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Month	1836	1835	1834
23 WEDNESDAY	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7
24 THURSDAY	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7
25 FRIDAY	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7
26 SATURDAY	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7
27 SUNDAY	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7
28 MONDAY	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7
29 TUESDAY	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7	10 6 2 7

First Quarter 23rd day, 4 1/2m morning.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN M. WILSON, ESQ., PRESIDENT.
Committee for March:
JOHN HOYT, A. S. BERNIS, JOHN WALKER.
All Communications, by Mail, must be paid.

The Garland.

THE SHIP.
Along, along, thou gallant ship—
She walks the ocean well—
Her bowsprit in the flashing foam,
Her bow upon the swell.
Along, along, thou gallant ship—
She bravely rides the brine;
Her sails bright as the floating swan
In noon's unclouded shine.
The breezes bear her bravely on
Over the waste of waves,
And triumph to the furthest shore
That farther Ocean lavs.
The symbol of the great and free,
The blue heaven o'er her head—
Like the wild wing of Liberty,
Her sails expand.
From clime to clime, from line to pole,
Far sweeps her reinless power;
A trackless thought, her course she steers
O'er the plumless gulls before.
Along, along, thou gallant ship—
Still fresh the breezes be,
With which thou glidest along the foam,
A spirit of the sea!

SUMMARY.

From an article on the Cotton Manufacture, in the British and Foreign Review for January, we take the following—
"The rapid growth and robust constitution of British commerce, during the last half-century, evidently bespeak some new principle of commercial prosperity. What that principle is, may be conjectured from observing the peculiar nature of our commerce. It does not consist, like that of Holland and Venice, mainly in the interchange of commodities brought from many foreign countries; neither is it founded on the exportation of agricultural produce, like that of Russia, France, and the United States. England is indeed a great commercial centre, especially for colonial produce; but her commerce is based almost wholly on her manufactures, with which she supplies all foreign markets, and by means of which she retards the productions of every country. Out of £11,286,594 the real or declared value of British produce and manufactures, exported in the year 1834, only £1,470,798 was the produce of our soil, mines, and fisheries (and that not entirely in the raw state), whilst the remaining £9,815,801 consisted of the productions of our mills and workshops. Of the latter sum, no less than £20,492,209, or upwards of one half, was made up by the various manufactures of the cotton manufacture. £5,734,017 by woollens, £2,011,292 by lines, and £1,484,681 by hardware and cutlery.
"When we take the largest item of this great aggregate of exports, that of the cotton manufacture, we find that, in the year 1830, the value of this branch of exports did not exceed £235,000, or less than one fifty-seventh part of its present amount, we are led directly to the cause of the extraordinary increase in our trade."

Eminent Men of Fife—Attorney General Sir John Campbell, Sergeant Spinkie, David Wilkie, Captain Barclay, Mr. McCulloch, Dr. Fleming, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Gillespie, are names for whose local habitation biographic historians will yet be zealous to inquire. They have every one of them been in manes within view, and all in the Presbytery of Cupar. The father of the Attorney-General of England was minister in the county town, and could give his son no farther assistance than what he might derive from moral training and intellectual education. Two of his sons are knights. Mr. Spinkie was born in the manse of Fallowland; and having long been distinguished as a lawyer in India, now holds a place second to few indeed at the English bar. The manse of Culls, where David Wilkie was born, still stands, and its churchyard displays the monument which the affection of the painter raised in memory of his parents. Dr. Barclay of Kettle, whose son was almost blown to pieces on the American Lakes during the war, and who, even among British sailors, had no rival in the brief but disastrous transatlantic war of 1814, is still alive, hale, and active, and near his 80th year. Mr. McCulloch, the eminent secretary of the India House—the fiscal and patron of so many of his countrymen—the chief of Eastern merchants—was born at Dursie, Kilmorynne manse witnessed the dawning glories of the fame of Chalmers; and Elisk, the minister of Fife, was zealous as the first of Scottish naturalists. The place of the birth of Wilkie was long the residence of Gillespie.—*Fifehire Journal.*

Port and Trade of Inverness.—In 1801, the population of Inverness-shire was only 33,801, whereas it is now upwards of 92,000. Theburgh of Inverness has also during the last thirty years increased very greatly, both as to its extent and population. The whole extent of Scotland is 59,871 English square miles, and that of the seven northern counties, of which Inverness has been denominated the capital, is 10,094, or more than one-third, while the population in those seven counties amounted in 1831 to 321,458. A considerable increase has been made since that period. The trade of Inverness has been chiefly confined to the retail and coasting business, owing partly to its not possessing a general bonded warehouse.—*Inverness Courier.*

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.—A favourable change has taken place in the Indian Islands since the appointment of Sir H. Douglas, as Lord High Commissioner. Sir Howard has acquired the good opinion and affection of all the respectable part of the population of these Islands, by his ability, his attention to business, and his facility of access. His strict impartiality has gained him the respect even of his political opponents. As a friend to trade and particularly that of his native country, he has done much to remove the impediments and vexatious restrictions imposed on it by his predecessors, especially in what regards the staple commodity of Sugar & Cinnamon. Four hundred pounds have been subscribed at Leicester for erecting a monument to Widdie. The sum required is £200.

