

John T. Williston, Escuminac, Big Black R., Kent.

John Shea, R. St. John, Carleton.

C. Connel, do. do.

W. Haining, Rushagonis.

A. Russel, Tabisintak.

J. Alexander, Caricat.

Also,—Will be sold at the same time and place. The right of Licence on various Berths applied for on the North side of the River Saint John and its Branches above the Grand Falls.

(Signed) THOMAS BAILLIE, *Surveyor General.*

The English Mail to meet the sailing of the Steamer from Halifax, on the 3rd January, will be made up at the Post Office on Friday the 30th instant, at half-past 7 P. M.

Married.

In the Parish of Sheffield, on the 5th instant, by the Reverend M. Pickles Mr. Robert Fleming, to Miss Sarah M'Combe.

By the same, on the 14th instant, Mr. John Taylor, of Portland, Saint John, to Miss Hetty Ann Taylor, of Sheffield.

By the same, on the 16th instant, Mr. Daniel Coburn Stillwell, to Miss Elizabeth Denton, both of the Parish of Queen's.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of PRISCILLA HAZEN, late of Burton, in the County of Sunbury, Widow, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same duly attested, within six calendar months from the date hereof; and all those who may be indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to

J HAZEN,
CHARLES HAZEN, } *Executors.*

Burton, December 17, 1842.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

THE enactment of a Law to limit the duration of the General Assembly, having induced the dissolution of the present House, and the Queen's Writ having been issued, for the election of four men, duly qualified to represent you in the next Provincial Parliament, it is my intention to ask you for a renewal of the confidence, that you have reposed in me for the last five years.

Inheriting an ardent attachment to our mixed form of Government, strengthened by education and experience, I have endeavored in the various measures which I have either originated or advocated, to walk in the path of the constitution, and to propose nothing inconsistent with our Monarchical Institutions. Descended from the Loyalists, I knew it was their intention to sow the seeds of constitutional government broadly and deeply in the land—to establish a form of Government, avoiding alike the evils of a wild democracy, and a pure despotism. It was to secure the same object, that the other inhabitants, and the natives of the British Isles who annually emigrate, have resorted hither.

To facilitate the settlement of the Province, I have several times proposed, and have always advocated a measure, to authorise the disposal of VACANT CROWN LANDS in small quantities to actual settlers, at a moderate price;—payable by instalments. This measure, though opposed by the members of the Executive Government in the Assembly, has always passed by overwhelming majorities, only to be rejected in the Legislative Council. I have often witnessed the rejection of the law, but I have lived to see the triumph of the principle in the Councils of the Government; for ascertaining the utter impossibility of selling wild lands to actual settlers for cash, the present Governor has adopted a plan as similar to the instalment system as the existing law will authorise, with the very method of securing the payment that I proposed.—In connection with this subject, I have for the last four years, annually introduced a Bill to impose a small tax upon the wilderness land of such proprietors, as would neither sell nor settle, to compel them to contribute a mere trifle to that improvement, which the hardy and industrious settler was making in their own property. This Bill so just and reasonable in my opinion, has always passed the Assembly, only to be rejected in the Legislative Council.

Believing that the expences of the Provincial Government are entirely too great for our small population, I have annually pressed upon the Assembly, the necessity of the prospective reduction of the SALARIES of the Officers of the Government. Whatever difference of opinion there might have been formerly upon this subject, the present state of the Revenue must convince the most sceptical, that it is a monstrous absurdity that so large a proportion of the public funds, should be exhausted in the official income of a few individuals, possessing no extraordinary qualifications, or claims upon the public favour; while the most essential internal improvements are suspended. As an instance, several of the salaries would individually, pay for the efficient performance of the duties of the public offices, and leave a surplus sufficient to provide for the BYE ROAD appropriations of some of the Counties. It is not true that the salaries chargeable upon the Civil List so called, cannot be reduced; the terms of that compact provide for such reduction; and nothing is requisite to effect it, but the strongly expressed opinion of the Legislature, and particularly of the House of Assembly. It has always appeared to me, that the recent surrender of so large a PORTION OF THIS PROVINCE

to the United States, having cut off a considerable part of the resources of the Casual Revenue, a new adjustment of the whole question was necessary; and could be successfully urged upon the Home Government.

