The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 874.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1835.

Vol. VII. No. 31.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY

DONALD A. CAMERON.

Office.—In Mr. Hatfield's brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.

Terms—City Subscribers ... ... 15s. per annum;
Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto;
Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto;
(half to be paid in advance.)

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

Weekly Almanack.

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

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

The Garland.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

FROM THE SPANISH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellanea.

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

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

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

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

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

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Observer.

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

Gregory Griffin.

Westmoreland, Jan. 7th, 1835.

RETURNED CANDIDATES' SPEECHES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[illegible] Commerce and Agriculture must go hand in hand together! (Cries of 'yes, yes.') If one branch of industry is neglected and despised, it will proportionably affect the other. Then, how is it there can be a Town interest in opposition to a Country interest?—However, to prove there is, they quote the opposition of some of the Representatives of St. John, to the expediency of laying duties on British Manufactures, imported into the Province; but they have forgotten to mention the true cause of this opposition. Did it originate in a desire to injure the Agriculturist? No!—but from a sense of justice and a zeal to promote the vital interest of the Country. Only look to the advantages they enjoyed as British Colonists! (hear.)—Wherever the British flag waves, New-Brunswickers are at home! (cheers.) Our commodities are exempted from duty in various parts of the British Empire, while the productions of our competitors are taxed to favor us. (hear.) See what a large sum is paid out of the hard earnings of the people of Great Britain to protect our timber trade against the competition of the Baltic!—What! Is it right to tax the manufactures of our father-land? of a Country which favors us so highly? a country of which we ought to feel proud,—whose armies stand ready to march in our defence, and whose fleets in times of need hover around our coasts to church and protect us. (Much applause.)—It was with much pleasure that he endeavoured to repel the charge brought against the independent Representatives of St. John. He said they had not been against the interests of the Country,—True it was they have opposed Messrs. Chandler and Crane, and both parties cannot have acted right. If the conduct of Mr. Simonds and his friends has been straight-forward and consistent, in the House of Assembly, and for the benefit of the Country, Mr. Crane's, but more particularly Mr. Chandler's actions during the last session, must be the reverse! (cheers.)—There is one thing which will transpire to the honor of Mr. Simonds and his adherents, and that is, he will be triumphantly returned again as a member for St. John, by the intelligent Electors of his County.—It has been told him by a friend of Mr. Chandler, that if he (at) his office, *Ledger C* would procure his Election. (Cries of 'Name, shame.')—Yes! well they might cry shame!—If the people of Westmoreland more generally took *Newspapers*, or had an opportunity of referring frequently to the Journals of the Assembly, he was sure, some persons who now offered as Candidates would be resented from the hustings—But alas! the situation of perhaps nine tenths of the people of this County is such—the means of acquiring information so limited, that the knowledge they have of the conduct of their Members must be trifling, if not incorrect—being founded perhaps on the tales told by a few Doctors who occasionally visit them. There are not many who read the Debates of the House which appear in the Newspapers, and therefore the greater part of the people remain ignorant of the savings and doings of their Members, unless they should be so fortunate as to get a few pounds laid out on the Roads near them, which of course they know of, and feel grateful for. But they ought to recollect, that their Representatives have something more to do, than to divide a few pounds of money among their constituents, which perhaps is most for *their own benefit*.—They might depend upon it if they did not elect staunch and fearless men to represent them—men who will not for the sake of the smiles and the patronage of a few forsake the interests of their country as some have done heretofore, it will have a tendency to discourage every patriot and good man from offering his services as a Legislator. Already, Mr. Kinnear has declined being a Candidate; he sees no doubt, that it is vain to struggle for the rights of the Country when there is no chance of success. It was to be wished they would elect such Representatives as would follow the Legislative conduct of gentlemen like Messrs. Simonds and Kinnear—for in the hands of such the destinies of their country might confidently be placed. Allow him then to express the hope that they will exercise the sovereign right which the British Constitution has placed in their hands;—a right which was acquired, sword in hand, from the tyrant King John; and which has been handed down to them unimpaired by their ancestors;—that of electing fit and proper persons to represent them; and he trusted they would exercise the privilege in such a manner as may show forth to the people of the Province and to every observer, their independence and judgment, their desire to encourage merit and worth, and their determination to put down *truckles and time servants*,—in fine, to elect new Members. It was however to be feared, from the shortness of the notice of the Election, this desirable object would not be realized. However, unless greater independence, public spirit, and patriotism, is displayed by their future Representatives, than has been manifested by those, of late, in that capacity, it will be vain to expect that their county will ever raise from its present degraded situation. It was true, there may be a number of individuals extravagantly paid, but where will be the general improvement which it should be the desire of our Legislature to promote? Their Representatives should have the control of all the revenues, and every resource of the country, which should not be squandered as was contemplated by the £18,000 grant, for the benefit of a few. (cheers.)—These revenues should be applied in such a way as would promote the general good of the People of the Province. If their means were properly husbanded, and officers of government not only reasonably paid, we might have good roads and bridges established in every section of the country. Yes: they might even have their Railways, if found necessary; and every benevolent institution might be supported which their wants required. (cheers.)—He then thanked them for the very kind attention which they had accorded him, and in conclusion had only to say that he hoped they would act upon the occasion of this election, in such a manner as might secure to themselves prosperity and happiness.—(The Freeholders cheered Mr. Gilbert for some minutes after that gentleman sat down.)

State of the Westmoreland Poll at its close—not before published:—Mr. Palmer, 1191; Mr. Crane, 1134; Mr. Chandler, 1123; Mr. Hannington, 781; Mr. Chapman, 528.—Total of voters polled, 1271.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Fredericton,

Tuesday, January 27.

BOUNDARY LINE.

(Continued from the last page.)

Mr. Chandler said, that after the very able speech of the hon. mover, there could scarcely remain a doubt on the mind of any hon. member, that something was highly necessary to be done in this matter. It was not a question which could possibly give rise to any opposition; all present were sons of New-Brunswick, and all must entertain but one feeling on this subject. All must agree, that while 6,000,000 of acres of land and so many valuable subjects were in this very unpleasant state, some measures were absolutely necessary for their improvement. The only question was, as to the proper course to be pursued; whether it would be better to adopt this resolution, or to address the government at home on the subject. He (Mr C) rather doubted, whether, on a question of such grave importance as a treaty between the British and American nations, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor would have it in his power to afford the house any information. He rather thought it would be better to address the government at home at once. It was certainly of the greatest importance that such a question should be speedily settled, both for the benefit of trade and the general welfare of the Province.

Mr. End did not think a long, flaming speech at all necessary on this subject, to convince people of the high importance of the matter. He agreed with the remarks of Mr. Chandler, and thought it would be extremely indelicate to address his Excellency for information. Suppose the Lieut. Governor should give the house such information as he should think expedient to give; it would only be a part of what he possessed, and would be like saying, that he had a great deal more, but that he did not think it expedient to give it them. It would be better to adopt an amendment, to the effect that the house should address his Majesty on the subject, and that the Legislative Council should be requested to join in such address.

Mr. Partelow saw no objection to asking information in the first instance from the Executive. It was, indeed, a matter of duty and of respect due to the Executive, and had no indelicacy in it. The house could ask for information from his Excellency, on which to ground their subsequent address to his Majesty. At present they had nothing on which to ground it. The address to his Excellency would be couched in respectful terms, and would request only such information as his Excellency might deem it expedient to impart; and whether the house obtained any information or none at all, they might afterwards address the throne. He (Mr. P.) was in hopes, that after the very powerful and luminous speech of the hon. mover, this resolution would have required no further remarks, as very little remained to be said, after that, on a subject of such generally admitted importance.

Mr. Street thought the house much indebted to Mr. Wilmot. This subject certainly ought to be brought under the consideration of the legislature; he thought there could be no difference of opinion on the propriety of addressing his Majesty on the subject; and if so, surely the house ought first to possess themselves of every possible information, otherwise they might be framing an address in the dark. His Excellency might be in possession of valuable information on this subject, and although he might not think proper to lay it before them without being requested so to do, yet, if requested, he might afterwards furnish them with it. His Excellency could not for an instant suppose that the house wished to pry into any secrets of state, but they would merely apply for such information as he might think proper to give them. There was nothing indelicate or disrespectful in such a request.—This was a subject of the highest importance to the country: it was of the utmost importance to the people of New-Brunswick to retain that extensive and valuable territory, both for their own sakes and that of their posterity. Prime land was now scarcely to be had; chances of obtaining it were diminishing very fast, and it was therefore of the utmost consequence to retain a tract of land which might give succeeding generations a chance of advantageous settlement. He (Mr. S.) trusted the address and Concordancy would be carried, and that the House would jointly address his Majesty on the subject afterwards jointly address his

Mr. Slason supported the resolution, but confessed it to be altogether a very difficult question for consideration. He had no doubt that when the matter was referred to the King of the Netherlands, both parties were bound to abide by his decision; but as that award had not been adhered to, it was highly necessary that some settlement should be come to. The states of Maine and Massachusetts were constantly agitating the matter, and it was therefore necessary that this Province should be equally active in asserting its rights, and procuring them to be secured.

Mr. Crane said that at the close of the last Legislative session, he had travelled through the territory in question, on his way to the United States, where he had heard a good deal about the matter in dispute.—He perfectly concurred in the importance of the subject, but was at present utterly at a loss what course would be best to adopt.—If any measures at all were adopted, the greatest caution should be used in framing the language of their resolutions. They should remember the character of the people with whom they had to deal: perhaps the proceedings and language of this day might, if incautious, be quoted against them by those people 20 or 30 years hence; it might be long before the matter now in question would be definitively settled, and the settlement of it might prove very troublesome.—He (Mr. C.) therefore thought it would be better to omit all the preamble of the resolution, relative to any steps already taken in the matter, and to predicate it altogether on the known and indisputable fact, that the people of this province are extremely anxious for the settlement of the affair.—There was nothing official before the house, to shew what had already been done by the government at home, and it would be better therefore not to allude thereto. He had great doubts whether the house should address his Excellency on the subject; if they could address any motives to urge the Government at home to a speedy arrangement of the matter, it would be very well, but he felt great difficulty in suggesting what course to pursue. The Americans evinced almost incredible industry and perseverance in seizing every thing that might tend to their own advantage; and even the expressions of hon. Members in this debate, would, if by any means possible, very probably be laid hold of by those scheming people to our prejudice.—The hon. Member then detailed various conversations he had held with different American individuals, during his late visit to the U. States, for the purpose of shewing the strong feelings and prejudices they entertained with respect to this question, and the extreme ingenuity and finesse which the Americans evince in turning every incident to their own advantage; as well as a conversation with Sir Charles Vaughan, the British Minister at Washington, tending to prove that no further measures had been effected towards settling the Boundary question.—Mr. C. concluded by observing that the land was now become very important to this province, and though it was of so much consequence to us to obtain an early settlement of the dispute, yet he feared it would be a long time before it could be effected. He could not make up his mind what course to pursue at present, but rather thought it would be best to address the British Government at once.

Mr. Allen thought there could be only one opinion as to the desire of a speedy termination of this question.—It was evidently the object of the Americans to obtain for themselves the navigation of the whole river St. John. He hoped the British Government never would consent to such a settlement of the matter. He thought it would probably be better to address his Majesty on the subject at once; but if that would be considered as disrespectful to his Excellency, it would be well first to address his Excellency.—The resolution, or address, however, should not retrospect any thing that has hitherto happened in the business, but merely express the anxious desire of all classes of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, that the dispute should speedily be settled. It was of great importance to quiet the minds of those people who were now so much injured by the delay, and not only that, but the termination of the question would open great scope for the settlement of those valuable agricultural lands.—Still, the house should be very cautious how it proceeded, lest it should do any thing which would really operate to retard instead of expedite the business. The resolution had better, perhaps, be simplified as suggested by some hon. members.

Mr. Wyer thought the resolution and its object were both very good, but that it would be better not to mention in it any former proceedings relative to the negotiations or references on the subject of the Boundary Line.—He thought every individual in the Province must desire to see this important matter finally settled; and he hoped the British Government would resolutely persist in its claims. For himself, he (Mr. W.) would never consent to give the Americans one inch of their demands; he would rather see the whole territory left in a neutral state for 999 years, than yield one inch of it to the Americans. The people of this country were quite as active, as industrious and as enterprising as they; and would be able to settle the lands and make them valuable and advantageous to the Province, whenever it was necessary.

Mr. End moved an amendment, to the effect that "whereas it is of great importance to His Majesty's subjects in this Province, that the boundary between the State of Maine and this Province should be established, therefore Resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Majesty on this subject, and that the Legislative Council be requested to join in such address.

Mr Weldon recommended proceeding with great caution in this matter, and stated that altho', since the rejection by the United States of the award of the King of the Netherlands, the House were not aware of any further proceedings having been had, yet that negociations were still pending between the two governments.—He thought, therefore, that while such negociations were pending, the House could expect to receive no information from His Excellency on the subject, and that, in such case, it would not be proper to request it. Whatever the House could do in such a matter would amount to nothing. He felt quite convinced that if all the present extravagant and unjust claims of the Americans were conceded to them, they would never be satisfied with such concessions: they would still be encroaching and demanding more; it was therefore very undesirable to do anything to cause such an important matter to be hastily decided. He was against asking for any information from the Lieutenant Governor, because the House should not evince a desire to hasten the settlement of the question in such a manner, as to lead to the giving away of any portion of that valuable territory. It would be better to delay the settlement even much longer, than to prevent the securing of that which was so justly claimed by the British Government.—It would be far better, in his opinion, simply to address His Majesty at once.

