

abandon our own views, and adopt yours, as we are content to do as you say, provided you allow us to retain office on those conditions. Surely this would be an anomaly in Legislation and Government. Who ever heard of a government sacrificing their political principles by wholesale for the sake of office. I mean openly and plainly stating that they were ready so to sacrifice them, and became Whig or Tory alternately, just so often as the majority of the Representative Body should be of the one or other opinion. He at least was not prepared to sanction such a state of things. He was not prepared to change his politics with every breeze, nor was he prepared to trust a government who would so vary. They had made fair promises before and raised the expectations of the country to the highest pitch only to let them fall again into deeper despair, and it should not be his fault if they again had an opportunity to deceive them. The present promises were fair, so were those of last Session, but they could be as easily broken now as then. The country would never be satisfied with them. He had come forward and been elected in order to oppose them. He had surveyed the government ship, and by closer inspection had found her more unsound; and, however good the commander might be, the ship herself was unseaworthy, and he could not consent to embark the public interests in her so long as there was material and skill in the country to construct another; he should therefore perform his duty by voting in the opposition.

FRIDAY, February 14.

Honorable Mr Partelow then moved a Resolution to the effect, that the Clerk provide the necessary Stationery for the use of the house.

Mr Needham moved as an amendment that each member be allowed twenty shillings, and no more, to provide himself with stationery during the session. It was his opinion that twelve shillings and six pence to fifteen shillings was enough, but the house did not appear to think so, and he moved twenty shillings as the lowest sum he could hope to carry. He believed it was utterly impossible for any member to use twelve shillings and six pence worth, and he would move that sum if he had any hope of carrying it; but when he moved 15s. yesterday he could get no one to second it.

Honorable Mr Partelow thought the amendment, if carried, could not very well go into operation, as a considerable quantity of stationery would be required for the use of committees.

Mr Gilbert would support the amendment. In former years the Bill had not been made up so much from what was used in the House, but Honorable Members when leaving would take with them eight or ten pounds worth.

Mr Johnson could not go for the amendment because it would operate unjustly. An hon. member who does no writing would then pocket his twenty shillings, and one who did a great deal of writing would have to put his hand in his own pocket to pay for stationery for the use of the public. Besides, stationery must still be procured for the committees, and any one on Committee might, if he choose, secure enough to serve him for all other purposes. He thought there could be no waste if the clerk provided a supply, and kept an account of it as he gave it out.

Mr Hatheway contended that it would be impossible for the clerk to keep an account. Members would go to him for a sheet or two of paper, an envelope, or a stick of sealing wax. How could the Clerk, with his laborious duties to perform, keep an account of all this? He (Mr Hatheway) considered twenty shillings quite sufficient, and would support the amendment.

Mr Taylor was opposed to both resolutions and amendment. Let the question be left open, let the clerk provide, and let every member get what he actually required, and no more. Surely they might trust each other.

Mr Beardsley differed from the last speaker. The experience of former houses had shewn him that every hon. Member could not be trusted. He would support the amendment. What if an hon. member who wrote a great deal, should exceed his twenty shillings! the amount he would have to pay out of his own pocket would be too trifling to be thought of.

Mr Tilley considered twenty shillings each quite sufficient; an hon. member could not consume that amount—that is, if he purchased his stationery at the common rates, and did not pay for foolscap from thirty six shillings to forty one shillings per ream, as was charged to the House. Last year the stationery bill amounted to two hundred pounds or £5 to each member which he considered extravagant.

Mr Cutler was opinion that they had better procure their stationery through the clerk.

Hon. Mr Partelow then withdrew his Resolution, and the speaker announced that Mr Needham's amendment then stood as the original resolution.

Mr Needham urged that a limit was necessary, as it had been the practice of members belonging to former Houses to carry the stationery away, and use it for private purposes during the recess. Large bundles, and trunks full had been thus carried off. A year or two since one of these trunks went astray, and was sold by auction in the city of Saint John. This was considered a reformed House, and he wished them to begin at home. He considered it impossible for an hon. member, write as much as he would, could not consume over twenty shillings' worth during the

session. If the matter was left to go on in the old way, other things perhaps might creep into the Bill; perhaps an old tree might be blown down and require propping up. Let the resolution pass, when every hon. member would know what he is to get.—The resolution was then carried without division.