The Milan steamer has brought home a very valuable cargo, as present from the Grand Sultan to the British Majesty; its estimated value is no less than £200,000, which has been deposited at the Custom House, and will be forwarded to its destination immediately on the arrival of a Treasury vessel to that effect.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—Dunbar, Dec. 31.—A wreck of the ship *Home*, of Greenmouth, Capt. Duncan, had just been reported to have been wrecked on the coast of the Hebrides, and that the survivors, five in number, had been taken off the wreck by a ship bound to Liverpool. The *Home's* crew consisted of seventeen individuals, five of whom belonged to this town. The person who communicated the intelligence to the owners, not having given the names of the survivors, much anxiety existed among relations for the fate of those who had been on board. With this state of mental suspense, the wife of one of the crew, John Gibb, received a letter from him, dated Liverpool Infirmary, Dec. 24, giving such a horrifying account of sufferings experienced by the crew, as has seldom been recorded. He mentions that they had, when about half way home, encountered a tremendous gale, by which the ship became water-logged, and capsized. On the first night of their sufferings, two of the crew were drowned, and the Captain died in the rigging. Then followed the carpenter who died of cold, and fell from the mizen top. A short time after a sea struck the ship, and washed a boy overboard. The latter part of the day, three more of the crew died from cold, when the remaining nine took to the mizen top. Two or three days after, a topsailman died by his own hand, and two others, then two others, having only five survivors on the wreck. In this deplorable situation these five individuals existed eleven days without shelter, exposed to the inclement snow of the year, and without food, till, at length, in order to preserve their lives, they were under the disagreeable necessity of opening two of their dead companions, and substituting their remains, till they were taken from the wreck. Since their arrival at Liverpool Infirmary they have been kindly treated, and are doing well. Having been severely frost-bitten, the most of them, by their mangled limbs, are rendered objects of charity for life. A Frenchman is one of the number; he has lost both his hands and feet. The other survivors are a mangled, some of them being one-eyed, and others their toes.—*Scotsman.*

NUMBER OF STARS.—Of the stars in the British catalogue, there are many only visible through the telescope, nor does the eye ever see more than a thousand at the same time in the clearest heaven; yet the sixth magnitude, including the total number of stars is 3,129.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Of all the missionaries that Great Britain has hitherto sent, it is estimated that nineteen out of every twenty had their first religious impressions at Sunday Schools; and of the most devoted ministers in England, under 40 years of age, according to a late estimate, more than two-thirds became pious at these schools.—*Church Almanac.*

Dolphins and Nevis.

From the Glasgow Courier, January 21.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.
The third anniversary of the County of Durham Conservative Association was celebrated at Sunderland, on Tuesday week, by a grand dinner in the splendid Arcade Rooms, recently erected by a company of proprietors in that public-spirited borough. The room, which held about 220 persons, was completely filled.—The most Hon. the Marquis of Londonderry, President of the Society, and the Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, President of the County, were present in person, and were accompanied by the Hon. H. T. Liddell who is the Vice-Chairman.

After the leading toasts of "The King," "The Queen, the most illustrious lady in the land," "The Princess Victoria, and Royal Family," "The Army," "The Navy," "Our glorious Constitution in Church and State," "The House of Lords," &c. had been drunk with great enthusiasm and harmonious cheering.

The Chairman said, in this great part, where the subject is so well understood, and all are deeply interested in it, the next toast, although a most important one, requires no preface remarks from me. I give you—"The Shipping Interest of the Empire." Three times three, amidst loud calls for Mr. Spence.

