

against the declared opinion of the home authorities,—and more strangely menacing by foreign aid, and by this fact appealing to foreign aid, against the sovereign power of the State. In this Province, every body will understand the thing. A good part is mere verbiage, or a pitiful attempt at bullying; and, out of the House, is empty, unmeaning, unfelt, and will perhaps remain unknown. The Resolutions, in the latter respects, are again distinctively characterized by ridiculousness. The word 'Inconsiderateness' is no longer the appropriate one.

The rule has passed into an axiom of government; and those who are not fit to govern themselves, soon find such as do the work for them, at a greater or less cost to all parties concerned, according to circumstances.

## SHIP NEWS.

## ARRIVALS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

At Gravesend, Dec. 13.—Blenheim, Miramichi; Leith, 15, Columbus, do; Grangemouth 10, Retreat, do. Alfred, do; Hull 15, Exchange, do; Limerick 19, Astrea, do; Shields 23, Active, do; Falmouth 27, Braglia, do; Liverpool 28, Cyrus, do; Minerva, do; Off Peterhead 27, Wm. Dawson, do; Leith 25, Four Sisters, do; Margaret, do; Clyde 30, Lord Byron, do.

Liverpool, Jan. 20, Entered for Loading—C. R. E., Bay Chaleur; Magog, St. John; John Porter, and John Atkins, Halifax.

**TAVERN LICENSES**—We would call the attention of the Justices of this County, to the following communication. Our correspondent's remarks on the wretched condition of the greater portion of the Tavern on the Richibucto road, are too true, and they apply with equal, if not with greater force, to those on the road to Fredericton.

That something should be done to improve the comfort of travellers, is obvious; and to effect this desirable object, we do not think a better system could be adopted than to restrict the issuing of licenses to such persons as live at proper distances on the road, and who are willing to comply with all the regulation laid down. The profits accruing therefrom, would then be reaped but by a few, which would enable them to erect such buildings, and procure the necessary articles as would ensure the comfort of travellers. But according to the present system, there are so many licensed houses, that the profits arising to any particular one, is not sufficient to enable the proprietor to expend such a sum. The unfortunate traveller therefore, instead of being able to turn in to a comfortable bed at night, after a long day's journey, and partaking of a good meal, he is eight times out of ten, necessitated to turn down on a sack filled with straw or chaff, laid on the floor, which is graced with a covering of blankets, which perhaps do not experience the effects of a washing, once in a twelve-month; and even this accommodation he is not allowed to enjoy alone, but besides sharing it with a host of unseen—but not unfelt—guests, he has to partake of it in common with the droppers in. And as to meals, if he can procure a slice of ham, with an egg or two, a cup of tea without milk, sweetened with molasses, he may thank his stars for being a lucky fellow.

We speak from experience, and should any their worships think we have given the subject too much colouring, we would advise them to jump into their sleighs and proceed a short distance on the road to Head Quarters, when they will not seek long for an opportunity of seeing our remarks fully verified.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland.

## GENTLEMEN—

As you will shortly be assembled to exercise the powers vested in you as Guardians of the morals of the community over which you preside, I would take the liberty to warn you in a most special manner against the evil consequences of extending or granting Tavern Licences to such individuals as are neither situated nor inclined to fulfil the Regulations which you have established for the government of Inn Keepers. The situation which you hold makes you responsible for the due observance of the conditions on which you grant Tavern Licences. Also, that you should extend your prerogative to prevent unqualified Individuals from obtaining Licences to keep Taverns; but perhaps you deem it better to raise the necessary sum for the liquidation of the demands against the County, by

granting all applicants Licences, than so levy an assessment for that purpose. I would quote the expression of a Correspondent in the Gleaner of a recent date, and say, 'Better have no Revenue than raise it at the expence of the morals of the people.'

In the Parish where I reside, there are established, within ten miles, no less than five Taverns, I mean on the Richibucto road, and the majority of those are neither comfortable nor suitable for the accommodations of travellers; consequently they have no right to obtain licences. I have heard it said, that a certain person has purchased the Farm lately owned and occupied by the late John Loban, Esq. and intends to open a Tavern on that place, if so, I think it advisable to withhold the licence, as if granted Mr Dickens will chide to keep an Inn longer, which would be a great public loss, as every person who has travelled the road on which he is situated, must acknowledge that he keeps the best Tavern on that road, and gives the most general satisfaction.