Mr Gilbert then moved a resolution that no provision be made for reporting the Debates during the present session. His object in moving this resolution thus early was because he saw several Reporters in the gallery, who no doubt expected the house would pay them, and he wished to undeceive them and let them know that they would get nothing. If they were permitted to go on, expecting pay (for he did not suppose they would do so else) the time of the House would be taken up in long speeches, by hon. members who were ambitious to see themselves in print, and the country must pay the cost. Perhaps the Reporters did not know the House was determined not to pay them, he therefore took the earliest opportunity to let them know they might not lay the flattering unction to their souls that the House would pay them.

Mr Scoullar moved an amendment to the Resolution, to the effect that a select committee be appointed to make arrangements for reporting the debates, and report to the House.

Mr Williston would support the amendment. He did not think it possible that any arrangement could be made to have the Debates published daily during the present session, but such an arrangement might be made in reference to future sessions.

Mr Wilnot thought it much better if publishers would send reporters to the house without pay; he wished to consider the subject, and in the meantime would not object to the appointment of a committee.

Dr Thompson would ask if the publishers of the St. John papers had not subscribed to pay a reporter? (an hon. member, "yes.") He thought that the proper way; he thought it added materially to the circulation of a paper that it contained the debates. He preferred circulating the Journals to the debates, because they information the contained might be relied on.

Mr Taylor was one of those who were anxious the people should know all that was going on in the House; and he believed the people were also anxious upon the subject. The Journals did not contain the like information, and he would like were it possible, to see one thousand copies of the debates circulated by the house. What though the public money paid for it; it was money well expended, and he never heard a complaint on the subject. He thought the house should employ two Reporters to relieve each other; one man could not report all the proceedings in a satisfactory manner.

Mr Needham thought the last speaker very much mistaken in preferring the circulation of the Journals to the debates. The former did not give hon members' opinions, unless when a division was taken, and the names also; and not always in that case; for it not unfrequently happened that an hon. member spoke one way, and when names were called for, voted the other. He had seen an instance of this during the few days he had held a seat in the house. The Journals showed how the members voted, but the Reports of the Debates showed how they spoke. As to St. John sending one or two Reporters to the House, he would ask if it was fair for St. John people to do this at their own expense, while other reporters got paid by the Legislature? The papers sold no higher in consequence of containing the Reports, and the publishers reaped no benefits to compensate them for paying Reporters. He was surprised to hear the remarks of the hon. member from Queen's. He (Mr N.) had brought out a book out of the Library the other day, for his amusement, called "Irish Bulls;" he laid it down and shortly afterwards missed it. He found it in the hands of the hon. member, who was perusing it with great interest; and not only reading but he had out his pencil and note book, and was quoting: and what did hon. members think he was quoting?—Why a beautiful passage running thus:

"The man who lives sober,
He dies in October;
But the man who gets mellow,
Dies a hearty good fellow."

(roars of laughter). Now, he had no doubt but the hon. member was preparing himself to make a speech, when a measure having any reference to the temperance cause should come up.

The amendment was then carried, and Messrs. Crane, Cutler, Johnson, Gilbert, and Scoullar were appointed to be the committee.

SATURDAY, February 15.

Mr Partelow laid before the house a very important Despatch from Earl Grey upon the subjects of the surplus Civil List Fund, the reduction of salaries &c., in reply to the resolution of the House on the 24th April, 1850. The following is its purport:

After three preliminary sections, his Lordship, in the fourth section, states that the surplus of £12,298 11s 8d, he considers to be at the disposal of her Majesty, in virtue of the arrangement entered into in 1836, and rendered perpetual by the act of the General Assembly in 1838. He does not consider the financial state of the Province, or the treaty of Washington, which must have been anticipated in 1838, any ground for reconsidering this arrangement, and entering into new stipulations, to the injury of public confidence in existing regulations; and adds, 'it is therefore impossible for me to advise Her

Majesty to sanction the immediate transfer of this sum to the Provincial Treasury.'