Mr. Chandler repeated his former views, and added some observations concurring with Mr. Weldon's ideas.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, in reply, stated that he had thought of the mode of proceeding suggested by those hon. Members, before he framed the resolution, and had considered the impropriety of asking for any information on a matter of negociation. But those hon. members argued as if this were a *treaty* still pending between the two governments, which was quite an erroneous position. The treaty of 1783 had long ago been ratified and confirmed by both parties, and the present matter was merely an act of *adjudication*, under and by virtue of that settled treaty. He therefore thought it highly proper to request information, as to the progress of that adjudication, which was so highly important to the persons affected by it, and that it would willingly be granted by his Excellency as far as it was in his power. His Excellency, he was quite certain, had the interest of the country deeply at heart, and would therefore be very desirous to forward the settlement of a matter so deeply affecting that interest; and in his (Mr. W's.) opinion, it was clearly the duty of the house, first to address his Excellency respectfully for that purpose. Perhaps it might happen, that at that very moment he might be in possession of some information on the subject, which he might be glad to have it in his power to communicate when requested, and which the House and the public might be glad to know.—The hon. member, after some further observations in reply, expressed his disapproval of Mr. End's amendment.

Mr. Street thought it would be far more indelicate and disrespectful to address his Majesty, without having first applied for information to his Excellency, than to adopt the contrary course; and he therefore preferred the original resolution.

Mr. Partelow suggested, that as there was evidently but one opinion in the house as to the subject matter of the debate, and the whole difference of ideas was as to the mode of proceeding, each party had better concede a little, and thus, by compromising their propositions as to the form of the resolution, frame one which would be unanimously adopted.

This course both Messrs. Wilmot and End immediately acceded to, and after a few desultory words of conversation among some hon. members, a resolution, embracing Mr. End's preamble and Mr. Wilmot's proposition of an address to his Excellency, was *unanimously* agreed on, and a Committee appointed to prepare the address.

Wednesday, January 28.

The House went into Committee of the whole in consideration of the several Messages from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,—Mr. Robinson in the Chair.

The first Message taken up was that relative to the

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The documents received from the Colonial Minister, explaining the reasons why His Majesty had not been advised to confirm the Act providing for the Custom House establishment in this Province, having been read.

Mr. Johnston said, that on looking at the petition formerly sent home from this House, it would be found that the house had promised to make a permanent grant, for the support of the Custom House establishment, of such a sum as was therein named, to be appropriated as the parent government might direct; but there was a saving clause in that address, which appeared to have escaped the notice of the Lords of the Treasury, and which made it a proviso, that all duties collected in the Province should be paid over to the Provincial Treasury. The only difficulty now was this:—His Majesty's Government required that the officers of the Customs should retain in their hands the amount of their respective salaries, and that the balance should then be paid over to the Treasury; but the house wished that the Custom House Officers should pay over the full sum received by them, and that then the amount of their salaries should be paid them by an appropriation from the house. This difficulty brought forward an important question, as to the right of the mother country to appropriate any money, raised by taxes in this Province. But by referring back to the Acts of Parliament, previous to the late arrangement, it would be found that the same course now contended for by government, was then pursued. So much as was then required for the payment of salaries was retained in full, and the balance only was paid over to the Provincial Treasury. It appeared to him (Mr. J.) that the arrangement proposed by the British Government, and acceded to by the house, was highly advantageous to the province. This sum of £4250 sterling per annum had been accepted by the Government, in lieu of an amount between £7000 and £8000 sterling, which was formerly retained for the Custom House establishment. He therefore thought, that, under those circumstances, it would be as well for the house so to alter the act, as to make it more palatable to the home government; and, in doing so, they would not altogether depart from the constitutional principle of appropriating monies; because, every act which provides that so much money shall be paid for specific services, is an actual appropriation by the house, as if they first received the money themselves, and then paid it over. The actual difference was not sufficient to make it worth while to run the risk of losing such a great advantage as that which was formerly offered and accepted. He (Mr. J.) was afraid, that should the house not do so, the British government would, as a matter of course, resort to the old system; and therefore it would be far better to make such an arrangement.

Mr. Partelow said that he had looked with much attention to the dispatch and the report of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on this subject, and he could not find but what the province had kept perfect good faith with the British Government. In the address sent home by the house, there was a special clause, providing a sum of £4250 sterling annually, in gross, as a provision for the establishment, which sum was to be paid to the Custom House Officers, provided that all monies collected by those officers in the province were first paid over to the Provincial Treasury; upon which that amount was to be appropriated in the usual way. On this address being sent home, the offer was accepted; and he (Mr. P.) well recollected the very complimentary dispatch in which the acceptance of that proposal was conveyed. A bill was then framed by the house, as much in accordance with the spirit of that address as it could be at the time, and passed; and by referring to the words of the act itself, he thought the house had kept good faith with the government, and that the matter was not deserving of those reflections which were contained in the report of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Those gentlemen were not legal men, and yet they presumed to say, that the grant contained in that act was not a permanent one. If so, then the College grant was not permanent, for the very same kind of words were used in both acts. The house certainly intended this act to be a permanent one, and it was passed under that full impression. He (Mr. P.) was not prepared to go so far as the hon. member for Queen's County, without further information; because, before long, the house might petition the British government for a repeal of the Flour duties, and if they should prove successful, where would the money come from, to pay the salaries of the Custom House officers? Those officers would have nothing in their hands from which to retain their salaries, and then they must come to the house for an appropriation; but if the house appropriated that grant in the usual way, the Custom House officers would always receive their salaries regularly and without difficulty. He (Mr. P.) thought it would be best to refer these documents to a select Committee, to report thereon to the house, by bill or otherwise; and he therefore moved a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Crane could see no objection to the resolution. This was certainly a subject which must be investigated, before any decision could be come to. When the act was passed, he (Mr. C.) recollected perfectly, that some hon. members entertained the idea, that the Custom House officers should be allowed to retain their salaries out of the amount of duties, which would be the most convenient way, and would be attended with least machinery in the operation; but it was contended by others, that that would be an interference with the right of the house to appropriate all its own resources, and on the whole, it was thought, tho' the contrary course would be more troublesome, that it would be the most expedient mode of effecting the object. It was objected, that by that mode, the Custom House officers might not receive their salaries regularly and promptly; and indeed there might be another reason for altering it. Circumstances might happen, to prevent the raising of a provincial revenue at all; and if the parliamentary duties were all handed over in gross to the provincial treasury, they might be appropriated to other purposes, and the custom house officers thus not be able to get their salaries. For these reasons he (Mr. C.) thought it would be better to refer the matter to a select committee.

Mr. Johnston, in reply to Mr. Partelow, observed, that even should the flour duties at any time be repealed, no doubt the province would still be under the necessity of making proper provision for the custom house officers, and if the revenue was decreased in one respect, other taxes must be imposed to supply the deficiency, and those salaries must be provided for. The hon. member thought, that in such case, no more legitimate object of taxation could be found, than British shipping coming to trade in the Province; and that the duties of the custom house and provincial treasury might be consolidated in one establishment.

Mr. Speaker thought hon. members had not seen the true cause of the rejection of this bill. It appeared to him, that the principal reason was, that no other means were pointed out by it, from which to meet the salaries of the Officers of the Customs, than the duties collected under acts of parliament; and therefore it appeared to him, that H. M. Government were afraid, if those duties should at any time fall off, that there would be no other funds from which to pay those salaries, and consequently the Government wished for a certainty of their being provided for from the Provincial revenue, from whatever sources collected. It appeared also that the Government had felt some doubts about whether the grant would be annually appropriated; but the words of the act were positive and definite in this respect:—it expressly said that this appropriation "*shall* be included" in the annual appropriations of the Legislature, and not "*may* be included;" therefore there really could be no uncertainty about it. The act, indeed, completely met the spirit and meaning of the address sent home by the house, and of the dispatch received in reply. But another question arose out of this matter; which was, whether the house could concede the principle, that the Lords of the Treasury should direct any part of the revenue of this Province to be retained or disposed of by the officers of the custom house. This was a very important point, and one which affected the great charter of our liberties as a people. The whole amount of the Provincial revenues must be disposed of by the Provincial Legislature, and therefore they should be very cautious how they conceded any such right. But he (Mr. Speaker) thought, that if proper representations on the subject were made to the parent government, the point would certainly not be insisted on. The gross amount of all the revenues collected in the province ought to be deposited in the first instance in the Province Treasury, and all salaries ought to be paid by warrant in the usual way; and the house should not introduce into any act any clause which would have even the semblance of conceding any part of their rights. He had no objection to the resolution moved by his hon. colleague: this was a subject of sufficient importance to be referred to a select committee, for their serious consideration.—The hon. Speaker proceeded to contend that steps ought to be taken to reduce the expenses of the Custom House establishment; that the sum contemplated in the rejected act for the payment of the Officers' salaries was too large; that the office of Controller was useless, and therefore might be reduced; that one custom house at St. John was sufficient for the whole province, sub-collectors only being necessary for all the outports; and that the select committee should take the whole subject into their consideration, and prepare a scale of salaries, &c., and a bill founded upon that scale, both of which should be sent home to the parent government.

Mr. Partelow, in reply, contended, that, by the former arrangement, the House had effected a very important saving to the Province, of between £3000 and £4000 annually, and as Government had shewn a disposition to accede to that arrangement, it ought not now to be disturbed. Various important places of trade were now springing up in the Province, which might hereafter require an increase of the customs' establishment; and then would be the time to analyse the salaries, and to propose an apportioned scale for the whole. He could not agree with the hon. Speaker, with respect to retaining the amount of salaries: it would certainly be highly unconstitutional and improper for any officers to retain their salaries without a law for that purpose; but the House could make such a law, and he (Mr. P.) could see nothing very improper in their doing so. The only reason why he objected to it, was, that he was in hopes the house would be successful in obtaining a repeal of the Flour duties, and if so, there would then be a difficulty in obtaining those salaries, unless they were annually appropriated by the House. He believed that in Nova Scotia, all the duties were paid over to the Provincial Treasury, and the salaries annually appropriated; and he thought there would have been no objection by the Government to the same course here, had not representations been made by the parties interested, (as was natural for them to do,) of the state of the Treasury, and the difficulty of obtaining payment of warrants.

Mr. Chandler considered that the arrangement which had been made for a permanent grant of £4250 sterling per annum as a provision for the custom house establishment, was highly advantageous to the Province, and that it would be very bad policy to disturb it. There was no shadow of a surrender of any right by this arrangement. The act would by no means bear that construction. The only right inference from it, was, that the Government required the house to pass an act to enable the officers to retain the amount of their salaries, and that they could not possibly attempt to do so without such an act. The very requesting such an act completely confirmed the right of the house to appropriate the money; and then if the officers retained such amount, it would be in consequence of the law of the land, and not from the exercise of any official right. He (Mr. C.) thought it would be as well now to make the arrangement as proposed by H. M. Government. It could not make one shilling difference to the Province, whether the officers were allowed to retain their salaries from the amount of duties collected by them, or whether the whole were first paid over to the Treasury, and the salaries repaid from thence. The only difference would be, that the latter mode would cause a little more trouble and delay.—With respect to the amount of those salaries, if the house were of opinion that they were too high, they should represent that opinion to the Government at home; but surely it would not now be good faith to insert any such alterations in the present bill, after having already made such a favourable arrangement, and pledged themselves to its observance. He (Mr. C.) therefore trusted that the select committee would report such a bill as would meet the views of government; in doing which, the House would sacrifice no principle, nor lose one farthing.

Mr. Street said that the question appeared to be, whether the House had complied with the spirit and meaning of the proposal formerly made to the Government at home; and on looking at the language of that proposal, he did not think it had been rigidly complied with. He thought a doubt might arise, in the construction of the act, whether the grant contemplated by it was permanent or not. It was expressly provided that the provision for the salaries of the custom house officers was to come out of the duties collected by them and r acts of the Imperial Parliament. Now the address of the house to the Government certainly did not propose that condition, but simply offered a permanent annual provision, without qualifying it in any way. Therefore, he (Mr. S.) thought the act should not provide that those salaries should come out of the parliamentary duties, but that they should be simply charged on the general revenues of the Province. There could be no doubt of the intention of the house to make a permanent grant, and therefore there could be no objection to remove the doubt relative to the construction of the act.

Mr. End thought that to alter the scale on which the bargain had already been made, would not only deprive the Province of a good bargain, but would injure the character of the house. Were they not pledged to that bargain? Were they not bound to it? And should any Member of that House now propose to throw it open? With respect to any compromise of principle, let the house look to the preamble of the bill itself. That preamble recites that it is the inherent and undoubted right of the house to appropriate the revenues of the Province. Here, then, was a bill, which had been sent home, and acted on to the present time by H. M. Government; (for the custom house officers did not now retain the £7000 or £8000 which they formerly received for their services;) and should the house now abandon it, and throw the whole matter open again? This grant was intended to be a permanent grant, but there appeared, from the language of the act, to be some doubt as to its construction, and could the Government then be blamed for requesting that the matter should be put beyond the shadow of a doubt?—The only question was, whether the money should first go to the Treasury, and then go back again, or be retained in the first instance. No constitutional principle could be at all compromised in either case; and he (Mr. End) therefore, could never consent to abandon a bargain so advantageous, and which good faith so peculiarly required to be adhered to. He did not think the scale of salaries at all too high, nor that one custom house would be sufficient for the whole Province. Such a measure as that would bring again upon the country all those grievances which existed before the present arrangement took place; and surely the house could not possibly commit an act, which would reflect such great discredit on the country, as to abandon or alter this arrangement.

Mr. Speaker briefly replied, advocating the necessity of retrenchment and economy, and the extreme probability of the British government readily consenting to a reduction of the grant, upon proper representations being made.

