

treated; they will not even do so well with the same care, never having been accustomed, like our hardy race, to stand cold and hunger.

[To be continued.]

Colonial News.

New Brunswick:

St. John Courier, Nov. 10.
NEW BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

A General Meeting of the Members of this Association was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening last. Mr S. L. Tilley, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the last Meeting, submitted the following Report, which was received and ordered to be printed—to be taken into consideration at the next General meeting.

To the Members of the New Brunswick Colonial Association.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the last General Meeting, the Special Committee have taken into consideration that section of the Report of the General Committee, which recommends the Association "to agitate a reduction in the salaries of our public functionaries, commensurate with our population and resources; the placing Schools and Bye-roads under municipal management, and the necessity of rigid economy in the future expenditure of our local government;" and in discharge of the duty devolved upon them, they beg leave to submit their views upon these subjects.

This Committee unanimously concur in the importance of the section of the Report of the General Committee under consideration, and they cordially contribute their assistance to promote the accomplishment of the objects therein recommended.

The subject of the reduction in the salaries of our public functionaries, is at present embarrassed with the question of the Civil List agreement. Since that agreement was entered into, Great Britain has ceded to the United States a very valuable portion of this Province, and our remaining resources have become so depreciated in value by her recent anti-colonial policy, that we shall find it impossible to remunerate our public functionaries upon the extravagant scale contemplated when our circumstances were so different. The Committee recommend that immediate application be made to the Home Government, by memorial or otherwise, praying to be relieved from the pecuniary obligations imposed upon us by the Civil List agreement; as also that the people of this Province may be permitted to have the unlimited control and remuneration of all their public officers.

The Committee are of opinion that the following scale of Salaries would liberally remunerate public officers for the services they respectively perform. In recommending this scale, they strongly deprecate allowing any public officer to receive perquisites or fees, or to hold more than one office of emolument.

Lieutenant Governor (including Private Secretary),	£1500	Currency.
Chief Justice,	750	"
Master of the Rolls,	600	"
Judges of the Supreme Court,	600	"
Provincial Secretary (including Registrar and Clerk of Executive Council),	400	"
Clerk of the Pleas,	250	"
Attorney-General,	250	"
Solicitor-General,	100	"
Surveyor-General,	400	"
Auditor-General (including Office Establishment),	250	"
Province Treasurer,	500	"

The Committee have not named the Office of Receiver-General, not deeming that Office necessary for the efficiency of the public service. Neither have they alluded to the salaries of the working Clerks and Assistants in the several departments under the impression that this class of public servants are not extravagantly compensated for their services. They must, however, point out the necessity of checking the disposition evinced by our local Government, to increase its political influence by unnecessarily adding to the number of Assistants in the Public Offices. The Committee could refer to appointments made by the present Government subject to this objection. The creating of *sinecure offices* for the friends of the political partisans of the Government is one of the worst species of vicious legislation.

The Committee will here allude to the extravagant expenditure in the public departments under the items of conting-

encies. This is a subject worthy of future scrutiny, and ought to be brought to the notice of the Legislature.

The Committee have had under consideration the expenses of the Legislatures. This is a serious grievance. The expense of a session of the two Houses, may be stated, in round numbers, at about £9000. Let not the people of this province imagine that this sum includes the large salaries of our public functionaries! No: it is the amount pocketed or squandered in Fredericton by the Members of the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council. Various disclosures have recently been circulated of the mode in which our Representatives misappropriate and squander the public money. These particular statements may, or may not, be true; but this Committee, after having gone through the accounts as appear on the Journals of the House of Assembly, not only admit the probability of the truth of the charges brought against our Representatives, but they apprehend that the worst features of their speculation and extravagance are yet unknown. *It behoves the people of the Province to investigate these matters.* Such disgraceful conduct in our Representatives necessarily brings discredit as well as ruin upon ourselves. And if this Association can be made the medium of bringing to the knowledge of our honest farmers and our industrious artisans a faithful history of the conduct of our Legislators—then will it have accomplished one great good.

The Committee, in making the following estimate for the expenses of the Legislatures, have considered the Members entitled to an allowance sufficient to defray all necessary disbursements—but nothing more. *They cannot allow that Legislators have any claim to pickings and perquisites. The past system of loafing and speculation must cease,* and Members of the House of Assembly must no longer calculate to save during a Session enough to maintain their families for 12 months.