In section Five he states that the sum is merely held in trust for the public wants of New Brunswick, and that, when occasion shall arise, he would gladly sanction its expenditure for the public service. That the chief obstacle to a surrender of its controul is the initiation of money votes being claimed by the house, which not only makes it impossible for the local Government to have any control of the money in the Treasury, but to foresee for what purpose money may be wanted, and how to provide for it. If, therefore, this money was given up, it would deprive the local government of a sum to which they may look to meet possible exigencies, and may render it difficult to carry on the public service.

Section Six is as follows:—'If, however, the right of originating money votes is conceded to the Government, I wish to state as explicitly as possible, that this surplus will be immediately regarded by me as applicable for any permanent work of adequate utility, of which the Government may approve.'

Section Seven has the same objection to the surrender of the annual surplus as that before urged, but His Lordship states that were this objection removed, he would immediately sanction the annual application of the surplus to certain items of public service, and at once consent to place the salary of the Master of the Rolls on the Civil List fund.

Section Eight. His Lordship at once consents to place on the Civil List the commutation to the Judges in lieu of fees, and authorises the local government to abolish those fees, or order them to be paid into the Treasury as the House may determine.

In Section Ten, His Lordship refuses to consent to a reduction of salaries on the Civil List. He considers his duty imperative on this point, as a reduction would be a breach of public faith.

Section Twelve. He acknowledges the right of the House to reduce the salaries of other public officers; but advises that they may not be reduced so low as to afford temptation to men of the highest ability.

Section Thirteenth instructs the Lieutenant Governor that if the Legislature passes a Bill to reduce any judicial salary in perspective, he is not to give his assent to it, but that it must be passed with a suspending clause.

Section Fourteen. His Lordship considers the Master of the Rolls as placed on the same footing with the other Judges, and will not allow his salary to be reduced. He will not consent that the salary of the Surveyor General be singled for reduction, or to the immediate abolition of the office of Receiver General. Upon these offices becoming vacant, he will consent to the abolition of the latter, and to the reduction of the salary attached to the other to six hundred pounds a year.

Section Fifteen. He recommends the prosecution of public works, particularly Railways, but intimates that capitalists will not embark in such undertakings in the Colonies whilst they have any fear that the Colonial Legislature will not fulfil their pledges; and adds, that a single breach of the public faith, in reference to the engagements entered into in 1838, would deprive New Brunswick of the confidence of English capitalists.

Section Seventeen. He will not consent to a reduction of the Governor's salary; the country is advancing in population and wealth and the Civil List capable of bearing the charge.

Section Eighteen. He regards the arrangement of 1836 as 'permanent and binding,' but will endeavor as much as possible, as circumstances occur, to meet the wishes of the people, as expressed through their Representatives.

MONDAY EVENING, 17th February.

A good many petitions were presented to-day by Messrs. Tilley, Earle, Scoullar and Ryan, to repeal the laws for selling spirituous liquors, and to make the sellers responsible for the results arising therefrom. Seventeen petitions were presented by Messrs Earle, Taylor, Hatheway, and Beardsley, to incorporate the Orange Lodges. A message on the boundary between this Province and Canada was laid before the house by the hon. Mr Partelow.

Mr Needham moved a Resolution to dispose with sleigh hire for the members at public expense, which was negatived by twenty-four to ten. It was understood that the house was not to pay for sleighs to parties after business hours any more.

The Committee appointed to report on the expediency of paying reporters for the house, reported in favor of paying Mr Anglin seventy five pounds, to publish the debates as he is now doing, and to give the other Reporters nothing. This report met with opposition and the question will be discussed on Thursday.

A Bill to provide for the pay of members of the Legislature was introduced on Thursday, when notice was given by Mr Tilley of his intention to move that the pay of members be fixed at ten shillings per day. This proposition, if adopted, will effect a considerable saving in the expenditure, besides setting a good example by beginning with a reduction in their own pay.

TUESDAY, 3 o'clock, p. m.

Mr Botsford moved an address this morning to the Lieutenant Governor for Earl Bathurst's despatches on the Judges' salaries. Several Petitions were presented for aid to assist in rebuilding the burnt district in Fredericton. Also petitions in favor of the Orange Bill, containing sixteen hundred sig-

natures. Mr Scoullar gave notice that on the 26th instant he would move a resolution in the House to yield up the Initiation of Money Votes to the Government. Mr Needham said that this was merely a side-wind and contended that the Government should do it. Messrs. Hannington and Partelow said that the Government could not do so.

