

To the credit of some of the members in deciding the question, the Governor was expressed that some of the Resolves had been carried to the Prince Regent, but unfortunately the conviction had not been impressed upon their minds, to induce them to rescind the Resolve.

The Message was not committed to a Committee of the whole House as is usual and respectful always in such cases, but debated by the House in rather a desultory manner; and what I consider as disgraceful as any part of the proceeding, a motion was regularly made and seconded, to go into a Committee on His Excellency's Message, but the question was not even put from the chair: for the truth of my assertions I feel myself responsible. I leave the reader to his own feelings, and confess myself disgusted with my subject;—and shall only add in conclusion, that if such conduct entitles "our worthy Representatives" to our future suffrages, let them continue the men of our choice, and let us patiently abide the consequence;—but if the right of Election and the necessity of better materials to form our next House impress the minds of the Electors of New Brunswick, they will not put it in the power of the same persons again to volunteer a sacrifice of the dearest rights of their constituents, nor to exercise a wanton and degrading interference with the exclusive and inherent Rights of the Crown.

CENSOR.

St. John, 4th May, 1819.

\* I mean the rights of Election—see a Bill to exclude certain persons from serving in General Assembly, passed at the Session of 1818.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT  
OF  
LOWER-CANADA.

SATURDAY, 24th April, 1819.

This day, at three o'clock, His Grace the Governor in Chief came down in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, where, being seated on the Throne, he sent down a message by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Assembly, to request their immediate attendance upon His Grace in the Upper House of the Legislature.

The House went up accordingly, when His Grace was pleased to signify the Royal Assent to sundry Bills:

Then the Speaker of the Assembly addressed His Grace the Governor in Chief to the following effect:

May it please your Grace.

His Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects Commons of Lower Canada, assembled in Provincial Parliament, having passed several Bills of appropriation and others, permitting, for a limited time, the levying of duties on the entry of certain goods, to be hereafter applied to His Majesty's service by the Legislature of this Colony, I, in their name, humbly pray your Grace may be pleased to give the Royal Assent to these Bills.

And he read the titles of the said Bills as follows:

An Act to make good a certain sum of money therein mentioned to defray the expenses of the Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

An Act further to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the 55th year of His Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act to grant new duties to His Majesty to supply the wants of the Province."

An Act to impose certain duties on divers articles therein mentioned and to regulate, for a limited time, the Trade with the United States of America by Land or Inland Navigation, and to suspend certain Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned.

An Act to appropriate a certain sum of Money to provide for the expense of laying out Lands for reduced Officers and men of the embodied Militia, and others who served during the late war.

To each of which said Bills His Grace was pleased to give the Royal Assent in the following words:

In His Majesty's name His Grace the Governor in Chief thanks his loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence and assents to the Bill.

An Act for the encouragement and pro-

tection in the Country Parishes of the Province, and His Majesty's pleasure

to withhold the Royal Assent from the following Bill:

An Act to afford relief to certain *Censitaires* of the Seigneurie of La Salle by staying certain Actions instituted of which may be instituted against them for the recovery of the Lands by them held.

After which His Grace was pleased to deliver the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I came to this Province to take the Government of His Majesty's Dominions in North-America, with a sincere desire of carrying into practice the intentions and liberal views of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to promote by every practicable measure, their general prosperity, to improve their natural resources, and the individual happiness of His Majesty's people.

A reasonable hope and expectation was entertained by me, in accepting this command, that I should meet in those pursuits, with the cheerful support of every well informed person, who could appreciate in his own mind my motives in undertaking the charge.

With these impressions on my mind, and with full confidence in your zeal, your loyalty, and your local knowledge of the public and private interests of the country, I met you on your legislative duties, and have most patiently attended to your proceedings during a long Session, which I am now to close by prorogation.

You, Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, have not disappointed my hopes, and I beg to return you my thanks for the zeal and alacrity you have shewn in all that more immediately belongs to your Body.

It is with much concern I feel myself compelled to say, that I cannot express to you, Gentlemen of the Assembly, the same satisfaction, nor my approbation of the general result of your labours, (at the expense of so much valuable time,) and of the public principles upon which they rest, as recorded on your Journals.

You proceeded upon the Documents which I laid before you, to vote a part of the sum required for the Expenses of the year 1819, but the Bill of Appropriation which you passed, was founded upon such principles, that it appears from the Journals of the Upper House, to have been most constitutionally rejected: His Majesty's Government has been thus left without the necessary supplies for supporting the Civil Administration of the Province for the ensuing year, notwithstanding the voluntary offer and pledge given to His Majesty, by the Resolve of your House, of the 13th of February 1810.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I recommended to you by Special Message the consideration of the Judicature Act for such amendments as should appear necessary to remedy any inconvenience which time and experience in the course of the Administration of Justice may have pointed out as expedient: and I much regret, that this important object has not been brought so far to an issue, as would have enabled me to transmit the result of your proceedings to His Majesty's Ministers, that the opinion and assistance of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, might have been obtained in aid of the local knowledge and practicable experience of those characters in this Province, who have had the best opportunity of studying and understanding the subject; I trust, however, that you will be prepared to proceed effectually thereon, at an early day of the next Session.