John Spence, Esq., of Sunderland, having been loudly called upon, rose, and spoke nearly as follows:—My Lords and Gentlemen.—On behalf of my brother ship owners of the empire, and for myself, I beg to return you our most cordial thanks for the honour you have just done us. The shipping interest, I am sorry to say, is labouring under the same dark gloom which has hung over it for the last eleven years.—(Hear, hear.)—I allude to the Reciprocity of Duties Treaties. (Hear, hear.) In the spring of last year there was a dawn of hope from two quarters. One was in the notice of a motion of my honourable friend Mr. Young, the Member for Tyneburn, for abolition of these treaties; but my honourable friend subsequently withdrew his motion, for reasons best known to himself. I can tell my honourable friend, however, that he disappointed the hopes and expectations of many a British shipowner, and none more so than myself. (Cheers.) The other expectation was in the appointment of the then Mr. Baring, now Lord Ashburton, and Lord Loughborough, to the offices of President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade. The Noble Lord and Honourable Lord were, I need not say, eminently qualified to fulfil their duties with honour and credit to themselves, and to be of real benefit to this great commercial nation; but, by the dishonest coalition of freer-trade Whigs and

Republicans, they were compelled to resign their offices, and the reasonable expectation of the British shipowner, founded on justice, was blasted. (Loud cheers.) It could hardly be imagined that in the enlightened day, when we are so much distinguished by the "March of Intellect"—though, in my opinion, in many cases it marches too quick—(hear)—that treaties which eleven years' experience had proved to be pernicious, and that had brought disaster upon the British shipowner, without benefiting any other interest in the country, should remain in full force, when the Legislature has the power of abrogating these treaties, by giving one year's notice to that effect; and that it is a melancholy fact that they still hold our Statute Book. These treaties, I am ready to prove, were made in ignorance of the shipping interest, and it is clear that the authors and promoters of them had but little foresight of commercial affairs. For, as you have seen, our countrymen stipulate that the British shipowner could export his goods to the Continent, and that the foreign goods, when they came to our shores, should be subject to the same duties as our own goods. Such a policy, if carried out, would have been a great benefit to our country, and would have placed our British manufacturers on a level with those of the Continent. It is a fact that in this country, manufacturers would not have been so numerous, had it not been for the British-made goods upon them, our foreign goods would, in process of time, force their goods into the British market. Such has already been partially effected at Berlin, where the British-made goods, imported in London, equal in quality to our own, and cheaper in price. Had it been the policy of this country, to have continued indirect duties, and to have continued indirect duties, or, rather to say, that we could have continued with the mercantile world in arms against us.—(Cheers.)—But such was not the policy of our country, and, indeed, loaded with debt and taxation as we are, our foreign goods, as I have already proved, greatly outweigh our own, and if the freer-trade doctrine, which I imagine they will make England the workshop of the world, they are utterly mistaken. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that those who look forward with gloomy prospects to the commerce of this country, I cannot disguise from myself that, loaded with debt and taxation as this country is, whilst other nations, advancing in arts, the clear of both, what the effects will be, and that unless the Government, our commercial interests, and our own interests, are protected by the British Government, our commercial interests will be transferred to other shores. Surely, then, under these circumstances, it is the sound policy of our Government to protect and foster our own industrial classes. (Hear, hear.) They have no material to be content to supply us with raw materials, and, in exchange, we give them our manufactured goods. This is a real reciprocity of trade. Our Colonies should be fostered as a mother would foster her children. But is this the policy of the present Ministry? Surely not; as is proved by the conduct of the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Trade. That member of the Government moved, last session of Parliament, for an abolition of the duties on the duties of the Colonies. The Committee consisted of 22 members, and a considerable number of the Right Hon. Gentlemen could not vote in support of his measure.—(Hear, hear.)—Remonstrances were made by those who thought the duties should be retained, but these remonstrances had but little effect. Two more gentlemen were added to the Committee, and one taken from it, leaving a sweeping majority in favour of the duties. (Hear, hear, and Shouts.) The Committee at length finished their labours, and a resolution of recommending to the House of Commons an alteration of the duties of 15s. per cent, in favour of the Colonies, and of course against our own Colonies, was passed. I cannot but think that these resolutions, if carried into effect, would be a great benefit to our country, and would place our Colonies in a more tranquil state at the present moment. I am sure that the resolutions of the Committee are in contradiction to the evidence given. (Cheers.) In my own case it is so; and I am bound to that fact, by what fell from one of the most eminent Members of the House of Commons, Mr. P. M. Stewart, the Hon. Member for Lanark, who, when petitions were presented by Mr. Robinson, the Hon. Member for Worcester, praying that no alteration might take place in the duties of the Colonies, desired Hon. Stewart to deliver any opinions, or to concur to any conclusions, until they had read the evidence which he, Mr. Stewart, affirmed was not in accordance with the resolutions the Committee had adopted. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Stewart was a member of the Committee, and not in any way connected with the Shipping or Colonial interests, so far, at least, as I am aware. Then again, on the motion of Mr. Robinson, the evidence was ordered to be printed. But, for that time to this, it has not issued from the press. (Shouts.) Suppose the numerous applications have been made by the Shipowners of the Colonies; but in vain. The reason assigned for its not having been printed is, that Mr. Warburton has not yet completed his evidence. Whether this is a desigedly done or not, I shall not offer my opinion. I am sure that the opportunity of this opportunity of Hon. Members reading the evidence and coming to a just conclusion when at their quiet homes, is entirely lost. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Now, four of the Members of the House of Commons, who are extremely engaged in the British Trade, and, for aught I know to the contrary, is still a member of a Committee of the House of Commons, that it is similar to that of a jury. I will put the case plain, I suppose in the Court of Duham, that after the jury had heard evidence upon a case at full length, they were to permit one of their own bodies to march into the witness box, and there to be examined by his brother jurymen to rebut the evidence already tendered, and perhaps you would think it was not just. (Cheers.) But to return to the Right Hon. Member for Lanark. He will, I doubt not, bring a bill into the House of Commons on the first opening of the Session, for the alteration of the duties on Timber, upon the recommendation of his own packed Committee, and get clear of the evidence as he best may. Now if this course be attempted—and I do not believe it will be—it is easy to foresee the issue. A loss fraction in the House of Commons were the means of driving from his situation the most eminent Statesman—as our worthy chairman has observed—the world has never witnessed since the days of Mr. Pitt—a man most eminently qualified to fill the high station of Premier of the greatest commercial country in the world, possessing sound views and a clear and discerning judgment, and the zealous and most successful knowledge that is required in the management of the House of Commons. When, that loss fraction, to which I have alluded, should be the result of such a man, can I doubt the propriety of the same party will hurry and make use of free trade, no matter how destructive to the Shipping and Colonial interests? But, then, is yet one consolation. Before such a man can pass into a law, it must pass through another ordeal

