

corn can be carried without a subsidy why not letters?

What if all this should be a movement towards that simplicity which is so possible, and yet so apparently impossible in the science of government? Our legislators are meanwhile furnishing themselves with an electric telegraph: an office is fitted up in the House of Commons, and enthusiastic members may have their speeches flashed to admiring constituents in all parts of the three Kingdoms. There is to be an electric clock for the especial benefit of legislators; and thirty bells hung in different parts of the House, are to be set a ringing simultaneously by the electric impulse, to warn members when a division is about to take place. From the same office, wires communicate with the leading clubs, so that absent M. P.'s will be able to get reports of what is going on, without the trouble of walking down to their places, and to obey a sudden summons in case of emergency. The march of science will have thus produced a new mode of whipping-in.

TIMBER LICENCES.

A BILL
To restrain certain Provisions of the fifth Section of an Act intituled "An Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province," and to make other provisions for the sale and disposal of Lumber Berths.

Whereas, In and by the fifth Section of an Act, made and passed in the Eighth Year of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province," it is enacted that all disposals of His Majesty's lands, woods, mines and royalties in this Province made during the continuance of the said Act, shall be utterly null and void and of none effect, unless made at Public Auction to the highest bidder: And whereas the provisions of that Section have been found injurious to the lumbering interests of the Country.

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

I. That so much of the fifth Section of the said in part recited Act, as relates to the sale of Timber, Logs, and other Lumber, or of Berths or privileges to cut, make or carry away the same from off Crown Lands in this Province by Public Auction, be, and the same is hereby repealed, except so far as the same may apply to Licenses already issued, and to Mill Reserves already leased.

II. That hereafter, the first applicant for vacant Crown Land for the purpose of cutting and carrying away therefrom Timber, Logs, or other Lumber, shall be entitled to a Licence therefor, immediately after such application, on paying down the mileage on such vacant land, at the rate per mile, payable by any order of the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government, in Council in force, at the time of such application, whereupon a Licence shall issue to the said applicant, for a period not exceeding one year, and to expire on the first day of May next, after the date thereof; but if such applicant shall neglect to pay the mileage required, such ground shall be immediately open to other applicants.

III. That no Licence to cut and carry away Timber, Logs or other Lumber, shall be issued to any person other than the person who actually intends to operate on the ground applied for, and that no one person or firm, shall be entitled to obtain or hold during any one year, any licence or licences for more than — square miles of Crown Land.

IV. That every person or firm, obtaining licence to cut and carry away Timber, Logs or other Lumber, from vacant Crown Lands shall within — months after the day on which he shall pay the mileage thereon, actually commence operations by himself and his workmen, by cutting and carrying away therefrom Timber, Logs or other lumber, or by continuing to cut, preparatory to hauling away therefrom, the Timber, Logs or other lumber on such licence, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act; and if any person or firm to whom such licence shall have been granted, shall neglect to commence and continue by himself or themselves, and his or their workmen, actual operations within such licence beyond the said period of — months after the payment of such mileage, such licence shall thereafter be null and void, and the ground shall be open to new application and licence, on the same terms as the previous licence so rendered void.

V. That every person or firm, to whom a licence of any ground shall be granted, and on which he or they shall have actually been working, within six months previous to the expiration thereof, who shall be desirous of renewing the same for another year, shall make application for such renewal and pay the mileage required therefor, before the first day of April next, preceding the expiration of such licence, whereupon a new licence shall issue on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions, as to working thereon under such renewed licence, as are hereinbefore required on the first application and licence.

VI. That no other person or persons than the person or persons to whom the Licence shall be granted, and his or their actual workmen, shall be entitled to enter upon, or cut or carry away any Timber, Logs or other Lumber from within the limits of such licence, nor shall the person or persons to whom such licence shall be granted, have any right or authority to permit or suffer any other person whatsoever, to cut or carry away any Timber, Logs or other lumber therefrom.

VII. That in case of any trespass or

encroachment within the limits of any such licence, during the period the same shall be in force, by any person or persons whatsoever, the licence shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies against any person or persons guilty of any such trespass, or encroachment on lands licensed by the Crown, that are provided in and by an Act intituled "An Act for the better prevention of trespasses on Crown Lands and private property," or any other Act or Acts now in force, or hereafter to be made, in reference to licences.

