

he Governor of Maine by the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in a correspondence which has been made public, and which, it appears, has been officially communicated by the Governor of Maine to the President of the United States.

With regard, however, generally to the reinforcement of military posts, and other defensive and precautionary measures, whether along the confines of the disputed territory, or within that portion of it where, according to the provisional agreements before cited, the authority of Great Britain was not to be interfered with, the undersigned has to observe that the adoption of such measures by her Majesty's authorities cannot be, with reason, objected to or complained of by the Government of the United States, when regard is had to the reports which have for some past been circulated, (and of the prevalence and consistency of those reports the U. S. Government are themselves fully aware) respecting the probable intention of the Legislature of the State of Maine to revoke, during its present session, the provisional agreements now in force, and to authorize some new and extensive act of aggression over the disputed territory. And the undersigned has regretted to observe that the language of the Governor of Maine in his recent message to the Legislature, at the opening of the session, is calculated to encourage rather than to restrain such rash and obnoxious designs.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to repeat to the Secretary of State of the U. States, the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

The Hon. John Forsyth, &c. &c.

Government House,

Fredericton, N. B. Dec. 19, 1839.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your Excellency's letter of the 12th inst.

Whatever movements of troops may have taken place on the side of Lower Canada, have been made by authority superior to mine, but I apprehend they have consisted not of two regiments, but of one or two companies, (as small a detachment as can well be made to so great a distance, consistently with the maintenance of a due degree of discipline, for the protection of certain buildings which have been constructed for the better accommodation of her Majesty's troops on their march between the upper and lower provinces, and of the provisions, stores, and other public property therein deposited.

A copy of your Excellency's letter shall be transmitted by me to the authorities in Canada, who I can assure your Excellency, are as anxious as I am that the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement entered into between your Excellency and myself, under the mediation of General Scott, in March last, should be scrupulously observed on our part.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

J. HARVEY,

Maj. Gen. Lt. Gov. New Brunswick,
His Excellency Governor Fairfield,
Saco, State of Maine.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

In a note which Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, addressed to the undersigned Secretary of State to the United States, Mr. Fox, alluding to a complaint made by the undersigned of certain reported movements of British troops in portions of the territory in dispute between the two countries, disclaims all intention on the part of the British authorities to cancel or infringe the terms of the provisional agreement entered into at the beginning of last year; and this disclaimer is connected with an assumption of the right of Great Britain to strengthen posts, and take measures of (military) precaution, not along the line only, but within portions of the disputed territory, as, by the terms of the agreements referred to, no interference was to be attempted pending the negotiation of the boundary question, with the exercise of British authority in the neighbourhood of Lake Temiscouata, "and at other points," within a portion of the territory supposed to be embraced in the terms of the arrangements. Mr. Fox having stated that he has referred to his Government the representations of the United States against the military movements alluded to, the undersigned under a confident expectation that the matter will present itself to the minds of Her Majesty's ministers in a light different from that which it is understood by Mr. Fox, would have refrained from any further remarks on the subject, but in order to obviate the risk of any misapprehension as to the views of the President concerning it, and inasmuch as the ground assumed by Mr. Fox with respect to the import of the existing arrangements would, if admitted by the United States give to those arrangements a scope not authorized by the language in which they are expressed, nor by what is believed to be the intention of the parties, it is proper that the undersigned should call his immediate attention to the express provisions of the agreement signed by him and the undersigned, and of that which was subscribed to, under the agency of General Scott, by the Governor of Maine and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

The main object of those agreements obviously was the restoration and future maintenance of tranquillity in the disputed territory; and as the means of most surely attaining the object, the entire exclusion from its limits of military force, to whichever side belonging, and the delegation to the civil authority exclusively, of the exercise of all the power and jurisdiction. With that view, under the first mentioned of these agreements, it was only in case of necessity for dispersing notorious trespassers, or protecting public property from depredation, that armed force was to be employed on either side, and then the operation was to be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agreement between the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick, was intended to carry out the object of the first, confiding to the State of Maine the duty of protecting the timber recently cut, and of preventing further depredations, and prescribed that these objects were to be accomplished through the agency of a civil posse. Accordingly, the Governor of Maine engaged to withdraw, without unnecessary delay, the military force of the State. Without regard, therefore, to the limits within which either party had before exercised jurisdiction, resort to military force, for any purpose whatever, was interdicted to both parties. With reference to the extent of territory within which each party was to continue to exercise jurisdiction, the first agreement left the question of right where it first stood, and only expressed the conflicting understanding of that question by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, respectively.

