had better follow the example of the other Colonies—that the Election law would be improved and the people would have an opportunity, once in four years, of making a new choice. As for the factious Petitions which were presented to the Executive during the recess, they were utterly unworthy of attention, and he did not believe in the event of a general election there would be six new members in the House. Mr. Beardsley said, that seven years was too long, and that many men do much evil in seven years. He believed, however, that people were so infatuated at the time of an election, that they would sometimes return bad men, knowing them to be such. On some question arising about the operation of the Bill, Mr. Hill read and explained and showed, that if it passed into a Law, it would have the effect of dissolving the present House. Mr. Wilmot briefly stated that he would support the Bill, because his constituents instructed him to do so.—Mr. Wilmot, after some facetious remarks, said, gravely, that the great and important changes proposed by the government, de-

manded an appeal to the people. He should therefore vote for the Bill under these special circumstances. Mr. Brown would vote for the Bill, because he had found out during the recess that his constituents desired it. Mr. Wilson said, that there was not a Petition for the measure from any part of the Province, that the respectable people of Westmoreland were not in favour of it, and that he would vote against it—that they had made a fair agreement with the people to serve seven years, and had therefore just as good a right to *enjoying* the term to ten years as to *reduce* it to four. He deprecated the turmoil of a general election, and although the measure had been adopted in Nova Scotia and Canada, it had been brought about by agitation and such other proceedings as would do very little credit to this Province. Mr. Owen would go for the Bill, in the full hope that the election law would be amended.—Mr. Boyd said, that as a junior member, he did not wish to be too forward—he felt nothing like apathy—but as he had done last year, so again he should give the Bill his hearty support.—Mr. McLeod would oppose the Bill—the abridgement of the time of service, although it would place the representative under the more immediate control of his constituents, would be fluctuation and change, really weaken the House, and the power of the people in the House. He referred to the passing of the Septennial Act in England, and showed that it immediately gave increased strength to the House of Commons, which was now more powerful than ever. That frequent elections caused much additional expense—deter persons from offering as candidates—will reduce the average term of service to three sessions, and injure the people by continual feuds and heartburnings. Progress was then reported and leave granted to sit again.

Since that time another discussion has taken place, and many members say they will vote for the Bill if the Election Law can be so amended as to have all the pelling done in one or two days; but if there be no amendment to the Election Law, they will oppose the Bill. So the mover, Mr. Palmer, has got it up on out next Thursday. A Bill has been passed to compel all carriage drivers with more than two horses, to have wheels four inches wide. Also, a Bill to make the line from Oak Bay to Eel River one of the Great Roads.

I almost forgot to tell you what happened to our friend Paddy End, the witty and honourable member for Gloucester. Paddy, who is a universal favorite with our gallery members, happened one day in debate to speak rather unfavourable of the calculating faculties of the present Auditor General. Mr. Auditor General's son, a hopeful branch of the aristocracy here, made a violent attack upon our friend, as he was quietly and unexpectantly walking along the public street.—Unluckily Mr. End was without his shield, and his antagonist, who was armed with a heavy bludgeon, struck at him most furiously. Paddy, who on equal terms would have soon laid the exequite on his beam ends, stood his ground and fended off the blows with his arms, and finally came off unhurt. The Speaker of the House issued his warrant to take the offender into custody, but he has not yet been found.

Your's &c.
JACK ROBINSON.
For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,
Let us now take a glance at the improvement which this Province has made within the last twenty years, when compared with the neighbouring State of Maine. When that State separated from Massachusetts but little over twenty years ago, her population (to the best of my recollection) did not much exceed 200,000 souls, whose avocations were, and continue to be, in every respect, similar to our own, being chiefly composed of Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Fishermen, Manufacturers of Lumber, &c. &c. At this time her population is over half a million of people, while New Brunswick, with a territory of nearly equal extent, with numerous rivers and streams, with superior inland navigation, and immense forests of timber, with a soil and climate but little inferior to Maine; and the markets of Great Britain, Ireland, and the West India Colonies open to our lumber, and a constant flow of emigrants to our shores from the Mother Country, can after a lapse of sixty years, boast of a population not exceeding 160,000 souls. These facts need no comment, no argument that words are capable of expressing, can controvert them. There has been no duty on flour, beef, pork, or oxen, to protect the farmers of Maine, but thousands of cattle and sheep have been driven annually to western markets, as well as Canada and this Province; while the City of Saint John continues to receive a large portion of its supplies of meat and vegetables from Nova Scotia; and Miramichi (as I am told) from Prince Edward's Island. While the House of Assembly continue the policy which has heretofore been pursued, this Province must, and will remain in its present dependent state. Provisions of every description have been taxed—enormous salaries have been paid to most of our public officers—law fees, the most extravagant, have been continued until the small fry of that profession, are getting as numerous as the black flies in July. The settlement of any Country under such circumstances, must be slow and forced. The government of every country must be supported directly or indirectly, by the productive industry of the people; and no intelligent man coming to a new country in order to better his condition, will remain there a large portion of the revenues is consumed by office-holders, and every article of consumption taxed to uphold them. Emigrant Societies may be formed and every encouragement held out to induce emigrants coming from the mother country to settle in this Province, but while such a state of things