—the House of Lords. (Loud cheers.) My Lords, an appeal will be made to that House, of which you are Members—unappreciated justice. (Cheers.) All that the British shipowners ask is justice—nothing but justice. I feel such an appeal will be rejected; and, if my Lords, we fail to prove that this measure does not prove most destructive to the Shipping and Colonial interests, and that it will not benefit the consumer of wood, then I say let us sink justice, by a rejection of the measure. I feel that this Noble House will never let the Shipping and Colonial Interests be sacrificed to please the wild fancies of visionary theoretical free traders. (Loud cheers.) There is a total ignorance of its effects. If ever there was a necessity for these measures, it is now. There was a necessity to act in concert, now is that time; and I call upon them to come forward and protect it. If the House of Lords be destroyed or brought into contempt, by the creation of new Peers, to give the Radical party a command over that House, then we are lost indeed. Let but the Conservatives throughout the country do their duty to support that branch of the Legislature, which has so nobly defended the rights of the People, and let the Peers of this country continue to act upon the same most liberal principles, and with the same unbending firmness, and we may laugh to scorn the futile attempts of the Republicans, who wish to destroy the hallowed fabric of our Constitution. (Loud cheers.) I feel that this part of the structure of our Constitution is as firmly based as the rock that proudly stands in yonder ocean (pointing towards the sea) with the billows of the Atlantic, but which fall back before its imposing rocks. (Loud cheers.) I now rise to propose a toast, the slightest mention of which cannot fail to ensure its being drunk in a bumper, and with all the enthusiasm it so well merits. I give the health of the Most Noble of the noble, I severely must remind you of the immense sums which the Noble Marquis has given up to the Exchequer of this country. (Cheers.) He also holds the Honourable distinction of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and is likewise Master of the Trinity House in London—a combination in the property and wisdom of which we all feel deeply interested. All these situations the Noble Marquis fills with honour and credit to himself, and with real benefit to his country.—The health of the Noble Marquis was then drunk with three times three, and much enthusiasm.

The Chairman next proposed "The Duke of Wellington," which was drunk with four times four, three times three, and much enthusiasm.

The Vice-Chairman proposed the "Health of Sir Robert Peel," which was drunk with three times three, and much enthusiasm.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Marquis of Londonderry for his able and energetic Chair. The Noble Chairman returned thanks and left the Hall, and in a few moments not a single individual remained.