VIII. That in case two or more applications shall be made for a licence on the same day (except in the case of a removal of a former licence, under the provisions of the fifth section of this Act) the same shall be advertised in the local newspaper, or Royal Gazette, and the ground sold at public Auction, at the shire town of the County, where the land lies, and by the Local Deputy Surveyor, the competition being confined to such applicants, and the ground shall be sold and licence issued to the highest bidder, upon the money being paid according to the provisions of this Act.

IX. That the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, shall have full power and authority from time to time, to fix upon the mileage to be paid for licences to cut Timber, Logs or other Lumber, from Crown Lands, the rates to be fixed upon in the various sections of the Province, having due regard to the relative value of the Timber, Logs and Lumber on the Crown Land, and the situation of the ground applied for, but in no case shall the mileage be less than — per square mile.

X. This Act shall not in any way effect the rights of persons holding Mill Reserves under the authority of the Government, and according to the provisions of the Act to which this is an amendment and in part recited herein.

The Politician.

The Colonial Press.

From the Halifax Recorder.
THE FISHERIES.

If we do not look after our rights in this matter, it can be owing neither to the insignificance of those rights, nor because the attempts of the Yankees to wrest them away from us, have not been attended by aggravations sufficient to arouse the indignation of any people of spirit. In the fisheries, as in every thing else in which the rights of the Provincialist jar with the wishes of the Yankee, a regular system of aggression has been carried on by the latter ever since the memorable year 1783. Year after year, the people of the United States have plundered our fisheries by wholesale, notwithstanding that highly valuable privileges in this way, have been conceded to them. At the same time whilst our ports have been generously thrown open to them, they have obstinately persisted in keeping theirs closed, by a high protective tariff, against us, thus attempting to cripple our trade in one of its most important branches.—To take all, give nothing in return, has been the principle by which they have ever been actuated in their dealings with us. Every attempt of ours to induce them to meet us upon anything like terms of reciprocity of trade has been treated with silent contempt. It is but three years since the government of this Province proposed to meet them upon terms of entire reciprocity of trade — and to throw the Fisheries into the bargain, as a bonus.—This monstrous proposition, had it been accepted, would unquestionably have been the death blow of that Government; but, like all previous proposals, it was treated with disdain. And now after all these more than generous offers, they complain, bluster, and threaten, because they are not suffered any longer to come into our very harbours to carry away the fish which are as exclusively our property as the timber which grows in our forests. If they can take any comfort in this blustering and threatening, by all means let them do so; but it is to be hoped that the Colonists will never cease, upon every available opportunity, to re-assert their rights in this matter, and to continue their most active exertions to maintain them at all hazards.

Yes, at all hazards. At the hazard of the United States keeping on their high tariff and raising it higher than ever; for they have taught us to know that we can live — ay, and flourish too — in spite of that tariff. They have taught the Provinces to draw more closely together, and to depend more upon each other — one of the most salutary lessons that could have been taught them. At the hazard of the two countries being brought into open collision; for there is nothing to be gained by concession to the horse-leech policy of our republican neighbours. It is very amusing to hear the sickly professions of brotherly love made by those persons who talk so sentimentally of the 'common interests,' 'children of the same race, speaking the same language,' &c.; but we, in the Provinces, 'take nothing' by the relationship. On the contrary, upon the other side of the St. Croix, hatred of every thing British is deemed, and is practically made, a highly important part of the people's education; and the spirit engendered in this way, vents itself almost wholly upon us. However, war is a contingency which need not be counted upon whilst Britain's hands remain as free as they now are. Jonathan is proverbial as a blusterer; and blusterers seldom, except under very favorable circumstances, do anything more terrible than bluster. But if Great Britain should shortly become involved in a

