

# The Weekly Observer

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Vol. VII. No. 32.

## THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY, BY DONALD A. CAMERON. OFFICE—In Mr. HATFIELD'S brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B. TERMS—City Subscribers, \$1.00 per annum; Country do. (by mail) 15s. ditto; Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto; (half to be paid in advance.)

Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on very moderate terms.

## Weekly Almanack.

FEBRUARY—1835.	SUN Rises.	MOON Sets.	FULL Rises.	SEA.
11 WEDNESDAY	6 56	4 11	10 28	
12 THURSDAY	6 54	5 0	11 15	
13 FRIDAY	6 53	5 7	12 0	
14 SATURDAY	6 52	5 8	12 30	
15 SUNDAY	6 50	5 10	1 0	39
16 MONDAY	6 49	5 11	1 30	20
17 TUESDAY	6 48	5 12	1 50	2 8

Full Moon 18th day, 6h. 15m. evening.

## INSURANCE.

### NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 12 o'clock. JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT. Committee for February: R. M. JARVIS, G. T. BAY, M. H. FERLEY.

### PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by M'KENZIE & TISDALE, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all cases in reference to such as if subscribed by himself. ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent. St. John, November 6, 1832.

### WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.

### JOHN ROBERTSON, Agent and Attorney.

### ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. RICHMOND, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port. Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property, against

### Loss or Damage by Fire.

at as low rates of premium as any similar Institution of good standing. Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured.—Applications in writing (paid for) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

The ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819.—Capital \$200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a Surplus Fund of more than \$35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation of the Office has acquired promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage. A. BALLOCH, Agent. St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

## FOR SALE.

And immediate possession given.

THAT delightful situation on the north side of the River Restigouche, Baie des Chaleurs, known as Point à la Gardie, owned and occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. —, containing 570 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and 20 thereof under cultivation. On the premises is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, 38 by 28 feet, with a Kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a Cellar underneath. There are also two STORES, one 24 by 30 feet, and the other 18 by 30 feet; a SAW MILL on the tide-way, with double gear, which may be kept in operation during the summer, quite new and completely finished, from whence the Lumber can be immediately removed by Huts to the Vessels—together with an extensive MARSH, which now cuts from 25 to 30 tons of Hay.

Any person intending to enter into the Lumbering business, will find the situation a most eligible one, as Ships of the largest class may load with perfect safety within 200 yards of the shore; and as a place for Ship Building, it is replete with advantages. Reference may be made to Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co., Miramichi, Messrs. Mackay & Co., St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

### PETER SUTHERLAND.

Point à la Gardie, Restigouche, Baie des Chaleurs, 23d July, 1834.

## EMIGRATION.

THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing PASSENGERS from BELFAST, DERRY, and DUBLIN, on the most reasonable terms, and has made arrangements to have a conveyance from those Ports once every Month during the Season of Emigration. Persons wishing to send for their Friends, will find this mode very desirable, as the greatest punctuality in every respect will be attended to. WILLIAM DOUGAN, St. John-street. St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1834.

Blankets for Sale at this Office.

## The Garland.

### HUMAN CHANGES.

BY MRS. HOODIE.

Slowly, slowly, tells the bell,  
A heavy note of sorrow;  
But lightly will its gay tones swell,  
The bridal peal to-morrow!

The dead man in his shroud to-night  
No hope from earth can borrow—  
The bride, within her tresses bright  
Will wreathe the rose to-morrow!

The drops that gem that lovely bier,  
Though shed in mortal sorrow,—  
Will not reveal a single tear,  
In festal halls to-morrow!

'Tis thus thro' life, from joy and grief,  
Alternate shades we borrow,  
To-night, in tears we seek relief,  
In smiling hopes to-morrow!

## Miscellaneous.

### THE ISLAND OF ST. KILDA.

The following article describes the state of an island situated on the north coast of Scotland, one of the Hebrides. We have only to change the name of the place, and the description would suit one of the savage South Sea Islands. The statement is copied from a late number of the *Inverness Courier*:

"Our readers are already aware that this solitary island was first visited by a steam vessel on Monday the 28th July last. We have since conversed with an intelligent gentleman, who was one of the passengers, and obtained from him some interesting particulars respecting the condition of those forlorn islands. The subject is a painful one, for we cannot help regarding it as a national humiliation and disgrace, that a people situated almost at our own doors, should have been so utterly neglected. Our friend describes the inhabitants of St. Kilda as placed in one of the lowest grades of civilization. Like all semi-barbarous people, he says, the sources of emotion are few, but the emotions themselves vivid and strong. Curiosity and wonder were depicted on their countenance in the most lively colors. The dresses of the ladies of the party called forth exclamation of surprise and delight. Sweetmeats, gaudy colors, and silver money attracted equal attention. At length the old habit growing strong, he turned his eyes wistfully towards the door of the study. The wife, forgetting the want of his society in the profit of the labour, reading the wish of her husband, rose from the chair, and said, 'Dr. Robertson you may go to your studies.'"

Women are never mercenary—but when the interests of those they love require them, they can make any sacrifice. In the present number of the *Contemporary Magazine* we read the following anecdote of Mrs. Robertson, wife of the great historian:—

"When Robertson was at his little cure in the country, immediately after dinner he retired to his study, to work at his great historical undertaking. Mrs. Robertson, who felt the loneliness of her situation, seeing him rise from the table one day much earlier than usual, said, 'Really, Dr. Robertson, dull as the place is, you determine to make it worse, by giving me as little of your society as possible.' 'My dear Mrs. Robertson,' answered the Doctor, 'I must go to my studies.' He went."

Shortly after this, the work being completed, Robertson returned to London, and disposed of the MS. to that very liberal house, the Cadells, for a sum of money at the time considerable to a Scotch scholar. On his return home, elated with success, and telling the story to his wife, he sat at the table much longer than usual. At length the old habit growing strong, he turned his eyes wistfully towards the door of the study. The wife, forgetting the want of his society in the profit of the labour, reading the wish of her husband, rose from the chair, and said, 'Dr. Robertson you may go to your studies.'"

