

was asked by Dr W., then, where he was when he saw Dr Parkman, when Littlefield said, I think I was standing in the front entry when he came along. Dr Webster then asked if he saw Dr Parkman go into the college. Mr Littlefield said he did not. Dr Webster then told Littlefield about his paying the money that very day (\$483 and some odd cents) to Dr Parkman—that the Dr grabbed up the money—that he scratched the pen across the note—and that he ran away up the lecture room, taking two steps at a time; and that he was to go to Cambridge to some place to discharge a mortgage, and that was the last time that Dr Webster saw him. Not being acquainted with Webster previously, I could not say anything about his appearance, whether it was unusual or not. I never conversed with him before, and could not, therefore, detect anything strange in his manner. He looked in the direction of the college. I did not give the matter of situation much attention, but I recollect the subject of conversation.

Provincial Legislature OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the Saint John Morning News.
TUESDAY, March 26.

Sir,—After the customary preliminaries were over, the House went into committee on a bill to facilitate the operations of the "St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad Company." Messrs. Boyd, Connell, Brown and Thompson warmly supported the bill, and after some discussion, progress was reported, in order to give members time to consider the real nature and tendency of the 14th section, which was to the effect, that after the bill passed, the Legislature could not alter it without the consent of the company in England.

Mr Wilson by leave brought in a bill to incorporate the "Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Mining Company." The bill was received and read a first time.

Mr Vail presented a Petition, praying that more active measures may be adopted by the Legislature to carry on the Shediac Railroad during the present year.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr Rankin moved for the sum of £50 to be placed in the hands of His Excellency for the purpose of aiding the completion of a building in Chatham, intended for a Temperance Hall and School. (The discussion was kept up till about 2 o'clock.)

Messrs. Connell, End, Garman, Ritchie, Cranney, Reed, Woodward, and Hon. Mr Partelow, spoke in favor of the grant. His Honor the Speaker, Hon. Mr Hannington, Mr Hayward, Brown, Tibbitts, Thompson, Dr Earle, McLeod, and Gilbert, opposed the motion, and it was finally rejected on a division of 17 to 14.

Mr Street then moved for a grant to Lieutenant Colonel Brown, 1st Royals, to reimburse him for duties paid on the importations of wines, and other liquors, for the use of the regiment.

Mr Boyd would ask in the name of common sense, what was the committee about to do? £198 for duty. The regiment at that rate must have consumed, at the lowest calculation, £1200 worth of liquors during the past year. This was preposterous. He had always been opposed to granting this drawback; but he never saw so much reason to oppose it as on the present occasion. He hoped the committee did not intend to take leave of their senses by passing so absurd a grant.

Mr Connell would divide the house at once, in order to avoid discussion. He was opposed to the grant.

After some pretty lengthy speeches, in which there was evinced considerable mirth, the House divided, and the motion was sustained by a large majority.

Mr Street then named £198 5s 2d.

Mr Connell said if we cannot do all the good, let us endeavour to do as much as we can. He would move as an amendment that £100 be granted. Mr Ansley seconded the motion. Mr Boyd said as the motion for giving any sum was carried, he would go for the whole amount, as the fact of giving only a part would be an insult.

Dr Wilson said it mattered not whether the sum was £100 or £1000, so long as the amount had been paid as duty. Hon. members took a wrong view of the subject. They should bear in mind that this grant was only giving the regiment back their own money.

The amendment was put and lost, and the original sustained on a division of 21 to 16.

Mr Street then moved for a grant to enable the Justices of the Peace for the county of Northumberland to pay off the county debt.

Mr End supported the grant.

Mr R. D. Wilmot said the committee could not in justice sustain the motion. The hon. member spoke of heavy taxes in Northumberland; but let him look at St. John. There the people are taxed ten fold more than in any other part of the Province; and the representatives for St. John could not consent to tax their constituents to a greater degree, to pay a local debt in Northumberland.

The motion was put and carried by a large majority.

Mr Street then moved for a grant of £100 to enable the Directors of the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institute to purchase books and apparatus for the benefit of that institution. The hon. member strenuously supported the motion, and read a petition from the directors. Hon. Mr Rankin also supported the grant.