From my own observation, I can truly assert, that there is scarcely an Innkeeper in the village of Chatham, who observes the Regulations for prohibiting the sale of Spiritous Liquors on Sunday. In summer such proceedings very often lead to the worst of consequences, and particularly so when vessels are in port, and their crews become intoxicated to the annoyance of individuals and against the good order of society.—I therefore trust that you will make such enquiry into the conduct of Tavern Keepers as will entitle those who have acted conscientiously to your future favour and support, and those who have done the reverse, to your disapprobation, and that they shall not again receive Licences.

Glenelg, 15th March, 1834.

**MARRIED**—At Chatham, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Mr ALEXANDER P. HENDERSON, Merchant, to ANN, eldest daughter of JOHN M. JOHNSON, Esquire; both of Chatham.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF LOWER CANADA, CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

40 to 43.—That the Council is not competent to ask a change in the Constitution, which can only take place on the representation of the Assembly. That Mr. Stanley will find in the United States a Government well calculated to prevent the abuses of power, and to secure by conventions of the people changes without violence. The House adheres to the opinion that popular institutions are more and more wanted. That in that respect the English Constitution must not always be followed, but the various changes which the Constitution of the different Colonies of England have undergone suited to their position.

44 to 49.—That a Prince of the House of Brunswick will not be less liberal than one of the Stuarts; that the Colonies enjoying the most liberal institutions in the late Colonies were the last to abandon the Mother Country. That the principle of population in the apportionment of the representatives is of American origin, and ought to be adopted. That more injustice has been committed by this, than any other Administration. That Mr. Stanley has helped to shake the confidence of the country in the English Government; that this House cannot submit to insult, and Mr. Stanley's despatches are incompatible with its privileges.

50.—In reply to Mr. Stanley's hint to use authority in the settlement of our difficulties, they state that in twenty years the population of the United States will be equal to that of Great Britain, and that of the present Colonies equal to what it was in the late Colonies in 1775.

51 to 52.—Mr. Stanley's approbation of the Council, a just subject of alarm for the people when the preferences enjoyed and exercised have nearly brought about collisions dangerous to the peace of the country; that the French nation, from whom this people originate, is not behind the English in arts and sciences, and is looked up to as the mother of many of our most useful establishments.

53 to 57.—All preponderance given to British subjects exclusively, is contrary to the recognized rights of Canadian subjects, and any law in that sense, would not be submitted to by choice. Equal rights are due to all, and the attempts at legislation in the mother country in another sense is hurtful. The Tenures Act has proved harmful by placing by computation large tracts of land as absolute property in the hands of persons bound to hold them only for settlement.

48 to 60.—That this Act has created confusion in the laws in force as regards property changed to free and common socage, and menaces the destruction of our laws; and that it ought to be repealed.

61.—That the Minister ought to inform the country of their intentions in respect to the alienation of the St. Sulpice estates of Montreal.

63.—That the House perseveres in its Resolution to vacate the seats of Members accepting place, and complains of the interpretation given to its intentions on Mr. Mondelet's expulsion, which justified it in no longer doing business with the Governor.

64, 65.—Condemns the vague pre-ensions to the disposal of a large part of the revenue, and adheres to its former Resolutions respecting all the monies levied in the country, and to the abolition of officers not provided for by the House.

66 to 70.—That the Executive has sought to diminish the influence of the people, by raising monies on lands and timber

unaccounted for, and repeatedly refused information connected with this subject, and ordered, in one instance, its officer to stay before the Committee or withhold his papers; that the accountability has resided in the English Treasury; that the accounts are confused at the will of the Executive; that the House has not known the state of the funds, and the Executive refused proper bills to provide for their safe management.

70 to 73.—That the Executive has illegally paid large sums of public money, which it holds and is responsible for. That tacking conditions to a Supply Bill is wise and constitutional, and the old usage of the English Commons.

