

which had the look of a boundless cemetery. Not a peasant was met; not a sound of human labour, joy or sorrow, reached the ear; not a smoky rose from mansion or cottage, all was still, except when the wind burst in bitter gusts over the plain, or the almost ceaseless rain swelled into sheets, and sent the rivers roaring down before us. If the land had never been inhabited, or had been swept of its inhabitants by an avenging Providence, it could not have been more solitary. I never conceived the idea of the wilderness before. It was the intensity of desolation.

AN ADVANCE.

After a long and fatiguing march, about noon in one of the most sultry days of a British autumn, our advanced guard reached the front of the enemy's position. The outposts were driven in at once, and the whole army, as it came up, was formed in order of battle. Rumours had been spread of large reinforcements being on their way; and the clouds of dust which rose along the plain, and the confused sound of baggage waggons and heavy guns behind the hills, rendered it probable. Still the country before us was clear to the eye, and our whole force moved slowly forward to storm a range of heights, in the shape of a half moon, which commanded the field. This was one of the sights which nothing but war can furnish, and to which no other sight on earth is equal. The motion, the shouts, and the rapidity of all things—the galloping of the cavalry—the rolling of the parks of artillery—the rush of the light troops—the pressing march of the battalions, and all glittering with the pomps of war, waving standards, flashing sabres, and the blaze thrown back from the columns' bayonets, that looked like sheets of steel, made me almost breathe less. The aide de-camp evidently enjoyed the sight as much as myself, and gave way to that instinct, by which man is a wolf, let the wise say what they will, and exults in war.

Provincial Legislature.

Extracts from the Journals.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 14.

Read a second time—a bill to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases; and a bill for the Consolidation of the Departments of Revenue in this Province, and to provide for the collection and protection thereof.

March 15.

The honorable Mr Simonds, a member of her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—Report from James Blackhall, Esquire, of Caraque, and the Reverend S. Lafrance, Roman Catholic Missionary at Tracadie, in the county of Gloucester, relative to Disease prevailing in that section of the Province.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber. Resolved, that the bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill to restrain the provisions of the fifth section of an act, intituled "an act for the support of the civil government of this province," and to establish sundry regulations for the future sale and disposal of Timber in certain cases. Resolved, That the bill do pass.

The Honorable Mr Speaker then read from the Chair, the answer from his Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe, to the address of the house, communicated by the foregoing message, as follows:—

TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Gentlemen,

I received with the highest satisfaction your Loyal and Patriotic address, and thank you cordially for the assurance which it conveys of your determination to uphold me in maintaining the Prerogative of the crown, against the attempt of certain Members of the late executive council of Canada, to extort stipulations which would have prostrated the authority of Her Majesty's Government, and destroyed Monarchical institutions in this Province.

It is the peculiar advantage of the British constitution, that the honour and dignity of the Sovereign are in unison with the rights and liberties of the subject, and that no true friend of the people seeks the degradation of the crown.

I hail the sentiments expressed in your address with the greater gratification, because I am sensible that they poured forth from British hearts, which would resist any invasion of the liberties of the people, as firmly as they now reprobate a daring attack on the Royal Prerogative; and I should receive with shame the support which you afford, were I not conscious that in defending the prerogative of the crown, I am no less resolved to uphold the rights of the subject, and to maintain inviolate the Institutions established in this Province, with an anxious desire to see them accomplish the welfare of the community.

C. T. METCALFE.

March 16.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly. Resolved, that the bill do pass.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that although the House should feel grateful for the offer communicated by his Excellency's message of the 26th February last, for investing the Fund raised for the endowment of a Bishop, in the provincial securities, yet as such investment must necessarily be a permanent one, it is not considered expedient to recommend the same to the house.

To this Resolution an amendment was moved—to expunge all after the words "opinion of this committee," and substitute as follows—

"That as there is no information before this House to satisfy the House that the Bishop's Fund would be loaned to the province, even were a bill passed to authorize the same, it is inexpedient to pass any Resolution upon the subject."