From the same.
The Conservative body in Belfast, celebrated their third annual festival on Friday last, when more than 300 Gentlemen from all parts of the Island met to vindicate the cause of Protection, and of Constitutional Government, at which Mr. Emerson Tenison, M. P., presided, whose arduous and energetic services in Scotland will emulate the zeal and energy of his brethren of England and Ireland, it is manifestly the shattered Administration, which is still permitted to oppress us with its dangerous exactions, would speedily crumble into dust, and melt into "air, thin air." Of this desirable result, we can entertain no doubt, when we see such demonstrations as those of Belfast and of Durham, at which latter place the Marquis of Londonderry presided at a Conservative Dinner, on Tuesday the 14th instant. We have given an abstract of the proceedings at this meeting, and would especially call the attention of the mercantile interest to Mr. Spence's admirable exposition of the true principles by which our commercial policy has of late years been regulated.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR OF UPPER CANADA.
LORD GLENELG'S DESPATCH.
F. B. HEAD.
The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, the substance of the substance of the Speech to the two Houses of the Legislature, on the 21st instant.

The Lieutenant Governor was commended by His Majesty's Ministers, for the substance of the substance of the instructions to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament; but considering it would be more satisfactory to refer to the whole, he accordingly transmits it herewith.

Government House, Jan. 20, 1836.
(Copy) Downing Street, Dec. 15, 1835.
SIR,—I have the honour herewith to transmit to you, a Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual, appointing you Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

You have been selected for this office at an era of no ordinary importance, than any which has hitherto occurred in the history of that part of His Majesty's Dominion. The expression of confidence in your discretion and ability which the choice itself implies, would be weakened by any more formal assurance which I could convey to you.

In the following instructions I shall presuppose your knowledge of any occurrences, the correct understanding of which is essential to the discharge of the duties to which you are called, but which it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate. As, however, a more exact acquaintance with Canadian affairs, is indispensable for your guidance in the administration of the Government of Upper Canada, I think it right to refer you to those sources of information on which the first place is due to the Journals of the Legislative Council, and of the House of General Assembly. The Appendices submitted to the annual summary of the proceedings of the two Houses, contain a fund of information, on almost every topic connected with the statistics, and political interest of the Province; and to those Reports you will be able to resort with far greater confidence than to any other source of similar intelligence. The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, of the year 1828, with the evidence, oral and documentary, to which it refers, will also throw much light on the progress and the actual state of the questions agitated in the Upper Province. The correspondence of my predecessors and myself, with the officers who have successively administered the Provincial Government, will of course engage your careful attention.

In Upper Canada, as in other countries, which are the blessing of a free Constitution, and of a Legislature composed in part of the Representatives of the people, the discussion of public grievances, whether real or supposed, has always been conducted with an openness and freedom of enquiry, of which our countrymen are entitled to be justly proud, no reasonable complaint can be made. The Representatives of the Canadian people, if departing

at times from the measured style and exact terms in which the investigation of such matters may perhaps be most successfully conducted, have yet, even in the agitation of questions the most deeply affecting the interests of their constituents, exhibited a studious respect for the person and authority of their Sovereign, and a zealous attachment for the principles of their balanced Constitution. Until the last session of the Provincial Parliament, the remonstrances of the House were chiefly confined to insulated topics of complaint; discussions, indeed, occasionally arose, and discontent was occasionally manifested; but it may be affirmed that generally, there subsisted a spirit of amicable co-operation between the Executive Government and the Legislature.

The session by His Majesty's revenues raised under the statute 14 Geo. III, cap. 85, to the appropriation of the House of Assembly, was a gratuitous and unsolicited act, and was accepted by that body in a spirit of grateful cordiality.

I will not pause to recapitulate the events which immediately preceded if they did not produce, the interruption of this mutual good understanding. It is sufficient for my present object to observe, that the relations which had formerly subsisted between the Executive Government and the Representatives of the people, underwent an entire change, immediately after the elections which took place in the autumn of 1834. The supporters of the local government now for the first time found themselves in a constant state of every question controverted between the Executive Government and the Representatives of the people, and an entire change, immediately after the elections which took place in the autumn of 1834. The supporters of the local government now for the first time found themselves in a constant state of every question controverted between the Executive Government and the Representatives of the people, and an entire change, immediately after the elections which took place in the autumn of 1834. The supporters of the local government now for the first time found themselves in a constant state of every question controverted between the Executive Government and the Representatives of the people, and an entire change, immediately after the elections which took place in the autumn of 1834.