The Phoenix Park.—The inhabitants of Dublin are justly proud of their Phoenix Park. Neither in extent, nor in natural beauty, will any of the London parks bear the slightest comparison with it. It was here that, for the first time, I saw those magnificent trees, which I afterwards found so constant an adornment of every gentleman's park, and which, even by the highways, greatly outvie the thorns of our English hedges. The Phoenix park is of enormous extent, and I believe truly, to contain nearly three thousand English acres. Like Greenwell-park, it has its mountains, and its fine single trees, and its *Bois de Boulogne*; but these are more like the *avenues of the Bois de Boulogne*; and besides all this, it has its valleys, and ravines, and extensive groves. In fact, the Phoenix-park, both in extent and in diversity of surface, is superior to any public park, promenade, prairie, or prado, belonging to any European city that I know. The access, however, is bad. On one side, it is approached through a bad suburb; and by any other way, it is distant and dusty. That it should be the latter surprised me; for, surely, where there are so many unemployed poor, and such abundance of raw materials, the access to this great resort ought to be deficient in no advantage which labour could secure. The Zoological gardens have lately been constructed on an eligible part of the Phoenix-park; and when I visited them, they were quite a fashionable lounge. As much as £30 per day were taken from visitors, by the sixpenny entrance fee.—*Anglo's Ireland.*

THE EYE.—The use of shades and bandages on every trifling affection of the eye, is an evil that cannot be too strongly reprobated; for the action of light and air being thus excluded, and the organ rigidly compressed, ophthalmia, and even total blindness, are not infrequently the consequence of that which, being perhaps merely a slight flow of humour, or a little extravasated blood, would have subsided in a few days, if judiciously treated, or even left to itself.—*Curtis on the Eye.*

Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable for fashion's sake.

## SUMMARY.

Lord Palmerston.—At a meeting of the electors of the Northern Division of Hants, on Thursday week, Lord Palmerston attended, and entered into a long and to the meeting, satisfactory explanation of the foreign policy of the late ministry, and of its conduct generally. The following is the concluding portion of his speech:—"We are told that the party opposed to all measures of reform is now to be in office [referring to the Tories]. That, gentlemen, has but anticipated the opinion, which was going humbly to submit to you. I was going to say that with the present House of Commons it would be perfectly impossible such a Government could exist, because the present House of Commons has more than once expressed a determination not to support any government but the one that has recently quitted office. It is impossible that the Government about to be formed can venture to meet the House of Commons as it now exists (hear, hear.) Many persons have a notion, and they are misled by that notion, that there is a reaction in the public mind. Because two or three elections have gone in favour of the Tories they are invested with the belief that an extensive alteration has taken place in public opinion. I am satisfied that the party would not otherwise undertake so desperate a measure as dissolving the present House of Commons and appealing to the country. Gentlemen, I once found myself connected in office with the persons now going into administration. In 1827, Mr. Canning did me the honour of placing me, for the first time, in the Cabinet; and when, after his death, the Duke of Wellington took office in January following, I, with Mr. Huskisson, Lord Melbourne, and Mr. Grant, became members of his administration. From January till May we remained, and then retired, because on a question in the House of Commons connected with the disfranchisement of East Bedford, one party wished to transfer the franchise to a populous manufacturing town, and the other to the hundred of Basselaw. Mr. Huskisson and myself then voted against our colleagues, and we resigned, as in duty bound, and quitted the Government. I cannot go into particulars, but I feel at liberty to say that from May 1828, till November, 1830, I showed no disposition to return to office with persons whom, however I may respect individually—as I sincerely do—I dif-

ferred from upon political questions. More than that I do not feel at liberty to say; but I might if I chose. I do not believe that this Government can possibly stand, because I do not think them competent to the feelings of this country, and because I do not believe that honorable men—whom I know them to be—would come into office except to carry out their own opinions. It is said, do not judge men until they are tried; but they have had their trial, as appears by the daily debates in Parliament, which afford every public man an opportunity of expressing his sentiments, and the sentiments of all public men are known to the people of this country. I am convinced this Government cannot stand; but I think it of the greatest importance that the struggle should take place with liberals of all shades. I hope the struggle will be short."

Sir Robert Peel.—The following declaration, which Sir Robert Peel made at Tamworth, in the year 1832, will, we doubt not, be read at the present moment with intense interest:—

"He had never been the decided supporter of any band of partisans, but had always thought it much better to look steadily at the peculiar circumstances of the times in which they lived, and if necessities were so pressing as to demand it, there was no dishonour in dissenting, relinquishing opinions or measures, and adopting others more suited to the altered state of the country. For this course of proceeding he had been censured by opposite parties, by those who upon all occasions thought that no changes were required, as well as by those who, in his opinion, were the advocates of too violent and sudden innovations. The middle course, however, he would continue to pursue; he held it to be impossible for any statesman to adopt one fixed line of policy under all circumstances, and the only question with him when he departed from that line should be, not whether he was interested or sinister motive?—I, however, the measure I contemplate called for by the circumstances and necessities of the country?"

Melancholy Loss of Life.—Liverpool, like other parts of our coast, has been visited by severe gales, attended with disastrous consequences. On the evening of Saturday week, the *Duchess of Clarence*, laden with tea, arrived in the mouth of the Mersey, and came to anchor. She was, as usual, boarded by Captain Walker, of the Custom-house Revenue cutter *Vixen*, and 4 of his men. The passengers were desirous of going on shore, but were dissuaded from the hazardous attempt; but Captain Evans, who commanded the ship, being particularly anxious to communicate his arrival and deliver his despatches to his consignees, one of whom lives at Hoole, about 2 miles from the spot where the *Duchess of Clarence* was then anchored, persuaded Captain Walker to attempt a landing there. After some parley this was agreed to. The boat was a light, six-oared gig—not the regular cutter to which Captain Walker belonged; and the two Captains, with 4 men, got into it. It was literally impossible that so frail a bark could long live in such a sea as was then running. Suffice it to say, that the boat foundered, and all on board met a watery grave.—The *Duchess of Clarence* is the first Liverpool ship that ever entered the Mersey with tea direct from Canton.