Messrs. Johnston and Crane also supported their former views, in reply to Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Wyer said that he [illegible] the house should do any thing to [illegible] existing arrangement. [illegible] to the Province, [illegible]

priation "*shall* be included" in the annual appropriations of the Legislature, and not "*may* be included;" therefore there really could be no uncertainty about it. The act, indeed, completely met the spirit and meaning of the address sent home by the house, and of the dispatch received in reply. But another question arose out of this matter; which was, whether the house could concede the principle, that the Lords of the Treasury should direct any part of the revenue of this Province to be retained or disposed of by the officers of the custom house. This was a very important point, and one which affected the great charter of our liberties as a people. The whole amount of the Provincial revenues must be disposed of by the Provincial Legislature, and therefore they should be very cautious how they conceded any such right. But he (Mr. Speaker) thought, that if proper representations on the subject were made to the parent government, the point would certainly not be insisted on. The gross amount of all the revenues collected in the province ought to be deposited in the first instance in the Province Treasury, and all salaries ought to be paid by warrant in the usual way; and the house should not introduce into any act any clause which would have even the semblance of conceding any part of their rights. He had no objection to the resolution moved by his hon. colleague: this was a subject of sufficient importance to be referred to a select committee, for their serious consideration.—The hon. Speaker proceeded to contend that steps ought to be taken to reduce the expenses of the Custom House establishment; that the sum contemplated in the rejected act for the payment of the Officers' salaries was too large; that the office of Controller was useless, and therefore might be reduced; that one custom house at St. John was sufficient for the whole province, sub-collectors only being necessary for all the outports; and that the select committee should take the whole subject into their consideration, and prepare a scale of salaries, &c., and a bill founded upon that scale, both of which should be sent home to the parent government.

Mr. Partelow, in reply, contended, that, by the former arrangement, the House had effected a very important saving to the Province, of between £3000 and £4000 annually, and as Government had shewn a disposition to accede to that arrangement, it ought not now to be disturbed. Various important places of trade were now springing up in the Province, which might hereafter require an increase of the customs' establishment; and then would be the time to analyse the salaries, and to propose an apportioned scale for the whole. He could not agree with the hon. Speaker, with respect to retaining the amount of salaries: it would certainly be highly unconstitutional and improper for any officers to retain their salaries without a law for that purpose; but the House could make such a law, and he (Mr. P.) could see nothing very improper in their doing so. The only reason why he objected to it, was, that he was in hopes the house would be successful in obtaining a repeal of the Flour duties, and if so, there would then be a difficulty in obtaining those salaries, unless they were annually appropriated by the House. He believed that in Nova Scotia, all the duties were paid over to the Provincial Treasury, and the salaries annually appropriated; and he thought there would have been no objection by the Government to the same course here, had not representations been made by the parties interested, (as was natural for them to do,) of the state of the Treasury, and the difficulty of obtaining payment of warrants.

Mr. Chandler considered that the arrangement which had been made for a permanent grant of £4250 sterling per annum as a provision for the custom house establishment, was highly advantageous to the Province, and that it would be very bad policy to disturb it. There was no shadow of a surrender of any right by this arrangement. The act would by no means bear that construction. The only right inference from it, was, that the Government required the house to pass an act to enable the officers to retain the amount of their salaries, and that they could not possibly attempt to do so without such an act. The very requesting such an act completely confirmed the right of the house to appropriate the money; and then if the officers retained such amount, it would be in consequence of the law of the land, and not from the exercise of any official right. He (Mr. C.) thought it would be as well now to make the arrangement as proposed by H. M. Government. It could not make one shilling difference to the Province, whether the officers were allowed to retain their salaries from the amount of duties collected by them, or whether the whole were first paid over to the Treasury, and the salaries repaid from thence. The only difference would be, that the latter mode would cause a little more trouble and delay.—With respect to the amount of those salaries, if the house were of opinion that they were too high, they should represent that opinion to the Government at home; but surely it would not now be good faith to insert any such alterations in the present bill, after having already made such a favourable arrangement, and pledged themselves to its observance. He (Mr. C.) therefore trusted that the select committee would report such a bill as would meet the views of government; in doing which, the House would sacrifice no principle, nor lose one farthing.

Mr. Street said that the question appeared to be, whether the House had complied with the spirit and meaning of the proposal formerly made to the Government at home; and on looking at the language of that proposal, he did not think it had been rigidly complied with. He thought a doubt might arise, in the construction of the act, whether the grant contemplated by it was permanent or not. It was expressly provided that the provision for the salaries of the custom house officers was to come out of the duties collected by them and r acts of the Imperial Parliament. Now the address of the house to the Government certainly did not propose that condition, but simply offered a permanent annual provision, without qualifying it in any way. Therefore, he (Mr. S.) thought the act should not provide that those salaries should come out of the parliamentary duties, but that they should be simply charged on the general revenues of the Province. There could be no doubt of the intention of the house to make a permanent grant, and therefore there could be no objection to remove the doubt relative to the construction of the act.

Mr. End thought that to alter the scale on which the bargain had already been made, would not only deprive the Province of a good bargain, but would injure the character of the house. Were they not pledged to that bargain? Were they not bound to it? And should any Member of that House now propose to throw it open? With respect to any compromise of principle, let the house look to the preamble of the bill itself. That preamble recites that it is the inherent and undoubted right of the house to appropriate the revenues of the Province. Here, then, was a bill, which had been sent home, and acted on to the present time by H. M. Government; (for the custom house officers did not now retain the £7000 or £8000 which they formerly received for their services;) and should the house now abandon it, and throw the whole matter open again? This grant was intended to be a permanent grant, but there appeared, from the language of the act, to be some doubt as to its construction, and could the Government then be blamed for requesting that the matter should be put beyond the shadow of a doubt?—The only question was, whether the money should first go to the Treasury, and then go back again, or be retained in the first instance. No constitutional principle could be at all compromised in either case; and he (Mr. End) therefore, could never consent to abandon a bargain so advantageous, and which good faith so peculiarly required to be adhered to. He did not think the scale of salaries at all too high, nor that one custom house would be sufficient for the whole Province. Such a measure as that would bring again upon the country all those grievances which existed before the present arrangement took place; and surely the house could not possibly commit an act, which would reflect such great discredit on the country, as to abandon or alter this arrangement.

Mr. Speaker briefly replied, advocating the necessity of retrenchment and economy, and the extreme probability of the British government readily consenting to a reduction of the grant, upon proper representations being made.

Messrs. Johnston and Crane also supported their former views, in reply to Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Wyer said that he [illegible] the house should do any thing to [illegible] existing arrangement. [illegible] to the Province, [illegible]

Mr. Slason supported the resolution, but confessed it to be altogether a very difficult question for consideration. He had no doubt that when the matter was referred to the King of the Netherlands, both parties were bound to abide by his decision; but as that award had not been adhered to, it was highly necessary that some settlement should be come to. The states of Maine and Massachusetts were constantly agitating the matter, and it was therefore necessary that this Province should be equally active in asserting its rights, and procuring them to be secured.

Mr. Crane said that at the close of the last Legislative session, he had travelled through the territory in question, on his way to the United States, where he had heard a good deal about the matter in dispute.—He perfectly concurred in the importance of the subject, but was at present utterly at a loss what course would be best to adopt.—If any measures at all were adopted, the greatest caution should be used in framing the language of their resolutions. They should remember the character of the people with whom they had to deal: perhaps the proceedings and language of this day might, if incautious, be quoted against them by those people 20 or 30 years hence; it might be long before the matter now in question would be definitively settled, and the settlement of it might prove very troublesome.—He (Mr. C.) therefore thought it would be better to omit all the preamble of the resolution, relative to any steps already taken in the matter, and to predicate it altogether on the known and indisputable fact, that the people of this province are extremely anxious for the settlement of the affair.—There was nothing official before the house, to shew what had already been done by the government at home, and it would be better therefore not to allude thereto. He had great doubts whether the house should address his Excellency on the subject; if they could address any motives to urge the Government at home to a speedy arrangement of the matter, it would be very well, but he felt great difficulty in suggesting what course to pursue. The Americans evinced almost incredible industry and perseverance in seizing every thing that might tend to their own advantage; and even the expressions of hon. Members in this debate, would, if by any means possible, very probably be laid hold of by those scheming people to our prejudice.—The hon. Member then detailed various conversations he had held with different American individuals, during his late visit to the U. States, for the purpose of shewing the strong feelings and prejudices they entertained with respect to this question, and the extreme ingenuity and finesse which the Americans evince in turning every incident to their own advantage; as well as a conversation with Sir Charles Vaughan, the British Minister at Washington, tending to prove that no further measures had been effected towards settling the Boundary question.—Mr. C. concluded by observing that the land was now become very important to this province, and though it was of so much consequence to us to obtain an early settlement of the dispute, yet he feared it would be a long time before it could be effected. He could not make up his mind what course to pursue at present, but rather thought it would be best to address the British Government at once.

Mr. Allen thought there could be only one opinion as to the desire of a speedy termination of this question.—It was evidently the object of the Americans to obtain for themselves the navigation of the whole river St. John. He hoped the British Government never would consent to such a settlement of the matter. He thought it would probably be better to address his Majesty on the subject at once; but if that would be considered as disrespectful to his Excellency, it would be well first to address his Excellency.—The resolution, or address, however, should not retrospect any thing that has hitherto happened in the business, but merely express the anxious desire of all classes of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, that the dispute should speedily be settled. It was of great importance to quiet the minds of those people who were now so much injured by the delay, and not only that, but the termination of the question would open great scope for the settlement of those valuable agricultural lands.—Still, the house should be very cautious how it proceeded, lest it should do any thing which would really operate to retard instead of expedite the business. The resolution had better, perhaps, be simplified as suggested by some hon. members.

Mr. Wyer thought the resolution and its object were both very good, but that it would be better not to mention in it any former proceedings relative to the negotiations or references on the subject of the Boundary Line.—He thought every individual in the Province must desire to see this important matter finally settled; and he hoped the British Government would resolutely persist in its claims. For himself, he (Mr. W.) would never consent to give the Americans one inch of their demands; he would rather see the whole territory left in a neutral state for 999 years, than yield one inch of it to the Americans. The people of this country were quite as active, as industrious and as enterprising as they; and would be able to settle the lands and make them valuable and advantageous to the Province, whenever it was necessary.

Mr. End moved an amendment, to the effect that "whereas it is of great importance to His Majesty's subjects in this Province, that the boundary between the State of Maine and this Province should be established, therefore Resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Majesty on this subject, and that the Legislative Council be requested to join in such address.

Mr Weldon recommended proceeding with great caution in this matter, and stated that altho', since the rejection by the United States of the award of the King of the Netherlands, the House were not aware of any further proceedings having been had, yet that negociations were still pending between the two governments.—He thought, therefore, that while such negociations were pending, the House could expect to receive no information from His Excellency on the subject, and that, in such case, it would not be proper to request it. Whatever the House could do in such a matter would amount to nothing. He felt quite convinced that if all the present extravagant and unjust claims of the Americans were conceded to them, they would never be satisfied with such concessions: they would still be encroaching and demanding more; it was therefore very undesirable to do anything to cause such an important matter to be hastily decided. He was against asking for any information from the Lieutenant Governor, because the House should not evince a desire to hasten the settlement of the question in such a manner, as to lead to the giving away of any portion of that valuable territory. It would be better to delay the settlement even much longer, than to prevent the securing of that which was so justly claimed by the British Government.—It would be far better, in his opinion, simply to address His Majesty at once.

Mr. Chandler repeated his former views, and added some observations concurring with Mr. Weldon's ideas.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, in reply, stated that he had thought of the mode of proceeding suggested by those hon. Members, before he framed the resolution, and had considered the impropriety of asking for any information on a matter of negociation. But those hon. members argued as if this were a *treaty* still pending between the two governments, which was quite an erroneous position. The treaty of 1783 had long ago been ratified and confirmed by both parties, and the present matter was merely an act of

f they were to do away
would again be resorted
y injurious and oppres-
pported the views of
&c.
was then adopted, with-

29.
of Lotteries passed the

ursday, January 29.
LINE.
d upon his Excellency
the House, requesting
Boundary Line, having
Excellency had received
during the progress of
Wilmot this day moved
t committee, to prepare
this highly important
ccordingly, and Messrs.
nd Partelow were ap-
re the address.

his day committed, and
each, but the discussions
desultory, as to preclude
ny continuous debate of

prise a bill to continue
ts, with an amendment;
ts of Common Pleas, &
u, and to prevent vexa-
from; but for facilitating
ges; and the bill to au-
t the County Accounts.
hese bills would occupy
which we are obliged to

HE JOURNALS.

Monday, January 26.
ow,—*Resolved*, That an
d to His Excellency the
ng that His Excellency
this House, a particular
Attorney General, shew-
er Provincial Securities
ands, since his accession
course of prosecution by
what Costs have accrued
mount of casts by itself,
e into his hands, and what
edings which have been
Interest due on each par-
e late Attorney General's
n since;—the particular
from the obligor or obli-
Securities with the costs
ly the interest and costs
his hands, each by itself,
d in the same way;—and
regarding the Bonds and
y be in the power of the
with the ultimate prospect
vered, and whether the
if any, have arisen from
y of the Public Servants
ngs on the said Bond and
Mr. Partelow, Mr. Wood-
Committee to wait upon
dress.

Tuesday, January 27.
resented a Petition from
of the Sessions for the
of the Justices, setting
ed Emigrants, from the
ded at Richibucto during
y of them sick, lame and
hat expenses were incur-
necessary relief, and pray-
me; which he read.—Or-
on be received and refer-
pply.

