

This must be owing to some error or defect in the cultivation; for I can conceive of no natural hinderance, in many localities to the most successful cultivation of this crop. He sows rye grass with his oat crop, and gets a good cutting, after the oats are off, from the stubble. It might be thought that this is riding the horse "too hard;" but, as the rye grass does not ripen its seed in the case, the soil is not exhausted. The next season it gives a full yield. I shall hereafter extend the account of this admirable establishment, if any thing present itself, upon further inquiry, desirable to be communicated. The institution is one of great importance, and will serve as a model for others; and several, in different parts of the country through the public spirited exertions of several gentlemen, who are large landholders, are in the process of being formed. I shall conclude the account with the production, the current year, (1844,) of sixteen and a half acres of land upon this farm, which the manager, in whose established character I have entire confidence, has been pleased to give me. In my experience, the yield has not been surpassed.

From these sixteen and one half English acres, he has fed entirely, from the 4th of April to the 18th of August, seventeen milch cows, one bull, six young stock, two horses, and one pony. Of one acre in vetches, he has used one half the crop; the rest remains. Of one acre in cabbage, he has sold two-thirds, and used one-third; the two-thirds, having brought him by the sale £13 sterling; and from the same sixteen and a half acres he has cut and cured, and has in stack, twenty-eight tons of well-made hay, from rye grass. I took this statement down from his own mouth, with the stock of hay before me, the quantity of which was ascertained by cubic measurement, by a rule which is considered established and accurate.

Legislative News.

New Brunswick:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, January 29.

On motion of Mr Partelow, Ordered, That no petition be received or Bill brought in after the twenty second day of February next except by special leave of the House.

On motion of Mr Hill, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom may be referred all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of the Province. Ordered, That Mr Hill, Mr Taylor, Mr Wark, Mr Scoullar, and Mr Rankin do compose the said Committee.

January 30.

Mr J. A. Street, by leave, presented a petition from John T. Williston, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, praying for a return of duty paid on Timber and Logs cut under Licenses issued in the year 1843, the said Timber and Logs not having come to market until after the first day of May, 1844; which he read. Ordered, That the said petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr Hannington, by leave, presented a Petition from Anthony B. Tayte, of Shediac, in the County of Westmorland, a licensed Teacher, setting forth that he had devoted much time and labour in preparing an Arithmetical Treatise, well adapted to Scholastic Instruction, the Manuscript of which accompanies the Petition, and praying should the same be approved of, that a Grant may pass towards defraying the publication thereof; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr Fisher moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to the privileges of Solemnizing Marriage. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

January 31.

Mr Barberie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Salmon Fisheries in the County of Restigouche. Leave granted.

Mr J. A. Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Acts now in force for regulating the Fisheries in the County of Northumberland. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

January 31.

The Humble Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council in Gen. Assembly. May it please Your Excellency,

We thank Your Excellency for the Speech which Your Excellency has been pleased to make at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature; and trust, the confidence which Your Excellency has expressed, in the spirit with which our labours will be resumed, shall not be undeserved.

The birth of another Prince, and Her Majesty's continued health, afford us the most heartfelt satisfaction.

The Education of all classes of the People of this Province must ever be a subject of the deepest interest, and whenever the Reports and Correspondence to which your Excellency alludes shall be laid before us, our assiduous attention shall be bestowed on the Parish

School System at present existing in this Province, in connexion with the information promised by Your Excellency.

We are concerned to learn that Juvenile Delinquency and Vagrancy are increasing within the Province, and whatever measures may be necessary for the suppression of these offences, or for the amelioration of the Criminal Laws, shall have our best consideration.

When the correspondence regarding the Election Laws, to which Your Excellency refers, shall be before us, we shall attend to such amendments as may be proposed and considered necessary in that highly important branch of our Constitution.

The subject of Prison Regulations, with the confinement of Debtors, and the valuable enactments establishing and fostering Savings Banks, shall receive the deliberation which their merits respectively demand.