The vessel which first arrived from Canton with tea was *London*, boarded by Captain Walker, of the Custom-house Revenue cutter *Vixen*, and 4 of his men. The passengers were desirous of going on shore, but were dissuaded from the hazardous attempt; but Captain Evans, who commanded the ship, being particularly anxious to communicate his arrival and deliver his despatches to his consignees, one of whom lives at Hoole, about 2 miles from the spot where the *Duchess of Clarence* was then anchored, persuaded Captain Walker to attempt a landing there. After some parley this was agreed to. The boat was a light, six-oared gig—not the regular cutter to which Captain Walker belonged; and the two Captains, with 4 men, got into it. It was literally impossible that so frail a bark could long live in such a sea as was then running. Suffice it to say, that the boat foundered, and all on board met a watery grave.—The *Duchess of Clarence* is the first Liverpool ship that ever entered the Mersey with tea direct from Canton.

On meeting with his Senior Class on Tuesday last, we understand Dr. Chalmers uttered in a most feeling manner to the death of Mr. Irving, the intelligence of which he had received that morning, and paid the following tribute to his memory:—"He was," said the Rev. Doctor, "one of those whom Burns calls the nobles of nature. His talents were so commanding, that you could not but admire him, and he was so open and generous that it was impossible not to love him. When an incident at one time by a correspondent gave him a high reputation, he returned to us, and returned for another that it might be summed up in one sentence:—'He was the congenial Christian grafted on the old Roman—with the lofty stern vigour of the one, he possessed the humble grace of the other. The constitutional basis and ground-work of his character was virtue alone; and notwithstanding all his errors and extravagancies, which both injured his character in the estimation of the world, and threw discredit upon much that was good and useful in his writings, he believed him to be a man of deep and devoted piety.'"

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The immense and increasing trade of our Erie Canal almost exceeds belief, and will readily account for the steady advance in real estate in this city since its completion.

It would imagine that the tonnage passed and re-passed at one lock on the Erie Canal, Alexander's, west of Schenectady, in the business season of seven and a half months, exceed the entire tonnage, foreign and domestic, which entered and cleared at this Custom House during the year 1834, and will fully equal that which entered and cleared in 1834, the last quarter of which is not yet made out by the collector.

I annex you a statement furnished by the collector, by which it appears, that for the 4 quarters of 1833, there were

Set forward arrivals—tonnage and registers	116,835 tons.
1830 Domestic arrivals do	29,979
523 Foreign clearances do	10,512
1831 Domestic clearances do	22,410

The whole number of tons loaded and in ballast 771,516 tons. The official statement of the boats and floats of timber passed at Alexander's lock, is not yet published; but to the first of September it was 12,351, and it is understood to exceed 24,000 to the close of navigation, equal to a lockage every twelve and one-third minutes, day and night, during the season of navigation; and only allowing the moderate ratio of thirty three and one-third tons to a lockage of boat or float of timber, it would give 800,000 tons, without taking into view the large amount of trade in salt, wheat, and lumber, between Buffalo and Alexander's lock.

But to see the question at rest, I present you with the comparative view of the property passed Utica on the Erie Canal in the years 1833 and 1834. By this table you will ascertain that 329,000 tons weight actually floated by Utica during the season of navigation, seven and a half months, which will fully equal the weight carried by the 1918 vessels, entered and cleared at this Custom House, when it is taken into consideration, that more than one third returned in ballast or were only partially loaded.

By this interesting table it will be perceived, that 1,175,659 barrels of Flour passed Utica, which, with 1,197,843 bushels of Wheat, are equal to 1,425,000 barrels of Flour, equal in value delivered at this port, to seven and a half millions of dollars. Of Cotton, we perceive 1,221,102 lbs. passed. Merchandise, 140,748,936 lbs.—which with the other items in this statement, make exceed fifty millions of dollars, valuing the Merchandise at only \$25 per ton.

It will be noted that the high tolls have decreased the amount of lumber, particularly ship timber, an important item to the landed interest in the interior. We with pleasure observe the decrease of Domestic Spirits 2,318,380 gallons.

## COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir,—If I were to suffer myself to be guided by the rule set down in the communication of "A Freeholder," in your paper of the 6th instant, I fear that it would remain a long time without the honor of a reply. What has induced me to answer this disagreeable communication, is not to let those who take a distant view of the matter, be misled by supposing a silence to acknowledge the assertions there made as facts. And I would caution "A Freeholder" against descending into personal invective, and scolding the conduct of any person to private and malignant motives. I know it has hitherto been the practice in this County to attribute inducements anything but honorable, to those who have presumed to raise a voice against the Lords of Westmoreland;—but it is time that it should be put a stop to. Our Representatives and leading characters ought to be well spoken of, and their motives guarded in their attacks; to assign malignant motives to any, and charge the other with insinuation, are grave accusations—easily made, but difficult to be supported.

"A Freeholder" has taken up no small part of his "disagreeable" communication by informing the public of the domestic avocations of two of the opponents of Messrs. Crane and Chandler. What care the public who gives utterance to their sentiments and to undeniable truths? Are there any in the Province so independent as to above the necessity of pursuing some business for a livelihood? Is a person to be trodden under foot as an animal of a different and inferior class of beings, because he is a tradesman? Perhaps the chief author of that article may have once yielded the sledge in a blacksmith's shop, and for that purpose that he now flourishes his pen. And another great man might have carried life by a few triquetras in a handkerchief. Such things as these have, and no doubt will happen again, in all free countries. But have ever these been assigned as reasons why they should not express their sentiments at the Election of Representatives, or of even ascending the hustings to solicit the suffrages of the people? Certainly not! It has been reserved for the great men of Westmoreland to make this silly distinction, and set the precedent of as silly and extravagant an attack upon Freeholders, for independently advocating the interests of the Province, and fearlessly discussing the merits of their late Members.