The agreement between Gov. Fairfield and Sir John Harvey provided likewise, that the question of possession and jurisdiction should remain as it then stood; but stated where it stood, by providing that Great Britain was to continue holding, in fact, possession of a part of the territory, meaning that part embraced in the Madawaska settlements, in the occupancy of which, as well as in the enjoyment of the usual communications between New Brunswick and her Majesty's upper provinces, the Governor of Maine disclaims all intentions of disturbing the British authorities. Beyond the Madawaska settlements, therefore, circumscribed by the limits

within which they stood at the date of the agreement, the United States cannot, under the terms of that agreement, recognize in the British authorities the right of extending jurisdiction, much less that of forming any military establishments beyond or within them; and those consequently, which formed the subject of the representations in the note of the undersigned of the 12th of December, pushed, as they are alleged to have been, into tracts of country far beyond any acknowledged limits of those settlements, and wholly unconnected with them, cannot be viewed in any other light than a bold infraction of existing arrangements. That such a view of the agreements, cannot be disputed by Great Britain, as her Majesty's Government has adopted and acted upon it. In the note of Mr. Fox complaining of the encroachments on the part of Maine, and of an armed occupation of part of the disputed territory by that State, both are treated as inconsistent with the existing arrangements; and it is presumed her Majesty's Government will not attempt to apply one rule of construction to defend the military movements of its colonial authorities, and another to sustain complaints against the State Government, for acts which are not founded upon any apprehended necessity of the use of a regular military force for offensive or defensive purposes. Nor can it be imagined that it will be contended that those arrangements are not perfectly reciprocal, or that there is any difference in the character and the extent of the jurisdiction to be exercised by Great Britain in one portion of the disputed territory, comprehended within temporary arrangements made to preserve tranquillity in both, and guard against any hostile collision between the State of colonial governments.

The undersigned having laid Mr. Fox's note before the President, is instructed to state to him, that no reason is perceived for doubting the disposition of the Governor of Maine scrupulously to adhere to the spirit of the existing arrangements, and to avoid all acts tending to render more difficult and distant the final adjustment of the main question of boundary between the two countries; but, in repeating assurances of the readiness of the United States Government to contribute by all means in its power, to an amicable termination of the difference, the undersigned is bound to declare that a persistence in, or a repetition of, such acts, on the part of her Majesty's agents, as those now complained of, would, if avowed by Great Britain, be considered as but little in accordance with those assurances.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Fox the expression of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

HENRY S. FOX, Esq. &c. &c.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Crown Land Department.

Mr. Editor.—I notice the following article in the Saint John Courier of the 1st instant—"The Hon. THOMAS BAILLIE, Commissioner of Crown Land, and Surveyor General in this Province having resigned, the Hon. Mr. SHORE is, we learn, at present doing the business of the office; we have good authority for stating that the Hon. JOHN SIMCOE SAUNDERS, has been recommended to the Home Government for the situation. Although this gentleman stands high in the estimation of the people of this Province, and his character is spotless and free from reproach, yet it was expected that the *Anguan Stable* would be cleansed, and that a man would be placed at the head of so important a Department who was a practical and efficient business man, in every way qualified to avoid the errors and guard against the impositions which have heretofore resulted from the mismanagement of the office."

I agree with the editor of the Courier as to integrity of character and high standing of the Hon. Mr. SAUNDERS, in the estimation of the people of this Province; these of themselves are high recommendations to offices of trust and responsibility, nor do I conceive, that Mr. S. is less qualified as a practical and efficient business man to manage the affairs of that Department, and to cleanse the *Anguan Stable*, to avoid the errors and guard against the impositions alluded to in the Courier.—The Hon. Mr. S. has been a member of the Executive and Legislative Council in the Province for a number of years, and has been a steady and firm advocate of those liberal and enlightened principles by which the present Administration of the Government of the Country is conducted; and from the various public services, the most of which have been entirely gratuitous, performed by Mr. S. in connection with the government of the province, I know of no gentleman who has stronger claims, or who I think better qualified for the office; nor any one in whom the public would have more confidence, or whose appointment would give more general satisfaction to the country. Indeed I am rather surprised that Mr. S. was not placed at the head of the Department at once, on the resignation of the Commissioner, instead of the Hon. Mr. Shore, considering the other offices held by the latter gentleman.

