

resolution had been sustained by the House when the other passed, upon which this was a commentary.

Resolved, That the accountability of public men, to those whose interests are to be affected by their acts, is an essential feature in every free government; without which there can be no effectual security against official misconduct; and that, in the opinion of this House, this principle is applicable to the condition of this Province, in all matters relating to its own internal affairs; not interfering with the general arrangements of the empire.

Mr. Brown said he was anxious to say a word or two, before the debate was again cut short by moving the previous question. The present Resolution he said had his hearty concurrence, and was different from that which was debated the other day, when the question under discussion involved the tenure of public offices. This involved the question of Responsibility, but the other did not. He thought the object of the despatch was to do away with all responsibility. He was of opinion that in this Province, we have always had what may be properly termed responsibility; and he was in favour of that principle; and as it now came before the House in a proper shape, he would give it his hearty concurrence. He thought the present Resolution would not conflict with that which passed the other day.

Mr. STREET coincided in the opinion of the learned gentleman for Carleton, who stated that the Resolution just passed contained a truism; and the present as the learned mover had stated, was a mere commentary; but he could not agree with him, that it involved the same principle as that which was rejected the other day; as if it did, he would vote against it; and he was satisfied, there would be a majority which would do the same. The present Resolution went to recognise a responsibility; but as was admitted the other day, they had always had a responsible government; and if any cause of complaint existed, an address of the House was always attended to by the Home Government, and the grievance complained of was always remedied. As the Resolution did not recognise the principle contained in Lord Durham's Report, he was not against passing it.

Hon. Mr. CRANE was favourable to the Resolution, as it contained the principle upon which the government of the country had been conducted, according to the wishes of the people, as expressed thro' their representatives. There might be a difference of opinion upon the subject, but he hoped they would not forget that this is a British Province; and that in all cases they should appeal to the government of the mother country; and he felt satisfied that justice would always be done. Perhaps it would be as well were the House to state, that the Governor General had not expressed what are his instructions; because upon that subject they were as yet uninformed.

The question was then taken, when there appeared for the motion: Hon. Mr. Johnston, hon. Mr. Crane, hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Palmer, Mr. Almon, Hanington, Wilson, Partelow, Woodward, Beardsley, Connell, Taylor, J. M. Wilmot, Gilbert, McLeod, Freeze, Jordan, Fisher, H. T. Partelow, Brown, L. A. Wilmot, Hayward, Hill, Boyd; against it, Messrs. Allen, Barbarie, Street, and Stewart.

The House then went into committee for the purpose of considering the Report of the Committee on Mines, and after some discussion, Mr. Wilmot suggested a plan of granting them, which he hastily drew up, and which having been read from the chair, the committee reported progress.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

The House in Committee of ways and means. Mr. Palmer in the chair.

Hon. Mr. WELDON observed, that this Committee was one of the first importance, inasmuch as from it emanated the ways and means, from which a Revenue was to be raised, to meet the supplies which had been granted for the public service. He therefore would take that opportunity of ascertaining the true cause, from whence the increase of Revenue had arisen during the past year; and upon examination it will be found, that it had not arisen from an increased consumption of dutiable article, but arose from circumstances purely adventitious and unexpected. He should endeavour to shew this to the Committee, by a reference to the importation of those articles, from which the revenue was raised during the past year, as compared with preceding years. Taking therefore the importation of Rum and Gin for the last four years, the average would be 311,201 gallons; the import of last year was 301,618 gallons. Brandy, the average import for the last four years, 49,466 gallons; imported last year, 48,175 gallon. The average import of Wine for the same period, 44,982, imported during the past year 49,515; Molasses taking the average of four years 319,567, imported last year 333,732 gallons; Brown Sugar on an average of four years, 18,172 cwt. imported last year 24,356. So that there had really been a falling off in Rum and Brandy. A slight increase in Wine, a considerable increase in Molasses and Sugar. The duties upon British Goods were £11,317 during the past year, being a considerable increase compared with the preceding year. The Revenue from

Provincial Acts in 1838 was	£53,331.
From the same source in 1839	£56,078.
Increase in 1839	£2,747.
Less amount of duties upon Articles consumed by Fire in August last.	£2,106.
Real increase	£641.

The Revenue by payment from the Customs in 1838 was £12,108; while in 1839 the amount was £28,211. The increase therefore in our Revenue during the past year, arose from duties under Acts of the Imperial Parliament. Most of this increase arose from Molasses, Sugar and Rum; they being of foreign production. Such being the real state of the revenue of the Province, he would see what was the amount of the expenditure.

The appropriation in 1839 was	£103,000.
Less being the Militia grant of	£7,600.
£10,000 not required	

Off, for Emigrants and Light Houses, charged to their res. Active funds, about	£35,400.
	£5,000.
Making for Ordinary, &c.	£90,400.

