

mount to all others. He had often heard it urged that unconstitutional power should not be increased, and in this he agreed; but in the present case cutting down salaries, went to increase unconstitutional power. While upon this subject the learned gentleman said he would call attention to the clerk of the supreme court, and if there ever was a grievance that is one; the emoluments of which ranged from one to two thousand pounds annually—during the past year he understood it had amounted to the last of these sums. If it were only £1000, it was more than it ought to be; it was a tax liable to great objections, inasmuch as it was a tax on the remedial justice of the land, and was paid by every man who applied to the laws of his country for redress. In his opinion it was a more odious tax than that on the light of heaven, which the British ministry had formerly been driven into by the necessities of the State; but there was no necessity for a tax like that referred to. He was not an advocate for cheap law, but let not men who might have to apply to the Courts for justice be taxed too heavily, or have to contribute to the enormous emoluments of an officer, whose duties the humblest schoolmaster in the country could perform, and who had only to consult a schedule of fees, which was pasted on cartridge paper and hung up in the office. It was very proper for the House to remove if possible any public burthen, but he was averse to the increasing of irresponsible power.

Mr. STREET thought any subject which came under the consideration of the House should be discussed without indulging in personalities; and he begged to differ from the member for Gloucester, as to the degree of capacity which was required to fill the office of clerk of the Supreme Court; and when he said any common schoolmaster could discharge them, he was at issue with his learned friend. As a proof of the responsible duties of that office, they had to be performed in Court by a professional gentleman. It was the same as the master at home, where the judge always consulted that officer, and where they invariably refer to him, as being acquainted with the practice of the Court. And should it be said that any schoolmaster could fill an office of so much responsibility and requiring so much attention. The law requires that certain prerequisites shall be performed before a party can obtain judgment, and if they are not so complied with he may lose the effects of such judgements. He believed in all other parts of the Queen's dominions, the situation is filled by a professional man; the present incumbent gave very general satisfaction, and the professional duties were performed by another. With reference to the salary, they were groping in the dark, and before the House could come to a proper decision, they should know the amount; and if it were excessive it might be commuted. He had a Bill nearly completed for remodelling the fee table of the Supreme Court, which he trusted would meet the evil if any exists.

Mr. WOODWARD did not think it would ensue to include other matters in the Resolution, but that power should be given to the Committee to report fully. The learned member for Gloucester had alluded to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, whose salary from a return that had been made, appeared to be very large, and had since increased. The hon. gentleman said he last year had made a motion that the fees of the Judges of the Supreme Court should be abolished, and that they should be paid £100 annually by way of commutation; also that the income of the clerk should be fixed, and the overplus paid into the public treasury. The motion however was lost by a majority of four, and nothing was done. He wished the House would come to some decision, that persons so situated might know what they had to expect. The object he chiefly had in view was to procure the introduction of some action upon the subject.

Mr. HILL considered the present as a favourable time for taking the subject into consideration, and for remedying such evils as existed with reference to excessive salaries and abolishing useless offices. There was much work to be done, and but a short time for its performance. There probably was a scale of salaries agreed upon '37, but it ought to be reiterated; and it could not too often be brought under the notice of the government; as he had reason to believe that the recommendations of the Assembly would be complied with.

Mr. WELDON saw no objection to the Resolution. If there were any surplus, other salaries than those in the Civil List Bill should be paid out of it. And in such an appropriation there would be nothing improper. With reference to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, he regretted that any personal observation should have fallen from the learned member for Gloucester, which should always be avoided; and members in debating a question like that before the House should address themselves to measures and not men. As the hon. member for Charlotte had stated, the sentiments of the Assembly with respect to salaries should be reiterated at the Colonial office; and while they should avoid fixing an extravagant scale, they should adopt one which would ensure the services of efficient working men.