The state of the Poll does, indeed, seemingly justify the assertion of "A Freeholder," in contradicting the extent of the opposition experienced by those Gentlemen, and without explanation of its cause, would render the former statement as to the firm and determined opposition, incorrect and untrue. Candidates offered themselves at the opening of the poll, and so strong was the expression of public feeling, that the new ones all seemed confident of success. After the commencement of the contest, it appeared that Mr. Chapman did not want to be returned without being sheltered under the wings of Mr. Crane, Crane & Chandler. Mr. Pittfield, seeing from this, that if he continued the contest, both Mr. Chapman and himself would fall, on the second day came to the resolution of resigning; and Chapman's canvass being strongly against Mr. Hastings, and Mr. Crane & Chandler, Mr. Avard, for similar reasons, retired in favor of Hastings. The majority of the Candidates then decided upon the poll being removed,—and first to the Western part of the County, where Chapman's interest lay. Here, and indeed throughout the whole Election, Chapman's canvass was "Palmer, Crane, and Chandler are all sure to go, and I want the fourth vote,"—thus, in his own particular district of the County, placing himself the fourth upon the Poll.

The effect of this canvass, in favour of the other candidates was, to compel Hastings, in self-defence, to the election of Mr. Chapman; and upon the canvass of the Poll at Shelburne, Mr. Hastings (to deserve as well of the other Candidates as Mr. Chapman) placed them so high upon the poll as to preclude all possibility of keeping them out. It is supposed that nearly four hundred votes were not polled, and that many freeholders were so disgusted at the protracted canvass of Crane and Chandler, by Chapman on the one hand, and Hastings on the other, that they refused to attend the Election at all.—From this short statement, it is evident that both Mr. Crane and Mr. Chandler owe their seats to the mismanagement of Mr. Chapman. I do not consider the assertion that "no vote was solicited or canvass made by Messrs. Crane and Chandler during the Election," (the reverse being so well known,) worthy of even a passing remark. True it is, both those Gentlemen did, at the opening of the poll, trust the extracts read in the Journals of the House by Mr. Gilbert, with a silent contempt very dissatisfactory to the Freeholders; and indeed Mr. Chandler extended the same laudable indifference to Mr. Allan when imputing private and malicious motives to that gentleman, on account of an action brought for a pair of oxen by Mr. Crane, to which, to use Mr. C.'s own words from the Hustings, (and which he expressed with a triumphant and self-satisfied smile), "You may depend, Gentlemen, I make him pay very well for it," and to the effusions and "powerless efforts" of Mr. Gilbert, throughout the course of the Election. True it is, he remained in the same evasive state of mind, on the second day of the contest, by feigning to read part of a letter then just received from Mr. Partelow, and demanding Mr. C.'s opinion of it.—At Hopewell, (when he discovered the Journals were not there) by leaving the character of the gentleman, and calling Mr. G. a liar;—at Hillsboro', by pursuing the same course, and pointing him out as a run-away apprentice, saying that he had a letter from his (Mr. G.'s) master, to that effect:—At Joliet, by calling him a liar, a run-away apprentice, the associate of a low sloaker, and telling the freeholders that he would at the close of the poll clear up what had been said by Mr. Gilbert. It may be well here to remark, that the story about the run-away apprentice and the letter, as has since been proved, had no existence, but invented by the fertile imagination of the learned candidate; and I felt confident more will be yet said upon this subject.—It must, however, in justice to Mr. Crane, be said, that in his discussions with the Electors, he never dealed the right of a Freeholder to know his sentiments, and upon every occasion denouncing himself as a Gentleman-keeping his temper, and never replying to an argument by virulent and abusive language. Thus much for the silent contempt with which the course of the County, were treated.—I should like to know the reason of Mr. Chandler declaring his intention of not offering against Westmoreland, if he were more generally supported than upon any former occasion? If he met with the opposition except from two individuals, what placed him the third upon the poll? Was it those two persons who threatened to withdraw their names from the hustings at Joliet? Was it the overpowering eloquence of both those Gentlemen at the opening of the poll, that stopped the faculty of the Freeholders, which they did not recover until the close of Mr. Palmer's address, when such bursts of applause filled the Court House? Did it Mr. Chandler, in his speech at the close, when alluding to the opposition he had met with, tell the Freeholders, that though he was confident some would oppose to him through *Public Property*, many he did not doubt were actuated by *Public Property*? Did he not say, that he had hoped various difference of opinion might have existed among the voters, and would have remained within the County and not been blown abroad thro' the Province?—The truth of the matter is, that only two individuals opposed Messrs. Crane and Chandler, and that the same foundation in fact, as that barrister's statement, may be given to that communication, and such contempt to the opposition with which they had to contend.

Any person who ever heard our learned Representative, either at the Bar, the Hustings, or in the Senate, cannot be a loss who is one of the co-partners of "A Freeholder." What ever name may be given to that communication, it may have in your own minds settled the source from which it sprang; and although some sympathy may give rise to the author, still, the People know that the great man is not his minion—no tyrant without his slave.

AN OLD COUNTRYMAN.

Westmoreland, January 15th, 1835.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FREDERICTON, Tuesday, February 3.

The only discussion which occurred this day was on the MILITIA BILL.

In committee of the whole, (Mr. Hamington in the chair), which occupied the attention of the house 2 1/2 hours. The debate, however, though extremely lengthy, was little more than a mere repetition of the same arguments that have been repeatedly adduced and as often reported on the same question, of late years; and we therefore shall endeavour, in cutting from the mass, to confine our transcripts as much as possible to the new members and the new matter brought forward.

The object of the bill was to repeal the 6th section of the Militia Act, 18th year, and so much of the 15th section of the same act, as entitles Adjutants and Sergeant-Majors to pay, and to reduce the Militia duties to one day's muster for enrolment, leaving the Inspecting Field Officers as they are.

Mr. Gilbert briefly stated the objects of the bill, as founded on the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the subject, and commented on the expense and inutility of the present system, and the general call for its modification.