(The motion was negatived. You will perceive there was not much money granted to

day. Members seem strongly imbibed with the principles of frugality. Progress was then reported, and the House went into committee on a bill for the encouragement of bounties on the tonnage of vessels engaged in the fisheries.

EARL GREY AND HIS SLAVERY DESPATCH.

Mr R. D. Wilmot said the Bill now before the committee was the same, nearly word for word, as the one which passed the House last session, but which was thrown out in the upper house. The object of the bill was to appropriate a portion of our own money for the encouragement and prosecution of an important branch of industry; and he, Mr Wilmot, wanted to let Earl Grey see that we consider ourselves perfectly entitled to do with our own money as we think proper, and that we are the best judges of what best suits ourselves; notwithstanding his (Earl Grey's) arbitrary despatches. An address had been sent to the British Government last year; but he (Mr W.) would like to have seen that address couched in much stronger terms than it was. The present state of things could not be endured, and it was high time to show Earl Grey that the people of this Province could not submit to such treatment.

Mr Brown could see no use in wasting time in legislating upon this subject. The late despatches must be considered a part and parcel of the constitution with regard to colonial policy, and so long as we remain dependencies of Great Britain, so long must we submit to her instructions in matters of policy. The despatches were coming out of the principles of the home policy, and it was no use for hon. members to kick against measures which they could not alter. (Here the hon. member read the despatch which has reference to bounties, and commented upon it.) Hon. members will say we have a right to deal with our own revenue as we think proper, and to appropriate our means as we think most conducive to our own interests; but is this not flying in the face of the British constitution? He would again tell the committee that there was no use to waste time in debating this question, as there would be no hopes of its being allowed.

His Honor the Speaker had not been favorable to bounties, but he would go for the bill now under consideration, so that we may see whether we have a right to manage our own local affairs. This would test the principle, and prove the soundness of the doctrine set forth in this respect. If we have really the privilege of managing our own affairs, as we are told, how is it that we are denied the right of appropriating £3000 of our revenue to what we consider a useful purpose? The passing of this bill would at once test the principle, and show whether the tone of Earl Grey's despatches was in accordance with the views of the British Government.

Mr Street said the committee had better pass the bill. It appeared to him when he read the despatches that they were the most arbitrary and despotic ever imposed upon any colony possessing a Legislature; and he could tell Earl Grey that no such arbitrary dictation could be tolerated in these colonies. Had the despatch left us room to pass the bill, with a suspending clause, then we would have an opportunity of sending the bill home, and of telling Earl Grey our reasons for passing such a measure; but by the manner in which he has dictated to us, he might as well have coolly said, "I am a better judge of the laws that suit you, and I will abolish your legislature—I know your interests and your wants better than you do, and you must abide by my instructions in all matters." He thought, as a general principle, bounties were injudicious, but in some cases he believed they were beneficial. For instance, it was necessary to encourage the fisheries on our coasts, in order that our own people may be able to compete with foreigners, and this cannot be done without bounties. But we are told in the most dictatorial terms that we shall not do this; that we shall not adopt such measures as are calculated to develop our own industrial resources, or to improve our own condition, as a people. He would tell the committee that it was their duty, and that of the people of this Province, to remonstrate against such language in the strongest constitutional terms. It is our duty to let the British Government see that we are not satisfied with our treatment as British subjects. Last year an address was sent home, but some hon. members thought it was not strong enough. Is not the answer to that address humiliating in the lowest degree to every hon. member on the floor of this House, and to every person in the Province possessing a particle of British principles? The tone of these despatches was merely a matter of opinion with Earl Grey. He (Earl Grey) thought it would not be advantageous to the country, when capital was scarce, to embark in any new speculation. "Your capital is small, and you must pursue your old trade, and not embark in any new pursuit. You must follow your old trade, be the consequences what they may." But with all due deference to Earl Grey's opinions, he (Mr S.) would tell him that we know more about our own affairs and our interests than he or any other colonial minister that ever lived. Had the despatches been of a constitutional character, he would not appear hostile to them. But so, they were Earl Grey's peculiar notions of political economy; and viewing them as such, he must say they were the most dogmatical in their whole bearing that was ever imposed upon a free people. Let us not hesitate to tell Earl Grey that we are dissatisfied with the doctrine which he propounds to us. Let us, without delay, show in strong, determined, yet constitutional terms, that as British subjects, and as a people

who know our own rights, we are indignant at such treatment.