Committee appointed to wait
utenant Governor with the
esterday, on the subject of
s in the hands of the present
particulars as are set forth
ed, that they had attended
ucy was pleased to say, that
on sought for, to be laid be-

I NEWS

dress to the Electors of
of Tamworth.

h of November last, being
om his Majesty a summons,
pected by me, to return to
or the purpose of assisting
on of a new Government.
mmand for my return; and
sitate, after an anxious re-
blic affairs, to place at the
any services which I might
dering.
st office in the Government
my political connexion with
newal of it, whenever you
form the duty of electing
ament, I feel it incumbent
declaration of my views of
nreserved as I can make it,
ty as a Minister of the

is from the nature of the
t, from the long habits of
ch we have lived, and from
e in times of difficulty, when
bated confidence was of pe-
ail myself also of this—a le-
making a more public appeal
you, to that great and intelli-
hich you are a portion, and
ble representative—to that
interested in the contentions
intenance of order and the
t—that frank exposition of
ws which appears to be anx-
ch it ought not to be the in-
the interest of a minister of
. Gentlemen, the arduous
gaged, have been imposed
t of mine. Whether they
n coveted by me—whether
distinction they confer as any
for the heavy sacrifices they
mere personal concern, on
word. The King, in a crisis
red my services. The ques-
this: shall I obey the call, or
responsibility, alleging as the
myself, in consequence of my
g under a sort of moral dis-
s precludes me, and all who
y and for ever, from entering
of the Crown? Would it, I
public man to act upon such
that I should assume that
effect of the Reform Bill has
e of a successful appeal to the
dgment of the people; and as
e of the Crown that the King
g his subjects, but must select
section, and one section only,

country; but I have not taken
to the
with
Kingdom
to
ence
blish such a claim upon public

confidence as shall enable us to conduct with vigour and success the Government of this country.

I have the firmest conviction that that confidence cannot be secured by any other course than that of a frank and explicit declaration of principle: that vague and unmeaning professions of popular opinions may quiet distrust for a time, may influence this or that election; but that such professions must ultimately and signally fail, if, being made, they are not adhered to, or if they are inconsistent with the honour and character of those who make them.

Now I say at once that I will not accept power on the condition of declaring myself an apostate from the principles on which I have heretofore acted. At the same time I never will admit that I have been, either before or after the Reform Bill, the defender of abuses or the enemy of judicious reforms. I appeal with confidence, in denial of the charge, to the active part I took in the great question of the Currency—in the consolidation and amendment of the Criminal Law—in the revisal of the whole system of trial by Jury—to the opinions I have professed and uniformly acted on with regard to other branches of the jurisprudence of the country.—I appeal to this as a proof that I have not been disposed to acquiesce in acknowledged evils, either from the mere superstitious reverence for ancient usages, or from the dread of labour or responsibility in the application of a remedy.

But the reform Bill, it is said, constitutes a new era; and it is the duty of a Minister to declare explicitly, first, whether he will maintain the Bill itself; and, secondly, whether he will act upon the spirit in which it was conceived.

With respect to the Reform Bill itself, I will repeat now the declaration which I made when I entered the House of Commons as a Member of the Reformed Parliament,—that I consider the Reform Bill a final and irrevocable settlement of a great constitutional question, a settlement which no friend to the peace and welfare of this country would attempt to disturb, either by direct or by insidious means.

Then as to the spirit of the Reform Bill, and the willingness to adopt and enforce it as a rule of Government. If by adopting the spirit of the Reform Bill it be meant that we are to live in a perpetual vortex of agitation, that public men can only support themselves in public estimation by adopting every popular impression of the day; by promising the instant redress of any thing which any body may call an abuse; by abandoning altogether that great aid of Government more powerful than either law or reason, the respect for ancient rights and the deference to prescriptive authority—if this be the spirit of the Reform Bill, I will not undertake to adopt it. But if the spirit of the Reform Bill implies merely a careful review of institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, undertaken in a friendly temper, combining with the firm maintenance of established rights, the correction of proved abuses, and the redress of real grievances—in that case I can, for myself and colleagues, undertake to act in such a spirit, and with such intentions.

Such declarations of general principle are, I am aware, necessarily vague; but in order to be more explicit, I will endeavour to apply them practically to some of those questions which have of late attracted the greatest share of public interest and attention.

I take, first, the inquiry into Municipal Corporations. It is not my intention to advise the Crown to interrupt the progress of that inquiry, or to transfer the conduct of it from those to whom it was committed by the late Government.

For myself, I gave the best proof that I was not unfriendly to the principle of enquiry, by consenting to be a member of that Committee of the House of Commons on which it was originally developed.

No report has yet been made by the Commissioners to whom the inquiry was afterwards referred, and until the report be made I cannot be expected to give on the part of the Government, any other pledge than that they will bestow on the suggestions it may contain, and the evidence on which they may be founded, a full and unprejudiced consideration.

I will in the next place, address myself to the questions in which those of our fellow countrymen who dissent from the doctrines of the Established Church, take an especial interest. Instead of making new professions, I will refer to the course which I took upon those subjects when out of power. In the first place I supported the measure brought forward by Lord Althorp, the object of which was to exempt all classes from the payment of church rates, applying in lieu thereof, out of a branch of the revenue, a certain sum for the building and repair of churches.

I never expressed, nor did I entertain, the slightest objection to the principle of a bill of which Lord John Russel was the author, intended to relieve the conscientious scruples of Dissenters, in respect to the ceremony of marriage. I give no opinion now on the particular measures themselves. They were proposed by Ministers in whom the country had confidence. They were intended to give relief, and it is sufficient for my present purpose to state, that I supported the principle of them.

I opposed, and I am bound to state that my opinions in that respect have undergone no change, the admission of Dissenters, as a claim of right, into the Universities; but I expressly declared, if regulations enforced by public authorities superintending the professions of law and medicine, and the studies connected with them, had the effect of conferring advantages of the nature of civil privileges on one class of the King's subjects, from which another class was excluded, those regulations ought to undergo modification, with the view of placing all the King's subjects, whatever their religious creed, upon a footing of perfect equality, in respect to any civil privilege.

I appeal to the course which I pursued on those several questions when office must have been out of contemplation; and I ask with confidence, does that course imply that I was actuated by any illiberal or intolerant spirit towards the Dissenting body, or by an unwillingness to consider fairly the redress of any real grievances?

In the examination of other questions which excited public feelings, I will not omit the Pension list. I resisted, and, with the opinions I entertain, I should again resist a retrospective inquiry into pensions granted by the Crown, at a time when the discretion of the Crown was neither fettered by law nor by the expression of any opinion on the part of the House of Commons. But I voted for the Resolution moved by Lord Althorp, that pensions on the civil list ought, for the future, to be confined to such persons only as have just claims to the royal beneficence, or are entitled to consideration on account either of their personal duties to the crown, or of the performance of their duties to the public, or of their scientific or literary eminence. On the resolution which I thus supported as a private member of Parliament, I shall scrupulously act as a Minister of the Crown, and shall advise the grant of no pension which is not in conformity with the spirit and intention of the vote to which I was a party.

Then, as to the great question of Church Reform. On that head I have no new professions to make. I cannot give my consent to the alienation of church property, in any part of the United Kingdom, from strictly ecclesiastical purposes. But I repeat now the opinions that I have already expressed in Parliament, in regard to the Church Establishment in Ireland; that if, by an improved distribution of the revenues of the church, its just influence can be extended and the true interests of the established religion promoted, all other considerations should be made subordinate to the advancement of objects of such paramount importance.

As to church property in this country, no person has expressed a more earnest wish than I have done that the question of tithes, complicated and difficult as I acknowledge it to be, should, if possible, be satisfactorily settled by the means of a commutation, founded upon just principles, and proposed after mature consideration.

With regard to alterations in the laws which govern our Ecclesiastical Establishment, I have had no recent opportunity of giving that grave consideration to a subject of the deepest interest, which could alone justify me in making any public declaration of opinion. It is a subject which must undergo the fullest deliberation, and into that deliberation the Government will enter with the sincerest desire to remove every abuse that can impair the efficiency of the Establishment, to extend the sphere of its usefulness, and to strengthen and confirm its just claims upon the respect and affections of the people.

It is unnecessary for my purposes to enter into further details. I have said enough with respect to general principles, and their practical application to public measures, to indicate the spirit in which the King's Government is prepared to act. Our object will be the maintenance of peace; the scrupulous and honorable fulfilment, without reference to their original policy, of all existing engagements with foreign powers; the support of public credit; the enforcement of strict economy; and the just and impartial consideration of what is due to all interests, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial.

Whatever may be the issue of the undertaking in which I am engaged, I feel assured that you will mark, by a renewal of your confidence, your approbation of the course I have pursued in accepting office.

I enter upon the arduous duties assigned me, with the deepest sense of the responsibility they involve—with great distrust of my own qualifications for their adequate discharge, but at the same time with a resolution to persevere, which nothing could inspire but the strong impulse of public duty, the consciousness of upright motives, and the firm belief that the people of this country will so far maintain the prerogative of the King, as to give to the Ministers of his choice—not an implicit confidence—but a fair trial. I am, gentlemen, with affectionate regards, most faithfully yours, (Signed) ROBERT PEEL.

The Parliamentary part of the nation may be divided into six parties of unequal numbers and weight, 1.—The Ultra Tories, such as Lord Chandos, Lord Roden, and that class of political or religious fanatics. 2.—The Moderate Tories, comprehending the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and their friends, or, to speak more properly, their followers. 3.—The Semi-Whigs, such as Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Lord Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond—a party, if it can be called one, comprising individuals previously belonging to some other party, and having been rejected by their former associates, meet to talk over their mutual grievances. 4.—The Whigs, that is to say, the party now dismissed. 5.—The Moderate Radicals, such as Lord Durham, Mr. Grote, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Warburton; and 6.—The Ultra Radicals, with Mr. O'Connell at their head. —*London Morning Chronicle.*

As the Duke of Wellington, on Monday, was riding one of his favorite horses at a quick pace through St. James' park, on his way to the Foreign Office, on reaching the parade by the Horse Guards, his steed suddenly fell and rolled over him. By the aid of some of the soldiers and officers on duty, his feet were disentangled from the stirrups, and he was conveyed to his official residence in Downing street, without sustaining any material injury.

GIBRALTAR.—*A tremendous storm was experienced at Gibraltar on the night of the 17th of November, by which great damage was done to the Garrison. Some of the streets and ramparts were cut up, houses overflowed, others washed away, either in whole or in part, and several lives lost. It is supposed as many as twenty persons were drowned.*

EARTHQUAKE.—*Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated 15th. Dec.* 1834.—"*We have accounts by the Mail Boat of there having been an Earthquake at St. Vincents, and report says that upwards of* 100 *persons perished.*

United States.—A Bill has been introduced into Congress, establishing grades of Admiral, Rear Admiral, Vice, &c. and an entire change in the compensation for all subordinate officers.—Petitions are about to be presented to the legislature of New-York for the abolition of the distinction of color, in relation to the qualifications of voters.—Mr. Hard presented the petition of citizens of Niagara county, in the state of New-York, for the survey of a ship canal round the Falls of Niagara.—A Lunatic Hospital is to be erected at Blackwell's Island, New-York.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1835.

We are without later dates from Europe than those furnished our readers last week.—In another part of this paper will be found the address of Sir ROBERT PEEL to the Electors of Tamworth, the Borough which Sir Robert has represented in Parliament for many years. It is certainly a candid, manly and straight-forward document, and furnishes, it may be fairly presumed, an exposition of the line of policy intended to be pursued by the New Ministry; but how far that policy will satisfy the nation, time must determine. —The London *Courier* of the 13th Dec. comments on the address as follows:—

"We this day publish the most interesting and important document we have for a long while had to lay before our readers—the address of Sir Robert Peel to his constituents, the electors of the borough of Tamworth. It is not an ordinary electioneering address, but contains a full and distinct exposition of the motives which induced Sir Robert to accept office, of the principles on which his Government is to be conducted, and of the opinions and views which he entertains on some of the principal topics under discussion. On the whole, we have no hesitation in saying that the address is honourable to Sir Robert, and, except in one or two points, it is tolerably satisfactory. Unfortunately, however, one of the points on which it is most unsatisfactory, is the most important of all—the Church! The present crisis has, in fact, grown out of the Church question, and, with it, we regret to say, neither Sir Robert Peel, nor any one who thinks as he does, be he who he may, is in any respect fit to deal.

Sir Robert Peel takes up the nostrum, so pompously prescribed by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, that *Church property is inalienable from any other than strictly ecclesiastical purposes;* and all that he will consent to—for he has the merit of being distinct and explicit—is to *improve the distribution* of the revenues of the Church, so that its influence may be extended, and the interests of the Established Religion promoted. These are desirable objects, certainly; and in England they would, if accompanied by a fair commutation of tithes, to which Sir Robert has always been a friend, be quite satisfactory. But, in so far as regards Ireland, to which Sir Robert also applies them, they are totally and even ridiculously ineffective. A better distribution of the Church revenue in that country, as well as here, is no doubt required; but *much more than this* is required before the Church of that country can be considered any thing else than a nuisance—a fruitful source of civil commotion and bloodshed."