Mr. McLeod, after stating that the duties of Adjutants were much more arduous than those of any other officers of a militia, observed that he was sensible that the Militia had not much improved in discipline; and that though there were some exceptions, the benefit derived from the system was by no means equal to the outlay and loss of time. Still, he held it to be absolutely necessary for every country that wished to hold up its head as an independent country, to keep some force in readiness for service whenever required, and there was no force so constitutional a nature as that of a Militia. That was the kind of force that suited this country, but considering that the system of drill had not had all the effects expected from it, (Mr. McLeod) would not be reducing it; he thought it better to approximate gradually to the desired point, so as to leave room to retract it if it should be found necessary, than by attempting too much to effect nothing. He would therefore be for reducing the drill one day only at present; this would be taking off one third of the duty, and would be a considerable boon. He did not mean to say, however, that this would be all that was desirable, but if it was found to work well, by and by it might be reduced still more, by taking off another day. He was unopposed, but he did not think the country was in a situation to bear the entire reduction of the Militia force. The debates on the boundary question the other day exemplified that; he did not intend to imagine that that question would ever lead to war, and unless the force maintained in this country would be able to prevent a war, it was those who would venture to make war with the Militia, and not the Militia of Great Britain into account before doing so; but still he thought the Province should do some little to show that they would be ever ready to assist in such cases of emergency. He was of opinion, however, that if the whole Militia system should drop to-morrow, something of the kind would be left as a voluntary association, such as "Anti-Slavery Societies."

Mr. Burns was very much surprised at the speech of the hon. member for King's County, who was himself one of the committee who prepared the report on which this bill was founded; and he thought the member brought that report into the house.—Mr. Burns then, after insisting that the necessity for Adjutants or the nature of the services was not now the question, said that the question now was, whether one day's muster would answer as good a purpose as the present system of drill, &c.; (Mr. B.) thought it would, and that was the scope and object of this bill.—He believed that not six disciplinarians had been formed by the present system, after the £17,000 or £18,000 spent upon it; and even if there had been, he thought six good disciplinarians would do more good, towards forming an effective militia in time of need, than the present system ever would. It was all a mere farce, and the general voice of his (Mr. B.) constituents loudly called for its abolition. He was for the whole of this bill; he did not see that Adjutants or sergeant majors were entitled to pay any more than captains or colonels. Let the house go gradually to reduce the Militia expense from £1200 a year to £400; that even that was more than the farce was worth. But what was still more ridiculous and preposterous was, that there actually were Adjutants in the province who had never stood at the head of their regiment, which, indeed, was a most gross impropriety in the country. He (Mr. B.) would leave the committee to decide on the utility of abolishing a practice, which had proved so useless and so expensive for so many years.

Mr. Speaker, at considerable length, supported the bill, and strongly commended on the wisdom and evils of the present militia system, as in former discussions on this subject; particularly with regard to the expense, the loss of time, dissipation and intemperance invariably caused by its operation. The hon. Speaker stated the annual actual expense to the country to amount to nearly £40,000, which, by the loss of time was equal to about 50,000 days annually, which would otherwise be occupied in productive labour, and which, at the lowest rate, would be worth £7500. But half as much more time was lost in dissipation arising out of the practice, so that, altogether, the Militia system actually cost the country about £12,750 per annum.—In reply to Mr. McLeod, Mr. Speaker observed, that this bill would not repeal the whole militia law; it would still leave sufficient to enable the government always to know the effective force of the province, while it would relieve the people of a great part of the burden, and give them more time to be better employed.

Mr. Slason also supported similar views with Mr. Speaker and Mr. Burns.

Mr. Brown entered into a history of the various attempts of the House of Assembly to amend the Militia law, and of the fate of the various bills passed for that purpose, and strongly urged the necessity of following up these attempts by passing this bill.

Mr. Street also energetically supported the bill.

Mr. Johnston concurred in the opinions advanced of the inutility of the present system, and of its inefficiency in effecting any improvement in discipline, and agreed in the propriety of doing away with the two days drill.

Mr. End, at some length, opposed the bill, and supported the views repeatedly urged by him on this subject in former sessions; and concluded by energetically calling on Mr. Burns to name the parties who had so steadily and strenuously urged the necessity of following up these attempts by passing this bill.

He (Mr. E.) considered, that if any colonel in the province was base enough to give fraudulent certificates, to entitle any Adjutant to his pay, who had not performed his duty, and thus, in fact, to rob the province, that hon. member would not be doing his duty to the province, if he did not expose such conduct.

Mr. Burns, in reply, declined giving any names, but again positively asserted, that such certificates had been granted, when the Adjutants had never been at the head of their regiments; that he knew this to have been the case, not once, twice, or thrice only, but still oftener, and that it had occurred also within the last year.

Mr. L. A. Wilnot was convinced that the passing this bill would in no degree extinguish or diminish the loyal feelings of the people of New-Braswick; but he was equally certain that they were quite willing to give up the Militia system, and the useless drill parts of the present militia system should be reduced. Still, however, they would fully retain their loyal British feelings, and he was confident that, tho' the militia burdens might now be lessened, whenever they might be called upon to render actually necessary services, though even in a whisper, the forests and the hills would echo to the war, and the loyal people of New-Braswick would cheerfully respond to the call.—The hon. member then proceeded to reply to Mr. End, and to support the bill on the same principles as the hon. Speaker, &c. He also contended, that the duties of Captains were far more arduous than those of Adjutants or sergeant-majors, and that therefore the latter could not be more entitled to pay than other officers.—Mr. W. likewise stated, that formerly he was a great enthusiast in favour of the militia system; he thought there was nothing like it, and that he was never in such fine trim, as when bedecked with his red coat and bearskin cap; but now, as a Representa-

tive of the People, who complained of the burdens of that system, he thought very differently; and on candidly enquiring into the utility, the expense and the efficiency of the system, as well as the injurious effects it produced, he had come to the different conclusions; that the militia system did no good to the country, and that it ought therefore to be amended. The hon. member drew a ludicrous picture of the ridiculous scenes usually exhibited on drill and inspection days; this bill should pass, there would be people enough found to do such duty as would be required of Adjutants, &c., without pay, and that it would be highly acceptable and beneficial to the country.

Mr. Wyer thought that some compensation should be allowed to Adjutants, because some battalions were composed of three or more divisions, and their duties were therefore very heavy. He also contended that militia discipline ought to be kept up, if it was only in regard to the mother country, in return for the extensive supply of arms the Government at home had sent out for the use of the militia of this province.

