

Mr. Wheeler brought in a Bill, "to regulate the rates at which certain Gold and Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province."

Mr. Wetmore presented a Petition of Caleb Wetmore, praying for a remuneration for his services as a Supervisor.

Mr. Wetmore presented a Petition of the Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Greenwich, praying for aid to enable them to put their Church in a state and condition fit for public worship, and a Petition of the Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Norton, praying for aid to enable them to complete and finish their Church.

Mr. Wheeler presented a Petition of Alexander Edmond and Isaac L. Bedel, praying to be relieved from the payment of certain bonds for the payment of the Province duty on six puncheons of rum, re-shipped by them on board the American schooner Lydea, in the year 1819, for the port of Bath, in Massachusetts.

Mr. Yeamans presented a Petition of sundry Freeholders of Queen's County, praying aid to enable them to erect a building suitable for public worship.

Mr. Millidge presented a Petition of Francis Peabody and Thomas Peters, praying a grant of £71 : 6 : 8, to reimburse the sum expended by them over and above a sum subscribed for building a bridge crossing Charles Creek, in the Parish of Chatham, and for such further aid as may be thought reasonable.

Mr. Smith presented a Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the Parish of Westmorland, praying for aid to enable them to build a Church in the said Parish.

Mr. Smith, by leave, presented a Petition of sundry Inhabitants of Hopewell, praying for aid towards building a bridge across the Chepody river.

Mr. Humbert presented a Petition of Dugald M'Callum, praying that he may be established as a Provincial settler, with the like encouragement that has been extended to other persons of that description.

Mr. Wheeler presented a Petition of Wm. Howe Smith, Surgeon, praying that the sum of £58 : 7 : 6 may be granted him to pay off his former account. The whole of the above petitions were referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of the Bill "to confirm certain conveyances made by the Governor and Trustees of the College of New-Brunswick."

Mr. Agnew, from the Committee appointed to search the Journal of the Council respecting the Bill "to provide payment for certain services," ordered by this House, and sent up the 15th February last for concurrence, reported that the Committee had attended to that duty, and that they found the following entries on the Journal of the Council:

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 2d March, 1820.

Read a second time, the Bill "to provide payment for certain services."

Whereupon, on motion of the Attorney-General, resolved that it is the opinion of this House, that the granting of a remuneration to the Members of the House of Assembly at so high a rate as 20s. per day, is a lavish and improvident grant.

Resolved further, that the giving a preference to the grant for remunerating the Members of Assembly to all other grants for all other services, (as provided by the Bill now under consideration), is a direct infringement of the powers of the Executive Government, and thus far a violation of the Royal Instructions.

Therefore, on motion of Mr. Justice Chipman, ordered that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for six months.

FRIDAY, 3d March, 1820.

On motion of Mr. Justice Bliss, that the order of yesterday for postponing the further consideration of the Bill sent up from the House of Assembly, "to provide payment for certain services," for six months, be rescinded; and that this House do go again into the further consideration of the same. The Council divided:

Content.	Not content.
Judge Bliss,	Judge Saunders,
Attorney General,	" Chipman,
Mr. Lockwood.	Mr. Robinson,
	" Black,
	" Street.

The House went into further hearing of the parties upon the Petition of Amos Perley

and sundry Electors of the County of Sunbury, complaining of an undue Election, and false return.

A Message from the Council.

"Mr. Speaker.—The Council have agreed to the several resolutions of appropriation sent up by the House of Assembly, dated 10th, 17th, and 21st February, 1820."

Ordered that the order of the day for the commitment of the following Bills, to wit, a Bill, "to provide for cancelling the Treasury Notes that have been issued in this Province,"—and a Bill "to provide for and encourage the settlement of Emigrants in this Province,"—and a Bill, "to increase the Fees of Marshals in the City Court of the City of Saint John in certain cases," be discharged.

Ordered that the Bill be committed on Monday next.

Speech of Mr. Peel, member for Oxford, in the British House of Commons, Dec. 2d, on the Seditious Meeting prevention Bill.

(Concluded.)