By the report of the debates in our columns this day, it will be perceived, that the House of Assembly have wisely turned their attention to the all-important subject of the Boundary Line between this Province and the neighbouring State of Maine. It is, in our opinion, indeed full time that some positive and decisive steps were taken, to put this continual bone of contention forever at rest. It is true, our Local Legislature can of themselves do nothing in the matter; it is a business of negociation and determination between higher powers; but inasmuch as the multiplicity and immensity of the affairs naturally cognizable by those exalted powers, may tend to keep so comparatively trifling a subject as this from receiving very early attention, it is both wise and prudent in our local authorities, to remind them of the affair, and respectfully to request their attention to it. But truly, with *one* of those powers, there is no necessity for a remembrance. Our Yankee neighbours are even too thoroughly alive to their own interests, to neglect for one moment the slightest object, which may in any degree, directly or indirectly, affect those interests; and the very subject matter of our present consideration is an abundant testimony to this fact. Well was it said, by one of our hon. members, in the late debate, that we should remember "*the character of the people we have to deal with*;" a character, indeed, most transcendently alive to the personal duties of *Meum* and *Tuum*; a character so imbued with the insatiable thirst of self-aggrandizement, as to care very little about the nature of the means, provided the end be obtained. This selfish and reckless spirit has in nothing been more violently shown, than in the unceasing attempts of our neighbours to wrest from us the fairest and most valuable portion of our Provincial territory. In spite of all honesty and fair dealing, in spite of the plain language of treaties and the reasonable evidence of the senses, they are constantly employing all the chicanery, the sophistry, the bullying and intimidation they can command, to wrest for themselves that which they have not a shadow of a claim to, on any known principle of legality or justice. We rejoice however, in the idea, that their arrogant pretensions, and selfish manœuvres, will not be rewarded with so easy a prey as they fondly imagine. It is with no small degree of delight, that we perceive, from the tenor of the debate to which we have referred, a perfect unanimity of determination, in our Legislative body, to employ every means within their power, to obtain a just and speedy settlement of this vexatious contention; and a fearless spirit of loyalty and self-protection, which will induce them resolutely to oppose our rightful claims, and will accordingly prevent them from timidly consenting to yield one inch of a territory subject to the British crown. That this feeling will be thoroughly responded to by every inhabitant of the Province, we feel not a shadow of a doubt; and although it is of immense importance to our peace and prosperity, that this matter should be speedily settled; yet we deem it of *much* greater importance that it should be *justly* settled; and we therefore admire the firmness and integrity of those who would rather see the matter remain yet for ages in abeyance, than yield one particle of our just rights. While the territory and its productions remain in neutrality, they cannot at least be productive of harm to us; but the moment any portion is ceded to our ambitious and grasping neighbours, that moment those advantages may begin to be employed to wards our detriment; commanding positions will be established to overawe our borders; and the fruitful resources of the land will be brought into active operation, to injure our commerce and cripple our means, by the effect of that overwhelming competition which the numerous population of the Yankees can bring to bear upon us. Most earnestly, therefore, do we hope, that our Legislature will not rest, till they have used their utmost efforts to bring about a just and permanent settlement of this fertile cause of irritation and strife. Let the Houses, unitedly, address His Majesty on particularly on this important subject; let them represent in their true colour, the immense importance to this Province, of preserving the integrity of its limits, and the full extent of its valuable resources, according to the just and obvious meaning of the treaty of 1783; let them urge this Majesty's Government to a prompt, but *positive and unyielding* settlement of the dispute; and confident we are, that if represented in a right and respectful manner, the British Government will pay the most earnest attention to the requisitions of its loyal colonists, and will not fail to extend to them the utmost scope of that paternal protection and security, which it is at all times the glory of Great Britain to afford to all her children and dependants.

We have Mr. BLATCH's Reports of the Legislative debtnes up to Thursday last, which are full and complete in this paper, with the exception of a part of Thursday's.

CHARLES J. PETERS, GEORGE H. HAZEN, and THOMAS C. LEE, Esquires, were severally qualified as Members of His Majesty's Legislative Council, on Tuesday the 20th instant, and took their seats accordingly.

☞ In compliance with the wishes of several of our City subscribers, and from a desire to gratify our patron and friends in Westmoreland, we have, contrary to the intention expressed last week given in this day's paper the returned Candidates' Speeches, and the Speech of Mr. Gilbert, at the late opening of the Poll in Westmoreland County.—The communication of "*An old Countryman*" yet remains on file.

We learn from a friend of ours that it is in contemplation that well supported petitions are to be presented to the Legislature, the present Session, praying that the monies lost by the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company, and Depositors in the Savings' Bank,—by the embezzlement of the late Secretary and Cashier,—be made up to those Institutions respectively.—*Com.*

FOUR O'CLOCK.—The Legislative Reports of Friday and Saturday have this moment come to hand. On Friday, Mr. Partelow presented a petition from the President and Directors of the Bank of New Brunswick, praying for an extension of the Capital Stock of the Bank, and a continuance of the Charter of Incorporation.—Some animated remarks followed the presenting of this petition, Mr. Burns warmly opposing it; but it was finally received. Later in the day, Mr. Partelow brought in a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition, which was read a first time.—A select Committee was appointed to examine into the Law of Election, and to report thereon.

On Saturday, the Expences of Judges in the Circuits was the principal business before the House, in which progress was reported.

DEATH OF DR. MORRISON.—The Plato, which arrived at this port on Sunday, brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of the venerable Dr. Morrison, who has for so many years devoted his whole time to the promotion of the spiritual interests of the people of China, and to whom that large portion of the human family will forever be indebted for the translation of the Bible into their native tongue. He died at Canton on the 1st of August. The venerable Carey died at Serampore on the 9th of June, and if the accounts received by the way of Baltimore are correct, Messrs. Lyman and Munson, missionaries of the American Board, were murdered in Sumatra on the 28th of July. Thus, in less than two months, God has removed from the missionary field in Southern Asia four of its most able and devoted laborers. To man, these dealings of Providence are mysterious, but it is consoling to reflect, that all events are ordered by Him whose wisdom and goodness we know are infinite, and who can with a word make other instruments to accomplish his purposes of mercy.—*N. York Observer.*

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. RAY, M. H. PERLEY.

☞ All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in January, - - - -	£124 10 9
Withdrawn in ditto, - - - -	107 15 10

Committee for February:

Hon. WILLIAM BLACK, and JAMES KIRK, Esquire.

MARRIED,

At Carleton, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, A. M. Mr. James Sweet, to Miss Mary Irvine, both of that place.

At Wakefield, on Thursday the 22d inst. by the Rev. Samuel Joll, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Nathan Johnston, of that place, to Miss Margaret, third daughter of Mr. Robert Chestnut, of Hamilton, Scotland.

DIED,

On Thursday night last, after a short but painful illness, aged 50 years, Mr. Gilbert Lester, Master of the Brig *George*, of this port, leaving a wife and five children in the city of New-York, (where they latterly resided,) to mourn their loss.

On Friday, John, only son of Mr. Robert Barbour, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Yesterday, suddenly, Mrs. Catharine Drake, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Drake, in the 63d year of her age.—Funeral on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence in Princess-street.

In Carleton, on Friday last, Mrs. Elizabeth M'Keen, in the 95th year of her age. Mrs. M'Keen was a native of Deny, N. H.—She came to this country, with her first husband, Capt. Hugh Quinton, among the earliest settlers. Her eldest son, James Quinton, formerly Master Mariner of this Port, born August 28th, 1762, was the *first male*, of British origin, born in this Province after its colonization by British subjects.

In the parish of Lancaster, on Thursday last, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with great patience and Christian fortitude, Mrs. Phœbe Brundage, relict of the late John Brundage Esq., in the 67th year of her age.—Her remains were interred on Sunday last, the 1st inst., being precisely six years since the interment of her late husband.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

14. *Wednesday*, sch'r Tripoli, Johnston, Boston, 4—H. P. Whitney, assorted cargo.
15. *Friday*, sch'r Ripley, Ricker, Eastport,—Wm. Dougan, flour.
16. *Sunday*, schr. Jane, Brown, Philadelphia, via Gloucester—D. & P. Hatfield, flour.

CLEARED,

Ship Ann, Smith, Cork, timber.
John, Wray, Liverpool, timber.
Emigrant, M'Lay, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Emperor, Hayes, Barbados, fish and lumber.
Edwin, Carr, Sligo, deals.
Sch'r Charles King, Dolliver, Philadelphia, salt.

Spoken by an an American Whale Ship, 11th Sept. lat. 39 26 S. lon. 63, ship Peruvian, of St. John, N. B. 200 bbls. oil.

Arrived at New-York, 21st ult. Herald, St. John. At St. Thomas, 6th ult. sch'r Mary, Stevens, from Halifax, discharging.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
St. John, January 24, 1835.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Bank of New-Brunswick* will be held at the Bank on Tuesday the 24th day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering sundry matters connected with the said Institution. By order of the Directors,

S. NICHOLS, *President.*

☞ NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly qualified to act as Executor of the last will and testament of FRANCIS RUDDLE, deceased, and hereby requests all persons having claims against the Estate of the said Francis Ruddle, to render the same; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to pay their several amounts to the subscriber.

WILLIAM MOORE, *Acting Ex'tr.*

St. John, January 31, 1835.

TO LET,—*From 1st May next*—

THAT STORE, with Frost Proof Cellar underneath, the Flat above, and half the Garret, at present occupied by Mr. G. HUTCHINSON, in the subscriber's HOUSE, fronting on Dock-street. The Store, if required, will be let separate from the House.

3d February. J. JOHNSTON.

TO LET,—*From 1st May*—

THE Dwelling Apartment at present occupied by Miss TROUNCE, in the House on the corner of Prince William-street and the Market Square.—For further particulars apply to

3d February. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

TO BE LET,
From the first of May next—

THAT valuable STAND for Business on the South Market Wharf, at present occupied by *James T. Hanford*, Esquire. Apply to

February 3. I. L. BEDELL.

TO LET,—*From the 1st May*—

THAT HOUSE in Queen-street, owned by Captain GEORGE MASON.—For particulars enquire on the premises. 3d February.

BUILDING LUMBER.

The Subscribers have for Sale at Gilbert's Wharf,

SEASONED clear Pine Boards and Plank;
Ditto Merchantable ditto ditto;
Refuse Pine and Spruce ditto ditto;
Spruce SCANTLING, assorted.

—ALSO—

A large quantity of unseasoned Clear and choice Merchantable Pine Lumber—which will be sold in lots of 5000 feet or upwards, at reduced prices, *before Storing*. Application may be made to Mr. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, on the

27th Jan. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

MUSICAL TUITION.

MRS. BLATCH has a vacancy for *one* Pupil.—The earliest applicant will be received.

St. John, January 20th, 1835.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Book Store of Mr. JOHN M'MILLAN, *Prince William-street:*

"The Rising Village,"
WITH OTHER POEMS.
BY OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

(In one Vol. 18mo. bound in silk, with gilt edges.)

January 17, 1835.

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick,
23d DECEMBER, 1834.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an Instalment of Forty-Five per cent. is required of the Stockholders, to be paid in on or before the 12th day of April next. It being the intention of the Directors, owing to the very heavy pressure in the Money Market, to commence Discounting as soon as the above Instalment is paid in, it is requested that the Stockholders will not be later than the time specified, as they must be aware that the business of the Bank cannot commence until the above instalment is paid in. Should any of the Stockholders be disposed to pay a further Sum on account of their Stock, they will be allowed Interest for the same at Six Per Cent. per annum, for a period not exceeding a year, or until there is another Instalment called for, —provided that the whole amount that may be offered does not exceed £25,000. Should the applications exceed that Sum, the *first* will have a preference. The Interest to commence on the first day of March next. H. GILBERT, *President.*

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber being actively engaged in the Shipment of GOODS to the British Colonies, in America, on Commission, takes occasion to offer his services in this line to the Merchants of St. John, N. B., and begs leave to refer them to Messrs. J. & H. KINNEAR, and Mr. L. H. DEVEBER, Merchants of that City.

B. C. T. GRAY, MERCHANT,
December 30. *London.*

GOODS at reduced prices.

THE Subscribers intending to sell off their present STOCK at very reduced prices, purchasers will find it to their advantage to favour them with a call. PARKS & HEGAN.

13th December.

D. & P. HATFIELD

Have recently received an assortment of

BRITISH GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,—consisting of:

SUPERFINE, Forest, Habit, and Pilot CLOTHS, Kerseys and Cassimeres, Petershams and Flushings, bales Slops; Flannels, plain and twilled; Blankets, Carpeting, Calicoes, white and grey Cottons Tartans, Merinos, Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Camblets, black Veil Crape, Cassimere Shawls, Linens Sselinos; Writing, Wrapping, and Sheathing Paper, and Nails; Soap, Candles—common and wax wicks; Loaf Sugar, HARDWARE, Anchors and Chains, &c. &c.

—IN STORE—

5000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.

☞ All which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for approved payment.

St. John, 4th November, 1834.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

AUCTION SALES.

THE Subscriber having determined to relinquish the Grocery Business, heretofore pursued by him, in the Market Square, offers his ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, at Public Auction.—Sale to take place on *Wednesday* the 4th of February, at 11 o'clock, by JAMES T. HANFORD, Esquire.

The Stock consists, among other articles, of the following:

Cognac BRANDY; Hollands GIN,
Congou, Souchong, and Hyson Teas; Soap,
Sugar; Butter; Cheese; Rye & Wheat Flour,
Mackerel; Shad; Mustard; Starch,
Mould & Dipt Candles; Lamp Oil & Glasses,
Blacking; with an assortment of SLOPS and sundry DRY GOODS.

ALSO—10 bales of first quality IRISH BACON.

TERMS.—*Under £10, Cash; above that sum, Approved Endorsed Notes, at Three Months.*

LIKEWISE.—Will be Let for one or more years:—That very superior SHOP, corner of Prince William Street and Market Square, possession of which will be given on Monday the 2d of March.—It will be put up at 12 o'clock precisely.

3d February. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) immediately after the letting of Mr. JOSEPH SCAMMELL'S *Shop, the Subscriber will sell the following PEWS, in Trinity and St. John Churches, forfeited for non-payment of Rent, provided they are not sooner redeemed—viz.*

NOS. 17 and 45, Gallery, in Trinity Church; Nos. 10, 24, 28, 29, 38, 40, 84, 109, Ground Floor, in St. John Church; Nos. 8 and 28, Gallery, in St. John Church.

3d February. JAS. T. HANFORD.