Mr. FISHER was in favor of a reduction of the salaries of public officers; and were he not unwell, would illustrate his views more fully. There could be no harm done by inquiry. When the scale alluded to passed, the province was in a different situation from the present; at that time much excitement existed. There was another consideration which pressed upon his mind; and satisfied him the scale must be reduced; it was useless to defer the decision of the question; the time must soon come; and he would tell the Committee why. If reference was had to the scale of salaries proposed for Nova Scotia it was less in amount than for this Province, though it exceeds this in population. Then with respect to the surplus revenue, in must be in the recollection of the House that last year he moved for an address, praying that the salary of the Master of the Rolls should be paid from the unexpended portion of the sum, agreed upon in payment of the Civil List of the Province. He was anxious for inquiry, and that the actual expenditure should be reduced. There is the office of Receiver General; and while he disclaimed all personal allusion, he must candidly state, that he could never find out what duties that gentleman had to perform. Changes were taking place every day, and vacancies were the present incumbents receive high salaries, would frequently be occurring; and in

that way would be brought under the notice of the House.

Hon. Mr. CRANE, stated that when the engagement was made by which the sum of £14,500 was appropriated for the payment of the civil list, it was contemplated that any surplus which might arise, should be appropriated for the payment of public officers. The House ought therefore to know if the surplus were so applied, and should offer advice. That being the case, it was unnecessary to interfere with the other business of the House by having any further discussion.

The Resolution passed unanimously.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. WARD,
I wish through the columns of your paper, to prepare the minds of our Representatives, for the suitable reception of a Petition from Mr. Long of this place, which I presume is by this time on its way to Frederickton.

The object of the Petitioner is to obtain from the Legislature, a sum of money; basing his claim on the alleged "performance of extra work, &c." on the Bridge built across Cocagne River in the summer of 1839; for the building of which Mr. Long was the contractor.

This Bridge has already cost the Province upwards of £1700; in addition to this a large amount of labour, &c. has been contributed by the people, and it certainly is not built in the permanent manner, which a structure of the kind requires, or indeed as it was contracted for.

The contractor however, stands as a claimant on the liberality of the House, and that too after having boasted of clearing £500 by the undertaking. Considering this, and coupling it with the fact, that the work is not executed in the manner contracted for, and that so large a sum of money should have completed a Bridge of unquestionable strength, and superior workmanship, I trust the House will pause, reflect, and even make some enquiry into the merits of Mr. Long's claim, before they accede to it.

I shall trouble you again on this subject; and shall endeavour in my next to furnish information, that may lead all concerned to right conclusions in the matter.

In haste,
I am your obdt servt,
GRIFFON.

Cocagne, N. B. Jan. 30, 1840.

TEMPERANCE PETITION.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H. &c. &c.
To the Hon. the Legislative Council, and the Hon. the House of Assembly.

The Memorial of Thomas Pickard, John T. Smith and Edmund Ward,
Respectfully sheweth,

That Your Memorialists were appointed at a Meeting of the York County Temperance Convention, which was held at Kiswick Ridge in January last, to apply to Your Excellency and Honors, for the purpose of bringing under the notice of the Legislature, the very extensive and needless granting of Tavern Licences that prevails in this county,—and which your Petitioners are credibly informed, amount to seventy in number at the present time,—and the consequent evils that flow from so prodigal an exercise of the powers with which the Magistrates in session are invested.

Your Memorialists, and the Body whose sentiments they more immediately express, have no desire to interfere with the institutions of the country,—to prohibit the opening of places for the convenience of the public, where travellers and way-faring people may resort for rest or refreshment,—or by any legal enactments to interfere with those practices, in which from custom or desire they may feel disposed to indulge, or which may have their origin in the social dispositions of mankind; considering that the object of Temperance Societies will be best promoted, by the dissemination of information, as respects the evils that are caused by excessive drinking, and which are found too frequently recorded in the public and criminal annals of every community,—in the fearful incidents of domestic life,—and in its paralyzing effects upon the industry and advancement of man; and would rather by the exercise of a moral and persuasive power, wean the drunkard from the intoxicating cup, and guard the unwary against its seductive influence.

Your Memorialists beg leave further to state, that while they consider the sanction which the Legislature affords for the use of a destructive and poisonous beverage, as misapplied and improper; yet they deferentially yield to the opinion of the age, which deems it right to grant licence to sell the same, in order that the Magistrates might exercise sufficient authority and control over all places in which it may be legally sold. And in the present appeal to the Legislature, would merely pray, that the number of those magazines of Liquid Fire, may be limited to the least possible number; and that whenever persons who may have obtained licence to sell Ardent Spirits, shall be convicted of having violated any of those wholesome guards, by which the Legislature attempts to restrain an acknowledged and terrible evil; the parties may be punished, by the infliction of a determined and adequate fine.