Extraordinary service £90,400, being something more than £1,000 over the Revenue raised the past year. The year previous the Revenue fell short of the Expenditure. It was not however felt, because from the large amount of the Ceded revenues of the Crown, there was a sufficiency to meet the warrants upon the Treasury. Under these circumstances, the learned gentleman said it was worthy the consideration of the Committee, whether it was not advisable to have the Surplus Revenue of the crown estate funded, and increase the Revenue, to meet the exigencies and expenditure of the Province. It might so happen that the proceeds realized from the sale of Timber, and upon the sale of ungranted Lands, would not make up the amount required by the Civil List Act, and then the Ordinary Revenues would have to be called upon to make good the deficiency. For this reason he was unwilling to call in the whole of the Ceded Revenues; but thought it should be funded in some way or other, to meet the annual charge for the surrender of these Revenues. Last year the amount at interest with the Banks,

about £20,000, was paid over to the Treasury, and during the last three years, about £30 or £40,000, from these sources, had been expended. The learned gentleman said when he saw the grants of the present session (including the grants reported for the Bye Roads,) amounting to £76,000 and upwards; and that to provide for various other services, a sum not less than £20,000 will have to be appropriated, making in all the grants of the present session, nearly, if not quite £100,000, he thought the Committee would see the propriety, if not the necessity that existed, for an increase in the Revenue. He would therefore invite the attention of the Committee to the increasing of the duty upon rum was 1s. 6d. per gallon; it was not an article of luxury or necessity, and he thought that three-pence more might be added, without increasing smuggling beyond what at present exists. This would yield £3700, and would not be felt as a burthen. Brandy at present pays 2s. he would raise it to 2s. 3d. which would give £600 and three-pence per gallon on wine would increase it to £600. He admitted there was already a heavy duty on wine, but neither of the articles alluded to could be classed among the necessities of life, and they were all proper objects on which to impose duties. Molasses and Sugar he said he would not touch. Much of that which was imported however was the production of slave labour, and it was worthy the consideration of the Committee, whether they would not afford encouragement to our own islands in preference. He understood vessels from these Provinces after disposing of their cargoes for specie in a British port, proceed to the foreign islands, and return with cargoes, which they bring in on the same terms, as regards Provincial duties, as when coming from our own colonies. The articles thus brought were the productions of slave labour, and came from places where the planters were not suffering from the effects of emancipation. He should also propose increasing the duty on British merchandise from 2 1-2 to 3 per cent, which with the other items alluded to, would increase the revenue £7000. The former of these would not apply to the necessities of life, and the slight increase of duty on British merchandise would not be felt, as those articles which are used for ship-building come in free of duty altogether. With this view of the subject they might pass certain Resolutions; when the Revenue Bill came under consideration, and each article could be discussed separately. Coffee last year he said, owing to some oversight, was omitted among the specific duty. The duty of 10 per cent applied only to Foreign Coffee, and rendered it uncertain owing to the different prices at which the article was charged in different invoices; it would therefore be better to make the duty specific, and fix it at one half-penny per pound as hitherto. The learned gentleman said he considered it necessary to make the revenue keep up with the expenditure; and there was not an article of necessity which would be sold cheaper were the duty reduced, and the increase which he proposed would not be felt. It was very desirable that the Committee should express a decided opinion as to increasing the duty on spirituous liquors, in order that it might be rendered uniform with the duty in Nova Scotia; he thought it necessary to raise the duty on rum, as the sum that would be raised in that way would be considerable. Notwithstanding the resources of the Province, they had been obliged to negotiate a loan with one of the Banks for £30,000 to anticipate sums that were secured by bonds. This they should endeavour to avoid if possible in future; as in case of any great monetary derangement or pressure, it might be difficult to realise any very large sum of money.

Hon. SPEAKER was astonished at what had fallen from the hon. member for Kent; and thought the revenue was sufficiently large, altho' it would not satisfy the hon. member, who did not think £100,000 sufficient, but would increase the revenue to meet the expenditure; he would reverse the principle, and regulate the expenditure by the revenue. He had however taken great pains and made a voluminous report; and had superseded the labours of the Finance Committee, who always endeavored to find out how much they could appropriate. The hon. member for Kent had shown the amount of duty received on every article, together with the increase or decrease during the past year. For his own part the hon. Speaker said, he did not mean to say much on the subject, except to impress upon the Committee the necessity of economy; and not to increase the revenue for the sake of expending it. The articles that had been selected for an increase of duty, were extremely pernicious in their use; and if it were found impossible to prevent the importing of them, the duties should be as high as possible. They should then look and see if some articles would not bear a reduction: as they had already as much revenue as they knew how to take care of; and if it were carried beyond due bounds, it would lead to extravagance. They should have no more than the improvements of the country require. He said the sum which had been expended during the last two years on roads was very large, and injuriously affected other interests; and labourers could not be obtained for agricultural purposes, because they were employed on the roads; therefore a less sum would operate equally beneficially. He hoped the Committee would not increase the revenue, but that they would raise the duty on articles of luxury or which were injurious, and lessen them on necessities of life. He concluded by repeating the hope, that the members of the Committee would set their faces against increasing a revenue of £100,000 raised from a population of 130 or 140,000 souls.