By the Subscriber, at his Sales-room, To-MORROW, *(Wednesday,) at* 11 *o'clock:*

A VARIETY OF

BRITISH AND OTHER GOODS,

which will be sold *without reserve*, to close consignments. JOHN KERR.

3d February.

TO BE SOLD—AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY *the 20th day of February next, on the Premises—the following*

REAL ESTATE

Belonging to the Estate of the late SAMUEL WIGGINS:

LOT No. 1.—The HOUSE and Premises—with Yard—fronting on Water-street.

LOT No. 2.—The STORE fronting on Ward-street, with another directly in rear thereof, and Lumber Yard between them.

LOT No. 3.—The undivided Half of the WATER LOT, and WHARF thereon, fronting on Ward-street, and extending to low water mark.

An Alley-way passes from Ward to Water-streets, along the upper side of these Premises, making a direct communication with each.

Also, at the same time and place:

A Double PEW in the South Aisle of Trinity Church, N. J. and No. 6.

☞ Terms and other conditions made known at the time of Sale. JOHN KERR,

20th January, 1835. *Auctioneer.*

TO LET,
From the 1st May next:

ONE Half the HOUSE fronting on Prince William-street, near the Market Square.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 27th January, 1835.

FLANNELS, SERGES, & BLANKETS.

200 PIECES red and white FLANNELS,
66 do. milled white Serges,
16 pieces milled white Kerseys,
50 do. red Serges; 200 pairs Blankets.

For sale by S. WIGGINS & SON.

4th November.

RUM & SUGAR.

Just received ex brig Edwin from Jamaica:

40 PUNCHEONS of well flavoured RUM, —proof 19;
15 Hogsheads good SUGAR;

For sale on reasonable terms by

20th Jan.—2t E. BARLOW & SONS.

WANTED,

ONE or Two Journeymen MOULDERS.—Good encouragement will be given. Apply to the Subscriber at the St. John Foundry.

13th January. ROBERT FOULIS.

FOR SALE,

A FIRST rate full-sized BILLIARD TABLE, complete with Cues, Balls, Counters, &c.—Also, a new set of numbered POOL BALLS. Enquire of GEORGE SCAMMELL.

13th January.

SOAP.

500 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, just received per ship *Liverpool*, for sale low in lots, by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

27th January.

FOR LIVERPOOL—DIRECT.

The fine new copper fastened Ship

CHINA,

618 Tons Register;

ISAAC BELL, Commander.—Will Sail for the above Port on or about the 5th of February;—has superior accommodations for from 10 to 15 Passengers. For further particulars enquire of the Master on board, or of JOHN ROBERTSON.

20th January, 1835.

Marine Insurance Agency.

THE subscriber having been duly authorized by the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD, Connecticut, to take Risks upon Vessels, Cargoes, or Freights, agreeable to the general principles of MARINE INSURANCE, and having obtained by a late arrival from the United States, Blank Policies duly signed by the President and Secretary of the aforesaid Company—Now begs leave to inform the Merchants and Ship-Owners of this City and the Province at large, that he will attend to applications in writing to that effect, fairly stating particulars of the Risks required to be covered.—He would also remark for the information of the public, that the above Company have had a Marine Insurance Agency established at Halifax for some time past, under the management of J. L. STARR, Esquire, who has done a good deal of business in that line, and which he believes has given general satisfaction to the assured,—and that although the Company reserve to themselves the right of settling Averages, Partials, or Total Losses, agreeable to the usage of Marine Insurances in the United States—that in any case where the claim for Loss is so dubious as to warrant an appeal to a Court of Law or Equity, the Office will submit to the decision of the Courts in this Province.

ANGUS M'KENZIE,

St. John, Sept. 30, 1834.

☞ Office in the Store of A. M'KENZIE & Co., Prince Wm. Street.

FLOUR & FISH.

300 BRLS. Fine and Middlings Canada FLOUR;
100 Barrels MACKEREL;
20 Do. Canso (late caught) HERRINGS.

Now landing at the end of the North Market wharf, and for sale by MACKAY & CO.

9th September.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly—Fredericton,

Monday, January 26th, 1835.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WETMORE'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. PARTELOW, from the Committee of Public and Private Accounts, brought in a very long report on the late Attorney General Wetmore's accounts, which he read in his place. The hon. member stated, that during the last session of the late House of Assembly, a special Committee had been appointed, of which he was himself a member, to investigate the accounts of the late Attorney General Wetmore; after very considerable delay, a statement of those accounts had been furnished by one of the Executors, but it was of such a nature that it was quite impossible for the Committee to report on it. He (Mr. P.) had repaired to Fredericton in August last, for the purpose of obtaining a more explicit statement; he had personally seen and inspected all the books, papers, and accounts of the late Attorney General, and had obtained every requisite information from the Executor, and he then felt trusted that the report he now submitted to the House would prove to be a satisfactory one. The report was then read and accepted.

The Hon. W. F. ODELL brought down a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by the following documents:—

1. A copy of a dispatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated May 24, 1834, in answer to the Petition of the Legislature last year, relative to the Timber duties; in which it was stated, that it was not the intention of His Majesty's Government to propose any alteration affecting the trade of the current year, and that no step would be taken in the matter, without the fullest consideration of Colonial interests and views.

2. A copy of a dispatch from the Colonial Secretary, accompanied by some very long explanatory documents, containing the reasons why His Majesty's Ministers could not advise His Majesty to confirm the Act of the House of Assembly, passed in 1832, for the purpose of making provision for the Custom House establishment in this Province; from which it appeared that the Lords of the Treasury did not consider that Act as sufficiently redeeming the pledge of the House to make a permanent provision for the Custom House Service, upon obtaining the control thereof, and they therefore recommended the House to pass a more satisfactory Act for that purpose.

3. Extracts from another dispatch, dated October 5th, 1834, stating the wish of His Majesty's Government to establish uniform and satisfactory enactments for the regulation and control of the Post Office establishment in all the North American Provinces, and accompanied by the draft of a bill for that purpose, prepared by His Majesty's Government, and recommended to the consideration of the Legislature.

4. Copies of correspondence between the Governments of Lower Canada and this Province, relative to St. Paul's Island.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.—Mr. PALMER in the Chair.

Mr. CRANE said that it was desirable the House should, as early as possible, go into Committee of Ways and Means, to discuss the several duties to be inserted in the Revenue Bill; but that it was not, perhaps, necessary at present to enter into the consideration of any other question than whether it would be expedient to raise the duty on rum, so as to co-operate with the Legislature of Nova Scotia in that respect. He (Mr. C.) had hoped that their early discussion of this question might have had an influence on the Legislature of Nova Scotia in framing their Revenue Law; but most fortunately all suspense was now relieved in that respect, and he hoped therefore that there would be much less opposition in increasing the duty on rum in this Province, because the information had now been received, that the Legislature of Nova Scotia had already raised their duty to 1s. 6d. per gallon, by adding an increase of 8d per gallon. He (Mr. C.) had never been inclined to impose very heavy duties on any articles, lest an incentive to smuggling should thereby be created. As a general rule, he he had always thought it best not to proceed too hastily, but rather to follow the progress of public opinion, which, indeed, was the greatest preservative of temperance and good order, and preventative of smuggling. It was now his intention to propose a small increase of duty on rum, of 3d. per gallon. There were important reasons, in his opinion, why the House should adopt such a moderate course for the protection of the revenue, as would carry with it the respectability and countenance of influential men. The hon. member also contended that it was peculiarly necessary to increase the revenue, and this particularly from the fact of the great difficulty and inconvenience which have long existed, relative to the prompt payment of warrants at the Treasury.—He was daily more and more convinced of this necessity, and he also contended that retrenchment was loudly called for. Many usual appropriations had of late years been withheld, and he therefore especially desired to see an additional duty laid on rum. It might be objected, that to increase the duty would lessen the consumption, and thus produce no benefit to the Province. He (Mr. C.) would be happy to see such a result effected; it would be one of the utmost importance to the welfare of the country, and if, by legislation, the consumption of rum could be restricted, it would be one of the most fortunate things the House could do, and the Province would then soon be in such a flourishing state, that the difficulties of all classes would be speedily lessened. The hon. member, after a few other similar remarks, concluded by moving a resolution, that it was expedient to impose an additional duty of — per gallon on rum.

Mr. CHANDLER seconded the motion.

Mr. SPEAKER said that he would cheerfully go with the resolution, though not exactly for the same reasons as Mr. Crane. He would not support it for the mere purposes of increasing the revenue, for he thought the revenue was already large enough, if it was properly taken care of: it was quite sufficient for all the necessary improvements of the Province and for the reasonable purposes of government. The commercial policy, indeed, would be, not to raise the duty on rum at all; because, as it had already been raised in Nova Scotia, that Province would be greatly supplied by rum smuggled from this, if the duty were less here. That, however, would not be a liberal policy towards the sister Province, to introduce the poison illicitly among them. In justice, therefore, to Nova Scotia, the duty ought to be made equal here. He (Mr. Speaker) was very anxious to see all taxes kept within due bounds, and a proper system of economy established; a rigid system of economy, to answer both for present time and for posterity. He was sorry the duty on rum could not be increased to a much greater extent, even so as to amount to a prohibition, which would indeed be good policy. The article of rum impoverished the Province annually to the amount of about £60,000; which was worse than useless. If the use of that pernicious article were entirely done away, that sum of £60,000 might be spent in importing some really useful and beneficial article, by which the Province would be so much the gainer, and which would introduce a system of prosperity to which its inhabitants had hitherto been strangers. But £60,000 was only the annual prime cost of the pernicious stuff; it was not half the actual amount of evil caused by its use; the appalling extent of that evil was incalculable. He (Mr. Speaker) should therefore cheerfully support the resolution.

Mr. PARTELOW was not prepared at this early day to enter on a Committee of Ways and Means. It was a new course of proceeding. The usual method was, first to grant supplies for the public service, and then to find ways and means to provide for them. But as it was now intended to confine the discussion to the question respecting the duty on rum, he had no objection to enter into it. He could not agree with the hon. member for Westmorland, that an additional duty would lessen the consumption. He thought that if the duty was even 2s. 6d. or 3s. per gallon, the consumption would be the same: those who [illegible] would drink it. But his (Mr. P.'s) [illegible] against raising this duty was, that it [illegible] revenue, and Gaols [illegible] duty at present was £7 .0s. per puncheon, and if it were increased beyond that, the effect would only be to decrease the revenue, and to extend smuggling, to the manifest injury of the regular importer. If he thought that increasing this duty would lessen the consumption of rum in the Province, even ten puncheons in the year, he would cheerfully go with it; but he was quite satisfied that it would only cause it to be illicitly introduced, to the great injury of the country. The same remarks equally applied to brandy and other spirituous liquors: it would be a matter of impossibility with such an extent of coast and so very few revenue officers, to prevent their illicit introduction, if the duties were raised beyond what they would bear. It would require an army as large as that with which Bonaparte invaded Moscow. As to promoting the cause of temperance by this additional duty of 3d. per gallon, he thought it too absurd to enlarge upon.

Mr. J. M. WILMOT supported the resolution. He was pleased to find that the hon. mover had brought it in on an early day, for the purpose of making the duty to correspond with that imposed in Nova Scotia. All fear of smuggling being caused by the duty being raised in this Province was now obviated, because the same increase had already been determined on in Nova Scotia.—How far the measure would affect the cause of temperance was a matter to be tried. If it would decrease the consumption, it would encourage temperance; but at any rate, he (Mr. W.) thought there would be no further inducement to smuggling, by imposing an additional duty of 3d. per gallon, than there was before. He would even like to see a higher duty imposed; and if it was found to induce smuggling, the Legislature must enact regulations to prevent it.

Mr. JOHNSTON thought the question now was, whether an increased revenue was necessary or not; and not, what would be the effect on Temperance Societies. He was favourable to the resolution, because he considered an increased revenue to be necessary. The appropriations of the Legislature generally exceeded the revenue, and for two or three years past several appropriations had remained unsatisfied. The Province owed a debt of about £10,000, on which they paid an annual interest of £600, and the House last year could not make any appropriations for roads. This latter circumstance alone convinced him that the revenue was not adequate to the wants of the Province, and he would therefore support the resolution. He would next direct his thoughts to the article which would bear an increase with least inconvenience, and he thought none would bear it better than rum. That article had been an object of taxation ever since the constitution of the Province; as long ago as 1786 it had borne a duty of 1d. per gallon, which had gradually increased to 1s. 3d. He had often heard the objection against raising that duty, that it would induce smuggling, but he could not think that so small an increase would produce that effect. It might also be objected, that an increased duty would operate to the inconvenience of the importer; and perhaps under the present system it might. If the importation exceeded the demand; if the market was overstocked and the sale limited, it might be possible, that by giving bonds for the payment of the duties within stipulated periods, the importer might be inconvenienced in meeting those payments; but he (Mr. J.) would suggest a remedy which might accord with the views of the importers. This was, to do away with the present system of bonds and instalments altogether, and to establish warehouses, where the importer might deposit his articles, and pay the duties only as he took them out of the warehouse for sale. The same privilege of drawback on exportation might be continued with this system, which would relieve the importer from all inconvenience from raising the duty.

Mr. ALLEN thought the strongest reason for adopting this resolution was, that a corresponding duty had now been adopted in Nova Scotia, and that such duties ought to be equalized in the two Provinces, so as to prevent any contraband trade. He thought a small increase of duty would neither decrease the consumption nor increase smuggling. He had no doubt there would be always quite as much imported as would be necessary for the convenience and health of the people of this Province; and an increased duty would produce a small addition to the revenue.

Mr. PARTELOW stated that the duty in Nova Scotia, lately was 1s. *sterling* per gallon, while the duty here was 1s. 3d. *currency*: if they raised it to 1s. 3d. sterling, while ours continued at 1s. 3d. currency, yet, taking the difference of the currency of the two Provinces into consideration, it would be found that those duties would be very nearly equal.

