CANADA.

In order to continue a course of intelligence in regard to the Upper Provinces, we have made the following selection from the last Canadian papers, which have reached us.

The first article is merely an extract from an editorial of Dec. 16, in which the Writer makes the following quaint and curious remarks :—

From Montreal Morning Courier.

A Tory will judge us by his standard, a Whig or rationally liberal politician by his, a mad cap Radical that thinks the world can be turned upside down and men civilized in a twinkling by the operation of certain laws, will also apply his political yard-wand, and judge accordingly. If each of these creeds were like three parrallel lines, which in their nature could be produced indefinately, and co-exist for centuries, without ever aproaching each other, then consistency would be measureable, and certain. But the truth is, Tory, Whig, and Radical doctrines resemble three curved lines that diverge at one place, approach at another, and intersect, the one the other, at different points. So that when the course of a public man or a journal arrives at any of the points of intersection, the ignorant ones of the adverse parties are apt to shout he, or it, is inconsistent.

From the Toronto Courier.

The Legislative Council, as it is, has, we readily admit, proved a blessing to the Province, and stood a rampart against the democratic encroachments of the republican faction, now nearly extinct. But it cannot be denied that, as a branch of the legislature, it is looked upon with less respect than it is desireable it should be—comparatively slight interest is excited by its proceedings, while its composition is unsatisfactory even to the Constitutionalists; since it neither represents in a fair ratio, the different classes of population, or the different districts of the Province.

To these objections against it, may be added the non-attendance of members, and the non-reporting of their debates.

First—The different classes of population are not fairly represented, as will be seen by the following division of the members, with reference to their national origin :—

English—The Honorables Wells, Dunn, Boswell.

Irish—A. Baldwin, Lloyd, Stewart.

Scotch—W. Dickson, Strachan, Cameron, Allan, Gordon, A. M'Donell, Adamson, Crooks Bishop M'Donnel, Grant, Morris.

Canadians, or British American—J. B. Robinson, Markland, P. Robinson, C. Jones Elmsley, J. Hamilton, Kerby, Macaulay, Vankoughnet, Crookshank.

American—Burnham, Kirby, Nelles.

English	3
Irish	3
Scotch	11
Canadians	10
Americans	3
	30

The composition of the Legislative Council is no less defective with regard to *place* than to *person*.

They reside as follows :—

Home	14	Bathurst	1
Niagara	3	Western	1
Newcastle	3	Eastern	1
Gore	2	Johnstown	1
Midland	2	Prince Edward	0
Ottawa	2	London	0

Total 30.

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.

The Hon. Mr. ELMSLEY, a member of the Executive as well as Legislative Council, has in his place in the latter body formally protested against the passing of the Supply Bill as set up by the Assembly. We shall give his reasons for this proceeding, as stated in the reported debates.

"The Hon. Mr. Elmsley in presenting the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the Supply Bill, regretted that a duty which he felt he owed to the country caused him to bring under the notice of the House the circumstances of the Bill of Supply now before them, being for a much smaller sum than was asked for or required, and that large and extravagant salaries were voted to the Clerks in the public offices, even raising those salaries beyond what they had ever been, and also that large sums were voted as contingencies for public offices, and he had no doubt but that a great waste and expenditure of Stationary was the consequence; the Clerks were not half worked, and their salaries should have been reduced in place of encreased: as one branch of the Legislature he thought it right that the Legislative Council should prevent the House of Assembly granting an unnecessary supply, and thereby prevent a wasteful expenditure of the public money."

Dec. 21.

The Clergy Reserve question underwent some discussion in the Upper Canada Assembly on the 13th instant. Mr. Norton's bill, providing for the sale of the Reserves for the support of general education, was considered in Committee of the whole House, but no decision was come to before the House adjourned.

We need say nothing, on its national importance, or of the honour that will accrue to both Mr. Norton and the Assembly, if they become the instruments of conferring the inestimable benefit of a judicious system of universal education upon their country.

Subsequently Mr. DRAPER moved a series of Resolutions to prevent the Clergy Reserves from being applied to any purposes but those exclusively religious, but his fourth resolution provides;—

That it is not expedient to confine the allotment and appropation of those Reserves, to one Church alone but that it will more conduce to the welfare of this Province, and to the religious instruction of its inhabitants, to apportion them among the leading Churches or bodies of christians therein.