The house is now in committee on a Bill to exclude Customs and Excise Officers from seats in the Assembly, and the discussion is still going on. An amendment has been brought in to exclude all inferior officers, and is likely to pass.

P. S. The Bill has just passed, and excludes all officers under the Crown, who receive any emolument, except those holding high political offices.

FOR SALE,

By Private Bargain.
THAT HANDSOME, PILLARED
COTTAGE and STORE,

In Port Daniel, occupied by the Proprietor John Jeffrey. It is a first rate situation for carrying on a Lumbering and Fishing business, and has a command of the Beach from the Sea to the Barrishway. As circumstances require his attendance in Scotland, he will give the purchaser a great bargain.

P. S. If required, the Purchaser can have the Goods and Furniture at a valuation.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor JOHN JEFFREY, Port Daniel, Bay Chaleur, Lower Canada.

Port Daniel, February 10, 1850

IN STORE,

AND FOR SALE BY W. J. FRASER.

- 10 puncheons MOLASSES,
 - 50 barrels CORN MEAL,
 - 60 barrels Quebec FLOUR,
 - 50 do steam mill do,
 - 50 do No. 1 Herrings,
 - 25 chests superior Congou TEA,
 - 50 half-chests Bohem Tea,
 - 20 cwt. Liverpool SOAP,
 - 10 dozen Corn Brooms,
 - 10 dozen Pails, 2 boxes Blue Starch,
 - 10 barrels Pitch, Tar, and Rosin,
 - 2 do Clover Seed,
 - 6 bags Timothy Seed,
 - 5 barrels White Beans,
 - 10 dozen 1-4 and 1-2 pint Castor Oil,
 - 10 boxes No. 1 Tobacco, 8's,
 - 20 sides Neats Leather,
 - 3 dozen Calf Skins, 10 sides Sole Leathers,
 - 400 lbs. Salmon Twine,
 - 200 lbs. Peppermint Lozenges,
 - 200 lbs. assorted Confections,
 - 200 lbs. refined Sugar, in loaves,
 - 10 boxes Raisins, 4 bbls. Sugar Crackers,
 - 3 casks Vinegar, 5 bbls. Onions,
 - 2 barrels Dried Apples,
 - 10 barrels American Apples.
- Offered low for Cash, or approved Notes
Chatham, February 1, 1851.

NOTICE.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders to the intended Miramichi and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company, resident in this County held at the Mechanics' Institute, Chatham, on the 7th instant, it was

Ordered, That the Committee be instructed to call in TEN PER CENT. of the subscribed Stock; and that JOHN M. JOHNSON Esq., be appointed Treasurer, provisionally. Subscribers to Stock are therefore notified to pay into said Treasurer, on or before THURSDAY, 20th instant, Ten Per Cent. on said Stock.

JOHN MACKIE,
J. M. JOHNSON, } Committee.
C. McCULLY.

Chatham, February 10, 1851.

HERRINGS!

The Subscriber offers for sale, cheap for Cash, or approved credit,

131 bb s No 1 Canso HERRING

WM. MUIRHEAD

Chatham, February 1, 1851.

He has also been appointed Agent for the sale of S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, in Miramichi. (See advertisement.)

Central Bank Agency.

Notice is hereby given, that GEORGE KERR, Esquire, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, is duly authorized by the President, Directors and Company of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, to manage and conduct an AGENCY for that Institution, in Chatham, from this date.

GEO. BOTSFORD, President.

Fredericton, 18th January, 1851

CHATHAM STEAM MILL.

The undersigned having got the Mill in perfect order, and in full operation, are prepared to grind, at the shortest notice, Grain of all kinds, to the extent of about 150 bushels of Wheat, and 160 bushels Oats per day; and Pearl and Pot Barley, as much as is generally required. The strictest attention will be paid, and every accommodation given to those who may favor them with their patronage.

The undersigned intending to work the Saw and Grist Mill during the next season, give Notice that they will Saw for the Public, by the thousand or on shares. They are also prepared to purchase Logs.

FROST & BAIN

Chatham, 19th January, 1851.