Mr. SLASON very briefly supported the resolution.

Mr. SPEAKER thought that it might be well now to suggest all such amendments as the revenue law might require. One, relative to the bonding system, had been very judiciously mentioned by the hon. member for Queen's County, and he (Mr Speaker) would suggest another, as to the jurisdiction with respect to seizures. The Imperial Parliament, in a late law, had enacted that all goods seized under the revenue law, should be sold without further form or process, where no claimant appeared within thirty days. This was a great improvement, calculated to induce increased vigilance in the seizing officers, which it would be very desirable to introduce here.

Mr. PARTELOW thought the Committee were not prepared to consider all the various matters in the revenue bill. It was understood that this discussion was to be confined to the article of rum. There were no treasurer's accounts nor any other information yet laid before the House, and how then could the Committee be prepared to enter into all those matters? The hon. Member repeated his statement relative to the duty on rum in Nova Scotia.

Mr. CONNELL thought Mr. Partelow seemed greatly alarmed; but if any thing was to bear an increased duty, why should not rum bear it? It had already been determined on in Halifax, and 3d. per gallon was a very small increase. He (M. C.) would be glad to see it further increased; he did not see why the people should be poisoned here, if they were poisoned there. He would like to see the same done with wine and brandy and other such liquors, but at any rate rum should be taxed as far it would bear.

Mr. WELDON considered that any increase of duty on rum must have a tendency to increase smuggling in the eastern part of the Province, both from Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Some regard should be had in these matters to the state of trade with the West India colonies. When the duty on rum was raised here two years ago, an attempt was made in the West Indies to increase the duties on the produce of this Province; and if it would have such a tendency, if it would operate to the great injury of our own trade it would in fact be destroying instead of benefitting the revenue. If the House should confine itself to strict economy, probably the revenue would be found equal to all the wants of the public service.

Mr. WYER said that if, by increasing the duty on rum, the importation could be prohibited, he would be *for* it; but he felt convinced it would only increase smuggling, and he thought there was as much sin in smuggling as there was in dissipation. If West India rum were prohibited, it would only cause the illicit introduction of American gin and brandy, which were much more poisonous stuff; and he (Mr. W.) thought the House ought to be very cautious how it hampered the trade with the West Indies. It hardly paid now; and the moment the West Indians found that we increased the duties on their produce, they would put equivalent duties on ours, which would injure our trade very much. He thought there was already sufficient revenue, without creating additional burden.

Mr. Street did not think that the revenue was now sufficient. If it had been so, the House would not have suspended the Road grants last year.—That was a proof that the revenue required an increase. But he thought the Committee quite premature in that discussion. They should wait for information: the treasurer's accounts were not yet come in, and they had no grounds of information. He was under an impression that an increase of revenue would be advantageous, but the House should be careful how they effected it. They should not open a door to smuggling. As to temperance, he thought this resolution would have no effect on that cause. If men were disposed to drink rum, an additional duty of 3d per gallon would not prevent them.—But the question was, whether this was an article by which the revenue might properly be increased. We should look to the adjoining colonies, in considering this question; not merely to Nova Scotia or Newfoundland, but to others also. In Canada, the duty on rum was the same as it now is in this Province; and the facilities for smuggling from Canada were so great that he (Mr. S.) thought (although he would willingly impose as high a duty as possible,) that if a higher duty were imposed here than in Canada, it would induce a great deal of smuggling, and by so much injure the revenue of this Province. He could not, therefore, go with the present resolution: tho' he would be glad to tax rum even as high as 5s per gall. if it were made the same in all the other provinces.

Mr. Burns was not aware that a greater revenue was wanted; but if so, he thought rum a very fair article for an additional duty. He did not think that would injure our trade. If our produce was wanted in the West Indies, he thought we should have a fair share of the benefit, because the consumption must regulate the prices, and, therefore the Committee should not be deterred in this matter by that fear. The West Indians would not pay any portion of this additional duty; the rum consumers would pay it; and if, therefore it did not diminish the consumption, it could not injure trade. He would gladly be for increasing it to 6d per gallon; for it was a useless and pernicious article.

Mr. End said that the Committee were not discussing Temperance, but ways and means to provide for the expenses of the Province. He hoped that when he resisted the present resolution he should not be considered as an advocate for intemperance; but he thought smuggling was really a crime of more complicated evils than intemperance. He had never heard of a smuggler who was not intemperate, who was not a deserter of the Bible, a night walker, a resister of the laws of his country. Thousands of evils arose from smuggling, beyond his power of detail; and if the duty on rum were increased, it would assuredly increase smuggling. He was, therefore, against the resolution.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot thought that the very first time he ever heard an argument in that House, it was similar to the present: it was the terrible fear of smuggling, by increasing duties; and it had always been the same argument the same cry of alarm, whenever a subject like the present was discussed. The argument, however, would equally apply to any other article. It would apply to British Goods as well as to ardent spirits. The Honorable Member for Gloucester said he was a friend to temperance, but an enemy to smuggling, and therefore he was against the resolution: let intemperance prevail, and smuggling be put down But he (Mr. W.) did not think an additional 3d per gallon would be any benefit to temperance societies; he thought the consumption would be just as great. Rum was a useless, superfluous, pernicious article; and if people would use such articles, let them pay for them. It had been said that if this duty were increased, the West India people would increase the duty on our lumber and fish. But, no: they could not do without our lumber and fish, and we can do without their rum; therefore, let no fear of a reciprocity of duties deter the Committee from increasing this duty, which, after all, only the consumer would pay.—With regard to brandy, he (Mr. W.) would like to see the duty on brandy raised from £18 to £36 per *pipe*. It was the higher sort of drinkers, the first-rate drinkers, that consumed brandy; and let them, then, pay the *piper*, if they will drink and dance.—He thought it was no argument to say that it would injure the revenue, to prevent the importation of these articles. If a revenue is required, it must be raised in some way. He thought an increase of revenue was wanted; they had never yet had occasion to say the revenue was too great; but if the revenue must be increased, the duties must be increased. The appropriations for roads, bridges, &c. would then be regularly granted, and all would share the benefit. He was for the resolution.

Mr. Partelow replied to Mr. Wilmot.

Mr. Brown supported the resolution, for the same reasons as Mr. L. A. Wilmot, and proceeded to observe, that rum could not be smuggled with much facility. It was too bulky an article in the shape of puncheons. Contraband trade must be well paid for its risk. Rum could not be carried round the country very easily: either it must be smuggled in large puncheons, or it must first be drawn off in small quantities; and the small inducement from an additional duty of 3d. per gallon would not pay for that, and he (Mr. B.) therefore thought it could not be smuggled to sufficient advantage to render it worth while.

After a few words of opposition from Messrs. Stewart and Wyer,

Mr. M'Leod stated that he agreed with Mr. Wyer's views relative to the trade with the West Indies. It would, in his opinion, be very injurious to the lumber trade to tax West India produce too highly. If we did not take their rum, they must do without our lumber, because they could not then pay for it. He was not altogether against an increase of the duty, if it were done fairly; but to do so, the duty on all spirituous liquors should be increased, and that on sugar, molasses and coffee should then be taken off. As to equalizing the duties with Novascotia, he did not think we ought to follow Novascotia so closely as that. Hon. Members were not sent to that House to be preventive officers for Novascotia. He (Mr. M'L.) would like to deal fairly with the sister province, but let them prevent smuggling in their own country themselves. Let each Province provide its own revenue, and spend it in its own way. The hon. member concurred in Mr. Weldon's observations.

Mr. CRANE replied at considerable length to the various opposers of the resolution, and repeated his own arguments.

Mr. GILBERT, in reply to Mr. M'Leod, observed, that if this Province took no rum from the West Indies, the people of those islands might convert the juice of the cane into sugar and molasses, instead of rum. Those articles were indispensable to the people of this country, and would be a sufficient medium of payment for the fish and lumber, exported to the West Indies.—There were now temperance societies in almost every section of the country; well-meaning, respectable, and influential men were every-where combining to put down the demon, Intemperance; the Legislature had no means in their power which would strike so decidedly at the root of the evil, as by raising the duty on ardent spirits; there was no spirit so much in common use as rum, and it was therefore a very proper article on which to raise the duty.

Mr. ROBINSON thought the less the duties on West India produce were increased, the better, but had no objection to equalise the duty on rum with Nova-Scotia.

Mr. CLINCH briefly supported the resolution.

Mr. JOHNSTON wished to introduce an amendment to include all other spirituous liquors, which was opposed, because the sole object of raising the Committee this day, was to discuss the question with regard to rum, in consequence of the proceedings in Nova-Scotia, and they would all be discussed hereafter.

Mr. JOHNSTON then moved that the Chairman report progress, &c., which was seconded by Mr. END.

After a good deal of confusion, several Hon. Members endeavouring to speak amidst loud cries of "*Question! Question!*" the question was taken on Mr. Johnston's motion; and the Committee equally dividing, (14 and 14,) the Chairman decided *against* the motion for reporting progress.

The question was then taken on the original resolution, for increasing the duty on rum, which was carried *in the affirmative*.

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Freeze, Hill, Clinch, Brown, L. A. Wilmot, Johnston, Taylor, Gilbert, Allen, Hayward, Miles, Connell, Slason, Woodward, Burns, J. M. Wilmot, Crane, Ford, Chandler, Hannington, Robinson.—22.

Nays—Messrs. Wyer, M'Leod, Partelow, Street, End, Stewart, Weldon.—7.

Tuesday, January 27th.

BOUNDARY LINE.

The order of the day being called on, Mr. L. A. WILMOT rose, and commenced by reading a resolution, which he intended to submit to the House, and which, after stating in its preamble that nothing had been done with regard to the settlement of the Boundary Line, since the award of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, proceeded to resolve that an humble address should be presented to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House every information in his possession relative to the boundary question.—The Hon. Member said, that he believed it would be universally admitted, that the decision of the King of the Netherlands had never been acted upon by either of the interested parties, the British or the American Government.—It must also be admitted, that it was of paramount importance to this Province, that the settlement of the Boundary Line should no longer be delayed.—The extent of territory in dispute was about 6,400,000 acres; a greater extent than the whole area of the counties of Westmorland, St. John, King's, Queen's, and Sunbury together.—The delay of the settlement of this question was in the highest degree injurious to this Province: previously to the award of the King of the Netherlands, the government of this Province had exercised jurisdiction over the whole of this territory, and its resources were then available to the inhabitants; but since that decision, the British Government had agreed with the Government of the United States, that no lands would be granted in that territory, no licences for cutting timber granted, nor any act of proprietorship exercised.—The territory was thus wholly shut up, the land was now lying useless and unprofitable. On the western side of the river St. John, from the Grand Falls to the river St. Francis, there were settlers, who formerly considered themselves as British subjects, amounting in number to about 1202; on the Restook there were about four hundred, and in other settlements about 400, making altogether about 2000 persons, residing on what might now almost be termed neutral ground. True it was that the Government of this Province still considered them as British subjects, and had exercised jurisdiction over them since the award of the King of the Netherlands; but the fact was, that while those people might boast of the possession of the British name and freedom, yet the most substantial privileges of British Freemen were withheld from them. They could not get licences to cut timber on the land on which they inhabited, they could not get grants of their lands, they could not become agricultural proprietors; but they must sit down with the mere semblance of British privileges; they might sit down as British subjects, but they were denied the privilege of getting their bread. It might be said, that it belonged solely to the Executive power, to settle matters such as these. He (Mr. W.) admitted that fact, but if the Executive delayed the exercise of such a prerogative it was the privilege and duty of the House to bring the fact to remembrance, and to request its expedition. If 6,000,000, of acres of the finest land, and millions of tons of the finest timber in the Province were thus shut up and could not be touched, so that agriculturists and lumberers could not go upon it, without being considered as trespassers, surely the House ought to come forward and prepare a humble address to the Executive on the subject, unless a better mode of effecting the object could be pointed out. The matter was a highly important one, with regard to the casual revenue and the Provincial revenue, 6,000,000 of acres of well timbered land would bring a vast increase of means to both those revenues, if settled and cultivated. Trade would be increased, mills would be erected, timber could be procured, settlements and agriculture would go on, and thus all the resources of the country would be greatly increased. He would appeal to the mercantile members in the House, whether the timber of the Province was not very fast decreasing, whether lumber parties were not now obliged to go much farther back into the woods than where they did before, and whether our merchants were not crying out loudly for more and better timber? And if so, it behoved every person interested in the welfare of the Province to assist in adopting some mode of bringing the matter towards a speedy settlement. If the land was suffered to remain as a sort of neutral ground, it could not fail of being at least a negative injury to this Province; and it was the general wish of every inhabitant in its neighbourhood, of all the people of the counties of York and Carleton, that the question should be brought to a speedy issue. The parties more particularly interested had long been and still were suffering great injury from the delay. They, the rightful, settlers on the land, could not get licences to cut timber on any terms whatever; while trespassers, who cut without licence, were allowed to enjoy the fruits of their trespass upon paying 8s. per ton; and thus honest men were greatly injured. The matter should be certainly brought before the notice of the Executive in some way or other; he (Mr. W.) was not exactly prepared to say which was the best mode; he offered this resolution with the hope of effecting it, leaving it to the House to determine whether it should be adopted or altered in any way. The hon. member concluded by moving the resolution.

[*Debate continued on second page.*]

Wednesday, January 28.

The Message and documents relative to the Post Office Establishment were this day referred to a select Committee, to examine and report thereon; and the Message relative to providing a suitable building for the safe keeping of the munificent present of state records from the Mother Country; and to the claims of the Masters and crews of the late provincial revenue cutters, *Elizabeth*, and *Defiance*, were respectively referred to the Committee of Supply; after which the Chairman left the chair, and reported the resolutions.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Thursday, 22d January.