Mr. Johnston said, that after all the information he had received on the subject, he should certainly support the bill.

Mr. McLeod now moved an amendment to the bill, which tended to do away with the existing part of the bill together, and to substitute merely a reduction of one day's drill.

This amendment was opposed by Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Burns, Street, Gilbert, Brown, and J. M. Wilnot, and supported by Messrs. McLeod, Wyer, and Weldon; and upon the question being taken, it was negatived.

Mr. Speaker then moved an amendment, to the same effect as the 1st section of the bill, but more effectively worded, which was adopted.

The committee then proceeded with the details of the bill, amidst a good deal of desultory discussion, in the course of which several amendments were proposed by Messrs. Palmer, Weldon, McLeod, and End, two only of which were adopted, to-wit, to reduce the fine for aliens from 2s. to 1s., (being in proportion to the reduction of the drill days,) and to abolish the fine payable by exempts altogether; and finally the bill was agreed to as amended.

Wednesday, February 4.

Mr. Wyer, by leave, presented a petition from 80 inhabitants of the Island of Grand Manan, praying that a repeal of the same law, which has proved to be a great nuisance to the people of that island, might be referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Partelow said, that that part of his Excellency's speech relative to the coast fisheries was already referred to the Committee of Trade, to report thereon by bill or otherwise. These petitions, in his opinion, had reference to the subject matter of that part of his Excellency's speech, and should, therefore, be referred to that committee. But the committee of Trade was composed of seven members, five of whom were connected with St. John, while only one was from Charlotte County, and one from Gloucester. He thought, therefore, in fairness, it would be better to refer these petitions to a special committee, composed of two members from St. John, two from Charlotte County, and three from other Counties, to examine and report thereon. It was certainly a very important subject, and one which greatly affected the trade of the Bay of Fundy, and should be thoroughly inquired into. There were persons now here from St. John, who could be examined by the committee, and who would throw much light upon the present state of the matter.

Mr. Wyer said that the subject was certainly a very important one to the people of Grand Manan; in fact it was the whole of the petition, and that he would therefore have any alteration should be made in the law, there ought to be a special committee appointed to enquire into the matter during the recess, and to report at the next meeting of the legislature. There was nobody here now from Grand Manan, to give evidence, and certainly some of the petitioners should not be referred to the subject. He therefore hoped there would be a committee appointed to investigate the subject during the recess.

Mr. J. M. Wilnot would be very sorry that the house should delay the settlement of a question of such great importance. It is to be regretted, that the part of the trade of the Bay of Fundy; it was specially alluded to in his Excellency's speech, and ought, therefore, to be immediately enquired into. The object of the hon. member from Charlotte, in proposing a committee during the recess, was merely to gain another year's delay, which was very dangerous; and as he believed that the present law operated to the exclusive benefit of the Americans and the people of the island, to the total exclusion of all the other inhabitants of this province, there certainly should be a remedy applied.

Mr. Gilbert contended that the present law had been passed by the former house by a large majority, and after full investigation, and that it should not be hastily altered. There was no inhabitant of Grand Manan present to give information, and therefore any evidence obtained by a committee now could only be conjecture. There certainly ought to be a committee to investigate the matter during the recess.

Mr. Partelow, in reply, said that hon. members did not appear at all aware how this question stood. The part of his Excellency's speech respecting the fisheries was already before the Committee of Trade; and if nothing else was now done, that committee would go on with the matter, and make their report upon it. But he, as one of that committee, was disposed to withdraw from the consideration of the subject, and so were two other of the St. John members, and to allow other members to be appointed as a special committee on the matter, as he had already suggested, and which would be more properly enquired into and reported on.

Mr. Allen supported Mr. Partelow's proposition, because it was made with a view to give more general satisfaction to the parties concerned.

Mr. Woodward thought the proposition a very liberal one, and it was much more desirable to dispose of the matter at once, than to delay it another year. There were an immense number of American fishing vessels now actually carrying on this very fishery business on the shores of Grand Manan, and it was highly necessary to prevent such an intrusion.

Mr. Wyer said that his objection was that there were no persons here from Grand Manan to give evidence.

Mr. Burns said that it would appear from the arguments of the hon. member for Charlotte, that those fisheries were the exclusive property of the people of Grand Manan, but that was not the case. They were the property of the province at large, and ought to be open to all the inhabitants of the province. But it appeared that under the present law, the Americans and the people of Grand Manan actually held a monopoly of those fisheries, and therefore if this business was protected for another year, the fisheries might be destroyed, and our own fishermen ruined by the delay. Their vessels and their nets, constructed expressly for these fisheries, would rot in the mean time, by being laid up so long. There ought therefore to be a select committee to report on the matter at once. The committee would not enquire into the persons who were now present here, and time would be given for the Charlotte county members to write to their constituents for further information.

Mr. Brown thought this discussion quite premature. The statements already made were the very facts to be proved on investigating the matter, and he was sorry, therefore, to hear hon. members already declaring their sentiments on the subject. The present law had been passed after great consideration and discussion, and was never intended to give an exclusive privilege to any class of H. M. subjects in this province; but if such had actually been the operation of

the act, it should be enquired into and amended. The hon. member contended, however, that since the passing of the act, those fisheries had been in a flourishing state, which they were not previously.—He considered Mr. Partelow's proposition a very liberal and proper one.

Mr. Johnston also supported Mr. Partelow's motion; and the question being taken, it was resolved to refer both petitions to a select committee accordingly.

Messrs. Woodward, J. M. Wilnot, Wyer, Brown, Allen, Miles, and Stewart, were then appointed a committee for that purpose.

LEGISLATIVE PAY.

On motion of Mr. End, the House went into committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the expenses of the Legislature.—Mr. Weldon in the Chair.

