

as strongly built, equal in number and size to theirs, and capable of keeping up the unrivalled splendor of our national banner, be satisfied with it, although it be not a rival in beauty and splendid decorations to that which has awed every enemy into submission.

"In taking a general and comprehensive view of Upper Canada, and glancing retrospectively to what it was fifteen years back, the accelerated march of its prosperity and improvement is remarkably striking. Within that period, the mass of the country has been surveyed, settlements formed in almost every township, and towns and villages have sprung up with extraordinary energy in various directions. Canals of an elegance and utility, and of dimensions unrivalled, if equalled, on this continent, have been opened through the province. The Welland and Rideau canals remove from the frontier, the internal communication by water, from the remotest British settlements of the St. Lawrence, to the sea. The Burlington and Desjardins canals afford important advantages to the fertile district in which they are situated. The navigation of the lakes and rivers has undergone the greatest amelioration. Eight or ten steamboats, some of them of great elegance, now form several complete and convenient lines of communication between the remote parts of the country. Manufacturers and mechanics have also made considerable progress; coarse linens and woolen cloths are successfully manufactured for domestic use by most good farmers; and manufactories of iron are established at Marmora and Charlotteville. Saw and grist mills (there are upwards of five hundred of them,) distilleries and breweries, are to be found in all the settled parts of the province. The principal towns in most districts contain proper public buildings, such as churches, court-houses, gaols, warehouses, &c. At York, a provincial bank is established under the legislative authority, with branches at Kingston and Niagara. District schools, under the general superintendence of a board, and the immediate direction of trustees, are established throughout the province; and a college, upon the principle of similar institutions in England, has been founded and recently opened in the capital of the colony. The learned professions—the members of which are in general numerous—have also their emplacements; and eight or ten presses issue weekly newspapers, for the most part very intelligently edited, and circulating widely through the province. Post towns are frequent, and afford conveniently the means of communication with celerity and safety."

NEW-BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
24th January, 1832. }

His Majesty's Council this day presented to His Excellency their address in answer to His Speech, as follows:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,

We beg leave to return our thanks to your Excellency, for your Speech at the opening of the present Session.

We are duly sensible of your Excellency's regard to the general convenience, and the interests of the public service, in the time, at which you have now convened the General Assembly.

We sincerely participate in your Excellency's congratulations upon the prosperous and improving state of the Agriculture of the Province; and we are deeply impressed with the importance of encouraging this great and permanent branch of industry, which, in a young country especially, is peculiarly entitled to the constant attention of a wise and watchful Legislature.

We have also much satisfaction in reflecting that the Trade and Fisheries of the Province are, upon the whole, in a thriving condition. We are well aware of the many natural advantages which this province presents for the prosecution of mercantile pursuits. We therefore consider that the promotion of Commerce should be one of the leading objects of our Provincial policy, and we shall gladly hail the time when all the resources of the country shall be brought into full and active operation.

We offer to your Excellency our best thanks for the prompt and judicious measures which your Excellency pursued, in relation to the late disturbances in the Madawaska Settlement. The attempt to set up a Foreign Government within the jurisdiction of the Province was frustrated by calling into operation the ordinary process of the Law; and the subsequent exercise of the Royal Prerogative in favor of the convicted offenders, while it can admit of no misconception under the circumstances which induced it, afforded an opportunity for shewing to the people of the United States the cordial disposition, which exists in the King's authorities here, to cultivate those feelings of amity and good neighbourhood; which it is equally the interest of both nations, and the obvious desire of their Governments, to maintain.

We have ever been sensible of the vital importance of good lines of communication between the several parts of the Country, to its growth and progress in wealth and population. We feel, therefore, great satisfaction in perceiving the zealous concern which your Excellency appears to entertain for the improvement of the roads. We think that there is no object more worthy of the anxious and unwearied attention of the Legislature, than the establishment of a safe and well organized system for the expenditure of the large sums which are annually devoted from the Province Treasury to this most interesting object.