Mr Woodward would not rise to make a speech; but he would say the bill before the committee involved a question of a purely local nature; and as such, this committee had a perfect right to legislate in such a manner as they considered to be conducive to the interests of the Province. The bill was intended to afford encouragement for the development of one of our most valuable resources; and viewing it as a purely local matter, the home government might as well lay hands on the most important interests of Saint John, as to obstruct the operations of this bill. Have we not a right to manage our own local affairs, and to give such encouragement as we know would add to our own interests? We are told that this privilege has been conceded to us; and we have a perfect right to pass this bill, and to send it home with a strong remonstrance setting forth our displeasure at the treatment we have received; and telling Earl Grey that we know our rights better than he is able to dictate to us.

Mr Wark could not but look upon the whole tenor of the despatch but as a perfect fallacy. He felt much pleasure in supporting the bill, as he believed it was a measure which, if properly carried into operation, would have a most beneficial effect on the interests of this Province. The passing of the bill would have another effect. It would test whether the doctrine enunciated in the despatch was really that of the British government. Earl Grey had no right to dictate to the Legislature of this province in matters of a local nature, and which affected our vital interests. We raise our own revenue—our money is our own, and we have an indisputable right to appropriate a portion of our available means to the development of all branches of local industry, as we think proper.

(Mr Brown's views were altogether in favor of Earl Grey and his slavery despatch—saw nothing in them but what was perfectly constitutional!!!)

Mr R. D. Wilmot (Mayor of Saint John) was surprised at the opposition which the hon. member for Charlotte (Mr Brown) had shown to the bill. It was the duty of every hon. member on the floor of this House to remonstrate against the ARBITRARY tenor of the despatches in question. On reading one part of the despatches his blood fairly boiled when he considered the cool manner in which Earl Grey presumes to dictate to the Legislature and People of this Province, in matters touching their vital interests. The colonial policy of the mother country for years past has tended to drive capital from the country, and to compel the very life-blood of the province to seek employment and a home in a foreign land. The tone of the late despatches is, if possible, still more aggravated in their tendency and despotism in their bearing; and so long as he (Mr W.) had the honor of holding a seat in that house, he would protest against such dictation. He did not believe the spirit of these despatches enunciated the doctrine of the British Parliament, but merely the strange notions of the Colonial Minister. When we consider how our trade has been drawn away to the United States without receiving anything as an equivalent in return—our commerce depressed and our prospects blighted—the case seems truly hopeless. He would tell hon. members that so far as the management of our own affairs was concerned, the people of this Province were not to be dictated to by whatever the Governor thought proper to sign, or what the British Government were disposed to agree to. He for one was not the man to submit. He hoped the bill would pass, so that the small amount of capital which we have yet at our disposal, may be turned to some useful account. Our timber trade has hitherto been our staple commodity and our principal source of commerce. That trade is now done, and we are treated as foreigners in the British market. We are thrown upon our own resources, and we have a perfect right to appropriate our energies and our means to the encouragement of every branch of industry, as we think proper.

[A motion was made for adjournment before 5 o'clock, but his honor the Speaker remonstrated, and said he was willing to remain till half past 6 every evening. He thought it necessary to do so when he considered the length of time the house had been in Session what little had yet been done, and how much there was to do. Hon. Mr Hannington and Mr Ritchie coincided with the Speaker.]

Mr Wark said, the hon. member for Charlotte (Mr Brown) ought to bear in mind that we were in a different position when we asked for Bounties on a former occasion. We were then treated as British subjects; but we are now dealt with as foreigners. The time has come when the solemn decisions of Colonial Legislatures are not to be thrown aside by the whims and caprices of a Colonial Minister. The period has also arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of this Province to speak out in a determined and unmistakable manner.