Upon the question for adopting the amendment the committee divided as follows—Yeas 7, Nays 18—whereupon it was decided in the negative. The question was then taken upon the original resolution, when the committee again divided—Yeas 15, Nays 10—and so it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the message of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 5th of March, instant, and which was communicated to the House on the seventh of the same month, with the various Documents accompanying it, relative to the expenses incurred by the Government for the preservation of the Public Peace in Northumberland, and for the Special Commission sent into that county, should be referred by the House to a select committee to report thereon.

Ordered, that Mr Brown, Mr Jordan, Mr Fisher, Mr Scoullar, and Mr Hannington, be the committee to report upon the subject of the third Resolution, which relates to the preservation of the public peace in Northumberland.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, March 14.

The honorable Mr Cunard, from the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Bill in amendment of and in addition to the act relating to the establishment of a legal tender in all payments to be made in this Province, presented a Report.

Ordered, that the Report be accepted, and the same was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The committee to whom was referred the Bill in amendment of and in addition to the acts relating to the establishment of a legal tender in all payments to be made in this Province, Report—that they have had the said Bill under their consideration, and cannot recommend it to the adoption of the House for the following reasons:—

It makes the value of the pound sterling of British silver of equal value with the Sovereign as a legal tender to an unlimited amount, although the intrinsic value of the former is at least 6½ per centum less than the latter, and is also of the like inferior value to the Spanish, Mexican, and American half dollars, rated at 5s. currency.

The Sovereign is by law a legal tender in the United States at \$4.84, equal to £1 4 2½ of New Brunswick currency, and generally commands a higher rate in that country; but no value being affixed by law there to British silver, it is dealt with as an article of merchandize, and seldom, if ever, exceeds in value \$4 50 or £1 2 6 of British currency to the pound sterling: such being the relative value of the two coins in the United States, and as every coin in circulation in this Province is regulated by its worth there, the Committee are of opinion, that unless the legal value of the Sovereign is increased beyond 24s, at which it is rated by the present Bill, it will soon cease to circulate in this Province; and if British silver is made a legal tender to an unlimited amount, that coin alone will remain in circulation. No better proof need be adduced, that such will be the inevitable result of fixing the value of the Sovereign in this Province below its worth in the United States, than the fact, that owing to the same cause, the Spanish and Mexican Dollars have gone entirely out of circulation, their value being about two per centum more in the United States than their legal value here at 5s. currency.

The committee would therefore recommend, in order to remove these objections to the bill, that the following rates, as exhibited by the Canada act, should be substituted in lieu thereof, viz:—

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| The Dollar..... | £0 5 1 |
| The Sovereign..... | 1 4 4 |
| The Crown..... | 0 6 0 |

limiting the amount of the latter as a legal tender, to a sum not exceeding — pounds.

J. CUNARD, Chairman.

[We perceive that the Council have adopted the report of the committee, and made the amendments to the Bill sent from the House to correspond therewith.]

A BILL Imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.

We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the assembly of New Brunswick in General Assembly convened, for raising the necessary supplies to defray the expenses of Her Majesty's Government within this province, have freely resolved to give and grant to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the several Rates and Duties on the Schedule hereinafter mentioned, and do therefore pray your Excellency that it may be enacted.

1. And be it enacted by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that on and after the first day of April, which will be in this present year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four, there be and are hereby granted to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, her heirs and successors, for the use of this Province, and for the support of the Government thereof, the several rates and duties described and set forth in the Table of Duties hereinafter contained denominated "Table of Colonial Duties and exemptions from Duty," opposite to and against the respective articles in the said Table or Schedule mentioned, described and enumerated, and according to the value, number or quantity of such articles therein specified, whether imported or brought into this province either by sea, by inland navigation or by land, from any part of the British Empire, or from any Foreign port or place or which may be saved from any wreck, or stranded ship or vessel.

II. And be it enacted, that the several duties herein before imposed, and in the said table or schedule mentioned, shall be paid by the importer or importers of such articles respectively, and shall be held or taken to be in addition to and over and above any duties which are or may be imposed and collected by any act or acts of the Imperial parliament, now or hereafter to be in force, and also over and above any Duties which are or may be otherwise imposed or collected by any other act or acts of the general assembly of this province, passed or to be passed, or now or hereafter to be in force, and shall be collected and secured by means and under the regulations and penalties, and shall be drawn back on exportation or warehoused, in the way and manner provided by any acts or acts of the general assembly for collecting the Revenue of this province.