Mr. PARTLOW had been much pleased with the Report of the hon. member for Kent, and which had extended back during the last three years; and he was particularly gratified in finding an increase in the consumption of dutiable articles; particularly those which come within reach of the humbler classes of society, such as molasses and sugar. The increase of revenue during the year '39 he said was enormous, affording convincing proof of the increasing prosperity of the Province. True there had not been an increase of revenue in the articles of brandy, rum and wine; but notwithstanding the laudable exertions of the Temperance Societies, he was satisfied the consumption of those articles had not materially decreased when he considered the increase of population; and he attributed the apparent decrease in the quantity of brandy imported into the Province, to the large quantities of American brandy and gin that were smuggled from Eastport, which place might be said to be built up by the traffic. His Honor the Speaker knew that large quantities were landed at night at Portland; and that a large portion of the consumption in that quarter was introduced illicitly, and afterwards more openly sold; smuggling notwithstanding the vigilance and exertions of the custom-house officers, being carried on to a frightful extent. And in confirmation he would add, that one person in Eastport alone, had as he understood, imported during the past year 2500 barrels of American gin, a great part of which found its way into this Province. He did not wish to mention names, and would merely observe that the information obtained by him, he fully believed. The hon. gentleman said he tho't that if encouragement were held out to the seizing officers, it would have a material effect on the revenue; for if they made a seizure at present, by the time the duties and expenses were paid, the amount obtained by the sale of the article

was swallowed up, and nothing was left for the informer or seizing officer; he had known the collector pay those persons out of his own pocket, and in some instances the heads of the casks were stove in, as the article would not bring sufficient to pay the expenses and Provincial duties. He thought it would be right to exempt articles so seized from the payment of duty, which would be an incitement to the seizing officer. Unless some prompt measures were adopted to prevent smuggling, there would be no increase of revenue from the importation of additional duties, altho' the House might raise the rates. What had been stated relative to vessels selling their outward cargoes at British ports, and proceeding to Foreign Islands to take in their return cargoes was perfectly correct; and the principal supply for the last year of Sugar and Molasses, was derived from those Islands. Certain duties were now in force in favour of our own West India Islands; and whether the Committee would raise those duties or not, it was for hon. members to decide; but as the subject had been taken up at home, and as nothing had been done in Nova Scotia, perhaps it would be as well to wait the action of the Imperial Parliament. Foreign rum had also been introduced to a considerable extent, and he was disposed to add from sixpence to ninepence per gallon duty on that article, and to allow that from our own Colonies to come in at the present rate. Among other things which it would be necessary for the Committee to consider, were high wines which are now imported of 1-1 strength, and the importer pays the same duty as those who import it at a reduced strength probably one to three. There should be a distinction with respect to the duty in comparison with the strength of the article. As the Resolution before the Committee was however general in its nature, he said he should abstain from making further remark; until the Resolutions should subsequently be separately introduced.

Mr. GILBERT said after the alarming statement which had been made, showing the large quantities of ardent spirits which had been introduced illegally into St. John alone, during the past year; it was apparent that more prompt and efficacious measures were necessary to prevent the importation of that which is worse than a pestilence. He was in favour of raising the duty to four shillings a gallon, and trying it one year; and he was persuaded that if the number of officers were increased and they were induced to be more vigilant, that it would have a good effect.

Mr. Brown felt greatly indebted to the learned member for Kent, for his lucid review of the financial affairs of the Province; and the exposition of the consumption and importation of dutiable articles; and which must be highly satisfactory to the Committee. The mind of the learned gentleman seemed particularly qualified for such an exposition, and he Mr. B. had never listened with more attention. The learned gentleman he said had come to the conclusion, that it was legitimate in order to meet the expenditures of the country, to increase its revenue; but he could not agree with him; although as they were going on, he was satisfied they would expend the proceeds of that which was derived from the Civil List Bill. If the House went on expending 7 or £8000 more than the ordinary revenue of the Province, they must come to that; and he did not know how it could be avoided; as however desirous they were of acting economically, the aggregate of their appropriations annually exceeded what they could wish; and this could only be obviated by much exertion and determination; but as they were going on they must get into difficulty. He said he thought with His Honor the Speaker, that they had sufficient revenue, and which might be considered as overflowing and ample. With any measure having for its object the benefit of the subject, or the improvement of trade he would vote; but would not increase the revenue.