Our concurrence shall be cheerfully given to any suitable plan for the better accommodation of the unfortunate inmates of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Grateful to Her Majesty's Government for the Survey made, as announced by your Excellency, of a new Line of Road through the Province to Quebec, it will give us much satisfaction to unite in any feasible plan, by which facilities may be afforded for the settlement of the Lands adjacent, for the purpose of keeping the Road open when completed.

The Post Communications of this Province, and the Navigation of the River Saint John, we agree with your Excellency, are susceptible of much improvement, and will require our grave and careful consideration.

We rejoice in the favourable change which has taken place in the Commerce, and other sources of Industry of this happy portion of the Great British Empire, which we gratefully admit to be chiefly owing to those intimate relations which bind us to the Mother Country, relations which we fervently trust no time or change may ever disturb, while we desire with Your Excellency to acknowledge in all these blessings, our dependence on a great and beneficent Providence.

From the Head Quarters.

THE LATE RESIGNATIONS.

House of Assembly, February 3.

Mr PARTELOW rose, for the purpose of asking if any final arrangements had been made with regard to the resignations which hon. members of that House had tendered of their seats in the Executive Council, and as he perceived these hon. members were in their places, he hoped they would now be prepared to state the grounds on which they had thought it necessary to retire from the Government.

Mr HAZEN had no hesitation in answering the question of his friend from the county of St. John, and would presently state the reasons which influenced him and his honorable colleagues in adopting the course which they have done. He would take this opportunity of assuring hon. members of that House that while he had the honor of a seat in the Executive Council, he had always been treated by the head of the Government with the utmost kindness and consideration; and that, in pursuing the course he had done, he was influenced by no personal feelings whatever, either with regard to His Excellency or the gentleman appointed to fill the high office of Provincial Secretary. He did not question the ability of that gentleman to fill the high office to which he had been appointed, nor did he ever ask for or wish the office for himself, nor had he any friend to recommend to fill the vacancy which had occurred. When he first heard of the appointment, he saw at once the embarrassment under which the Executive Government would labour in defending his Excellency in the position which he had taken; and while on the one hand he was prepared to maintain the prerogative of the Crown to its fullest constitutional extent; on the other, he was compelled to view its exercise in this case as an act of injustice towards the inhabitants of this country—some of whom had grown grey in the public service. He did not enter into the question whether the Executive Council ought to have been consulted before making such appointment,—that question was never mooted, nor was it necessary for him now to discuss it. His opinion was, that the highest office under the crown, with the exception of Governor, ought to have been bestowed on a person of standing in the community, who was known to and had the confidence of the country. The honorable gentleman said he would now read the reasons which had been transmitted to his Excellency in writing for his honorable colleagues and himself having withdrawn from the Government. [We have obtained extracts from the joint resignation of the Hon. Messrs. Johnson, Chandler, and Hazen, which the hon. member read in his place. They are as follows:—]

"We did not fail to convey to your Excellency at the earliest opportunity, after you communicated to us the appointment of Mr Reade to the office of Provincial Secretary, the embarrassment we anticipated in supporting and defending the appointment in our places in the Legislature. While we are prepared at all times firmly to maintain to the utmost constitutional extent the Prerogative of the Crown, we are unable conscientiously to justify its exercise in this instance. We conceive that the patronage of the Crown should be distributed without reference to origin or party, having a due regard to the relative claims of those who, from their public character and services, naturally look forward with a laudable ambition to preferment in this province, their home by birth or adoption. On the other hand we feel that the elevation to the highest offices of trust and emolument of individuals whose character, services, and claims to preferment, (however appreciated elsewhere) are entirely unknown

to the country generally, is prejudicial to the best interests of the Province, and will tend to undermine that implicit reliance upon the justice and wisdom of Her Majesty's Government which has existed in the minds of all classes of Her subjects in this colony hitherto unimpaired. Entertaining these views we were reluctantly compelled to tender our resignations, it not being in our power to support your Excellency in the late appointment. It may be necessary to add that we make it no ground of objection that the appointment of Mr Reade was forwarded for the Royal approbation without the advice or concurrence of the Council, nor do we urge that the office should be filled by a member of any particular party. We are not so illiberal as to contend that the natives of this or any other portion of her Majesty's dominions have peculiar claims to preferment. We have invariably maintained that the patronage of the Crown should not be made subservient to the party purposes of any individual or body of men; nor do we insist that the person holding this office should necessarily be a member of the Executive Council or be required to secure a seat in the Assembly, such principles not having yet been established in this Province."