AN OLD INHABITANT.

Fredericton, Feb. 7, 1840.

WESTMORLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Members of the Westmorland Agricultural and Emigrant Society, having since its first establishment derived much benefit from its operations, which benefit they think has extended to Emigrants, and other inhabitants of the County, are desirous that a Report should be made, for the purpose of giving publicity to some of their past proceedings, and also furnish information as to their present state.

The members of the Society have reason to think, and which opinion they imagine is not confined to them alone, that the County of Westmorland is well calculated for the growth and production of Neat Cattle, considerable improvements have been made in this description of stock, by the introduction of cattle of the Durham short-horned, and Ayrshire breeds; some of the finest specimens, having been introduced to the County by the Hon. Judge Botsford, the benefits of which have been extended to the Society and others.

The society have now, a very valuable animal of the short-horned breed, purchased in England for them by WILLIAM CRANE and L. A. WILMOT, Esqrs, and it is generally thought that cattle of that breed, are better calculated for this Province than any other that has been introduced.

During the past season, there has been imported for the Society, six fine sheep of the Lancaster and Lincoln breeds; and they have also imported four Pigs of the description called Newbury whites; all of which, it is hoped, will tend to improve the stock of the country.

The first Ploughing Match held by the society, took place at Sackville, on the 25th October last; much interest was excited,

and on the day named, a great number of competitors appeared, but by the rules of the society, all but eight were excluded.—The Hon. E. BOTSFORD, GEORGE OULTON and RICHARD BOWSON, Esqrs. were appointed Judges, who after marking out the ground retired, and the ploughing commenced, and when completed, the Judges returned, and after a careful examination the highest prize of 50s. was attested to Nelson Bulwer, the second to Joseph Wells, the third to Charles Bulwer, and the fourth to James Anderson.

A large number of spectators were collected, and from the interest taken in the proceedings of the day, it may be expected that the competition will be much increased, on any subsequent occasion.

For a number of years after the organization of the society, liberal aid was afforded to emigrants settled in the County; and that description of persons have at all times had the privilege of purchasing seeds at cost prices from the society. But it being very evident, that an abundant supply of seeds for agricultural purposes, will be productive of beneficial results, it was at a late meeting of the society determined to increase the quantity usually procured, and also to procure samples of the Roban potatoe, and of such other articles of agricultural produce, as have been lately introduced; and at the same time it was resolved unanimously that not only emigrants, but all persons settled on new lands, should be allowed to purchase seeds at the Secretary's deposit at cost prices, and on the same terms as a member of the society.

It has been considered, that the Butter made at the head of Cumberland Bay, was superior in quality to any other made in the Province, but it having become evident of late years, that it had not sustained its former character, the society were pleased to hear, that the Magistrates in general sessions had adopted preparatory measures for having the law for the inspection of butter enforced; a measure if carried into effect must have a beneficial operation in improving the quality of that article. The society being very desirous of promoting this measure, propose to offer premiums for the best samples of butter made in the County, the particulars of which with the rules of competition will be made public after the next meeting.

At a meeting of the Society held at Sackville on the 22d Jan. it was resolved that the above Report should be printed in one of the Newspapers of the Province.

E. BOTSFORD, Secy.
Westmorland, Jan. 24, 1840.

St. John, February 5, 1840.

We gladly publish the following documents, which have been handed us for insertion:—

Mayor's Office, St. John,
1st February, 1840.

Sir.—I have the honour to communicate the inclosed Resolution, passed at the first meeting of the Common Council since the Fire took place, and to assure you that I join most cordially in the sentiments therein expressed.