I cannot proceed to explain the terms of that answer without the ordinary remark with a view to the preceding statement has been chiefly made. Whatever may be the justice of the complaints now preferred, respecting the general principles on which the public affairs of the Province have been conducted, the Representatives of the people of Upper Canada, are at least entitled to import to the confidential advisers of the King, my disapproval of the remonstrances. The greater part of the grievances detailed by the committee and the House, are now for the first time brought by them under His Majesty's notice. My predecessor, the Earl of Ripon, in his despatch of the 8th of November, 1832, to Sir John Colborne, was commended by the King to state that "there was no class of the Canadian people, nor any individual amongst them, to whose petitions His Majesty did not require that the most exact and respectful attention should be given." His Majesty has never ceased to be actuated by the spirit which dictated these instructions, and of course will not derogate from the solemn engagements, that careful investigation of the grounds of their complaints, and which he graciously pledged himself to bestow on the representation of any individual petitioner. I feel myself, therefore, entitled on behalf of His Majesty's Government, to object to any resort on the part of the House, to that interregnum measure to which they are allude, but which they will feel with me, it is to be justified only by an extreme emergency.

I now proceed to the consideration of the various topics embraced in the seventh report of the Committee of Grievances, and in the addresses of the two Houses to His Majesty. And I shall advert to them in the order in which they are pursued in the report itself.

In the following pages, if my subject should appear to be passed over without due regard, you will understand that I have, at least been guilty of no intentional omission, but have, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, made it my endeavour to meet every question which the Committee and the House have brought it necessary and proper to raise.

It is stated that "the almost unlimited extent of the patronage of the Crown, or rather of the Colonial Minister for the time being, and his advisers here, together with the abuse of that patronage, are the chief sources of Colonial discontent." Such (it is added), is the patronage of the Colonial office, that the granting or withholding of supplies, is of no political importance, unless as an indication of the opinion of the country concerning the character of the Government, which is endued on a system that admits its officers to take and apply the funds of the Colonies without any Legislative vote whatever." The Committee then proceed to an enumeration of the various public offices, and the different departments and branches of the public service over which this patronage is said to extend; and by bringing the whole into one view, they suggest what must be the amount of the authority and influence accruing to the Executive Government from these sources.

The statement is substantially this—that the number of public offices in the Colony is too great; and that the patronage instead of being vested, as at present, in the Crown, and the local representative of the Crown, should be transferred to other hands as in the long enumerated places at the disposal of the Executive Government in Upper Canada, the Committee have not adverted to one consideration to which I think that great prominence might justly be assigned. It is perfectly true, as it is quite invariable, that in Upper Canada, as in other new countries, the number of public employments is, and will be, far larger in proportion than in older and more densely populated states. The general machinery of Government must be the same in a colony as in a large and redundant population—corresponding departments of the public service, whether legislative, judicial or administrative, must exist in both. And in a new country, besides, there will be some establishments for which in the settled states of Europe, no counterpart can be found. Such, for example, are all which relate to the allocation, surveying, and granting of wild lands. Now it is to be forgotten, that in the early stages of such a society, many duties devolve upon the Government, which, at a more advanced period, are undertaken by the better educated and leisure time. Thus in the Canada, although the more text of the last would there as in England, authorize any man to prefer and prosecute an indictment in His Majesty's name, yet virtually and in substance, the prosecution of all offences is confined to the Government or its officers. These causes have inevitably tended to swell the amount of the patronage of the Provincial Government, without supposing any peculiar avowal on their part for the sake of such power.

With respect to the patronage of the requisite officers, His Majesty's Government are not solicitous to retain more on their own hands, or in those of the Governor, than is necessary for the general welfare of the people, and the right conduct of public affairs. I confess myself however, unable to perceive to whom the choice amongst candidates for public employ

ment could with safety be confined. It requires but little foresight or experience to discover, that such patronage, if exercised in any form of popular election, or if committed to any popular body, would be liable to be employed for purposes far less desirable, and in a manner less conducive to the general good; chosen by irresponsible patrons, the public officers would themselves be virtually exempt from responsibility, and all the discipline and subordination which should connect together in one unbroken chain, the King and his Representative in the Province down to the lowest functionary to whom any portion of the powers of the State may be confided, would be immediately broken.

It is desirable therefore, that in such a country as Canada, there must exist a number of public officers; large in proportion to the present number and wealth of the inhabitants, so the selection of them must for the most part be entrusted to the head of the local Government.

I discuss however, on the part of the Ministers of the Crown, every wish to urge those general principles beyond their just and necessary limits. There are cases in which I think, according to the analogy of similar cases in this country, the patronage now said to be exercised by the King, might be transferred to others. On this subject however, it will be more convenient to state the general principle, than to attempt the specific and detailed application of it at this distance from the scene of action.

That principle is to maintain entire, by the nomination and removal of public officers, that system of subordination which should connect the head of the Government with every person through whom instrumentally he is to exercise the various delegated prerogatives of the Crown.