The construction of a good towing path along the banks of the Saint John, in order to facilitate the growing intercourse between Fredericton and the upper Country, we also deem to be an object well deserving immediate consideration.

It cannot be doubted that an increase of population is, above all things, wanted to promote the growth and prosperity of the Province; and we shall gladly concur in any well digested measures for encouraging industrious emigrants from the Parent Country to settle upon new lands, which still remain, in such vast quantities, in a state of waste, and offer so productive a field for labour and enterprise.

We entertain a full sense of the importance of an efficient and

well organized militia. This branch of our provincial establishments will continue to receive our countenance and support, and we shall not fail to pay the most ready and respectful attention to the communication which, in obedience to the King's command, Your Excellency has announced that you will have occasion to make to us.

The Legislature of this Province has hitherto, as your Excellency has been pleased to remark, shewn an unwearied liberality in providing means for diffusing the blessings of Education among all classes of the people; and we shall not cease to bestow our countenance and consideration upon the existing establishments for this purpose.

Our best acknowledgements are due to your Excellency for the deep and lively interest, which you have expressed, in the welfare and prosperity of the Province. Your Excellency's name has been so distinguished in other parts of the world, that we cannot but consider your being appointed to the administration of this Government, as a proof of its being already held in no mean estimation in the Councils of the Mother Country. We beg leave to assure your Excellency that we shall most zealously co-operate in endeavouring continually to increase the importance of New-Brunswick as a member of the British empire, and evincing that it well deserves the unceasing care and solicitude of the Government of our most Gracious Sovereign.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:—

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council.

I receive this Address with the greatest pleasure, and I thank you for the flattering expressions it contains of your good opinion.

The assurance of your ready attention to all such objects of a public nature as may be submitted to your consideration, is most gratifying to me, and I cannot but anticipate, from your wisdom and local experience, results, the most beneficial to the Country.

On my part, Gentlemen, it will ever be my greatest pleasure, and most anxious study, in concurrence with the other branches of the Legislature, to maintain the honor, and promote the welfare of this Province.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, January 19.

Upon the return of Mr Speaker and the Gentlemen of the Assembly to their own House, W. B. Kinnear, and A. Rankin, Esquires, took the oaths and their seats.

The Lieutenant Governor's Speech was read by Mr Speaker, from the chair, after which the usual formalities were proceeded with. The 11th day of February was limited as the last day for receiving Petitions. Immediately after the appointment of the Committee of Trade—

Mr Rankin rose and said, "Mr Speaker:—On my return to this country from England, I heard that the Speaker of this House, you, Wm. Crane, Esquire."

The Hon. Member was here interrupted by Mr Partelow, who moved the standing order of the House: upon which strangers were ordered to withdraw. The House remained in debate with closed doors upwards of two hours, immediately after which it adjourned.

January 20. The House was this day wholly occupied in receiving Petitions, which elicited no important discussion, and in conversation on matters of form.

Among other petitions received, was one from 88 Merchants and Traders of the City of St. John, praying for the establishment of a new Bank in that city; and one from the Elders, &c. of the Scotch Kirk in St. John praying for an alteration in their Charter, so as to separate the management of the temporalities from that of the spiritualities of their Church.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

January 19. On motion of Mr Allan, Resolved, That a humble address be presented to His Excellency, in answer to his Speech at the opening of this Session.—Ordered, That Mr. Allan, Mr. Weldon, and Mr. Taylor be a Committee to prepare the Address.

Committee of Privileges.—Messrs. Chandler, Simonds, End, Weldon, and Barlow.

Committee to examine Public and Private Accounts.—Messrs. Partelow, Ward, Cunard, End, and Smith.

Committee of Trade.—Messrs. Simonds, Kinnear, Rankin, Wyer, Barlow, and Cunard.

Committee to examine Laws.—Messrs. Weldon, Kinnear, and End.

On motion of Mr. S. Humbert—Ordered, That the House do on Saturday next, go into Committee of the whole, in consideration of His Excellency's Speech.

January 21. Resolved, That that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the encouragement of Agriculture, be referred to a Select Committee to report to the House.