Mr. Burns, by leave, presented a Petition from John Kinnear, William M'Cannon, William Hutchinson, and others, Members of the Saint Patrick's Society, at Saint John, praying a sum may be granted to enable them to extend more effectual relief to the numerous Irish Emigrants arriving at that place; which he read.—Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House in Committee on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, the following Resolutions were passed—

1. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the Coast Fisheries should be referred to the Committee of Trade, and that they report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

2. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that a Select Committee should be appointed to take into consideration that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the Statute Labour on Public Roads, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Street, Ford, Brown, Hayward, Stewart, Woodward and Hannington, were subsequently appointed a Committee to consider the subject of the second resolution.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Wilmot—*Resolved*, that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of improving the navigation of the Rivers, Bays, Harbours and Creeks of the Province.—*Ordered*, that Mr. J. M. Wilmot, Mr. Johnston, Mr Hill, Mr. Connell, Mr. Burns, Mr. End, and Mr. Taylor, be a Committee therefor.

Mr. Crane, from the Committee appointed to take into consideration the Petitions of John T. Williston and others, and John Wheten and others, (praying that the House might adopt measures, either by a Legislative Grant or otherwise, in order that the Public may be furnished with correct reports of the Debates,) submitted a Report, as follows:—

"That they cannot recommend to the House to make any Legislative provision for the object prayed for in the said Petitions.

WILLIAM CRANE, Chairman."

Ordered, that the report be accepted.

Saturday, 24th January.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, for the prohibiting and suppressing of Lotteries in this Province.—Leave granted.—The said bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws for the organization and regulation of the Militia.—Upon the question for granting leave, the House divided as follows—

Yeas—Messrs. Gilbert, Taylor, Johnston, J. M. Wilmot, Stewart, Crane, Woodward, End.

Nays—Messrs. Freeze, Ford, Street, Partelow, M'Leod, Palmer, Hannington, Weldon, Burns.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—*Resolved*, that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Laws regulating the Militia of this Province, and to report to the House what alterations they deem expedient to make therein.—*Ordered*, that Messrs Allen, M'Leod, Gilbert, Palmer, L. A. Wilmot, Burns, and Street, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Johnston,—*Resolved*, that the following be adopted as additional Rules of this House, to those passed on the 21st instant—

"Whereas much of the time of the House is unnecessarily taken up in discussions on Bills of a private or local nature, introduced sometimes without any Petitions from the Counties and Persons which they are intended to affect; *Therefore Resolved*, that in future it be a standing rule of this House, not to be departed from, except in very particular cases, that no Bill of a private or local nature shall be received by the House, unless such Bill has been previously read at some General Sessions of the Peace for the County interested in such Bill, in the presence of the Grand Jury, and a certificate be endorsed thereon by the Clerk of the Peace, that the same was so read, or unless such Bill has been previously published, for the space of one month, in some one of the Newspapers in this Province.

"That no money hereafter be appropriated for Bye Roads or Bridges, in any Parish of this Province, in any year, unless it shall appear, by the certificate of the Clerk of the Peace for the County in which such Parish is situated, to be filed with the Clerk of this House, that a return has been made, in the same year, by the Commissioners of Roads of such Parish, that the Statute Labour has been faithfully performed by the Inhabitants of the Parish, for which any money is intended to be granted, or that the delinquents have been prosecuted according to Law"

On motion of Mr. Johnston,—*Resolved*, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Act relating to Parish Schools, and to report such alterations therein as they may deem expedient.—*Ordered*, that Messrs. Johnston, Crane, Brown, M'Leod, and L. A. Wilmot, be a Committee therefor.

UPPER CANADA.—We have just learned with great satisfaction from a friend who arrived this morning in the Upper Canada stage, that, by the election on Tuesday last, Mr. Mackenzie and the whole of his faction are excluded from the Common Council of Toronto, except Mr. Wright, who secured his election by a *single* vote—and that vote his own.—*Montreal Gazette, January 17.*

VERY LATE FROM JAMAICA.

By the arrival of the John W. Cater, we have received our regular files of Jamaica papers with advices to Saturday, the 20th December inclusive. It was expected that the Provincial Assembly would be prorogued at 12 o'clock that day.

The turbulence of the apprentices is yet unsubdued. In consequence of their threats to set fire to the Sugar-works on the Hector's River Estate in the district of Manchioneal, the police, says the Dispatch of the 18th, were sent for, and a guard sent for their protection. The Governor had given orders for a very general distribution of the King's troops throughout the island, for the purpose of being ready to act on an emergency.

The model of the new system, says one of the papers, is *Russian*, and as parliament has abolished the whip, they must be prepared for the introduction of the knout. Horse stealing is said to have become quite fashionable in some parts of the island, and coffee-stealing practised with impunity in open day.

Efforts are making to turn the attention of the inhabitants of the island from the cultivation of the sugar cane, for which the requisite labour cannot be obtained, to grazing, and the raising of pigs, cattle and other domestic animals.

The Bishop of Jamaica had been fined £500 for withholding a certificate of licence to the Rev. W. Dallas, who had performed his duty, and against whom no complaint was made.

By the Kingston Commercial Advertiser of December 19th, we learn the Assembly the evening before had ordered to be engrossed a bill laying a tax on imports into that island from Great Britain and other places. It is supposed it would yield a sum of £20 000.

Emigrants are beginning to arrive at Jamaica, as a substitute for the negro apprentices. A bounty of £15 is granted by the House of Assembly to the importers of European labourers.

For the purpose of encouraging manufactures in the Island, premiums are offered to such persons as shall produce the best specimens of different articles, which are named in the report of the committee appointed for that purpose.—*New-York Albion.*

DIED.

In Queen's County, on the 17th of January, after a short illness, Mrs. Catharine Delong, in the 42d year of her age. She has left a husband and five children to lament their loss.

At Tower Hill, in the Parish of St. David, on the 13th inst. Mr. William Towers, in the 84th year of his age. Mr. T. was a native of Stirlingshire, and served in the Engineer department of the British army during the American revolutionary war. At the close of that eventful struggle, he came with other Loyalists to this Province, and built the first house in the Town of St. Andrews: subsequently he removed to St. David, where he raised a large family; and was generally esteemed as an industrious, intelligent, and useful man.

On the 1st inst. Captain Nicholas Johnstone, at the advanced age of 75 years. He was a native of the Orkney Islands, and has long been engaged in the trade of St. Andrews, both as a shipmaster and owner.

At Fredericton, on Saturday morning last, after a short illness, Mrs. Frances Perkins, wife of Mr. John Perkins, aged 34 years.

At Queensbury, County of York, on the 20th inst. Daniel Morehouse, Esq. in the 77th year of his age.—Major Morehouse was one of that band of Loyalists, who, in the memorable year 1783, relinquished the hopes and expectations of youth, and came to this Province—where, in the various relations of life, for the long period of half a century, he commanded universal respect and esteem. He was on the half-pay of the Queen's Rangers, and for many years an active, upright, and efficient Magistrate.

At Woodstock, on the 20th inst. after a short but severe illness, Charles Frederick Ketchum, Esq. Attorney at Law, in the 22d year of his age.

At Toronto, on the 31st December last, in the 83d year of his age, the Hon. John M'Gill, senior Member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, and an old and universally respected inhabitant of Toronto.—Mr. M'Gill was for several years a resident in this Province, where he gained the same general esteem which has followed him to the tomb.

INFORMATION WANTED.—JOHN GALLAGHER, who arrived here about the 1st of June, 1832, from the town of Rye, between Rathmartin and Rathmullin, in the County of Donegal, in the barque *Dorothy*; and left for Boston in May, 1833, where he was last heard from—is requested to give information to his sister KITTY, now residing in Saint John, N. B. of his place of residence; or should this meet the eye of any person who can convey any information respecting him, it will be thankfully received by her.

St. John, 31st January, 1835.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Jane, from Baltimore, and for sale at low rates, (in Bond or duty paid):

600 BARRELS and 150 half-do. Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR.

100 ditto PITCH, TAR, and ROSIN.

Also, per schooner *Charles King*, from Philadelphia

Rowland's Mill Saws, (warranted,) 6 to 7½ feet each.

Nov. 15. D. & P HATFIELD.

W. D. W. HUBBARD

HAS just opened a case of superior French *MERINOS*; Green, Claret, Dark Brown, Hair, Cinnamon do. Easterhazy and Coheau, at the low price of 4s 2d and 4s 6d.

He will also sell his Stock on hand at reduced prices.

Sixty firkins of first quality BUTTER, which will be sold low.

No. 3, Sands' Brick Building, } December 6, 1834. }

Waist Belts, &c.

JAMES HOWARD, *Tailor & Draper*, (Prince William-street,) has just received a large assortment of WAIST BELTS, of a superior quality;—also, *Straps* for Pantaloons, and ELASTIC SPRINGS for Pantaloons and Vests—a new and beautiful article.

Saint John, 15th November, 1834.

SELLING OFF

STOCK IN TRADE.

THE Subscriber will offer his extensive Stock of MERCHANDIZE at a great reduction upon the usual prices, until the 1st January next, and persons wishing to purchase any description of GOODS in his line, will find it an object to call and examine his Stock without delay.

—HE IS NOW OFFERING—

A large lot of rich watered Gros de Naples, —*formerly sold at* 5s —at 3s. 11d.; an extensive assortment of plain, black, and coloured SILKS, in fashionable colors for the season.—Also, Satins, silk Velvets, silk Bonnet Plush, Pelisse Cloths, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Hunter Kerseys for Great Coats; white and red plain and twilled Flannels, Clonkings & Plaids, Merinos, Table Linens and Table Covers; boys' best oil skin Caps, 3s. 4d., a good quality Cloth ditto, 3s. 3d.—A lot of American plain and carved Combs at *half price*; colored Cotton Counterpanes, 1s. 9d. upward; a lot of Brown Goods, at the *sterling price*; a lot of Book Muslins and Book Muslin Handkerchiefs, at *half price*; Cotton Umbrellas, 2s. 3d. 4 4 silk Linen Sheeting, 1s. 1d.; Cotton Bedtick, 5d.; Unbleached COTTONS, 3d.; silk Vesting, 3s. 6d. per yd.—A stock of FURS, among which are good quality Black Bears, 9s.; Tippets, 7s. 7d.—A large stock of SHAWLS, consisting of Thibet Wool, Merino, Ruckspun, Zebra, and fancy Worsted, from 4s. 3d. upward; silk, gauze and crape Scarfs and Handkerchiefs; Linens, Lawns, and lawn pocket Handkerchiefs, cotton and cambrick Cravats; silk pocket Handkerchiefs; silk Stocks, lasting do.; mens' grey and merino lambs' wool Drawers; merino and lambs' wool Shirts; Winter Gloves of various kinds; Chamois Drawers and Jackets; ladies' morocco, silk and merino Reticules; French Baskets; Dressing Cases and Work Boxes.—About 800 pieces RIBBON, from 1d. per yard and upward, &c. &c.

P. DUFF.

Prince William-street. } *St. John, December 2, 1834.* }

N. B.—The above Sale will be continued during the Winter.

In addition to the above, is offered—A lot of the wide Black India Silks, at 2s. 6d. per yard; 6-4 Merinos, 2s. 9d.; 4 ditto, 1s. 2d.; a stout Broad Cloth, at 5s.; Children's Stays, 1s. 9d.; ladies' strong coloured ditto, 4s. 2d.; a lot of Bead Necklaces, *half price*, white Flannel (all wool) 10d.; men's cotton coloured Cravats, 6d.; silk Stocks, 1s.; men's cotton web Braces, 4½d; best double-end ditto, 1s.; colored Velvet Purses (with Snaps,) 4d. each; a large stock of best quality Blankets, at very low prices; black Bombazin, 1s.; Norwich Crapes, at 13d. &c. &c.

St. John, December 27, 1834.

TWINES.

Per TAY, from Liverpool, arrived to day, the subscriber has received his usual supply of—

SALMON, SHAD, SEINE, and HERRING *TWINES*—all of the very best quality. JOHN V. THURGAR.

December 13, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES HOWARD, MERCHANT TAILOR & DRAPER, *Prince William-street*, has just received a fresh supply of

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

PILOT CLOTHS and PETERSHAMS;

Also—One Piece of *Water-proof CLOTH*, for Top Coats—*a new and beautiful article.*—All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or made up into Garments at the shortest notice.

☞ Gentlemen are politely invited to call and examine. 15th *November*, 1834.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS,

THE SUBSCRIBERS will Sell a Lot of CANVAS, considerably under the Market prices.

Also—Chain CABLES and ANCHORS, various sizes and lengths, at exceedingly low prices. MACKAY & CO.

3d January, 1835.

Fall Goods, &c.

Just received per Ships Sir R. H. Dick, and Wakefield, from Liverpool, and for sale at a small advance for Cash or short credit:

320 PAIRS Rose and Point Blankets, assorted, from 7-4 to 11-4;

10 Pieces unnap'd } PETERSHAMS;—*Colors*, brown claret, olive, drab, and indigo blue.
10 do. nap }

30 do. Scotch CARPETING, assorted patterns and quality;

70 do. white, red and yellow FLANNELS—some extra fine;

10 do. white twilled ditto,

10 do. Salisbury ditto,

10 Dozen twilled red Flannel Shirts,

10 do. plain do. ditto,

20 do. Flannel and Swanskin long Drawers,

10 do. drab and blue monkey and pea Flushing Jackets,

10 do. do. do. Flushing Trowsers,

10 do. double & single breasted Moleskin Vests,

3 cases gentlemens' best water proof and other HATS, &c. &c. &c.

On hand:—Hhds. Cognac Brandy and Hollands Geneva; hhds