Your Memorialists feel, that it were unnecessary here to enter into any particular account of the nature and properties of Distilled Spirits in themselves, or to dwell upon their insidious influence upon the young and inexperienced; until at length an appetite is formed, too powerful to be withstood;—which grows with the growth, and increases with increasing weakness and decay; spurning alike all parental control and maternal admonition, and the voice of reason and religion; withering the domestic affections and hardening the heart; and finally, urging the unhappy victim, to the commission of the most desperate and shocking crime.

Your Memorialists also beg leave to state to Your Excellency and Honors, that it has been fully ascertained, that every new Tavern which is established, collects around it another circle of intemperate votaries; and in this way, casts abroad another net, by which the range of vice is enlarged, and inducements too powerful to be withstood, are thus placed within the reach of those, who but for that circumstance, might have escaped contagion.

Your Memorialists would also state, that the Revenue which is raised by means of Tavern Licences, is exceeded by the poverty and crime which they engender; whereby the almshouses become filled with paupers; it having been proved, that seven-eighths of their inmates have been brought there by the intemperance of themselves or their connexions;—that the public hospitals of every country where intemperance exists,—(and where does it not exist!) contain a large proportion of patients, whose diseases originate from the same cause;—and that no small proportion of the criminals of a country, and who must be supported while in prison and punished at the public expence, have also been brought to their shameful and unhappy condition by intemperance and excess.

And thus, while the sale of Intoxicating Drinks, is injurious to the consumer and to the community at large, it confers neither respectability nor benefit upon those who engage in the traffic; for it must be obvious to every person, that, whatever present prosperity may seem to attend them, their pursuit either lays the foundation for intemperance; while property thus obtained, if even retained during the life of its possessor, yields to his successor no substantial benefit; seems to be an unhallowed inheritance, and a striking memento of retributive justice.

Upon every principle therefore, whether of humanity or policy; Your Memorialists apply to Your Excellency and Honors to interfere in this matter; and as the conservators of public morals and the public peace, and the avowed guardians of the best interests of the people, whose character takes its bias from their laws; respectfully but earnestly call upon Your Excellency and Honors, to exert your influence and to interpose your authority, for the preventing any further abuse of the Law, by which Licence to sell Intoxicating Drinks is permitted to be issued;—by limiting the number to inhabitants in a community, or the requirements of travellers, who may want public accommodation.—That the Magistrates shall be compelled to impose a fixed and definite fine, and not have power to render it nugatory by afterwards reducing or remitting the same; and, That no person engaged in the occupation of tavern-keeping, shall be chosen to fill the high and responsible office of Grand Juror; and to adopt such other measures, as in your wisdom may seem fit.

And Your Memorialists as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THE SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1840.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Mr. Johnston Chairman of the Road Committee, stated on Monday that they had agreed to recommend to the House that the sum of £15,675 should be appropriated for the improvement of the Bye Roads, in the following proportions:

York	£1480
Carlton	1480
Queens	1380
Gloucester	1050
Westmorland	1680
Charlotte	1630
Kings	1580
Saint John	1180
Kent	1010
Sunbury	825
Northumberland	1555
Restigouche	825
Total	£15,675

The order of the day for the consideration of the Bill for altering the College charter, and which stood for Monday last, was upon motion of Mr. Wilnot, enlarged till Saturday, it being understood that the College Council were about to propose certain alterations; and notwithstanding the unaccountable delay on the part of that body, the learned member said he had no objection to deferring the consideration of the Bill till Saturday; but with the understanding that there should be no further procrastination.