exist, few will remain who have means to carry them elsewhere. Those who are led away by the false glare, and boasted liberty of the great slave holding republic, will be sure to seek the pure and undefiled institutions of democracy, while those who appreciate the blessing of "British laws" and "British protection" will find their way to Canada; and leave (with few exceptions) a pauper emigrant population to renovate the Province of New Brunswick.

Now, sir, the idea of taxing Flour, while wheat is allowed to commodity free, no matter how old or inferior—whether it be the sweepings of the granaries of Europe or America; no matter whether musty or sweet, good, bad or indifferent, in order to protect the farmers and every other class of people, in this Province, as "A. B." would have us believe, is so much beyond my comprehension, that I can only reconcile it by another anomaly, i. e. protecting the baker, by taxing flour, and allowing bread to come in duty free! Then the old story of "horse feed," surely if our farmers can raise anything, they can raise oats and barley for our horses, or why tax flour? But no, says "A. B. & Co." "we want bran and horse feed to protect the farmer. Miserable subterfuge this, which no man of truth would stoop to. The decline in the importation of wheat and flour in 1841 which "A. B." alludes to, is easily accounted for, by the over importation in 1840, as well as the want of means to import, and the fluctuating state of the markets in 1841.

Yours, &c.
Milo.

Feb. 10, 1842.
N. B. I observe a communication in the "Morning News," signed "A Baker." This must be a man of dough, and no mistake; or in other words of a "millet" in disguise.—Before he attempts to write again, advocating the duty on flour, and asserting that the mills in St. John "manufacture better flour than that imported," (while the millers are forced to sell for a less price, his friends should heat an oven, hotter than common, and give him the benefit of it for about an hour; this process would be likely to improve his condition very much, and make him a Bake-car in reality.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The Constitution &c. of the Highland Society will be published in our next.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week.—Hon. H. Hatch.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Atlas and Clock House.
Commissioner next week.—J. W. Chandler.

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week.—J. W. Street.
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week.—N. Marks.
DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES
London, Jan. 3 Montreal, Feb. 3
Liverpool, Jan. 4 Quebec, Feb. 3
Edinburgh, Dec. 27 Halifax, Feb. 3
Paris, Dec. 27 New York, Feb. 5
Toronto, Feb. 3 Boston, Feb. 7

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH—PUBLIC WORKS.

We are not aware of any former Governor's Speech, creating so much public interest, as the one, by which, the present Session of the Provincial Legislature was opened, by the excellent and well-intentioned officer, who, with so much credit to himself, rules over this Province. Never, we believe, has any opening Speech been so minutely discussed, or the measures recommended so nicely canvassed by the members of the Legislature.—There seems to be no topic contained in it which has not been subjected to the ordeal of strict enquiry and commentary, which have disclosed the real sentiments of members, and clearly shown their qualifications, or disqualifications for the arduous and responsible situations they hold. These circumstances alone show, that the measures recommended by His Excellency to the consideration of the Legislature, are of the most serious character—affect materially the interests of the Province—and giving rise to such animated discussions on the part of the members of the Legislature, prove that their interests as well as their feelings were affected by them.

The establishment of an efficient Board of Works, which we alluded to in our last, displayed in a marked manner the *animus* of some members, as might be expected, both from its close bearing on their individual interests, and as we should rather wish from its intimate and natural connexion with the improvement of the Province.

When on this subject in a previous number, we asserted, that the establishment of Public Works, and that on an extensive scale was practicable; and that those works which in operation under the management of a skilful, and scientific, board of directors, would tend greatly and efficiently to the settlement

of the Province, by attracting to them great numbers of industrious persons, who, from the means acquired by their labour, could comfortably locate themselves, and engage in the profession of whatever business their inclinations or habits would most fit them for. The truth of this latter proposition nobody would dispute who ever witnessed the operation of "public works," or saw the neighborhood in which they existed, whether in the old country or in this northern hemisphere. It is no uncommon thing to find a single factory, be it a cotton factory, a paper factory, or milling establishment, being the occasion of giving rise to large and comfortable villages, where hundreds of every age are employed, and who, in their turn, as a matter of necessity, give an impulse to trade of every description, more especially benefiting the agriculturists for those necessities of life, without which, neither people, trade, or factories, could exist; and thus in this natural way, communities are enlarged, their comforts preserved, and finally they grow into prosperous and independent countries.