III. And be it enacted, that all goods which shall have been warehoused in this province before this act comes into operation, and which shall remain so warehoused after the operation thereof commences, and on which the provincial duties heretofore imposed have not been paid or secured by a subsisting or continuing security, shall in lieu of all former duties, become liable to and be charged with provincial duties hereby imposed on the like goods and merchandize, and shall be paid at the time of taking such goods and merchandize out of the warehouse.

IV. And be it enacted, that when any articles that shall have been warehoused, or on which Duties shall have been paid under this or any other previous act, shall be exported for the use of the deep sea or Whale Fisheries, the amount of such duties shall be repaid to the exporter by the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, or the warehouse bond cancelled, on affidavit (of the exporter) of the same having been so exported for the uses aforesaid.

V. And be it enacted, that all the duties by this act imposed shall be collected, paid and received according to the weights and measures now in use in this province; and that in all cases where the said colonial duties are in this act imposed according to any specific quantity, or any specific value or number, the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportions to any greater or less quantity, value or number.

VI. And be it enacted, that no drawback shall be allowed or duties abated upon any Ox, or other horn cattle or dead meats, whether the same shall be imported for the use of Her Majesty's army, Navy or Ordnance, or otherwise, anything to the contrary in any act of the general assembly, notwithstanding.

VII. And be it enacted, that one half part of the duties that may be paid upon any articles seized by the officers of her Majesty's Customs, shall be paid by the Treasurer to the person or persons making such seizure as a bounty or such seizure.

VIII. And be it enacted, that this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed in the present session of the Legislature.

IX. And be it enacted, that this act shall continue and be in force until the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five.

TABLE OF COLONIAL DUTIES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY. | |
|--|--------------|
| Apples, per bushel | £0 0 6 |
| Brandy, per gallon | 0 2 0 |
| All other spirits and cordials per gallon, | 0 1 4 |
| Clocks, or clock cases, of all kinds, each, | 1 5 0 |
| Coffee, per pound, | 0 0 0½ |
| Cows, each, | 0 10 0 |
| Cattle under three years old, each, | 0 10 0 |
| Cattle three years old and upwards, (except cows) each, | 1 0 0 |
| Candles of all kinds, per pound, | 0 0 1 |
| Clothing made up and imported for sale:— | |
| Cloaks, dress, frock, trowsers, and great coats, [except Pea and monkey jackets, and pilot coats made of pilot cloth or flensing] each | 0 7 6 |
| Pantaloon and Trowsers made of cloth, of which wool shall be a component part, except those made of pilot cloth or flensing, per pair, | 0 2 0 |
| Silk, satin, or Velvet Vests, each, | 0 5 0 |
| Fruit, dried, per hundred weight, | 0 5 0 |
| Horses, mare and geldings, each, | 2 0 0 |
| Leather, | |
| Harness, per pound, | 0 0 2 |
| Sole, per pound, | 0 0 1½ |
| Upper, per pound, | 0 0 3 |
| Calf, and Morocco skins, tanned and dressed, per dozen, | 0 10 0 |
| Sheep skins, tanned or dressed, per dozen, | 0 4 0 |
| Malt Liquors of every description, whether in bottle, or otherwise, per gallon, | 0 0 3 |
| Meats, fresh, of all kinds, per hundred weight, | 0 3 6 |
| Sugar, refined, in Loaves, per pound, | 0 0 1 |
| Sugar, refined, crushed, per hundred hundred, | 0 5 0 |
| Sugar of all kinds, except refined and crushed, per hundred weight, | 0 2 6 |
| Tea, per pound, | 0 0 1 |
| Wines, per gallon, | 0 2 3 |
| Axes and all agricultural implements [except scythes, sickles and reaping hooks], | 10 per cent. |
| Bricks and Tiles, | 10 do. |
| Boots, shoes, and other Leather manufactures, | 10 do. |
| Chairs, and prepared parts of or for Chairs, | 20 do. |
| Clock wheels, materials and machinery for clocks, | 25 do. |
| Household Furniture, [except the property of passengers and emi- | |