Resolved, That the paragraph of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the Trade and Fisheries of the Province, be referred to the Committee of Trade.

Resolved, That that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the Roads of Communication through the Province, be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon to the House.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to report to this House on the state and efficiency of the different Seminaries of Learning and Education in this

Province, to which the attention of the House is called by a paragraph in His Excellency's Speech.

Resolved, That it is expedient, that the paragraph in His Excellency's Speech which relates to Light Houses be referred to a select committee to report thereon to the House.

Ordered, that Messrs. Dow, Harrison, Scott, Vail, and Brown, be the Committee to take into consideration that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the encouragement of Agriculture.

Ordered, That Messrs. Partelow, Chandler, Weldon, Rankin, Wyer, Gilbert, End, Siason, Hayward, and Humbert, be the Committee to take under consideration that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the Roads of communication through the Province.

Ordered, That Messrs. S. Humbert, Clinch, Cunard, Kinnear, and Scott, be the Committee to take into consideration that part of His Excellency's Speech on the subject of Education.

Ordered, That Messrs. Simonds, Ward, Barlow, Cunard, and Wyer, be the Committee to take into consideration that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to Light Houses.

Mr S. Humbert moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to ordained and settled Ministers of the Gospel of Dissenting Congregations throughout the Province.

SPIRIT OF THE PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

PR. ED. ISLAND GAZETTE.—On the last day of the year, the prisoners were removed by habeas corpus, from the old jail to the new. The latter is a roomy, well ventilated and commodious building, and, both in the plan and execution, is admirably adapted for the purpose of which it was intended.

MONTREAL GAZETTE.—It seems that Mr McKenzie is likely to undergo a second expulsion from the Upper Canada Assembly. The Advocate of the 8th instant, contains what Mr. M. is pleased to term, "Articles of impeachment, submitted to the electors of the County of York, against the Lieutenant Governor and the advisers of the Crown"—an article of great length, full of the most unlimited abuse of Sir John Colborne, the Legislative Council, and the majority of the Assembly, who concurred in the last measure of expulsion. The new insult to the different branches of the Legislature was considered of so gross a nature, that the Council passed the following Resolutions, and communicated them to the Assembly:—

Resolved, That a newspaper called the Colonial Advocate, published at York on the 5th day of January instant, is a scurrilous and unwarrantable libel upon the Legislative Council.

Resolved, That it appears by several passages of the said paper, that William Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, a Member of the House of Assembly now in Session, is the publisher thereof; and the author and composer of the said libel.

Resolved, That with whatever forbearance the Legislative Council may be disposed to treat less flagitious libels published under other circumstances, it becomes them not to submit to the indignity of being thus slanderously traduced at the very place, and at the time in which they are exercising their functions committed to them by the Constitution, and by libels avowedly sanctioned by the name of a member of another branch of the Legislature, with which it is the duty and desire of the Legislative Council to co-operate in all measures for promoting the public good.

Resolved, That the Legislative Council cannot but feel a confident reliance, that if the said paper is really published, as it professes to be, by the said William Lyon Mackenzie, the House of Assembly will view with just indignation the efforts thus made by one of their Members for impairing the independence of the Legislative Council, and diminishing the respect which is due to them as a part of the Constitution of the Province; and that they will desire to afford reparation to the Legislative Council for so unwarrantable a breach of their privileges.

Resolved, That these Resolutions, together with the paper referred to, be communicated to the House of Assembly.

The Assembly had, at the last accounts, entered upon the consideration of the same article, with some other late publications of Mr McKenzie's; and it is fully expected that a second expulsion, with a disqualification against sitting in the present Parliament will be the result. * Since the above was in type, we have received the Upper Canada papers, announcing that Mr Mackenzie was expelled the House on Saturday, and declared incapable of sitting during the present Parliament.

A very warm discussion took place on Wednesday evening, in the Assembly, in committee on the Judges' Independence Bill. The Special Committee retained the Chief Justice in the Legislative Council. Mr Bour-