

In fine, the prolongation of New Brunswick to the St. Lawrence, so as to include the district of Gaspé, seems pointed out and called for by its geographical position, and is necessary to give form and strongly defined and natural boundaries to New Brunswick. The interests of Gaspé would be infinitely advanced by the measure; and those of New Brunswick would be much improved; and those of Great-Britain would also be strongly benefited; while with respect to the interests of Lower Canada, we cannot see how we could reasonably consider them to be injured by the adoption of a measure, which would only prevent their injuring or lessening the prosperity of others; unless indeed we could concur in the outcries with which the French periodical publications in this Province have of late years been filled, that we ought to prevent settlement of Emigrants from Britain and Ireland, lest their increase among us should diminish or endanger French nationality, and unless we should also agree that the augmentation of the population and prosperity of the adjoining Colonies ought to be checked for the same reason; but the truth is, we are not inclined to admit that positions such as these last mentioned, evincing in one of the Colonies of England such decided hostility to the spread of whatever is English on this continent, are at all entitled to weight or influence.

Independently, therefore, of any complaint or petitions on the part of the inhabitants of the District of Gaspé against the Assembly of Lower Canada, we deem it apparent that the annexation of that district to New Brunswick would always have been, and must continue to be, a proper and desirable measure.

We would not, however, be understood to say, that the measure is less proper now because the inhabitants of Gaspé have been deprived for years of a representative, in consequence of the reiterated and illegal expulsion of the member they had chosen; in other words that it is less proper now, when to an incapacity to benefit, there had been shown a willingness to injure and deprive the inhabitants of Gaspé of their privileges than it was before. What would have been due antecedently to the infliction of injuries, would hardly become less so subsequently.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE ST. JOHN COURIER.

QUIT RENTS.

Through the medium of your paper, I would offer a few observations on a subject which has of late engrossed much of the general conversation, and has been the cause of chagrin in the mind of almost every person who holds granted Lands in the Province: I mean the collection of Quit Rents.

It is now many years since the Refugee Loyalists came from the United States, and settled in this Province, then a wilderness. It is well known to all who came hither, what a difference there then was between the two countries; and those who have recently travelled in both, could easily perceive what a material difference yet exists. I need not here recite the causes that induced them to leave a pleasantly situated and fertile country and come to one which, in comparison might be termed a frozen wilderness. The land, I will admit, was then granted to them with a condition reserving Quit Rents, but which were not collected, neither was it expected they ever would be. Had it been publicly and positively proclaimed by the British Government before the Loyalists left their homes, that they or their children would be obliged to pay Quit Rents, or other imposts to the Government, (or rather the Aristocracy, for it is they that are enriched by it, and not the Provincial or General Government) it is most likely that not many of them would have sacrificed their valuable properties, and forsaken their homes and friends, to become willing tributaries in a country like this. It is true that a partial remuneration was given some of them for the losses they had sustained; but it was not long before they were obliged to send all they had received, together with the greater part of what they had saved from the wreck of their former possessions, to the country they had left, for the purchase of broad stuff which they could not raise here.

Some years after the settling of the country, the Timber trade was commenced; but soon the argus eyes of the Government, or rather the Aristocracy, perceived that something was to be made by it. Then followed a stumpage duty on all timber cut on Crown Lands, from the proceeds of which a number of useless seizing officers were paid, who did not cease to harass and annoy almost every person who had made a stick of timber or cut a saw log, notwithstanding he had a grant of the land where it grew, for thirty years past. The difficulty of getting timber is so great, and the forms of ceremony of petition, ticket, survey, &c. &c. so numerous and expensive, that they nearly amount to a prohibition. But not satisfied with this, an almost general impost must be levied, which is called QUIT RENTS, and it might also be added, for many persons, *Quit Land and Quit Province!*

If the sums that are to be thus raised were to be put

to any beneficial purpose for the people, or if the necessities of the Province required the tax, I would say, pay it if possible; but to be lavished away in the manner it will, by a few individuals connected with the Government, who are otherwise well provided for, I would say, it is shameful, and ought not to be so. I need not here relate who they are that will receive the benefit of this measure: that is too generally known to be understood—though no blame can be attached to them for taking what they can get, when the Government is so foolish (if I may be allowed the expression,) as to squander and waste it in such a manner.

I would now ask, is this the best reward the Government can bestow on the American Loyalist, who, for the sake of adhering to the British Constitution, abandoned their friends and all they possessed, and braved the face of danger, even at the cannon's mouth. Is useless taxation in this manner, after the country is in some degree reclaimed from the wilderness by our industry, the only reward a British Government can give us?—can they not postpone it until the survivors of us who came here, are laid at rest? Many of our native youths and also some old settlers have left the country, and still continue to do so; they say that land in New Brunswick is not worth procuring on the terms that must be complied with.

I hear of Reform progressing extensively in the Mother Country, but see the reverse of it going on in this Province. Would that my voice of supplication could reach His Majesty—then would I entreat him at once to suspend forever the hateful collection of Quit Rents, even were it for no other purpose than to prevent the ruinous law suits that are likely to follow their enforcement; and also to desist from collecting the impost on ton timber, which so much oppresses the lumberers, and has caused so many actions at the suit of the Crown. I would also point out to his Majesty, the great evils that exist in the expenditure of such large sums of money by persons in office in this Province, for nominal services that we would gladly dispense with; and pray that a necessary investigation and reform might be made—so that none should receive out of the pockets of the public, more than a sufficient remuneration for actual services—as large salaries only tend to indolence and petulance.