European war, as is not at all improbable, our neighbours might then possibly 'go in' for fish unusually strong. Some where in our British history may be found a paragraph referring to a dirty little trick perpetrated by them, in a similar case, about the year 1812. History does not record, however, that Jonathan made much by that speculation; and how brilliant soever the prospect, he might make less by the next similar attempt. It is as necessary for the Yankee Nation as the British, to remember the old warning to 'those who live in glass houses.' It has the British Provinces on the North; outraged Mexico on the South; a half a million of hostile Indians, forming a dense cordon, on the Western frontier; and nearly four millions of slaves—who must free themselves before long—being lashed into fury, in the centre. When that nation strikes us, it brings every one of these hostile foes into the field—kindles the flames of war upon every side, as well as in the interior; and even if in such an emergency Great Britain should not employ a very great amount of her forces on this side of the Atlantic, the prospect would be such a one as we think will make the United States pause for a long time before rushing into such a predicament.

These are considerations which show that, under any circumstances, we have nothing whatever to fear from a staunch maintenance of our Fishery rights; but that if, on the contrary, we give up them, we may just as well abandon all rights whatever which the Yankees may, at any future time, take a notion to lay claim to. We will refer again to this momentous subject, at an early day.

From the Fredericton Reporter.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEW ENGLAND.

It would be unfair to institute either contrast or comparison between New Brunswick and New England without making due allowance for the fact that the settlement of the latter took place more than one hundred and fifty years previous to that of the former. Carrying out this balance of time in our favor, or rather as a good apology for our Provincial backwardness, let us endeavour to elicit a few practical observations on the present state of both countries. These we shall endeavour to classify, in order to place information as far as possible under the rule of brevity.

First:—The soil of New Brunswick is naturally superior to that of New England while the difference of climate is scarcely perceptible.

Secondly:—The physical resources of New Brunswick, in Mines, Minerals, Lakes, Rivers, and Forests, are vastly superior to those of New England.

Thirdly:—The Geographical position of this Province, forming as it does the central link of inland connection among the British Provinces, and possessing a fine range of sea board with harbours accessible at all seasons of the year, cannot be equalled in its natural facilities, by any state of New England, and cannot perhaps be surpassed by any in the world.

Fourthly:—Our fisheries conjointly with those of Nova Scotia, are ten times more valuable than all the combined Fisheries from Maine to Florida.

With all the above advantages clearly in our favour, what have we done as Colonists, in the space of seventy years?

First:—We have found one City of third-rate dimension.

We have established one Trade which has in its turn built a few straggling villages in different parts of the Province, and which when it has expended itself—as it must do in a few years—will leave the Country 50 per cent poorer than it was the first day a tree was felled by the axe of a whiteman in New Brunswick.

Secondly:—With an immoderately high Tariff we have scarcely attempted the construction of Provincial or Domestic Manufactories.

Thirdly:—Our Mines, our Farms, our Fisheries, have been neglected.

How stands the case in New England?—There the direct taxes are exceedingly high; for the general Government of the Commonwealth must be sustained from the Tariff on importations; and yet the whole surface of the country is thickly dotted with respectable looking Towns and thriving villages, all devoted to Trade and sustained by their Manufactories.—Indeed to such an extent is the rage for those rural or village assemblages carried on in New England, that the traveller who is partially unacquainted with the perseverance and industry of the Agricultural population of the country, is at a loss to know how the towns are all supplied with farming produce. In these towns every one appears to be employed, and every one appears to have reaped the fruits of his industry. There are none lounging about in taverns during one half of the year in order to secure a chance in the woods during the other. And although the wages of the artisan, and the return of the farmers do not promise the golden spoils of the gambling in Timber, the money made, unlike that of the Lumberman, remains in the country.

Unlike New England, New Brunswick, realises a large Revenue on her importations, and were it not for the destructive policy adopted for many years—that of giving a premium for lumbering, by selling timber permits at 10s or 20s the square mile, instead of raising the price to twenty or thirty pounds—a sum which would just as easily be obtained—our revenue would be much larger. We beg leave to say however, that it is not on account of the additional Revenue, we

should be in favour of a high upset price; for we regret to see even the present Revenue, squandered as it is by the "people's Representatives;" but we know that a proper equivalent for these births would restrain to some extent the indiscriminate propensity for lumbering—that it would preserve for a time, some at least of our Forests—and that the labour and resources now expended in the wilderness, would then be laid out in Farming and Manufacturing. This at once attracts our notice to the *outlay of capital*, a circumstance which in itself forms the main point of difference between the successful policy of New England, and the dubious, we may add the ruinous system adopted in New Brunswick.