It is with some reluctance I have given the Royal Assent to the Militia Bill, from a principle being introduced into it, of which I do not approve.

The information given me of the inconvenience which would arise from losing certain Services specially reposed in them, for which no other provision is made by law, has induced me to assent to it in confidence that it will be amended in the next Session of the Legislature.—The necessity of placing this local and constitutional Militia Force, under proper and efficient regulations, by a strongly impressed conviction, that the way of assenting to other embodied Services of half-

Officers settled in the Province, or others from the regular Forces, as well as those of enterprising young men drawn from the Cities or Towns, on any emergency.

The Population of this Province affords excellent materials for a defensive Army, but a general and proper selection of Officers is necessary to make it formidable to an active and enterprising Enemy, and that election must in all cases belong to the Executive power only.

The present time affords you an opportunity of maturely deliberating on these important objects, and on others essentially necessary to be better considered. I recommend particularly to your attention as individuals, the value of your constitution of Government, which affords the most complete and ample protection and freedom of Person and Property that can possibly be desired, and superior to every system of Government enjoyed by any Colony that has heretofore existed, your sister Colony of Upper Canada excepted. And as branches of the Legislature, it is of the first importance that you should fully understand your Constitutional Rights; that Privilege may not come into question with prerogative, and that while you maintain those Rights which respectively belong to you by the Constitution, you may be equally careful of encroaching on each other, and respectively pay a due regard to the rights of the Crown.

I shall lay before His Majesty's Ministers the proceedings of the Session and a general state of the Revenue, the Expenses, Agriculture and Commerce of the Province, and request instructions on such points as may be necessary to be more fully understood, that difference of opinion among those who ought to have only one object in view, may as much as possible be avoided.

After which the Honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council said.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It is the will and pleasure of His Grace the Governor in Chief, that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Monday the Thirty-first day of May next, to be here held; and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Monday the Thirty-first day of May next.

MONTREAL, APRIL 14.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, recently arrived in this city from Kingston, Upper Canada, has brought the account of a murder, marked by circumstances of unusual atrocity, which is said to have been committed at Sackett's Harbour and of which the following are the particulars.

A young gentleman (of whose name and nation we are uninformed) who had been travelling in that part of the country, for the purpose of purchasing Genesee flour, and who had with this intention, a considerable sum of money in his possession, put up at an inn of the above mentioned place. In the course of the evening, an old mendicant entered and requested lodging for the night, which the innkeeper at first refused, but which upon the young gentleman guaranteeing the payment, was granted. All having been for some time abed, the old man was awakened by a noise in the next room apparently caused by struggling. He arose cautiously, and creeping towards a crack in the partition, through which appeared a light, he beheld the landlord in the act of cutting the young merchant's throat, and his wife receiving the blood in a kettle. Perceiving that assistance would be too late, he returned to bed and counterfeited sleep. The murderer and murderer's soon after entered his room, and carefully examined his countenance, but the wife remarking, "he is asleep—he has not heard it," retired. Next morning, the old man affecting ignorance of the transaction of the preceding night, enquired of the landlord whether the young gentleman had paid for him, and where he was. He was answered that he had paid, and had gone away. The beggar immediately repaired to a Magistrate, and returned to the inn with the officers of justice. The landlord at first refused to open the chamber in which the crime had been perpetrated, but the door was broken open, and the unhappy victim found as the mendicant had described. The perpetrators were of course committed to prison, and will no doubt receive that punishment which such a cruel violation of law, both human and divine, so loudly demands.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of York.

GENTLEMEN,

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having Dissolved the House of Assembly of this Province, an Election will in all probability, shortly take place:

THE SUBSCRIBER therefore begs leave respectfully to intimate, that he intends offering himself as a Candidate for your Suffrages; and to assure you, that if it should be your pleasure to Elect him as one of your Representatives, his abilities shall be exerted to the utmost, for the welfare of the County and Province at large.

CALEB FOWLER.

St. Mary's, County of York,  
10th April, 1819.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of York.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been prevailed on, at the earnest request of a number of respectable Freeholders, to offer myself as a Candidate at the next General Election for Members to Represent this County, I take this public mode of informing you that it is my intention; and if it shall please you to confide to my care the important trust as one of your Representatives, I will endeavour to discharge my duty with Independence and Integrity.

I am  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
STEPHEN CAMERON.

Fredericton, County of York,  
10th April, 1819.

To the Electors of the County of York.

FELLOW SUBJECTS,

AS a dissolution of the House of Assembly has taken place, and His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor may think fit, within a short time, to issue Writs for a GENERAL ELECTION, the Subscriber thus early, with the utmost respect, offers himself a CANDIDATE to represent you in General Assembly. Should he be elected to fill so important a situation, he has no hesitation in assuring you that what abilities he does possess, shall be devoted as usefully as possible to the particular interests of the County, and to the general prosperity of the Province.

HENRY SMITH.

Fredericton, 13th April, 1819.