Yesterday a petition was presented by Mr. Hayward, from Mrs. McDonald, widow of a late officer who served during the revolutionary war, praying for aid from the Legislature. It was opposed upon the principle, that the manner of disposing of the claims of old soldiers was provided for by law, and that the receipt of the petition would open the door for other similar applications. Petition received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from upwards of 90 inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, praying for a repeal of the duty on foreign flour. There was also a petition numerously signed, presented from the city of St. John, praying for the removal of the duty; and another from a few individuals against such removal; all of which were ordered to lie upon the table.

The Bill for regulating tavern keepers, a sketch of which we inserted on Saturday, came on during the afternoon of that day for discussion; and was taken up again in debate on Monday; and passed with very trifling alterations. We have inserted in this day's impression the Memorial upon the subject which we promised in our last.

We do this not only in pursuance of that promise, but that the public may perceive, there was nothing in that document calculated to call forth either ridicule or sarcasm, or to offend the prejudices of any person; whatever might be his sentiments with reference to a cause, which it was intended to advance.

It will be observed also that the concluding part of the memorial prays among other things, that Tavern keepers may not be chosen for Grand Jurors. This circumstance arose from the statements made at the meeting of the last Temperance Convention, that persons of that description, while acting in the other capacity, are sometimes fined for the violation of the regulations made by the Magistrates in session; and the Convention came to the conclusion, that not only did such an avocation unfit a man for the situation of a grand juror, but that a member of that body being fined or reprimanded in open court, has a tendency to degrade the administration of justice in the public estimation.

Mr. End yesterday read a long Report from the Select Committee, appointed to take into consideration that part of His Excellency's message, that related to the application of the Association in England, for the promotion of emigration; and which recommends, that 200,000 acres of land should be granted to the Company at 3s. per acre; and that a proportion of the sum so obtained, be laid out in the opening of roads, and making other improvements in the district.

Mr. WOODWARD presented a petition from the Mayor and Corporation of St. John, praying that the Act for widening the streets of the City, should be altered or repealed; which was referred to a Select Committee, to report upon by Bill or otherwise. The same gentleman also presented a petition, praying that an Act may pass, defining what shall be considered low-water mark in the harbour of St. John.

The Bill for improving highways was finally passed yesterday, as also several Bills of a local nature, and one for the naturalization of aliens.

A number of other petitions were presented during the day. We have given in this supplement a discussion with reference to what took place, on the subject of the surplus of the Civil List appropriation, also an

interesting debate on the Bill, for authorising the payment by instalments of the sums to be paid by new settlers for lands. There was a well conducted debate on Mr. Beardsley's Jury Bill, and also on the Bill for naturalization of Aliens which with other debates will appear in Saturday's edition.

Dr. Wilson presented a petition from J. C. Beckwith, praying for Legislative aid, having taught school in the Parish of Hope-well; which was referred to the school Committee.

Mr. Partelow presented a petition from the Mayor and Common Council of the City of St. John, praying for the passing of an Act to prevent forestalling in the City.

Mr. Johnston presented a petition from the inhabitants of Brunswick, in Queen's county, praying to be annexed to King's, the number of inhabitants of the parish owing to the running of the present county line, being reduced to about thirty.

Dr. Wilson presented a petition, praying for Provincial aid, in the establishment of an Academy at the Bend of Peticodiac.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from Thomas Carson, praying remuneration for losses sustained by improving land, for which he cannot obtain a grant.

Mr. Brown presented the petition of John Carson, who had made similar improvements, but whose grant is about to be cancelled. Both petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. Weldon stated that the Report with reference to the petition of Thomas Acheson, had been reported upon by a Select Committee, in accordance with the testimony of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, which he understood would be affected by the evidence of the Hon. T. Wier and A. Street, Esq. and expressed a desire that the petition should be reconsidered, that justice might be done the petitioner.

In Mr. Beardsley's speech on the Militia Bill in last Saturday's *Sentinel*, he was reported as saying that the circumstance of His Excellency not consulting the Executive Council had come out. He meant the Committee to understand rumours to that effect had at length been alluded to in the Assembly, but did not assume that it was correct, nor did he know it to be true.

The Halifax papers contain very interesting information, with reference to the Legislative proceedings in that Province. In consequence of having passed the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Howe, by a majority composed of two-thirds of the Assembly, stating their want of confidence in the government of the country; the House went up with an address to the Lieut. Governor, Sir Colin Campbell, to that effect, who stated in reply, that he was satisfied with the advice of the Executive Council, and should not alter the policy without directions from Her Majesty's government.