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| grants and not intended for sale, | 15 do. |
| Hats, | 7½ do. |
| Iron castings, except such articles as are usually designated Hollow Ware, and such as are otherwise charged with duty, as agricultural implements, | 10 do. |
| Looking glasses, and Looking glass Plates, silvered, | 15 do. |
| Looking Glass Plates, unsilvered, and without frames, | 5 do. |
| Nails, cut, | 10 do. |
| Piano Fortes, | 10 do. |
| Wooden ware of all kinds, including matches, | 20 do. |
| Whale, and other fish oil, (except such as be the return cargoes of vessels fitted out for fishing voyages from ports in this province), | 10 do. |
| All other goods, wares and merchandize not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared to be free of duty, for every £100 value, | £4 2 0 |

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Anchors, ashes, baggage and apparel not intended for sale, barilla, bibles and testaments, burr stones, coin, bullion and diamonds, cordage and oakum, chain cables and other iron chains for ships' use, carriages of travellers not intended for sale, coals, cocoa, copper in sheets, bars or bolts, for ship building, corn and grain of all kinds, [except wheat,] cotton wool and warp, canvass—see sail cloth,—coal tar, dog stoves, dye wood—see wood,—duck—see sail cloth,—eggs, fish of all kinds, fruit and vegetables, fresh, [except apples,] felt, fishing craft utensils, instruments and bait, furniture, working tools and implements, the property of emigrants not intended for sale, gypsum, ground and unground, hemp, flax and tow, hides, green and salted, iron, in bolts, bars, plates, sheet and pig iron, lentils, lines and twines for the fisheries, lumber—see wood,—manures of all kinds, mahogany logs, boards and veneers—see wood,—mill saws, mineral salt, mule salted and cured, molasses, nets, fishing nets and seines, oil, blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea, the returns of vessels fitted out in this province for fishing voyages, onions—see fruit and vegetables,—ores of all kinds, pitch, plants, shrubs and trees, poultry of all kinds, palm and rape oil, and soap grease, quicksilver, rags, viz—old rags, and old rope and junk, rice ground and unground, rosin, sails, rigging saved from vessels wrecked, sail cloth of all kinds, salt, seeds of all kinds, skins, furs, pelts or tails, undressed, steam engines, boilers and machinery for mills, stone unmanufactured, spikes and sheathing nails, ships, ship tackle and apparel, sheathing paper, tallow, tar, tin in sheets and blocks, tobacco, unmanufactured, turpentine, wood and lumber of all kinds, [except cedar, spruce, pine and hemlock shingles,] wool, zinc.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI: WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1844.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—The Southern mail reached the Post Office, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. We went to press to-day at three o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Royal mail steamer Caledonia, arrived at Halifax, on the morning of Wednesday last, in a passage of fourteen days and a half. By the mail on Monday, we obtained our regular files of London papers to 3rd, and Liverpool to the 5th of March.

A large portion of our papers are occupied in discussing Irish affairs. The State Trials at Dublin, had been brought to a close, and all the parties found guilty; sentence, however, was not passed when the mail left England.

The court stands adjourned till the 15th April, and the traversers remain out as usual on their own recognizances. On that day a four-day rule for judgment will be served on the traversers, and on its expiration the Attorney General will pray the judgment of the court on them.

It is understood, however, that before the expiration of the four day rule, a motion on the part of the traversers will be made in arrest of judgment.—Should the court decide against this motion, judgment will be passed, and then a writ of error will be sued on the part of the traversers, which will be argued before the 12 judges; and should their judgment be adverse, an appeal will lie to the House of Lords. The question is whether pending that appeal the court would proceed to carry judgment on the traversers into execution. The grounds of the application in arrest of judgment will be—1st, a misdescription of a juror's name. 2nd, the omission of proof of any unlawful act done by the traversers in the county or the city of Dublin. 3rd, that no judicial act should have been done after twelve o'clock on Saturday night by the court.

The papers state that there was less excitement in Ireland than was generally expected, and that any effort to revive agitation on the late extensive scale, will be put down by the government.

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