The exertions of yourself and the Military both at the Fire on the 21st ult. and at that on yesterday morning tended in a very great degree to arrest the progress of the flames, and save the adjoining buildings from destruction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant,
ROBERT F. HAZEN, Mayor.
Major Brooks, 69th Regt. Commandant,
St. John, N. B.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1840—

Resolved, That this Board do acknowledge with much satisfaction the obligations the Inhabitants of this City are under to Major BROOKES, and the Officers and men of the Garrison, for the prompt and efficient services rendered by them at the fire which broke out on the night of the 21st January, instant.

And further Resolved, That his worship the Mayor by requested to communicate the above Resolution to Major Brookes.

REPLY.

BARRACKS, St. John, February 3d. 1840.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on the 30th ultimo, expressing their acknowledgments for the prompt and efficient services rendered by the Officers and men of the Garrison, at the Fire which broke out on the night of the 21st January. Deeply as I regret the calamitous events which have called for the services of the troops, it affords me peculiar gratification and this feeling, I am persuaded, will be shared by all under my command, to receive, for the second time, such handsome testimony from the Representatives of the Community, of their satisfaction with the manner in which they have been directed and employed; and I venture confidently to assure you Sir, that, on all occasions, where our efforts can be applied for the benefit and protection of the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, they will be most readily and cheerfully exerted.

To yourself Sir, as the medium through which this communication has been made to us, I beg to express my best thanks for the kind manner in which it has been conveyed, as also, for the acceptable terms in which you have been pleased to testify your own sense of my exertions, and those of the Military, on the late occasions of their being called out.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very faithful and obed't humble serv't.
ROBERT BROOKES,
Major 69th Regt. Commandant.

Loss of the Steamer Belle of Missouri!—Awful explosion of 1600 Kegs of Powder.

Again we have to record the loss of another fine steamer; and when we consider the circumstances under which she was destroyed, it appears almost miraculous that a great number of lives were not lost. As usual no one is to blame; and in the place of censuring the Captain or officers, whose vigilance should have prevented the sad accident, a vote of thanks must be passed by the passengers, congratulating the Captain, because his boat was not destroyed before; and for the same cause, our city authorities should present him with a sword. The following particulars are furnished by the pilot of the steamer Platte, who reached Randolph on the 7th Jan. with the news:—

The Belle of Missouri took fire about 80 miles below St. Louis. She was full of passengers at the time, and the utmost alarm and consternation prevailed. Their terror was in no way

diminished when it was ascertained that there were upwards of sixteen hundred kegs of powder on board! The flames were spreading in every direction, and every moment was pregnant with the most imminent danger. The Captain did the only thing he could or should have done. He ran his boat ashore.

The passengers, officers, and crew left with the utmost precipitation, glad to leave behind only their property to the flames. One individual was rash enough to venture on board in the hope of saving his baggage. He had no sooner reached the ill-starred steamer when the terrific explosion took place, and doubtless he perished amidst the fragments which were scattered in every direction.—N. O. Picayune.

We are much gratified in learning from the Secretary of New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, that His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, our much esteemed Lieutenant Governor, has voluntarily requested his name to be placed on the list of subscribers to that society, for Five Pounds annually.

The Hon. Thomas Baillie, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General of this Province, having resigned, the Hon. Mr. Shore is, we understand, attending the duties of that office. It is stated that the Hon. John Simcoe Saunders has been recommended to the Home Government for the situation.—Observer.

We learn that the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, A. M. has been appointed Rector of this Parish, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Doctor Gray, who retains the situation of Chaplain to the Garrison, and we are informed will be a visiting Missionary in this Province.—Gazette.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

While the House were in Committee of Supply, there was an animated discussion with reference to a Resolution proposing a vote of £100 to the Attorney General and £50 to the Solicitor General, in addition to the salary which those officers receive from the Province. The vote was opposed by Mr. FISHER, who contended that the services for which it was proposed to grant the remuneration in question, were contemplated when the salary was established, at the time of the surrender of the casual and territorial revenues, and that the sum of £550 sterling then fixed as the salary of the former officer was ample; and when his private practice and the costs he obtained by public prosecutions were considered, rendered his situation scarcely inferior to that of a Judge.

On the other hand it was contended by Mr. END that it would be wrong to refuse the appropriation, as the Attorney General was frequently called upon by the magistracy of the country for his advice; and that in the county which he represented, he had given a most elaborate opinion when applied to for that purpose. Besides, he considered the vote as one of a kind of prescriptive character, having been in existence, with one or two exceptions, for upwards of twenty years.