New-Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS

Monday 2nd Jan. 1837.

Read a third time by Mr. Partelow; a bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to authorise the Grand Jurors in the several Counties within this Province to inspect the Public Accounts," which was passed and sent to the Council. Also, a bill to repeal an act in amendment of an act for the better securing the navigation of the inner Bay of the Passamaquoddy; which was also passed and taken to the Council by Mr. Wyer. Also a bill for the incorporation of *The St. John and St. Croix River Canal Company.*

When Mr. Brown moved the following amendment to be added thereto, by way of Ryder; and to stand as a XIII. Section, viz.:—

"XIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not be so construed as to prejudice the right of any owner or owners of saw logs, timber, or other lumber, by preventing or restraining such owner or owners their agents or workmen, from the use of the waters of any river or stream for the purposes of driving or floating saw logs, timber or other lumber down the same; but that all rivers and streams heretofore used or capable of being used for the purposes of floating saw logs, timber or other lumber, shall be left in such a state as to give the same or equal facilities for the floating or driving of such saw logs, timber, or other lumber, as may exist at the time of the passing of this Act." And the same being thrice read, it was agreed to be made part of the bill by way of Ryder, and sent to the Council by Mr. Brown.

On motion of Mr. Crane, the House went into committee of the whole, on a bill to enable the Proprietors or Shareholders of a Company called *The Bank of British North America*, to sue and be sued in the name of any Manager, for the time being, of any one of the Banks or Agencies of the said Company established within the Province of New Brunswick; and having made some progress in considering the Bill, the committee reported and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Johnston, from the committee on roads, submitted a report which is as follows:

The committee appointed to inquire into the state of all the roads of communication in the Province, and also to report what sums it may be necessary for the improvement of the same, have had under their consideration the first subject referred to them, and are of opinion, that a select committee of three members should be appointed by the House, with directions to take under their consideration the practical effects of the present system so long in use, relative to the supervision of the great roads of communication, and suggest such alterations therein as may be deemed expedient; and also whether any improvement can be made in the system of laying out the bye road appropriations and the appointing of Commissioners. The report was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Johnston, that a committee be appointed as recommended by the report, Messrs. Partelow, Crane, and Brown, were appointed.

Thursday, 5th Jan.

Mr. Clinch presented a Petition from Wm. Hurly, of Saint George in the County of Charlotte, an old soldier who served in the American Revolutionary War, praying pecuniary aid, which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

His Excellency sent the following Message to the House of Assembly, Jan. 5, 1836.

"The Lieutenant Governor regrets that any Member of the House of Assembly should have felt the inconvenience complained of in the address of the House of the 3d instant, in not having had access to the Royal Instructions; but on inquiry he finds that the application was made to one of the Clerks in the Provincial Secretary's Office, who cannot be supposed to have, at all times such documents under their (*his*) charge and control. Had the application been made to the head of the Department, the Lieutenant Governor feels assured that it would have been promptly complied with.

"The Lieutenant Governor, however, will direct that in future the document in question shall be accessible to any member of the House when necessary.

The several documents relative to King's College, as prayed for in the Address to His Excellency of the 23d ultimo, were laid before the House.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill further to continue an act for the better and more effectual securing the navigation of the River Saint Croix, in the County of Charlotte, and also further to continue an act to empower the Justices of the County of Charlotte, to make regulations for driving timber and logs down the River Saint Croix, Digdeguash, and their branches. The Bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill to incorporate certain persons by the name of *The President, Trustees and Proprietors of the Saint Stephen's Academy*—*Resolved*, That the bill do pass.—*Ordered*, That Mr. Hill take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Crane, *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed, to consist of one or more Members for each County, and that they be requested to correspond with all such persons in their several Counties who have hitherto not accounted for balances due on monies received for any public services.—*Ordered*, That Messrs. Crane, Morehouse, Miles, Breeze, Gilbert, Brown, Taylor, Rankin, Stewart, Ford and Robinson, do compose the said committee.

Friday Jan. 6.