Hon. Mr McLeod said, he had always been against bounties on the Fisheries, and he would not vote for such a measure at the present time. If he would go for any bounty, it would be for the encouragement of Agriculture, which would turn out more useful. We had not £3000 to give away in this manner. We could catch fish enough for our own consumption, but we could not raise half our own bread. The money was drained out of the Province for bread stuffs, and if we have means to spare, as bounties, let it be for the encouragement of the growth of wheat, and other necessary agricultural products.

Colonel Hayward had always been against

giving bounties for the encouragement of the fisheries, because he thought it was injudicious; but, if anything would induce him to go for the measure now, it was the arbitrary and dictatorial despatches of Earl Grey. These despatches were so arbitrary and overbearing, that no member in this house should listen to them; and if anything would induce him to go for the bill now before the committee, it would be to let Earl Grey see that the people of this Province were not to be dictated to in matters that concerned their local interests. Every hon. member in this house knew more about the affairs of the Province than Earl Grey or any other man in Britain; and neither Earl Grey nor any other Earl can dictate to the Legislature of New Brunswick. He (Col. Hayward) would vote for the bill.

Dr. Earl would vote for the bill, not altogether from a spirit of opposition to the tone of Earl Grey's Despatch, but also because he considered the operation of the Bill would have a salutary effect, and because something was necessary to be done in the present condition of the country. The revenue of the Province is our own, and cannot we give a few hundreds for our own use, when we feel convinced that by doing so we would be adding to our prosperity as a people? He considered the nature of the Despatch a piece of the grossest imposition. Earl Grey come down and says, 'you must not give bounties; you must not afford encouragement to your own resources; but you do as I tell you.' This was arbitrary, and hard to be borne. In Canada they have been allowed to spend a large portion of their revenue in rewarding rebels; but here we are not permitted to devote a few hundreds for the encouragement of a useful branch of industry. He would vote for the bill regardless of any instruction to the contrary, because he was convinced the measure was a good one.

Mr Brown would report progress until the opinion of the hon. Attorney General could be had relative to the nature of the despatches. By passing the bill under consideration, the committee were assuming a dangerous and alarming position. Had hon. members given utterance to such violent expressions ten years ago as they used to-day, he (Mr B.) could not tell what would have been the consequence. A few years ago, he (Mr B.) had made some remarks respecting Lord Stanley, then Mr Stanley, and he received a severe castigation; but had he uttered the expressions that were made use of to-day, he did not know what would have become of him. In the name of common sense what are you going to do? Are you determined to declare war, and hoist the 'stars and stripes.' The hon. member for Kent (Mr Wark) has said, 'This is the time to speak out determinedly, and in unmistakable terms.' Does that hon. member want Annexation? Does he want to drive this Province to rebellion? He (Mr B.) would tell hon. members again, that so long as we remain British Colonies, we must obey the instructions of the Home Government; and he would caution the committee against adopting a rash measure through a violent ebullition of feeling. He would move that the committee report progress until the opinion of the Attorney General be obtained.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir,—I perceive by the public prints that the Colonial Secretary has issued circulars to the different Provincial Governments, suggesting to them the propriety of furnishing some specimens of Domestic Manufactures, Inventions, works of Art, Natural Curiosities, &c., for exhibition at the great Industrial Fair to be held in London, in 1852. The Editor of the St. John Morning News thinks that the Members of the House of Assembly would be the greatest novelty this Province could furnish; but for my part, Mr Editor, I think the greatest curiosity, and one which I have little doubt would attract much attention, would be the Beach of this County. I throw out this hint in the hope that the people, if not the Government, may take some action upon it, and take some step to carry out an arrangement which will not only reflect credit on this part of the Province, but serve to illustrate one of the beauties of Responsible Government.

Yours truly,

PUNCH.

Miramichi, March 23, 1850.

PARISH OF NORTHESK.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—I had fondly anticipated that my questions which I asked our Overseers of Poor, (which you had the kindness to give publicity to, through the pages of your wide-spread Journal, for which, sir, I tender you my sincere thanks) would have been taken notice of by them; and really I did expect, as well as many of our parishioners, a full exposition of many matters which has caused not a little discontent and fault finding, so that to me it appeared perfectly reasonable to enquire of those gentlemen, in a common, courteous manner, whether these grievances were real or supposed. But to my great surprise and disappointment, those officers seem to have