The result was that the hon. Mr. Uniacke, who was one of the minority, and who had been referred to among others in the Address of the Assembly, tendered his resignation, which was accepted; and stated that it was his intention, to assist in carrying out the views and intentions of Her Majesty's government.—A proceeding which will have a highly beneficial effect upon the interests of that Province, and is extremely creditable to himself.

The Courier of last week states that H. M. S. Vestal has arrived at Halifax, and that other vessels of war are expected for the purpose of transporting troops and munitions of war to this Province, should it be found necessary; and that barracks are about to be erected at Woodstock, for the accommodation of a large military force. We cannot vouch for the truth of these reports; but there can be little doubt that Her Majesty's government are determined to exercise a becoming firmness, with reference to the question of boundary; and that the recent examination of the territory in dispute, has satisfied it that the claims of Maine are founded in injustice, and must be promptly and energetically met. A course the most likely to produce permanent peace between the two nations.

DIED.
On Tuesday last, Frederick Augustus, son of Mr. W. F. Barker of this town, aged 2 months and 4 days.

IN THE PRESS
And shortly will be Published.

THE
YOUNG OFFICER'S INSTRUCTOR.

CONTAINING
FIELD EXERCISES AND EVOLUTIONS

WITH
INFANTRY FORMATIONS.

Taken from observation and the
LATEST INSTRUCTIONS.

CAREFULLY ARRANGED AND ABRIDGED, IN A
FORM THOUGHT MOST INSTRUCTIVE

TO THE
MILITIA OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CENTRAL BANK OF
New Brunswick.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of
this BANK will be held at their Banking
House on Monday the 2d March next at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of electing nine directors to serve in the ensuing year pursuant to the act of incorporation, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before it.

N. B. The ordinary business of the BANK will be suspended on that day.

W. J. BEDELL, President.

February 12, 1840.

CITY OF TORONTO AND YORK COUNTY

RACES.

(OVER MR. SCARLET'S COURSE)

Will be run in the July Meeting, 1840.

On the first day.—The Upper Canada St. Leger Stakes of twelve pounds ten shillings each, with

added from the funds of the Jockey Club, for foals dropped in 1837, bred in British North America, and then three year olds. Colts to carry 8 st. 3 lbs. Fillies 8 st. The second to receive twelve pounds ten shillings out of the Stakes.

One mile and three quarters.

To close and name with the Secretary, on or before the 1st day of May.

By order of the Presses and Council.

J. MAITLAND,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 1, 1840.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

G. W. YARKER H. G. BARNARD,

JOHN JAMES.

CAPS, CAPS.

Just received per Calcutta, from Liverpool.

GENTLEMEN'S best quality OUTER CAPS,

Do. do. do. Neutria do.

Men's Seal and Sealtie do.

On Hand—Gentlemen's Fur GLOVES and HATS in abundance.

C. D. EVERITT,
Market Square, St. John, 25th Jan. 1840.

SALE OF MUSIC!

FOURTH EDITION of the UNION HARMONY for sale by

HENRY FISHER, Jun.

February 8, 1840.

FOR SALE,

Or to Lease on shares or otherwise, for a term of years.

SEVERAL Lots of LAND advantageously situated at the Restook Falls and adjoining the Disputed Territory.

—ALSO—

A valuable and extensive MILL SEAT at the same place. For further particulars enquire of

R. ENGLISH, Esq. Woodstock.

N. B. Abundance of Limestone may be found at these Falls. Any person desirous of establishing Lime Kilns on any part of the above places, will be charged only a nominal rent for the first five years, with other privileges.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing two certain Notes or Due Bills, drawn by the Subscriber, one for Sixteen Pounds, in favor of WILLIAM FRASER, dated in July, 1837, and payable at the Crown Land Office; the other for Forty Pounds, in favor of JOHN D. LOWELL, dated in March, 1837, and payable at the same place. As the money was left in the hands of W. H. Gall (then Cashier of said Office) on the 31st March, to pay the same.—Said Documents being fraudulently detained from the subscriber.