As far as he could judge from the speech of his hon. friend, that gentleman should feel himself bound to vote for the measures proposed. He had not only admitted the existence even in an increased degree, of the danger at present, but represented, in strong terms, the probability of even 12,000 additional troops being soon increased to 24,000, in order to support and maintain the tranquillity of these districts. Nor could he see the poignancy of the raillery led against his hon. and learned friend, whom he had represented as travelling from London to York, and from York to Glasgow, seeing in his whole route nothing but sedition, when he contrasted that mental tour with one performed by his hon. friend himself in a rapid flight from Manchester to the inquisition of Mentz.—(A laugh.)—Could any man read the papers which he (Mr. P.) then held in his hand, and not draw this conclusion, "That a greater abuse of popular rights never took place." He would not refer to anonymous information, but he would refer to the letters of some of the respectable noblemen in the land, to prove that political rights were brought into contempt by the abuse of them. He would defy any man who would read the letters of lord Derby, lord Fitzwilliam, and lord Hamilton, not to arrive at this conclusion:—"That the danger of this country was great, and that nothing but severe measures could remove it." He hoped the house would listen to him whilst he read the letter of lord Fitzwilliam, respecting a meeting held at Leeds, and if the house did not then admit that the popular privileges were abused, he did not know what they would call abuse. In that letter it was stated, that a meeting of upwards of one hundred thousand persons assembled; that some itinerant orators addressed that meeting, and seventeen or eighteen Resolutions were unanimously adopted at the instigation of these itinerants. He would particularly call the attention of the House to two of these Resolutions. One of these Resolutions was, that the debt called the National Debt amounted to one hundred thousand millions. (Hear, hear.) God knew he lamented the amount of the National Debt as much as any man.—Could the House doubt for a moment the necessity of putting a stop to the dissemination of such falsehood? Could the House doubt for a moment the intentions of men who would so openly pervert the truth? Could the House doubt for a moment that these itinerants, in persuading that meeting to adopt such a resolution, did so for the purpose of exciting that assembly to aid them in the execution of their wicked designs? The next resolution adopted at that meeting was, in his opinion, infinitely more wicked, infinitely better calculated to dissatisfy the people with the conduct of Parliament. The resolution alluded to the Savings Banks, which he believed every Member in that House would admit were instituted with a view of bettering the condition of the working classes. In that resolution (the greatest insult ever offered to common sense and understanding) the motive attributed to Parliament in establishing Savings Banks, was such as he would defy any Member in that House to guess. The resolution was this:—"That the Parliament established Savings Banks for the express purpose of enabling the Bank of England to pay the fractional parts of the National

Debt. (Hear, hear.) That is, the Savings Banks were established for a purpose perfectly ridiculous.—Could any information be better calculated to excite the working classes than to tell them that the Funds in which they had the greatest interests were to be applied to a purpose different from that for which they were really instituted? Let not the House suppose that the mischief stopped here, or that they could form an opinion of the extent of the evil from what he had stated; let the House look to a letter of Lord Fitzwilliam, wherein he stated that he (Lord F.) had not seen the resolutions passed at the Hunslet Moor Meeting, and the reason which he gave was, that the managers of that meeting had not yet dressed up the resolutions to their liking, as they always did before the resolutions appeared in print.—What words were sufficient to depict the character of men who would not scruple to mislead the people, by wilfully false and exaggerated statements? What words were strong enough to stigmatise men who would misrepresent actual resolutions? He would say, that so much danger was not to be apprehended from any coercive measure, as from the acts of persons professing themselves to be the peculiar friends of freedom. (Hear, hear!) He felt it impossible to collect words to express his apprehensions for the safety of the country. An honorable gentleman opposite had spoken of the valuable rights of which the people would be deprived, by the adoption of the measures now before the house. He would ask that honorable gentleman, did he think of the rights which would be preserved by these measures?—[Hear, hear.] He [Mr. Peel.] should like to describe to a stranger the form of the British Constitution, to explain to him how the Monarchical, Aristocratical, and Democratical parts of it are blended together, to shew him the freedom of speech and opinion which is insured by the British Constitution, to represent to him the jealousy with which it recognises the right of private property; and should then like to ask him what he thought of the affairs at Manchester. He should like to present to that stranger the papers which lay on the table, and then ask him, did he think these have afforded sufficient protection to private property? He would now state to the house the case of a man named Murray, a resident of Manchester. On the day before the 16th of August, this man saw in the neighborhood of Manchester about 15,000 men performing military evolutions, and was immediately invited to join them, but on refusing to do so was pursued, and actually obliged to go on his knees and forswear his allegiance at the price of his life. [Hear, hear!] Yes, as the price of his life, but not his personal protection, because the inhuman monsters wounded him severely. [Hear, hear.] What appeal did he make to British subjects? Not that he was a freeman; no, such an appeal would be useless; he said, "for God's sake treat me as you would an enemy; if I were taken by the French I would receive quarter; I ask nothing more at your hands." Here was a man committing no illegal act yet (melancholy to relate) obliged to ask such terms from his fellow subjects.—He would ask any man could that be called the liberty of the subject? [Hear, hear.] If no law at present existed to guard the subject from such outrage, a law should be made to guard him. He would appeal to the letter of Lord Derby (a nobleman whom he could not name without bestowing on him his tribute of praise, for conduct which endears him to every loyal man) to the Secretary of State, as a proof of the extent of disaffection among the lower orders. That Nobleman wrote to the Secretary of State requesting permission to form some armed associations for the protection of the country, and stated, that he believed the inhabitants of that part of the country in which he lived, would be found willing to enroll their names. Some time elapsed before the Secretary of State thought it necessary to adopt his proposition. When the Secretary of State agreed to his proposal, what was the afflicting result? The Secretary of State received a letter from Lord Derby, saying that with some difficulty he found officers sufficient for one battalion, but could not persuade the men to be enrolled. He would ask in such a country, had the loyal and disloyal equal protection in point of fact? (Hear, hear.) Could such a state of things exist? He would ask, would one body of men be allowed