Mr HAZEN continued—members will see from the extracts he had just read that it was impossible for him or his hon. colleagues to come before the Legislature of the country, and conscientiously defend the government in the appointment which had been made. The only alternative left then was to resign their seats in the Executive Council. He concluded by saying that all he asked for himself and for his hon. colleagues was to be fairly judged. They had been actuated by no improper motives, nor by any personal feeling whatever; it was a subject of no small moment, and had received at the hands of himself and his hon. colleagues all the consideration which they had been able to bestow upon it—after mature deliberation he had acted according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Mr WILMOT observed that he had a few observations to add to what had fallen from his hon. and learned friend. The question which was now presented to the country, involved a principle of vast importance to the people of this province. He agreed with his hon. friend that no political distinctions should be made between natives and those who have made this province their adopted home. He would ever extend the right of fellowship to him who came to reside among us—who thereby became one of us for all purposes, whether of defence, of commerce, or of social life. He had not been so unobservant of the people of this Province as not to know that there were men among them duly qualified to fill all the offices of the country, and when such was the case, they had a just right to expect them; he, of course, excepted the office of Lieutenant Governor, which he supposed would always be filled by the home government. If the higher offices of the Province are to be filled up by strangers who have no claims other than being the favorites or dependants of our Lieutenant Governors, they might as well shut up their educational establishments. What was fact to-day, would become precedent to-morrow. They had had three Governors within the last eight years, and they might have three more within the next eight years, and if such an exercise of the prerogative is submitted to, they would always find a Governor would have some favorite retained ready for any vacancy which might offer; and unless the people of this Province spoke out on the present occasion, such consequences would be inevitable. Much had been said about Mr Reade's claims, in consequence of his services in the West India Islands, and that in coming here, he had foregone profitable situations there. But although such men as he may be scarce in Tortola or St. Kitts, and it might have been difficult in '34 to find white men to act as magistrates, and fill other offices—yet, we were not a Colony of negroes—of slaves—and uneducated people. If he was the only person here fit for the office, then it would be desirable to have him; but he (Mr W) felt satisfied that there were abundance of persons in this province as competent as he. As for Mr Reade's claims, he did not think they should be spoken of—he had not, in his estimation, a shadow of claim for services rendered to this Province—there was not one of the thirty members around him, who had not done more by a single vote for the Province, than ever Mr Reade had done. But he had given additional reasons for his resignation to those given by his hon. colleagues, and as his hon. friend had read the reasons which had been given by himself and the other two hon. gentlemen, he would read the reasons he had given. The hon. gentleman then read as follows:

"In the first place I consider it justly due to the people of this Province, that all the offices of honor and emolument in the gift of the administrator of the Government should be bestowed upon inhabitants of the Province, who have made this country their home, and in the cases of the principal offices those persons should be preferred who have claims for public services rendered to the Province, and who can command the respect and confidence of the country. With these views, which I hope I shall ever retain, I must necessarily disapprove of the appointment in question, as I can only look upon Mr Reade as a comparative stranger and a transient person, while at the same time, I am of opinion that he has no claim whatever on the ground of public services rendered to this Province.

"It would be in vain for the parents of our youth to make every exertion in order to qualify their sons for the higher offices of the province, if the avenues to honorable and profitable preferment are to be thus closed against them; and I therefore cannot but view the appointment under consideration as an act of great

injustice to the people of this country, and I can safely assure your Excellency that it will be thus considered throughout the length and breadth of the province.