What is necessary for this end must be retained. Whatever patronage is necessary for the maintenance of this principle should be frankly and at once abandoned. It is not in the report as an aggravation of the evils of the government patronage, that almost every public officer holds his place at the pleasure of the Crown. I cannot disguise my opinion, that the public good would be little advanced if the subordinate functionaries held their places upon a more certain tenure. In practice indeed, though subject to certain exceptions to be hereafter noticed, no public officer is in danger of losing his employment except for misconduct or incompetency. But there are many kinds of misconduct and incompetency which could never be made the subject of judicial investigation, but which yet would be destructive of the usefulness of a public officer, and ought therefore to be followed by a dismissal from the public service. Nor is it necessary to insist on any thing on the evils which would arise in the transaction of business, if the subordinate officers were aware, that they were entirely independent of the good opinion of their superiors for continuance in their employments.

It is not difficult to show in reference to any conceivable arrangement on the subject of patronage, that there will be dangers against which it is impossible to take an absolute and perfect security.—I know not however, that any less exceptional scheme could be devised than that which at present prevails, of giving to the head of the local Government the choice of the subordinate officers, and of making their places dependent on his Majesty's pleasure. To prevent, however, as far as may be possible, the continuance of any well founded ground of complaint on this head, His Majesty declining to exercise, and his Representative in the Province all desire to exercise, with the view merely to patronage, the power of appointing public officers, is pleased to prescribe for your guidance the following rules:—

First.—You will at the earliest opportunity, enter into a diligent review of the offices in the appointment of the Crown and of the Local Government, as detailed in the report of the Committee, and the appendix, with a view to ascertain to what extent they may, without impairing the efficiency of the public service, be reduced immediately and prospectively. You will report to me the result of your investigation, with such particular information as will enable His Majesty's Government to decide in each case on the expediency of adopting your recommendation.

Secondly.—If during the reference of this report to me, any occasion occur or the reduction of offices, either by abolition or by consolidation, you will exercise your own discretion as to waiting for fresh instructions, or proceeding with the reduction. Any appointments which may have been made in such circumstances, will be merely provisional. In case of the immediate abolition of any office not required for the efficient discharge of the public service, you will stipulate for such a compensation to the present holders, as the disappointed expectations of their reasonable expectations may entitle them to receive.

Thirdly.—In the prescribed revision of these offices you will make it one of your objects to form a judgment what share of the patronage of the Crown or of the local Government may safely and wisely be transferred to other hands. You will report to me on this subject, but refrain from taking any steps regarding it without further instructions from me.

Fourthly.—In the selection of persons to execute public trusts you will be guided exclusively by the comparison of the claims, which the different candidates may derive from past services or from personal qualifications.

Fifthly.—In general you will not select for any public employment in Upper Canada any person who is not either a native, or a settled inhabitant of the Province. To this general rule occasional exceptions may be admitted; and in cases where some peculiar art or science is demanded, which no provincial candidate may be found to possess in the requisite degree. An exception must also be made in reference to those officers, who are immediately attached to you; persons; in the choice of whom His Majesty does not think it right to subject you to any such restriction.

Sixthly.—As often as any office shall be vacant, which is not to be suppressed, and of which the annual emolument shall exceed two hundred pounds, you will make the appointment provisional only, and with the distinct intimation to the party elected, that his confirmation will depend entirely on the estimate which His Majesty may form of his pretensions; and you will on every such occasion signify to me for His Majesty's information, the grounds on which you have proceeded, and the motives which directed your choice. If His Majesty should be pleased to issue under his sign manual a warrant authorizing you to make a grant of the office under the public seal of the Province, then and not till then the appointment must be considered as finally ratified.

I trust, that in these regulations, the House of Assembly will perceive sufficient ground for His Majesty's settled purpose to exercise this branch of his prerogative for no other end, than the general good of his Canadian subjects, and to prevent its being converted into an instrument for promoting any narrow, exclusive or party designs.

On the measure thus characterized, I am not called to give an opinion. It is, however, but far to those by whom it was recommended, to the adoption of the local regulations, to observe that it had previously undergone a most careful investigation by the Postmaster General. His Majesty's Government cannot have the slightest wish to urge the adoption of any measure to which well founded and just objections may be urged; they are content that the Bill in question should be withdrawn to make way for any

other which the Assembly may be disposed to substitute for it. Perhaps, however, on approaching the question more closely, the Assembly will find it encumbered with unexpected difficulties. I fear that this will be the case, especially in reference to the interests of post with all places beyond the limits of the Province itself. You will, however, assent to any judicious and practicable scheme which the House may incorporate in any Bill tendered for your acceptance; regarding as of no weight whatever, when opposed to the general convenience of the public, any considerations of patronage or of revenue derivable from this source.