MR. BEARDSLEY did not understand how the term prescriptive could apply; it meant time immemorial. He was opposed however to the recognition of vested rights, and he saw no necessity for the proposed grant.

MR. BROWN was also opposed to the grant, he had always voted against it, and should continue to do so.

MR. PARTELLO said a similar grant had always been made, except in the year 1835, when it had been withheld from personal motives. He considered those officers as entitled to the honorary fee, as it had been very properly termed by the hon. member for Queen's—Col. McLeod.

MR. BOYD wished to know whether the salary when it was fixed had reference to any particular service, or those generally which these officers might be called upon to perform.

MR. L. A. WILMOT explained in reply to the hon. member for Charlotte; he said that when the salary was fixed at the time of the surrender of the casual and territorial revenues, the vote of the House of Assembly was not contemplated, nor were the services for which it was intended as a remuneration. He was opposed, however, to the continual discussion which took place; for the present he should vote for the grant; but he trusted before the House rose, the allowance would be permanently provided for.

MR. END should oppose any permanent grant; the House had not much remaining; but he would hold fast whatever that was.

MR. WOODWARD was satisfied if either of the officers alluded to would send in a statement of services performed, that the House would provide adequate remuneration. It was no reason, because money had been voted for years, that it was to be continued. He was opposed to the Resolution.

After some desultory remarks, the question was taken, and decided in the affirmative by a majority of 15—11.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

MR. STREET moved for leave to bring in a Bill for more effectually preventing the profanation of the Lord's day.

MR. END presumed this was a local Bill; he took a walk out last Sunday through Fredericton, and witnessed scenes of drunkenness far exceeding anything he could have imagined.

The Bill was introduced and read a first time.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Road Bill, and when we entered the gallery the Committee were about reconsidering the second section of the Bill which had passed; Mr. Wilson was addressing the members upon the subject of statute labour, which he said was a measure of importance in itself, and rendered more so from its unequal operation. A person owning property to the amount of £200, having to work six days, and a man with property to the extent of £6,000, being required to work only twenty. It was impossible to tell upon what principle the Legislature acted in coming to such a result; by which a tax, for it was nothing else, was made to bear so unequally upon the subject.—This had naturally caused much complaint; the poor man who found it difficult to support his family having to perform statute labour for a greater number of days than his richer and more wealthy neighbour. Probably those who framed the law, might have been fearful of establishing a scale which would deter persons from acquiring property. But he had been thinking that a better plan would be established for regulating statute labour, and he would explain his views to the Committee. He had made a calculation, and was satisfied that it might be estimated at 100,000 days, which at 5s. per day, would cost the Province £25,000. It mattered not whether the individual worked or not, for every day a man was absent from his farm, a dollar was abstracted, consequently every year there was at least £20,000 lost in this way to the Province. This

he would propose to meet by a tax on tea.—Many persons might startle at this, but he would not reduce the consumption of an article which is a healthful beverage, and prevents to a great extent, the use of ardent spirits. The Committee would be surprised to learn that a duty of one penny per pound on tea, would produce £7000 annually, and he was satisfied that £10,000 expended on the roads in money would go farther than the entire statute labour of the Province, and this might be met by a duty of three half-pence per pound. The average consumption of a family he estimated at from 25 to 30 pounds yearly, consequently the tax which would be paid would not exceed a dollar for any one individual; and there was not a man in the Province, but would rather pay that sum than perform statute labour. Then let Commissioners be appointed who should receive the proportion belonging to each county, and expend it in the same manner as is now done by the Commissioners of highways; but with much greater public advantage, and in a manner not liable to the objections which are now urged against the unequal operation of the scale that has been adopted. He merely threw out these ideas, but felt satisfied that a similar measure must ultimately be adopted.

Col. ALLEN said he had never approved of the scale that had been established, and which as had been stated did not operate equally; and a man of property would find it a less hardship to employ a labourer a great part of the year, than a poor man would sustain who must leave a destitute family, to perform his six days of statute labour. He despaired however of imposing a tax on tea, although he was satisfied it would bear it better than any thing else. It might be considered a luxury as at present used. The Bill could be so altered with a slight amendment as to substitute money for labour, and he was satisfied as had been observed, that £10,000 expended in money would be more productive, than the entire statute labour of the Province. He feared however that it was out of the question to effect such an alteration as had been proposed, and that the present system would continue to be adhered to.