to perform military movements, whilst another body dare not do so? As a proof of the intimidation which operated on the loyal part of the community, he (Mr. Peel) would refer the House to the letter of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, wherein the Noble Duke stated it impossible to procure signatures to a loyal declaration, and this, the Noble Duke said, should be attributed, not to any sentiments of disloyalty, but to intimidation. Was this freedom? The House should with all these facts before their eyes, consider the inevitable consequences of this intimidation. He hoped the House would not now talk of the upper classes, but let us to the difficulties which men of moderate fortune must endure if protection be not afforded them. Unless protection were afforded it would be impossible for the House to depend on human virtue and loyal firmness to stem the torrent.—The fear and despondency of these now loyal subjects would compel many hundreds of them hereafter [without being in their consciences disloyal] to join the standard of disaffection. [Hear, hear.]—The house must bear the blame of every man, who, induced by fear, may hereafter join the ranks of the disaffected, ranks which they would never join if the house afforded them protection. (Hear, hear.) An hon. gentleman opposite had asked did such a change take place as to render those measures necessary? The honorable gentleman allowed that a great change had taken place at Manchester, but said the cause could be traced, and it may be remedied in some other way. He (Mr. Peel) would confess, that he thought it infinitely more easy to point out the cause of, than it was for human wisdom to devise an immediate remedy for, the evil. The hon. gentleman talked of a change of representation, as the means of remedying the evil.—The honorable gentleman alluded to a time when millions rose in arms and flocked round the Royal standard to guard their native shores from the pollution of an invader's foot. But the honorable Gentleman must be aware when those feelings of loyalty prevailed, and this devotion to the Constitution, and satisfaction with the government existed, that the state of representation was the same as at present. If the honorable gentleman says that the present discontents were to be attributed to the act of his Majesty's Ministers, he ought to point out what particular act of theirs affected Manchester. He (Mr. Peel) did not think the government was fairly dealt by when they were charged with causing the discontents of that district. If the discontent could be attributed to the government, he would ask, as the government was equal throughout the empire, why was not the discontent general?—(Hear, hear!) It would be found that in Ireland, in the South of England, and in the North of Scotland, the people were generally tranquil. In these places the working classes were as poor as the working classes in any other place. But gentlemen acquainted with the manufacturing districts would look to something else for the cause of the discontents in that country. Those gentlemen would see that district was exceedingly populous, and therefore called for a more efficient civil power. They would see the dependence which existed between persons who were deriving fortunes from the manufactories, and those men who performed the work. They would see that the magistrates, being connected with the people, did not exert themselves, except when called on by the greatest outrage, and even then exerted themselves reluctantly. They would see that the laboring people who are very improvident, would when times are prosperous, [as they call it,] work only four or five days in a week. They would see that the sudden changes and transition from war to peace, and the suddenness with which foreign countries resumed their commerce, threw many thousands out of employment.—They would see that the change of a particular fashion suddenly threw many persons out of employment, for whom it was impossible immediately to find work, and who, from their own improvidence, had no means of support. They would see all these things, and to them attribute the discontents of the country. Was it to be wondered at, that men in that state should be more open than others to receive the poison of demagogues? Was it to be wondered at, that these demagogues should charge the Parliament with being the authors of the distress? It was impossible not to see the necessity of preventing designing men from taking advantage of the