3d. Under the head of salaries and fees, the Committee have entered into very copious statements to show that the emoluments of the public officers in Upper Canada are excessive, and out of all just proportion to the value of the services rendered. It is unnecessary for me to enter into these details, but to the general principles on which it will be your duty to act on questions of this nature, there are no room for controversy; indeed these principles will, I think, be most conveniently considered under distinct heads of topics connected with the interests and the services of particular persons.

There is no measure of retrenchment compatible with the just claims of His Majesty's various officers, and with the efficient discharge of the public trusts which they are to perform. To determine what ought to be the scale of remuneration to public functionaries of different classes would require information too minute and exact to be obtained beyond the limits of the Province itself. It would appear a very fit subject for a special enquiry in which it might be proper to employ Commissioners, to be appointed under the authority of an Act of Assembly. I have reason to suppose that the subject has never yet undergone a full and fair investigation, and therefore I do not feel myself entitled to assume the non-existence of those abuses which so readily grow under a system which is not subjected to a careful scrutiny, conducted upon permanent and enlightened views of public economy. I may say the least, that the present mode of doing business, in relation to the government and inspection of those Prisons, laid by His Majesty's direction before this House, is such as to excite the indignation of the public mind.

In dealing with existing interests, the local Legislature will, I doubt not, be well disposed to adopt the rule which has been uniformly taken by Parliament for the guidance of their discretion in similar cases. The saving of public money which could arise from the unexpected reduction of official incomes would not only subject numerous families to pecuniary distress, but, by impairing general confidence in the public credit, would weaken the foundation of all proprietary right, and ultimately repress the King's confidence in his faithful subjects of Upper Canada, that they will not reduce His Majesty to the distressing alternative of either abandoning the just interests of any of his servants, or opposing himself to measures having for their object the reduction of public expenditure.

(To be continued.)

LOVER CANADA.—The following extract of a letter (says the Novascotian) will convey more information than any we could give on the subject of the Government of Quebec, 25th February.—Mr. Elzear Bedard has been appointed Judge of the King's Bench in Quebec, in the place of Mr. Kerr.

Three years' salary, less the £30,000 from the military Chest, are now due to all the Officers of Government. The Assembly refused to vote the arrears as well as the supplies for the current year—they voted a bill of supplies for the ensuing six months only, which will not be accepted by the Council.

The Assembly and Council both refused to recognize the Revenue Commissions—the former applauded highly the conduct of the Governor, but they have lately taken an offence at his not having communicated to them his instructions, which were made public by Sir Francis Head, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and this is the reason why the supplies have been refused. His instructions are against an elective Council—against the unconditional surrender of the annual territorial revenue—and against giving up the waste lands of the Crown, to the control of the Legislature: three points demanded as the sine qua non by the Assembly of the 22nd of January was voted by the Assembly to enable the Government to hold on until an answer be obtained to a Petition to the King and Imperial Parliament on those three points— which, if refused, no further supplies are to be granted.

The 22nd of January, the son of the Bedard imprisoned with two other Members, by Sir James Craig, when he seized the press at Quebec in 1810; Sir George Prevost put him on the Bench in 1812. It is a curious fact, that two of the Judges now on the Bench, at Quebec, Banc and Bellard, are the sons of the former agitators, perfect Papinists; but honest men, and sound Lawyers, an exception to the general rule "that the sins of the fathers, &c."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Tuesday, March 8.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, read the following:—The House attended, and being returned.—Mr. Speaker reported that His Excellency had been pleased to give his assent to the following Bills:—
"An Act for the better regulation of the Office of Sheriff in this Province. A Bill in amendment of the Act relating to Highways. A Bill to regulate the election of Church Warden and Vestry in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, and extended such regulation to other Parishes where the Sittings in the Church may be free and open. A Bill to provide for the collection of the Revenue of the Province. A Bill to amend the Act relating to the duties of the Sheriff in the County of Northumberland. A Bill to continue an Act, intitled, "An Act to regulate the Assize of Bread in the Towns of Newcastle and Glanville, in the County of Northumberland." A Bill to amend the Act, intitled, "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Sale of Spirituous Liquors by tavern keepers and retailers, within the County of Saint John, and for the better regulation of the duties of the Sheriff in the County of Saint John, and extended such regulation to other Parishes where the Sittings in the Church may be free and open. A Bill to provide for the collection of the Revenue of the Province. A Bill to amend the Act relating to the duties of the Sheriff in the County of Northumberland. A Bill to continue an Act, intitled, "An Act to regulate the Assize of Bread in the Towns of Newcastle and Glanville, in the County of Northumberland." 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