The House went into committee of the whole, and the Chairman reported, that they had under their consideration the Messages from His Excellency of the 3d inst. together with the several documents accompanying them, and he was directed to report progress therein, and ask leave to sit again, which was granted.

RESOLUTIONS *laid on the Table in the Assembly, by Mr.* PARTELOW *on Friday last:*

1. *Resolved*, As the opition of this Committe, that the difficulties suggested by the two first questions propounded by his Excellency in his dispatch to the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, of the 25th Nov. last, now under consideration, respecting the two qualifications upon which the Revenues of the Province at the disposal of the Crown were to be surrendered in return for a Civil List to be granted for a period of ten years; or permanently, have been fully and satisfactorily answered by his Lordship's despatch of the 31st October, and the provisions of the Civil List Bill accompanying the same.

2. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that by the dispatch of the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg of the 31st August, it appears that his Lordship fixed the appropriation required from the Assembly in consideration of the surrender of the Crown Revenues, at £14,000 sterling, because that sum was formerly demanded by the then Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, and that in all the negociations carried on between Lord Glenelg and the Deputation, a larger amount was never asked for by his Lordship.

3. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the deduction from the £14,000 stg subsequently made by Lord Glenelg, although it actually reduced the amount to £13,050 stg. or £14,500 currency, arose as is expressed in his Lordship's dispatch of the 5th Sept. by his having excluded from the permanent charges on the Civil List £909 stg. the annual allowance for the expenses of the indoor establishment of the Crown Land Office, leaving those expences to be regulated by the Governor and Executive council, and that therefore the original stipulation of £14,000 stg. was not affected by the reduced permanent charge.

4. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that, although by His Excellency's dispatch, it appears the surplus of this disposal of the Crown after providing for the Civil List, will not be so great as that contemplated by Lord Glenelg, yet it is clearly shown that provision is made by the Bill sufficient for the salaries of all the officers who were to receive them, payable in dollars at 4s. 4d. each, and that if the Executive Government be authorised to make the payments at that rate, there will still be £190 19s. currency remaining after all such provision is made.

5. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, That the allowance of £300 sterling for contingencies having been excluded from the established charges on the Civil List, both by Lord Glenelg and Lord Stanley, there is every reason to infer that the amount was not considered necessary to be appropriated, and that therefore such exclusion on both occasions was intentionally made by His Majesty's Government; and further Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that no such grant is necessary.

6. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, in the event of its being thought necessary or proper by Lord Glenelg, that there should be a clear surplus of £500 sterling, as stated in his Despatch of the 5th of September, the House, upon being made acquainted with that fact should immediately place by a permanent vote, or during the continuance of the Civil List Bill, such additional grant at the disposal of the Crown as would amount to the surplus above stated.

7. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, That the House having by a vote of last Session declared, that they considered the expences of the Judges holding the Circuit Courts should be paid out of the same fund having now been conceded to the Legislature, the House should pass a bill the present Session making permanent provision, or during the continuance of the Civil List Bill, for the Judges holding such circuits.

8. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, That the House should view with feelings of surprise mingled with regret, that His Excellency has been advised to advert in such strong terms to the situation of those who have located themselves on the waste lands of the Crown without the requisite authority, and to the chance of their suffering, not only great injury but even injustice if the Civil List Bill pass into a Law without some provision being made for their security and protection by His Majesty's Government *before it be too late*, and although the House could not have been prepared to learn, much less to comprehend, that about one thirteenth part of the population of the Province should be in the situation mentioned by His Excellency, yet, in the opinion of this committee, however at variance such opinion may be with the Executive Government, the reflection thus cast upon the House cannot be supported by reference to any of their acts, but on the contrary the House would be as likely as any other Tribunal, were the question submitted to them, to extend relief in all cases of this description. An amendment was moved to this resolution, complimentary to the Governor, but negatived. Its only supporters were Messrs. Street, Wyer and Ford.

9. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that the House should either the present Session or after the views of His Majesty's Government are made known relative to trespassers, pass such a bill for their relief, to guide the Executive in this Province in the future disposal of the persons so situated, as would be recommended by his Majesty. An amendment was also moved to this resolution but met a similar fate, being supported by the same members.

10. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, it is deeply to be regretted, that the concessions made by his Majesty's Government to the loyal people of this Province, have not apparently, by the Despatches now under consideration, been met by the Executive Government with that liberal spirit which was hoped for by the House, but on the contrary the objections pressed upon the notice of His Majesty's Government are in their nature of comparatively trifling consequence, but attempted to be made important in the Royal consideration to justify the Executive in hesitating to carry into effect the express commands of His Majesty, by recommending the House to pass the Bill with a suspending clause. Upon the question the committee again divided—*Yeas* 25; *Nays* 3.

11. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that nothing has transpired to induce the House to abandon their recorded Resolution to pass the Bill as sent out by the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, and which has received the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, without any addition whatsoever. Another amendment was made and supported by Messrs. Street, Ford, Wyer, and Stewart, so that the original resolution was sustained.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SAINT STEPHEN, Jan. 16, 1837.

FOR THE ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—The undersigned Subscribers to the prospectus for an Academy in St. Stephen, request (that in conformity with your own rule) you will give the real name of the author of the article signed "One of the People," for we think ourselves aggrieved when we are not permitted to lay out our money, and provide for the education of our children in the mode we think best.

Without condescending to reply to the uncalled for strictures of "One of the People" further than to say, that as respects both *our Rector* and *ourselves* they are UTTERLY FALSE.

We would wish to say for the Public information that the plan of the Academy was not thought of till after the September Sessions, and then was suggested by the circumstance of several among us preparing to send our children for education to the School of the Rev. Mr. Wells, Boston; that we wished to enlist the knowledge and experience of the Rector, and that he offered his services *gratuitously*, and a piece of the Glebe (provided no better location could be had) *rent free*.

This is the very "head and front of our offending" and so little did we feel ashamed of the whole matter, that we offered our proposals and accompanying subscription list, to every man in the place who had a family, and whom we believed would take a share; we never enquired into his religious creed, nor did we or the Rector intend the slightest *religious test*. We proposed to erect a Seminary for the Classical, Mathematical and Mercantile Instruction of our youth, and hoped in our attempts to have escaped blame, if we did not receive thanks.

We close with repeating our request for the name of the author of the article, signed "One of the People," and do hope, and *feel satisfied*, that he is not *one of our people*.

Your most obedient Servants.

NEHEMIAH MARKS,
WILLIAM PORTER,
ROBERT WATSON,
ROBERT LINDSAY,
ROBERT M. TODD,
GEORGE ABBOT,
JOHN GRINNER,
JOHN MARKS.

FOR THE STANDARD.

MR. EDITOR,

Allow me to present the following CARD through the medium of your columns

"TO THE FIREWARDS OF SAINT ANDREWS;

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for your unexampled and inefficient exertions in the exercise of your official duties during the last fall and present winter. The very strict examination you made of the several fire places, stoves, and stove pipes, in our most fortunate Town, deserves the thanks of the Public. For myself I have to say that had it not been by the great exertions of one of your most useful body, I must have been a great sufferer in property and perhaps life from that most destructive of all agents, FIRE; for which you will please except the sincere thanks of an old resident.

"SWACK'EM.

St. Andrews, 18th Jan. 1837.

The Saint Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1837

Charlotte County Bank,

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.

Director next week, - - *Jas Douglas Esq*

DISCOUNT DAY, ... THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

☞ BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.

Commissioner next week —— Thomas Sime.

Saint Stephens Bank,

NEHEMIAH MARKS, Æsq. President.

Director next week, - - - *G. S. Hill Esq.*

DISCOUNT DAY, ... FRIDAY.

Bank open from 10 till 3.

☞ BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before THURSDAY, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Via N. York,	Jan. 11	*Via St. John*	Jan 14
Havre,	*Nov* 20	Halifax,	Jan 11
London,	*Nov* 25	London,	Dec 8
Liverpool	*Nov* 26	Liverpool,	Dec 6
N. Orleans	Jan 1	Quebec	Jan. 4

LAMENTABLE AND DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN ST JOHN.

Although we have received as yet, merely verbal reports of an awful and extensive FIRE which broke out on Saturday night in the *City of Saint John*, they all correspond so essentially, that the account we are about to give of this dreadful calamity will be found we fear, but too true.