MR. FISHER said the proposal of the honourable member from Westmorland had for its object to remove the burthen of statute labour from the men and place it upon the females. The proposition was entirely vain, although he was satisfied the public benefit would be best conserved by imposing a direct tax; there was an apathy prevailing which is indeed lamentable; and they should be taught to do something to improve their own property. He was satisfied the old first act was the best; the present scale was open to many objections, but it could not be amended so as to make the burthen bear equally upon all; something however could be done; probably the number of days might be reduced to three for a laboring man and be raised on others. The entire system however is bad, and the sooner a direct tax was substituted for statute labour the better for all parties.

MR. HANINGTON had listened with attention to the debate upon a subject on which there had been a diversity of opinion ever since he had a seat in that House. The statute labour was very generally complained of, and he hoped the Bill would not pass the House without some amendment being effected. Persons living in remote settlements felt the hardship of leaving their homes to work at a distance to be greater, than if they were called upon to pay twenty shillings. He did not think however in the present state of affairs, that the Legislature could be induced to substitute a direct tax for statute labour; he hoped however that the Bill would be altered and pass in a shape that would give more satisfaction.

MR. BROWN had said but little when introducing the Bill under consideration, as his object was to bring under the notice of the Committee one of the expiring laws; he feared the amendment could not be carried; when the section regulating the question of statute labour came under consideration, members would act as they thought proper; still in his opinion nothing would be done.

MR. CONNELL said the number of days was complained of in Westmorland; but he had not heard of any difficulty with reference to statute labour in the County of Carleton which he represented, where a direct taxation would not be approved of.

The Bill was then read section by section, and some minor alterations were proposed and adopted; and when the section for regulating statute labour came under consideration, Mr. BROWN said he was not disposed to alter it; although were monies raised by assessment, much trouble would be saved; but it was not the disposition of the people of this Province to submit to taxation, they rather wished to get rid of it altogether; although in Charlotte which he represented it would not be so much felt. He could not agree with the learned member for York, that the old act was the best which enjoined three days labour, and has been since altered to two, while the rich man pays twenty. He would be willing to increase that number to thirty; but such an alteration would not be approved of in another quarter. Let the law remain as it is for five years, when the altered state of the Province might sanction the substituting a direct tax for the present scale of statute labour.

HON. SPEAKER said the performance of statute labour was a subject of much difficulty, and it is no where performed as it ought to be; the people rely too much upon the Legislature for aid, and it had been granting money in a way that had a tendency to destroy public spirit; and people consequently do as little as they can help, in the expectation that money will be voted to keep the roads in repair. There was a surprising apathy and indifference prevailing, and the Road Commissioners find great difficulty in getting work done, which should be performed cheerfully, and amounts to but three or four days as respects the population generally. At the same time, he would admit that the more wealthy classes of the community paid a small proportion, but he did not see how it could be increased. It was strange that where the claim for labour was so small, there should be so many prosecutions. The present system was a mere farce; for even in Portland, with a large population but little could be effected. The subject is an important one, and some mode should be adopted by which statute labour might be better performed, and the people would be taught that it is their interest to do more than at present for themselves.

MR. END said if His Honor the Speaker had been in the House when the Bill was introduced to the notice of the Committee, he would have been aware that the opinion he had expressed had been generally admitted to be correct, that the present mode by which statute labour is performed, was universally considered objectionable, and that five times the amount of labour would be obtained, were the present mode abolished. He would rather that sixpence per day should be paid than a day's statute labour, and more would be effected by the payment of money than by work obtained in that way. At present the public lose the amount of labour, and the farmer loses his time, while he was acquiring idle habits and neglecting his business at home. If on the contrary a money tax were imposed, it would fall heavy on no one. At first the proposal might not be popular, but all objection would be removed, when it should be understood that when a man had no pecuniary means he might labour, and thus be relieved from difficulty. A tax such as was suggested would operate fairly, and would produce more benefit to the Province than could be obtained in any other way. He