74.—No Supply to be granted, except in conformity with 4th and 5th resolutions of 16th March, 1833.

75 to 78.—That one hundred and fifty-seven officers, forty-seven of French origin, were returned to the English Government in 1832, as employed in this Province, while the latter Population is 725,000, and the former 75,000; that two-thirds of the last commission of the Peace are of British or foreign Origin, and one-third only French;—this distinction is also observable in the Judiciary department; and Judges have even attempted to abolish the French language, and the Crown Officers have monopolized criminal suits.

79.—That the Assembly has the same rights as the English House of Commons.

80.—That the House can send for papers and records, call civil and military persons before it, and inquire into all grievances: the Governor bound to aid.

82, 83.—That the refusal to pay the contingencies of the Assembly is contrary to its rights and honour, and is a new subject of complaint against the Executive.

84.—That in addition to grievances mentioned in previous resolutions, the House points out the following, stating at same time that others might be named. The vicious composition and irresponsibility of the Executive Council, the members being at same time Judges in Appeal Court; the exorbitant fees illegally exacted in certain public offices, and in the Judicial departments; the calling upon the Judges for their opinions secretly, which may afterwards be contradictorily argued before them; the cumulation of public offices in the same persons; the intermeddling of Legislative Councillors in elections of representatives of the people; the interference of armed military force at such elections, allusion being specially made to the 21st May affair; the fraudulent and illegal manner in which the waste lands have been appropriated, the monopoly of an extensive portion in the hands of English speculators, and the concurrence of His Majesty's Government in these appropriations; the increase of the expenses of Government, without Legislative authority, and the disproportion of salaries to duties performed; the want of all recourse in Courts of law by those having just claims on Executive; the too frequent reservation of Bills for signification of King's pleasure; the neglect of Colonial Office, to consider such Bills numbers of which having never been sent back; neglect of Colonial Department to give answers to important addresses of the House; and the too frequent reference by the Local Administration to the Home Government; the unjust retention of the Jesuits' College at Quebec, and the renewal of the lease of these Estates; the obstacles opposed by the Executive to establishment of Colleges; the refusal of justice with regard to accusations against Judges, for malversation, ignorance and violation of the law; the refusal of the Executive to communicate information desired by the House, and of the Imperial Government to reimburse to the Province the amount for which the late Receiver General was a defaulter.

85.—That the Government has never been carried on in a manner more contrary to the rights of the people than by Lord Aylmer, and that the House expects that the Commons of Britain will therefore bring IMPEACHMENTS against him, and such of his wicked and perverse advisers, whom the House may hereafter accuse, and will support such Impeachments before the House of Lords.

86.—Appeal to the independent Members of both Houses of Imperial Parliament, to support accusations of the House and watch over its rights and privileges so frequently attacked that the people may not be forced by oppression to regret their dependence on British Empire, and seek a remedy elsewhere for their afflictions.

87.—Praise of Daniel O'Connell, for his announced notice of motion for reforming the Legislative and Executive Councils in both Provinces, and hope that through his exertions, the British Parliament will not permit the use by the Colonial Minister of the highest degree of oppression to subjects only known by their great patience in waiting for promised reforms.

88.—Similar confidence expressed in Joseph Hume, and a call upon Messrs O'Connell and Hume their efforts to obtain amendments for the laws and constitution; redress of abuses and grievances, and just administration of laws.

89.—Call upon the minority of the Legislative Council, who partake sentiments of the people, the present House of Assembly, and their successors at next general election, and others whom they may associate with them, to form Committees of Correspondence to sit at Quebec and Montreal, to communicate with other Committees, and with Messrs. Viger, O'Connell and Hume, &c. to support the claims of this House, to furnish information, &c. Said Committee to correspond with persons in other British Colonies, on subject of their grievances.

90.—That Dennis B. Viger be requested to remain in London, at least during the present Session of the Imperial Legislature, and not to be discouraged by formal objections to his mission.

91.—That the expenses of the two Committees be guaranteed to them by this House.

92.—That Governor's message relating to writ of Election for Montreal County, and extract from Despatch relating to Supply Bill, with Message founded thereon, be EXPUNGED from Journals of the House.