It has often been stated—but always in error—that we have little or no capital in this Province. On the contrary we have at the present time a vast amount embarked in the Trade already alluded to, in the hands of the merchants and operatives; while there is a great amount of real wealth owned by a few persons who hold large properties in our Towns, and use the proceeds only in realizing dividends from Banks or joint stock companies, quietly pocketing their half yearly interests as money lenders. We have also a considerable number of landed proprietors—some holding large tracts which have for years been known as nuisances in the way of the industrious settler in the country; and others in the very vicinity of our towns, which would if sold, bring high prices, but which now lies useless for the want of active proprietors. The case is quite different in New England;—there the capitalist never allows his means to lie dormant, and while he settles the country by selling his superfluous land or houses he invariably employs their prices in the promotion of some industrial undertaking, as remunerative to himself as it is useful to his neighbours.

It is not from the extent of his means but in their employment that the New Englander expects his returns: reverse this rule, and we have the old musty police of the capitalists of New Brunswick, many of whom are rich solely because they were 'born with a silver spoon,' and cannot help it. Here unhappily we have, instead of no capitalists—two orders of that class; the one hoarding every penny which he can raise in the Province, the other recklessly squandering his time and means upon a business which while it places for a while the most extravagant means in the hands of its followers, destroys instead of advancing the general interests of the country. To the true medium, long since discovered in New England we are utter strangers.

At present, in spite of every species of mismanagement, the people of this country are comparatively wealthy; and now is the time, previous to another crash in business, for a strenuous and united effort to organize a more safe and prudent system of domestic economy, in the introduction of Manufacturing Machinery, and the erection of suitable Buildings. All efforts of this kind, although made in the first place in the New England States subject to no ordinary discouragements have yet succeeded in drawing around them the wealth and intelligence of the people; and where barren fields and rocks and sluggish streams, had hitherto usurped the face of nature, large numbers of thriving towns, and villages are now scattered over the whole face of the country. The same results but even more rapid, from our greater natural facilities, could easily be realized by the same means in New Brunswick. We want neither country nor capital so much as we do the spirit to use them.

* At a late Land Sale in this City, such was the rage for Timber berths, that some of them where opposition was raised, brought the enormous sum of £25 by the square mile, although the upset price was only twenty shillings! Others we believe brought property for ten pounds, for which they would, if opposed, have paid one hundred times that amount! How long will, how long can this reckless business continue without a reaction!

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

CANADA.

THE GAVAZZI RIOT.—In our yesterday's paper, we gave the termination of the proceedings of the Inquest, on the victims of the unfortunate affair of the 9th ultimo. As might have been anticipated from almost the first day of the inquiry, nothing is decided; the whole affair is just as much a subject of controversy as ever. The charge of the Coroner gives scarcely any clue to the law on the subject; and the finding of the two divisions into which the Jury separated themselves, gives no solution of the facts. All then, is as much a mystery as ever. All that the Jury are agreed on is, that ten persons have lost their lives; nine of them by the firing of the troops, and one by the firing of some person unknown.

Whether the carnage perpetrated by the former, was authorised or not either by the civil or military authorities, the Jury are unable to decide, and whether the death of the latter was an act of self-defence by those who inflicted it, is also an unsettled question. To say that such a termination to the enquiry is satisfactory, would be untrue; but that it is unexpected would be equally so. We will not admit, however that no good has been done. The mass of evidence that has been produced although in some important particulars it is very defective, has gone through the length and breadth of the country; and will enable every person to form a judgment for himself—will make every one an independent juror in the case. No verdict being rendered, there is really nothing to comment on, but we are much mistaken, if the conclusion adopted by either section of the

Jury, will meet full and general concurrence in every quarter.