The average duration of a Session should not exceed 50 days.	
33 Members of the House of Assembly, at 10s. per diem,	£950 0
Travelling Expenses, not to exceed,	150 0
Speaker of the House (no member's pay),	100 0
Clerks of the House (no fees or perquisites),	300 0
Two Messengers, at 7s. 6d. per day,	37 10
Sergeant-at-Arms, 25s.; Librarian, 25s.,	50 0
President of the Legislative Council,	100 0
Clerks of the Council,	200 0
Usher, Messenger, Servant, Members of the Legislative Council, no pay. They should be proud of the honor.	50 0
Contingent Bills for both Houses, not to exceed,	500 0
	£2437 10

—say £2500. This sum, the Committee are of opinion, is a most liberal allowance. No member of the Legislature could reasonably ask for more. A larger amount than this can only be needed for wrong and extravagant purposes. If the Executive Government wish to convince the people that it really desires the introduction of economy, it should, on the first day of the next Session, recommend the House to pass a resolution that the pay and joint expenses of the two Houses be limited to £2500, and that the Salaries of the Public Officers be forthwith reduced. When the Executive Government shall exhibit some such determination to take the initiative in the frugal management of public affairs, the people may place confidence in its professions: but until then, there should be no faith in its sincerity.

The Committee consider that much of the extravagance in our public expenditure necessarily arises out of the present corrupt system of initiating money grants in the House of Assembly. The members cannot resist the temptation. As long as Members of the House of Assembly can vote public money to each other, and to their particular friends,—as long as they can bribe their canvassers and partisans out of the public purse,—and as long as they are allowed (while not Members of the Government) to hold offices of public emolument, the people of this Province need not expect economy, or good and wholesome laws, or our annual expenditure to be regulated by our revenue.

The section of the Report of the General committee, at present under consideration, recommends the placing Schools and Bye-roads under municipal management. This committee fully approve of the suggestion. *As respects our present*

School system; the Committee judge it not only inefficient, but discreditable to the Province. The money which has been expended upon our College and Schools, during the past twenty years, ought to have established public schools throughout the Province, offering to all classes educational facilities unsurpassed in the world. In place of which, our educational arrangements are of the most contemptible description, and wholly unsuited to the wants of the country.

The attention of the committee has been directed to the District Schools in the United States; and well may our neighbors feel proud of them. Although some of us may be prejudiced against a Republic form of Government, yet we are all compelled to acknowledge that the public institutions in the neighboring Republic are worthy of imitation. The committee will not enter into a comparison between the Schools of the neighboring Republic and those of this Province. The contrast to our discredit, is too notorious. Our Legislature must abolish the whole of our present miserable school system, and partake of the results of the practical experience of our neighbors. A sum of money might be judiciously expended by the Government, in sending a competent person to inspect the Schools in the Eastern States; to procure copies of the State Laws regulating their support and management; and to engage a person competent to organize a corresponding system throughout this Province.

The proposition for placing Schools and Bye-roads under municipal management is generally rejected, upon the ground of local taxation being subject-liable. This difficulty, however, is of little weight, as the local assessment may be obviated to a great extent by grants of money from the Legislature to the respective districts, to be appropriated to these purposes by the municipal authorities.

The independence of our representatives never can be secured, while the retain the influence of the School and Bye-road expenditure. *It would be impossible to find in the history of any country a precedent for such a system of jobbing, gross corruption, electioneering and bribery, as our Legislators have introduced into their mode of making School and Bye-road appropriations.* The poor misguided and deceived constituency must be made to understand the machination and manœuvring of their Representatives. Is it not notorious that the popularity of some Members of the House of Assembly is based upon their industry and ingenuity in procuring bye-roads which never existed? Do we not know that from the opening of each Session a great portion of the time of some of the members is occupied in ascertaining where they can make a bye-road grant to purchase the greatest number of votes at their next Election? Is it not manifest that a large number of the grants for the Bye-roads are made regardless of the requirements of the particular roads and entirely with the view of securing votes? Yes! the whole system is rotten and teeming with gross corruption. Even the Supervision of Great Roads are the known political partisans and canvassers of the Members of the Government, and the disbursements of this important service are more or less controlled for electioneering influence.