Mr. End stated that the object of this bill was to provide for payment of the expenses of Members of both Houses of the Legislature. He thought hon. members well entitled to be reimbursed their actual expenses in coming to and attending their legislative duties, though he never was for paying them to such a degree as to enable them to make money by it. He was always of opinion that 25s. per diem was too much; the country thought so, and he believed the people generally thought it was necessary to pay both branches of the legislature. If members were not paid, many of the most respectable and useful members of the house would not be there; he (Mr. E.) was always of opinion that 25s. per diem was too much; the country thought so, and he believed the people generally thought it was necessary to pay both branches of the legislature. 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Mr. Speaker, in reply to Mr. Partelow, said, that he thought there was a considerable degree of presumption in that hon. member charging him with saying what he did not believe; and that hon. member was entirely wrong in his observation. He (Mr. Speaker) did formerly question this same right as exercised by the British Parliament, and he actually introduced into the present bill of the original bill, words especially designed to question that right, which might be seen by printed copies of that bill, yet remaining about the House. Therefore he always had been of the same opinion on that point. As to ratifying the bargain; he (Mr. Speaker) did not consider that any bargain was made; the former house had made a liberal offer, and had passed a bill to confirm it, which bill was not accepted by H. M. Government; and the whole question was now, therefore, open to them to begin again, and to make a new offer. Circumstances had now become changed, and there was no reason why they should not attempt to make a better bargain. He could see no disgrace, nor any breach of faith in doing so.

Mr. L. A. Wilmut supported Mr. Speaker's arguments, and Mr. Chandler replied.

Mr. Street then, at great length, reviewed the whole question, and supported the principles contained in the bill; but at this late hour, (4 past 1, a. m., Friday morn.) wearied and exhausted, was not in a condition to do justice to the hon. and learned member's eloquent speech.

Mr. Weldon now moved for reporting progress, &c. Mr. End approved the motion, for he would only lead to 14 more long speeches, on a matter which had been most fully debated over and over again, and of which nothing new could now be said.

Cries of "Question, Question," now became very loud and general, and such confusion and clamour prevailed for some seconds, that nobody could obtain a hearing. At length, after Mr. Partelow had moved that the bill be reported as agreed to, and Mr. Chandler had seconded the motion.

Mr. Woodward moved to obtain a hearing, protesting that he would detain the committee only one half-minute; but the hon. member spoke with such extreme rapidity, evidently endeavoring to reduce his pledge, by compressing his whole speech into the stipulated half-minute, that we could not possibly catch it connectively. We understood the hon. member to be explaining the reasons why he intended to vote against the bill in its present shape, but we could not gather them rightly.

Mr. Wver briefly supported the bill, as did also Messrs. J. M. Wilmut, Allen, and Slason.

Mr. Bruce opposed it, chiefly on the grounds that he objected to permanent grants, and that he feared this bill would tend to continue the duties on bread stuff. He had no objection to an annual grant to the same amount.

Mr. End concluded the debate, by observing, that though it was now so late in the day, yet as almost every member in the house had spoken his sentiments on the subject, he could not refrain from stating his own, by expressing his sincere regret that this discussion had taken place at all, because it was a tacit admission of that which he held to be impossible, viz.—that the House of Assembly of New-Branswick ever could do anything to disagree with the British Government. The question was then taken on Mr. Partelow's motion, for reporting the bill as agreed to, which was carried by 18 to 9. Yeas—Messrs. Slason, Allen, Moorhouse, Wger, Taylor, Hayward, Slason, Johnston, J. M. Wilmut, Crane, Chandler, Partelow, Street, Weldon, Ford, Miles, Hanington, End, Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. L. A. Wilmut, Hill, Freese, Gilbert, Connell, Burns, Palazar, Woodward.

On the above two debates, there were no less than seven divisions!

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Monday, February 2.

Mr. Freese by leave, presented a Petition from Isaac Fosby, and 131 others, inhabitants of King's County, praying no Act may pass authorizing an Assessment on the said County for the erection of a Gaol.—Ordered, That the Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Benjamin L. Peters, Nehemiah Merritt, Ralph M. Jarvis, David Hatfield, Robert Rankin, and 52 others, setting forth that they have in contemplation to erect a Bridge over the Falls, near the City of Saint John, and praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of The Saint John Bridge Company.—Ordered, That the Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from J. C. Waterbury, and others, resident in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying an Act may pass authorizing the Parishioners of Grace Church to elect Church Warden and Vestrymen.—Ordered, That the Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. McLeod, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Fairweather, and 137 others, inhabitants of King's County, praying that no Act may pass at this present Session, authorizing an Assessment on the said County for the erection of a Gaol.—Ordered, That the Petition be received and lie on the Table.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Message to the House of Assembly, 2d Feb. 1835.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

The Lieutenant Governor communicates to the House of Assembly, in answer to their Address of the 29th ultimo, a Copy of a letter from the Deputy Post Master General at Halifax, which contains all the information which the Lieutenant Governor possesses respecting the income of the Post Office. "A. C."

General Post Office, Halifax, 19th Jan., 1835.

Str.—With reference to your Letter of the 31st ult. I have to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, that upon an examination of the New Branswick Accounts remaining in my possession, I think the following estimate may be safely taken as an average of the annual Receipts and Expenditures of the Post Office in New Branswick.

Net Proceeds of the New Branswick Post Office	£1,251 0 0
Expense of Carriage	490 0 0
Amount of English Mails	90 0 0
	£2,090 0 0

"His Excellency will readily conceive, that as a consequence of the franking system proposed by the Bill to which you allude, there will be a considerable falling off in the Revenue.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
J. HOWE, Junr. D. P. M. G."

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Saint John, praying an Act may pass repealing all the Acts now in force making certain Comers a legal tender in this Province, and affording a legal value to the several Comers now in circulation.—Ordered, That the Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Crane, by leave, presented a Petition from the Rev. Michael Pickles, and others, of the County of Westmorland, praying some Legislative enactment to restrict the sale of Ardent Spirits.—Ordered, That the Petition be received and lie on the Table.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 30.

By the packet-ship United States, in a very short passage from Liverpool, we have papers from that place to January 2, and from London to January 1. Parliament was dissolved by proclamation, on the 29th December—the writs returnable on the 15th February.

Politics were absorbing all other considerations, and the movements with reference to the new elections had assumed a warmth which created apprehension.

The London Money Market was depressed by the political excitement.