SAMUEL FAIRWEATHER
Frederickton, Jan. 8, 1840.

Music! Music! Music!!!

MR. ALEXANDER P. MILLAR informs his friends and the public, that he intends opening a SCHOOL, (should a sufficient number of pupils offer,) on the 8th inst. at the Baptist Seminary, for the purpose of giving instructions in the elementary principles of Sacred Vocal Music.

Persons wishing to acquire a knowledge of the above principles, are respectfully invited to attend. Terms, Five Shillings per quarter in advance.

Evenings of practice Saturdays. Hours of attendance 7 o'clock precisely.

No Scholar will be taken after the second evening of practice.

Frederickton, Feb. 5, 1840.

STORE TO LET.

THAT STORE in St. John-street, now occupied by Messrs. B. TILTON & Co. possession given on 1st May next. Has a wheel for hoisting and an Office, with every convenience for commodious storage. Apply to

Feb. 8. B. TILTON.

TO LET.

AN OFFICE and two Flats of the Store fronting on Ward-street. Also,—lower Flat of Store in rear, fronting on the alley leading from Ward-street to the Wharf, lately occupied by Mr. JOSEPH GUNNISON. Immediate possession given if required.

B. TILTON.

St. John, Feb. 8, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally for the encouragement which has been afforded him, since his first connexion with the Frederickton Hotel and Woodstock Stage Office in this place. To the inhabitants of Woodstock, Wakefield, and the whole of the County of Carleton, as well as to their western neighbors of Maine and the Eastern States, he wishes particularly to address his acknowledgements, for the very handsome manner in which they have hitherto patronized him; and he hopes they never will have cause to complain of any relaxation of his solicitude for their comfort, while in his Establishment.

The subscriber remarked some time since, a communication in one of the newspapers, purporting to be from a traveller, who pretended that she,—for it appears to have been a woman—could not get respectable lodging in Frederickton; and in justice to himself, he feels it incumbent on him to give a flat contradiction to that statement. The truth is the person alluded to arrived here some time since in the night, in a donkey cart or some such thing, from Woodstock, doubtless chosen in preference to the regular stage for certain reasons known to herself; and coming in the night she could be no judge of the subscriber's establishment, simply—because she never was admitted into it.

The subscriber believes that he would get much more encouragement from St. John, if people were permitted to judge of his place by their own experience; but he has some reason to believe that the drivers on the line, have not represented him justly to the travellers; he hopes however that in a short time, the whole line from St. John to Woodstock will be so conducted, that his establishment will at least get a fair trial.

Separate rooms will be kept in the Frederickton Hotel, for such as wish to pay for them and horses and conveyances of various descriptions, will as usual be ready at a moment's warning, and on liberal terms.

WM. SEGEE, Jr.

Frederickton, Jan. 24, 1840.

New Oat & Buckwheat Meal.

The Subscriber offers low for ready money or other approved payment.

FINE GROUND OATMEAL, from the Albion Mills, Northampton;

Course ground do. do. do.

Buckwheat MEALS (excellent quality) from Gibson's Mills, Woodstock;

Rye and Corn M E A L;

Superfine FLOUR expected in a few days on consignment;

Black and Green TEA, and COFFEE;

Loaf and moist SUGAR, (best quality);

MOLASSES, SOAP, STARCH, SALERATUS, and INDIGO;

Liquid and Paste BLACKING, and other GROCERIES;

With a small assortment printed CALICOES, Scotch CASSIMERES, unbleached COTTONS, Woolen SHAWLS, Cotton HANKERCHIEFS, Gentlemen's Silk STOCKS, &c. &c.

M. MACKINTOSH.

January 25, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid to trespass on Lands situated in the Parish of Andover, Co. Carleton, belonging to Colonel C. B. TURNER, by cutting Timber, Logs, or otherwise, in the event of their doing so, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law. Persons wishing to purchase timber or logs on said Lands can be accommodated. For particulars please enquire of JONATHAN P. TAYLOR Esquire, Andover, or at the Counting house of the Subscriber, St. John N. B.

JOHN WALKER