The only points on which the Jury are agreed are that the Police force was ineffective and that the military fired unnecessarily; the remedy recommended against future mishaps of a similar nature is the increase and better organization of the former body, and a part of the Jurors recommended a more sparing use of troops in cases of danger in future. What seems to be universally admitted to be that unnecessary firing of the troops is treated with a gentle rebuke the Jury apparently being afraid to direct their censure to its legitimate conclusion a charge of wilful murder either against the Mayor, the officer or the privates. Because a doubt exists who is the guilty party the whole are virtually acquitted of the capital offence. A similar spirit pervades the whole remarks of both sections of the Jury; the questions, to decide which they were summoned, are left unsettled; and instead of a verdict according to law, we are treated to a moral essay. The only exception to this remark is that part in which nine of the Jury take upon themselves, by a sort of insinuation, to impute perjury to certain witnesses whom they single out; and to insinuate the propriety of prosecutions by the Crown being instituted against them. We are not aware that any precedent can be adduced for such a step; at all events by a portion of a Jury, not sufficient in number to give their presentment the validity of a verdict.

But we are indisposed to indulge in comments at present on this "most lame and impotent conclusion" to one of the most momentous enquiries that ever was instituted.—*Montreal Pilot.*

The Timber from the head waters of the River Madawaska and its tributaries will not reach market this season. We fear that much trouble will be experienced by the Lumberers who had timber this season in the distant tributaries of the Ottawa. It is likely that a considerable portion of the timber made last winter will not reach market this season, except there is a very considerable rise of water shortly.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather for the past week has been excessively hot and sultry. Farmers have now completed the sowing of their turnips, which, in many places, have been greatly injured by the late severe hail storm. The crops generally throughout the country have a fine appearance. Late planted potatoes have failed in several places. We regret to hear of an epidemic having broke out amongst the horned cattle, some farmers losing as many as 4 or 5 head in a few days. Hay making has commenced in several parts and the crop is abundant.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Pursuant to orders from the military authorities, a court of enquiry has been called in Montreal, to investigate the conduct of the officers and troops of the 26th Camerons, engaged in the melancholy affair of the 9th ult.

Her Majesty's ship Leander, 50, has been telegraphically ordered to proceed from Quebec to Pictou, and was to leave there on the 15th.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ALBERT MINING COMPANY.—We are informed that the new trial ordered by the Court at the last Trinity term in the celebrated case in Gesser against Cairns and others, respecting the Coal Mines in the County of Albert, has again resulted in a verdict for the defendants. We should suppose that this would put an end to further litigation in the matter, and enable certain parties to apply their time and money more useful than they hitherto seem to have done. The case was tried before Judge Parker at Hopewell, in the County of Albert, during the past week. The former trial took place before Judge Wilmot, D. S. Kerr, and Albert Smith, Esquires, for plaintiff. Hon. Attorney General, Hon John H. Gray and A. L. Palmer, Esq, for defendants.

FROM THE FISHING GROUNDS.—The Gloucester (U. S.) Telegraph of last Wednesday, notices the arrival at that port of the first fishing vessel this season from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and communicates the following information relative to matters there:—

The schooner Leonard McKenzie, Capt. Demings, arrived at this port on Sunday, from the Bay of St. Lawrence. Capt. D. reports mackerel as not being very plenty, and the vessels are not doing very much.

In regard to the government vessels in the Bay, Capt. D. informs us that he understood the fleet was there, and he had seen quite a number of armed steam vessels. He had, however, been boarded by only one officer, who came from one of the colonial vessels. This officer treated him very gentlemanly and was quite communicative. He inquired of Capt. D. in regard to many of the Gloucester and other vessels, and appeared to be as familiar with their names as he was himself. He informed Capt. D. that vessels with more than two guns or muskets on board were likely to be seized by the larger vessels.

Capt. Demings also informs us that he did not attempt to go into the Bay Chaleur but he understood that Americans were not allowed to enter within its mouth. Gun barges were stationed along most of the principal shores, and a general espionage was established. From what he saw and heard, Capt. D. thinks the officials will be more strict than they were last season.—He understood that orders had been given, when a vessel was seized for fishing within the limits, if the crew disputed the distance, the vessel was to be anchored and the distance measured.

Capt. Demings also informs us that most if not all the people at St. John's Island, Cape Breton, and the Gut of Canso, thought as hard of the official vessels as the Ameri-