With regard to the expenditure of the Revenue, a reference to the Journals will convince you, that I have opposed the appropriation of the Public Funds to objects of doubtful utility; and have always advocated liberal appropriations to educational purposes, for the Roads and other internal improvements. I opposed the LOANS made to individuals and Corporate bodies in the City of Saint John, upon the principle that however I might have sympathised with the individuals personally, I was of opinion they had no more claim upon the Provincial Treasury, than any inhabitant of the country, whose saw mill or barn might happen to burn.

I opposed the Bill which provided for the payment of the Legislative Council, on the ground that it was not only humiliating to the character of such a Body, but that if the Province for fifty years past had found men qualified, who would perform the duties gratuitously, much more could it find them now, when there was so great an increase of individual wealth.

Esteeming the free exercise of the Elective Franchise to be an object of paramount importance, I introduced a Bill, in substance a copy of the English law, to shorten the polling and take the votes of the Electors in the different Parishes at one and the same time. In no other way in my opinion, can the purity of Elections be preserved, and unless the Electors are vigilant in the exercise of their rights, they cannot expect an independent representation.

Selected to represent you shortly after Sir John Harvey came to the Province, I looked in vain throughout the whole of his administration, for the introduction of those measures of improvement, which the whole country anticipated on his arrival. Taught to esteem it the first duty of every good subject to support the government, I should have cheerfully afforded him my humble aid in his administration, had it been as liberal and useful in practice as it was in profession.

In the spring of 1841, Sir William Colebrooke was appointed his successor, and in his person and office the Parent State effected an important amendment in our constitution, by separating the Military from the Civil Departments, plainly evincing the determination to maintain a uniform system in all these Provinces, and to extend to their inhabitants the enjoyment of all the blessings of the British Constitution. When Sir William assumed the Government, he must have discovered that the finances of the Province were seriously deranged. At that time the public mind was greatly excited. Meetings were held in different Counties, and petitions numerous signed, praying a dissolution of the Assembly. Without adopting that course, His Excellency waited till the usual period of assembling the Legislature, and then submitted sundry measures for the better regulation of our internal affairs. Approving generally of the principle of these measures, I supported them, and assisted to render their details as perfect as possible.—Some of them were open to serious objections, and contained provisions inconsistent with their spirit, and so perfectly absurd, that their framers must either have been ignorant of their real objects, or opposed to their principle. As great efforts have been made to deceive you with regard to the real character of these measures, I shall briefly refer to two of them, and the others shall form topics of discussion at the various polling places.

It was proposed to establish an efficient AUDIT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. You are aware that the accounts of the Provincial expenditure have hitherto been audited by a Committee of the House of Assembly; and that while large sums of money have been annually expended either by Members of the House or their friends, it was not possible that such an Audit, however strict, could be above suspicion. To remedy this evil, it was proposed to establish as in England, an office of Audit, independent of the Legislature, still leaving to the Assembly the supervision of that audit by a Committee. This is one of the NEW MEASURES, as they are sometimes called; and how it was possible to comply with the wishes of the public in any other constitutional manner, I know not. I have never expended a farthing of the Revenue myself; but I am satisfied the interests of the people, and the independence of the Representatives, indispensably require the adoption of this course.

THE INITIATION OF THE MONEY GRANTS. It must be evident to every impartial observer, that the mode of appropriating the Revenue requires improvement; and that without some reform in the present system, it is impossible permanently to restore the public credit, or place the finances of the Province in a healthy condition. Deeply impressed with the growing magnitude of this evil, and unwilling to attempt a remedy by any doubtful experiment which might lead to the total prostration of all credit, I advocated an alteration in the mode of originating the supply, in conformity to the practice of the Imperial Parliament. I would only agree to transfer the right of initiation to the Crown in connection with what has been designated in the Colonies, RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, which must be fully introduced before any such plan can be safely and successfully acted upon. This is one of the fruits of our glorious Constitution, which this Province has never yet enjoyed, although in full operation in the neighbouring Colonies. It is that form of Government which has prevailed in England since the Revolution, which led to the accession of the House of Hanover to the Throne of these Realms; and which has saved it from subsequent Revolutions.

Its transplantation into this Province is necessary to fill up the measure of our constitutional rights. It simply requires that the high offices of the Provincial Government shall be oc-