The only question then, upon which there can be any doubt is, whether the establishment of these useful public works are practicable in this Province? In the condition, position, mineral and general resources of this Province such, as to guarantee that these works might be put into operation with profit to the undertakers? Some of these questions, we confess, we could not satisfactorily answer, whilst others are plain and intelligible to the nearest capacity.

As to the position of the Province, it is as desirable and advantageous for its prosperity as any other on the map of America. Its maritime is as favorable for commerce as any other portion of this great continent, stretching along the magnificent Bay of Fundy, and possessing innumerable harbours capable of receiving the largest class of vessels, and that at all seasons of the year. From its position it shuts out the Canada for almost half the year, from any intercourse with the Atlantic in the way of navigation.

From these circumstances alone, it is plain that no portion of America is more favorable or holds out better prospects for the construction of a Rail Road, than this Province. It would connect the Canada with the Atlantic, and give them a facility to export their produce at all seasons of the year. And when it is considered how rapidly that country is growing, its population increasing, and that numerous every year; its woods and deserts giving way to fertile plains and productive farms, and the impulse which a commodious and continuous transit of their increasing produce, would give to all this, there is the most satisfactory reason to conclude, that a Railroad would afford profitable returns and amply repay those who would invest their capital in its construction.

As to the mineral resources of the Province, and which, in every Country, give rise to the most valuable public works, though not prepared to say anything about these at present, we can safely add, that in these respects, nature has not bestowed her gifts on us with a niggardly hand; and that in the development of these advantages, capital and industry would afford ample rewards. The only obstacle which we can see to the establishment of public works is, the want of capital, to obtain which all the energies and means in the Province should be concentrated.

To commence removing this obstacle in a practical way, the finances of the Province should be adjusted. As long as the financial state of the country remains what it is, the energies of the Province will be cramped, possessing no public credit, and incapable of affording any reasonable security, neither private capitalists nor the Imperial Government will be disposed to hazard their means in promoting any public or serious improvements. This is the opinion of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, a man as stern as he is certainly intelligent.

The financial state of the country as a preliminary to any attempt at improvement should be put into proper order. It should be clearly exhibited to the world, what the state of those finances are! what ought to go to the credit of the Province annually! and thereby show what amount of principle she could engage to commence public works on paying annual interest.

We trust the Legislature, before it rises, will see to this important duty, it is one that cannot any longer be overlooked but with irreparable loss to the Province, and therefore, should they pass it by unnoticed, the Governor should be called upon to exercise his prerogative, and give to the people an opportunity of selecting those representatives who would leave the husings pledged to remove those evils, which so completely prevent the development of the resources of the country.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—By reference to our Fredericton Correspondent's letter in this days paper, it will be observed that Wm. End Esq. a member of the House of Assembly, was grossly attacked in the streets of Fredericton and brutally beaten by a young fellow named Beverly Robinson, for having in the discharge of his duty expressed his opinion, in the course of the debate upon the Governor's Speech, "that the gentleman at the head of the Audit Board was notoriously incompetent" for his office. The person alluded to, was Robinson's father. Mr. End by the advice of his friends brought the matter before the House and we are happy to say the affair was discussed with open doors, Messrs. Street, Barbour, Allan, Partelow, Hill and Brown, spoke in the most fearless and independent manner and we only regret that Mr. End did not (as Mr. Brown says in his remarks) "pay his assailant back in his own coin." On motion of the Hon. Mr. Weldon, a resolution passed the House to the effect that his Honor the speaker be requested to issue his Warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for

the apprehension of which was done by every editor for his approval of the views upon this fearless manner

SEVENTEEN

By the ship I papers have been The following space for —

Circular.— Subjects in Ch centenary, &c., I faction in anno others who feel that the city of and formidable gun boats and, ing upwards of was taken pos ter a short but of the Chinese forces, under t es Rear Ad e. B., and Ma K. C. B. in to

We are sorry of the 23rd ult ing favored, it at Kingston o has been call and that some have been no ergies of arbit magistrates.—

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LEGISLATIVE of Assembly in past week, si session; and i have been pa seen it went i we have repor place. The l of the Assem the hour; an the discussi

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