New Appointments.—The Gazette of Tuesday announces the following additional appointments. The Earl of Haddington, (formerly Lord Binning), to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Viscount Castlereagh, to be Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, in the room of the Earl of Halifax, resigned; Viscount Hereford, Captain of His Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, in the room of Lord Coley, resigned; the Hon. Henry Lovell Carey, Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, vice the Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, resigned.

The approaching elections were producing great excitement in England. A meeting of Tory bankers, merchants, and ship-owners was called at the city of London tavern, on the 23d, but they were interrupted by the rush of an overwhelming multitude of reformers, who broke up the meeting.

Lincoln Election.—Three candidates are in the field—Mr. Ewart, Lord Sandton, and Sir Howard Douglas; and though we have not heard the result of the deputation to London, we have no doubt that a second reform candidate will appear. Mr. F. Baring & Sir Valentine Blake have both been mentioned.

The Duke de Leuchtenburg was to quit Munich for Portugal on 3d January. The consort of Donna Maria will assume the title of Duke of Santa Cruz, and be styled Royal Highness.

The only news of interest of a political nature, respects a victory obtained by the forces of the Queen of Spain over those of Don Carlos.

Paris, Dec. 23.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes officially the Quadruple Treaty between France, Spain, Great Britain, and Portugal, dated so far back as the 22d April last, and the additional Articles, dated the 18th of August. It is remarked as singular that this document should be published in the same number which contains the Minister of England's declaration, that the new Cabinet intended honorably to fulfil all existing treaties with foreign Powers, and at a moment when doubts are expressed in many quarters of the line of policy intended to be taken by the British Government.

Paris, Dec. 23.—Galignani's Messenger of the 22d remarks:—"The views of the new British Premier, in regard to the foreign policy he proposes to pursue, which upon the Continent at least is looked upon as the most important, cannot be compressed into fewer words than in the brief but comprehensive expression of the Right Honorable Minister himself:—"The maintenance of peace, the scrupulous and honorable fulfilment, without reference to their original policy, of all existing engagements with foreign Powers. We must remark that the appointment of the Marquis of Londonderry to be Ambassador to Russia, as stated in the papers, is considered in Paris as a strange illustration of the fair and amicable principle of foreign policy laid down by the Prime Minister."

Mr. Bruce, ostensible editor of the National, was tried by the Chamber of Peers on the 19th, for a libel on that body. He made a bold defence, but was sentenced to suffer the highest penalty which the law allows, a fine of 10,000 francs and two years imprisonment. The money was a large part of it, immediately subscribed by the partisans of the paper.

A petition to remove the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena, was agreed by the Chambers to be laid before the President of the Council.

To Correspondents.—The communication on the conduct of the "Old Bank Directors" in applying for an increase of Capital, &c. is unavoidably omitted this week an account of the great press of Legislative debates, which we wish to give as full as possible.

Melancholy Accident.—On Tuesday last, at Mr. David HAMILTON, was entering about a Mill at South Bay, (Parish of Westfield), he unfortunately fell through a trap door in the floor to the bottom of the pit, a distance of 22 feet; and was killed on the spot. He was found about an hour after the accident, his skull much fractured. The deceased was in the 42d year of his age, and has left a wife & four children to lament their unhappy bereavement.—Gaz.

FIRE.—The roof of a wing of the House in Charlotte street, occupied by Mr. A. Balloch, was discovered to be on fire on Friday afternoon. A good supply of water, however, being at hand in the adjoining premises of Mr. Peck, and the roof being covered with snow, the flames were soon subdued. The fire is supposed to have originated from some sparks falling near the chimney, which had been on fire the day previous.—Courier.

Non-Sensical Legislature.—The Session is drawing to a close, and will probably not extend over another week. A Currency Bill, fixing the denomination at 24, the sovereign at 25s, and the British crown at 6s 2d, passed the House yesterday, and was sent to His Majesty's Council. A Bill dividing Cape Breton into three Counties, but with an increase of representation, has also passed the lower house. The only question of any importance, yet to be disposed of, is whether a motion to dissolve this session, made by Mr. Bruce, will be carried. The old Bank having refused to take it in payments, the same difficulties are again beginning to torment the mercantile community that were experienced last Spring. The first fortnight made us heartily sick of the Session, and we care not how soon it may end. We believe that this sentiment is generally participated by the Members themselves, and the community by which they are sustained.—Nova Scotia.

The Bill to divide the County of Halifax has passed His Majesty's Council.—2300 has been voted for Inspecting Field Officers in Nova-Scotia.

The following Petition, which sufficiently explains itself, has been handed us for insertion. We understand that it has been very numerously and respectfully signed. We cheerfully give it a place in our paper.

To His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Branswick, &c. &c. &c.—The Honorable His Majesty's Legislative Council.—and The Honorable the House of Assembly for the same Province, in General Assembly convened.

The Petition of the Subscribers, being the Clergy, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John,

HUMELY SWEARTH,

That your Petitioners are satisfied the time is arrived when a more general and effective relief should be made by all classes and bodies of men, public and private, to put an end to the lamentable evils, which result from the impotence in the use of Spirituous liquors, and they believe that no quarter can they look upon with more confidence of obtaining this most important end, and of securing a new spring to the energies of the people, than to the Legislature of the Country, which by the Constitution is vested with the highest and most sacred powers.

That it has been observed by a standard writer on the Law of Nations—"A nation ought to prevent and carefully ward off whatever may hinder the perfection of the people, and that of the State; or retard the progress of the one or the other." That your Excellency and Honorable Majesty's Legislative Council, and Honorable House, do hereby solemnly and earnestly solicit your wisdom and clemency to take into consideration the petition of the people and state of this as well as every other land, your petitioners cannot doubt: At the same time they are fully aware of the difficulties which attend suggestions as to what may prove the best mode of suppressing the traffic of Spirituous liquors, and therefore, in assuring every right to deliberate upon so momentous an occasion, cannot farther to state it as their conviction that the only adequate remedy for this deplorable curse is, the entire prohibition of the importation of ardent spirits, or what may amount to the same thing, the imposition of a prohibitive tax, so high as to render the use of ardent spirits does retard the progress and perfection of the people and state of this as well as every other land, your petitioners cannot doubt: At the same time they are fully aware of 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