Your Excellency is well aware that ever since I had the honor of having a seat in the Council, I have approved of, and advocated those principles of Colonial Government which are now in full operation in Canada, which have been distinctly enunciated by the present government in the House of Commons, and which require the administration to be conducted by Heads of Departments responsible to the Legislature—and holding their offices contingently upon the approbation and confidence of the country, as expressed through the representatives of the people.

"Still entertaining a strong attachment to those principles from a clear conviction of their constitutionality, and from a conscientious belief in their safe and practical adaptation to a British Colony, enjoying the privileges of a representative form of Government. I can see no sufficient reason for withholding their salutary influence from the loyal and intelligent people of this province; and considering it more advisable that a gradual advancement should be made by the Government itself towards those principles as opportunities may offer, than that a concession in gross should hereafter be made to the urgent demands of the country, I am of opinion that the Provincial Secretary should now be brought in the Executive Government, and should hold a seat in one of the Houses of the Legislature—his nature of office, being contingent upon the successful administration of the Government; and therefore as the appointment in question has been made irrespective of any of these considerations, I am bound to give it my opposition."

These were the reasons given for his resignation, and he was satisfied that his duty to the province, required of him to adopt this course. The bringing of the office into the Executive Government was no new opinion with him. He had gone through a general election upon the principles therein involved. He proclaimed his opinions on the hustings and in the Assembly, and he carried them into the Government, and he had now to say he would never abandon them. For himself, he did not care, but he was jealous of the reasonable rights and expectations of the people of the province. He was not an applicant for the office in question, and he would here declare that it was his firm resolution, never to ask any office of the Government. He did not think the Government should measure a person's claims by the extent of his begging, it was his duty to look for persons among the people of the province, whose qualification and character will command the respect and confidence of the country. The hon. member concluded by saying, that he would offer his opposition to the appointment in question, in his going out and coming in, in his lying down and in his rising up, and he was much mistaken if his views were not generally supported throughout the length and breadth of the Province.

Hon Mr SIMONDS wished to know the nature of the question which had given rise to the discussion now before the house.

Mr PARTELOW explained, that he had inquired if the hon. members who had tendered the resignations of seats in the Executive Council were prepared to inform the house of their reasons for retiring from the Government.

Hon. Mr SIMONDS said, he was not one of those who thought proper to retire from the Government in consequence of the appointment which had been made, as he considered the gentleman who now filled the office of Provincial Secretary to be well and fully qualified to discharge the duties of that office. That gentleman was entirely free from party influence, and possessed the full confidence of the head of the government—he (Mr S) thought that it was necessary that the Provincial Secretary should possess the confidence of the Lieutenant Governor—for in transacting public business, the head of the government could only give general instructions on matters relative to public business, and he must necessarily depend on the Province Secretary to carry those carried into effect, and it in some measure depends on that officer, if the views of the Queen's representative were correctly stated.

When he, the (Hon Mr S.) first heard of the appointment, he thought it a good one, although he would freely admit that as a general rule such appointments ought as far as circumstances would admit, to be bestowed on an inhabitant of the country. The Hon. member for the county of York had said that the appointment ought to be a political one, and was the doctrine of the three Executive members who had resigned their seats in Canada last year—Baldwin, Lafontaine, and he (Mr S) had given Hinks, ["And Draper's, also," from Mr Fisher,] but this was not his doctrine, he (Mr S) believed any such doctrine and thought he would betray his duty to the country if he did not express that dislike. The Hon. member called the attention of the House to the address of Sir Charles Metcalf which passed that House last year, and urged on the hon. members the propriety of considering the principles to which they had in that address declared their adherence. The hon. member for York, had said that he did not wish to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown, but he, the (Hon. Mr S.) would ask what would become of the Prerogative of the Crown were this appointment made a political one, and the officer holding it made dependant on a majority of that house for his tenure of office. The hon. member wished to make some remarks on Responsible Government, and his opinions on that subject had been misrepresented by at least one paper published at Fredericton—that paper had made him, to say that he was in favour of the complete responsibility of the Executive Government to that House. He hoped he should be