I hope our Representatives in General Assembly will take our cause into consideration, and adopt means to avert, if possible, the impending evils. Now in my old age, I dread the rumour of tax-gathering and Crown law suits for the non-payment of Quit Rents, as much as, when young, I dreaded the report of cannon from the ranks of the enemy.

AN OLD REFUGEE.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1832.

The New York papers furnish European dates to the 17th September. We have copied from the Nova-scotian a summary of the intelligence they contain.

The Montreal Gazette of the 11th October, contains the resolutions recently adopted by the inhabitants on the North side of the Restigouche, for the annexation of that part of Lower Canada to this Province. It introduces them with the following remarks:—

“Our paper this day contains the Resolutions recently adopted in Gaspé, by its freeholders, in order to obtain redress of the real grievances under which they labour. We have scarcely any hopes of their being able to obtain any satisfaction from the Legislature with which they are now connected, and the sooner the tie between them is broken, the better for their own interests and prosperity.”

We have copied from the Courant, of the same date, a very clever communication upon the same subject.

QUIT RENTS.—From the St. John Courier we have copied a very sensible communication, under the signature of ‘An Old Refugee,’ upon the recent enforcement of the Quit Rents. We are glad to perceive that this subject is creating considerable interest in the Province: and we look forward to the next session of the Legislature, in the hope that the Representatives of the people will adopt some measure for the speedy removal of so pernicious and so vexatious a tax.

We last week received the first No. of a paper, printed at Windsor, Nova Scotia, under the title of ‘The Hants and King’s County Gazette.’ It is published by Mr. Allan, and contains a variety of useful, original, and selected matter. We heartily wish the proprietor every success in his praiseworthy and arduous undertaking.

The Fredericton Gazette of Wednesday last contains the Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, for the further prorogation of the Meeting of the Legislature, until the third Tuesday in December next.

SALMON FISHERY.—The following paragraph which we copy from a late Scotch paper, is well worthy the attention of the persons engaged in the Salmon Fishery in this river. While the fisheries in the various rivers in the United Kingdom, are yearly becoming more prolific and profitable, from the enactment of wise and salutary laws, which are rigorously enforced, ours are yearly deteriorating from the total neglect of the same—from a want of union among those most interested—and from a wanton and disgraceful practice of killing the fish in their spawning season. As our salmon fishery this year has been a total failure, and many individuals consequently must have suffered considerably therefrom, we are in hopes it will open their eyes to the absolute necessity of uniting in the adoption of some measure for the preservation of so valuable a branch of trade:

“At the commencement of the Fishery this season, in four days, there were caught with two nets, opposite the town of Berwick upon Tweed, *Two Thousand Three Hundred Salmon!*”

COMMUNICATED.—A Huge Colossus of a Sun Flower.—In a garden near Newcastle, a sun flower has erected itself this season, to the enormous altitude of seven feet, with about 36 flower branches and leaves. It looked somewhat like a chandelier. The apex flower was a periphery of about 12 inches diameter. The seeds were large, and richly farinaceous;—in the progress of flowering, a comparatively copious expression of a fine oleaginous substance appeared. Might not these qualifications and properties be rendered useful.

October 24.

ECONOMICUS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We can assure a Regular *Staunch Thick and Thin Whig*, we shall have no objection to insert any communication which we may consider useful or beneficial to the Province: but we beg to inform him, we have as great an antipathy to a Democrat, yclept a Leveller, as ever Peter Pindar had to a cat: We do not wish to court friendship with so capricious an animal, lest a whole seven years acquaintance might be annihilated by one tread on its tail.

HOP, SKIP, AND JUMP.—One of the most astonishing feats in the annals of gymnastics, was performed lately at the Peeble-shire Border Games, by Mr. James Denholme. At a running hop, step, and jump, he cleared upon level ground FORTY FIVE FEET, NINE INCHES. Indeed we never heard of any thing like it, if we except the matchless feats of Ireland, and Professor Wilson: the latter of whom cleared upon a level forty-six feet, six inches.

In the Sup. Court, Michs. Term, 3rd William 4th. Robert H. Peters, Richard Sands, Jr., and Richard Carman, Esquires, are called to the Bar, and enrolled Barristers of this Honorable Court.

William Jack, Alexander Campbell, and G. F. H. Minchin, having produced the usual certificates, sworn and enrolled Attorney’s at Law.

Pro. Office, Fredericton, 20th Oct. 1832.

THE HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, which was announced in our paper of March last, we are informed by its author, Mr. Wm. Y. Meach, has been unavoidably delayed in readiness for the press, in consequence of his necessary professional studies, and ill health; and that a plan of the work will be exhibited early in the ensuing spring, when he looks forward in expectations corresponding with its merit for the patronage of the inhabitants of the Province.—*St. John Courier.*

DIED.—On the 24th October, at the residence of Mr George Taylor, Chatham, Captain JAMES OSWALD, of the brig *Aberdeenshire*, of Aberdeen. Captain Oswald has been a regular Trader to Miramichi, Halifax, and Pictou, for nearly twenty years—distinguished for integrity, firmness, and an obliging disposition, as a man, a shipmaster, and a merchant; during this long period, he secured the confidence and good will of a numerous class of acquaintances with whom his business both in Britain and America led him to be connected. He was remarkably successful in his hazardous employment, having crossed the wide Atlantic seventy-nine times, without meeting with any serious accident.—He was happy in his domestic connection, and has left a widow and numerous family to lament his loss. His remains are to be conveyed to his native city for interment.

A public meeting was held at Boston on the 11th inst. for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the people of the Cape de Verde Islands. A committee of twenty was appointed to solicit subscriptions in that city.—Messrs. P. & C. Flint & Co. of Boston, had offered to take out, free of expense, the bulk of 600 barrels, if sent for the relief of the starving islanders.