The committee do not consider it necessary to animadvert further upon the extravagance of our Legislators. *The question now to be determined is, which is the most effectual mode of agitating a reform.* It would seem useless to appeal to the members of the Government, for they appear to have united for strength, by forming a coalition of different parties, in order to uphold and continue the present system of corruption. It would seem useless to memorialise the present House of Assembly, as the majority of the members have been brought by the present Government under its influence, and we need not look for reform from that quarter. **OUR ONLY HOPE IS IN THE PEOPLE.** What then will be the best mode of bringing these matters before them. The committee are of opinion that it must be through the medium of the public press, by the circulation of small tracts, by the encouragement of popular lecturers, and by our taking advantage of every opportunity to publish and expose the iniquity and extravagance of our house of Assembly and to agitate the necessity of future economy and general reform.

In closing this Report, the committee suggest the importance of the Association making arrangements whereby the manœuvring, the jobbing and corruption of each day's proceedings, during the next Sessions of the Legislature, may be

correctly journalised, and made known to the country.

S. L. TILLEY,
EDMUND KAYE,
JAMES A. HARDING,
JOS. W. LAWRENCE,
H. T. GILBERT.

St. John Morning News, Nov. 9.

What we have to Struggle Against.—A manufacturer of lumber belonging to this city, of long standing and high respectability, informs us, that owing to the restrictions thrown around our trade in the American markets, and the great advantages which the Americans have in our territory in consequence, is a serious drawback upon our prosperity, and a main cause of so much discontent prevailing in the Province. The Americans having the navigation of the Saint John River, downwards, bring an immense quantity of lumber, laths, deck-planking, and the like, into this harbor, from streams emptying into the St. John, and here they can wharf and ship their cargoes at convenience. These articles they may export to the United States free of duty there; while we in New Brunswick, forced by the Ashburton treaty to allow our neighbors the same facilities for getting down their lumber, as we have ourselves, are met in the American markets with opposing duties of 20 and 30 per cent. Nor is this the only thing to complain of. It seems that lumber well prepared, and fit for immediate use, without giving any great labor to the carpenter, is charged 30 per cent. Our informant shipped a cargo a short time since to Boston, prepared in the usual way; and because it looked rather fine, the custom-house officer had it appraised, and it was made out to be worth a duty of 30 per cent, instead of only 20; although he assures us it brought no more than the price of the ordinary article. Thus we are not only subject to an odious competition in our own waters, but also to a monstrous duty in the United States; and as if that were not enough, we are left to the discretion of the custom house officers to treat us as they please, when they get us into their clutches. Is it any wonder then, that so much discontent prevails—and that we wish separation from England, to take the management of our own affairs into our own hands? In one day we are shorn of a large portion of our territory, and forced to allow the Americans to interfere with our trade, at our own doors, in order that a boundary dispute may be settled between England and the United States; and yet, with all this annoyance, we have fools among us prating about *British Connection*, and all that sort of thing.

Novascotia.

Halifax Sun, Nov. 12.

Electric Telegraph.—The Telegraph from this City is now completed, and commenced operations on Friday morning. Messages to Sackville and St. John have been communicated and answers returned. The arrival of the Express, with the news for the New York Press, which left here on Thursday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, was reported the following about the same hour—distance 140 miles. The news was published in New York on Saturday. So we go.—The Office was crowded during the first day with eager spectators.

An attempt was made on Saturday morning to fire the premises of Mr Merrick, Painter. The incendiary entered by a back window, and after rummaging a small office—for something he expected to find—he threw his lighted candle into a corner, where there were paint, straw, &c., which ignited, and blazed up, the light from which led to a timely discovery of the nefarious act. A reward is offered for the apprehension of the aggressor.

United States News.

GOLD IN INDIANA.—The Cleveland Herald states that a gold mine has been discovered in Morgan county, Indiana, which promises well. The precious metal is found (says our authority) in a tract of country bordering for eleven miles on White river, and extending back from two to six miles. The diggers collect two-thirds of an ounce of gold in a single trough in a day. The largest piece which has yet been found, weighed a penny-weight and a third. The particles are generally very small, and do not weigh over the thirtieth of a grain, but are scattered everywhere throughout the tract of country. Where they most abound, two quarts of earth will yield from 20 to 50 particles.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—**Horrible Crime.**—**Double Murder.**—A revolting case of rape and murder took place the other day, near Palmyra. A negro belonging to Mr Glasscock,