The fire is said to have originated from a stove pipe in the store of Mr. Whitney at Peter's Wharf, and spread thence southerly along Water street towards Everitt's Foundry where it stopped in that direction. It also extended northerly along Water street, sweeping everything before it, enveloping S Market Wharf and laying the whole in ruins. The entire of the buildings from the market square between Water street and Prince William street, as far as the Bank of New Brunswick, are likewise destroyed; and on the easterly side of the latter street, from Cooper's Alley to Rocky hill—all has been swept away.

The tide was at more than half ebb, [illegible] even if water had been at hand, perhaps it would have been of little service; for the flames seem to have spread with a rapidity and violence that paralysed every effort to arrest them.

When it is considered what immense importations have been received into St. John last season, and that the wide extent which has been desolated was entirely occupied by eminent Merchants, wealthy Shop-Keepers, and active and well-doing Artisans—it must be concluded that the loss of property has been immense: we trust that loss of life has not added to the calamity.

We can neither conjecture nor speculate on the consequences of this apalling visitation—a greater than anything that has ever befallen the Province, except the conflagration in 1826; but we know there will be a sincere and universal sympathy felt for the sufferers. We honour the sentiments so strongly expressed in our own little community; but we would beg to say, that whilst almost every one here has the fate of some friend to lament, we would call on that substantial evidence of true sympathy, the nature of which is active, and the proof of which is the liberal contribution of its means—"To do good and to distribute forget not, for with such sacrafices God is pleased."

In comparison with the great fire in New York, and in comparison with the resources of that opulent city, we look upon the condition of St. John as more calamitous. Where so much business was done through the banks, (of which St John possesses four,) a great amount of monetary obligation is deprived of the means of being met; and the same may be said with regard to many houses who are under accountability to the furnishing establishments at home. We know that the nervous tone of speculative enterprise is not apt to quail under common circumstances; and we hope that generous feeling, and the noble principles developed in the routine of a British Merchant's transactions, will sustain that credit which misfortune not dishonour, has assailed; and that we shall have it in our power to repeat the boast of New York (only received here yesterday) that like the Phœnix from her ashes, noble erections more like palaces than stores, will occupy the place emphatically called "the burnt district."

It is a great reproach to the present ministry that they should falter under such a want of decision as has marked their conduct in regard to Spain. What is the use of Lord Palmerstone sending out a gun boat or two to awaken the echoes of the bay of Cadiz by firing a random shot at the fugitive belligerents who seek safety on the shores of Andalusia? If it be intended, as it ought to be, to aid the injured Queen, and, put an end to usurpation and bigotry, pour out the strength of the nation in money and in men, and do not send "a rattle and a straw." The murders of Cordova "cry aloud for vengeance," but if such acts are to be permitted, let not the British ensign wave inglorious y in the sight of Scenes which are disgraceful to civilized men. Had such indecision guided the national councils thirty years ago, Trafalgar would never have witnessed the triumph of Nelson, and Wellington would never have gathered his undying laurels from the banks of the Tagus to Waterloo.

By an arrival at Three Rivers on the 25th ult. from Newfoundland dates to the 9th Dec. have been received. The Legislature of that Colony will commence its Session on the 16th of February. Mr. Stewart who was formerly in the Customs here, is doing duty for Mr. Spearman who has gone home on leave of absence.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey has prorogued the General Assembly of Prince Edward Island to the 24th current, then to meet for the despatch of business. Sir John seems to have made himself very acceptable to the people in general by attention to public institutions and encouraging improvements in all parts of the Island.

"ONE OF THE PEOPLE."—On receipt of the article under the foregoing signature, we made application to Mr. Wm. Campbell, our Agent in St. Stephens, to endeavour to discover its author, and to make known in the neighbourhood that we wished the writer to forward his name; we also shewed part of the writing to several friends here to ascertain the hand—all without success. As we had entertained no doubt but the author would come forward, we had the article inserted, with the exception of a very offensive paragraph, which we expunged, and which indeed was the principal cause of our hesitating to publish the piece. Disappointed in our attempts to discover the author, we inserted a notice to correspondents requiring real signatures in future to accompany articles for which we might be held responsible; and we now trust that "One of the People" will satisfy the Gentlemen whose call he will find

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