Mr. EXP would rather increase the revenue than risk any of the ordinary appropriations; and when he looked to the objects for which they were intended, he could not suppose they were in any way lavish, nor could he take the course pointed out by His Honor the Speaker; although while he would not reduce the revenue he would prevent it from being extravagantly expended. If the views of the hon. Speaker were followed out, they would not be able adequately to provide for those great and paramount interests of the country, the schools, roads and bridges; who considered the price of labour as increased by the large road appropriations. The learned gentleman said he hoped, before the committee attached any weight to those opinions, that they would know in what manner he the Speaker obtained his information; and he thought if His Honor the Speaker would become a little more locomotive, and travel over the northern parts of the Province, he would find that there were not in that quarter at least, too many roads or schools, or that labour was too high. But it did appear that the Province wanted an increase of revenue, and what article would bear an additional duty so well as rum; he thought foreign rum was a most legitimate article of taxation; as it was the duty of the Legislature to assist the British colonies in the West Indies. There was one remarkable fact had been stated, at which he felt gratified, particularly with reference to those well-meaning people the members of Temperance Societies. The learned member for Kent had stated that he found the revenue from British goods and other articles had been increased, and that from rum was lessened; from which it was evident that as the consumption of the latter article was reduced, that of the necessities of life was increased, and that the man who left off drinking ardent spirits had a much larger sum to appropriate for the conveniences and decencies of life. The learned gentleman said he thought the system of smuggling alluded to was not new, but that it had always been carried on to a large extent; and that the decrease in the quantity of spirits legally imported was not referable to that cause; he was therefore brought back to the statement with which he at first started; and he congratulated persons belonging to those Societies, but of which he was not a member, and he hoped they would go on and prosper. He thought the duty on foreign rum might very well be increased, there could be no objection on account of its being smuggled; and he would lay it on as thick as he could; but he was averse to increasing the duty on British goods, which should remain as at present. With these observations he should sit down; and should not have risen, had it not been for the purpose of congratulating the Temperance Societies.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON said there were two or three subjects upon which he wished to remark; and he observed that nothing had been said of a favorite object with him, a duty upon tea, which he always thought would bear a duty; but which he should pass over, as he felt satisfied it would not meet with the support of the Committee. It had been proposed to tax foreign sugar, and rum; but with regard to sugar he was not in favour of taxing it, as it already bore an additional duty of five shillings; and the Committee should bear in mind that it was an article which they ought not to tax too highly. The fact was the proprietors in the British Islands, owing to the abolishing of slave labour, do not raise as much produce as formerly; and vessels after selling in the British Islands, as had been stated, proceed to the foreign Islands where the price is lower; and it was from that source the increase in the revenue had been derived. He had not the same objection to increasing the du-

ty on foreign rum as on sugar. There was one difficulty to which allusion had been made, and to which he wished to call the attention of the House.—Every where else the duty on liquor is regulated by its strength, which can easily be ascertained by the gauger. At present he said high wines are imported for the purpose of avoiding the duty, and the importer saves in the price of the cask, which is very considerable, and in the difference of freight. He would therefore let the law have reference to the strength, and have the duty regulated by a fixed scale. The Committee he thought should be cautious, and not raise the duty on brandy and gin, which he considered as full high at present; as it might create additional inducement to smuggle; for if they attempted to increase the revenue by imposing too high a duty, the effect would be to defeat the object which they had in view. People who at present drink ardent spirits, drink a proportion of Yankee gin, large quantities of which are annually smuggled, and a high duty would only add to the temptation; he therefore would not be for increasing the duty on brandy and gin. The hon. gentleman said he supposed a Resolution would be moved to increase the revenue. With respect to the prevention of smuggling, at present the expenses of condemnation and the duties, as had been very properly observed, leave nothing for the seizing officer; he therefore should propose that the duty should be remitted; and in this way the seizing officer would be benefited; and then he would only receive one-third. He also wished to see that part of the Revenue Law abolished, which authorises the giving credit for duties; he thought it better that it should be abandoned, and that they should fall back to the former practice; there are now sufficient warehouses established in St. John and other places, and when a party takes out goods he should pay the duty; at present the credit system is productive of much inconvenience. These two alterations he should wish to see made in the existing law.

Mr. WILMOT also felt indebted to the learned member for Kent, who must have devoted a considerable portion of his time to the subject under consideration. He disagreed however with his honor the Speaker, who seemed to consider the revenue too large; neither would he agree with him that the expenditures were too lavish, or that they appropriated too much money on roads; therefore instead of reducing the revenue he would increase it. He would not agree to increasing the duty on British merchandise; but upon spirits and molasses from the English Colonies, he was willing to impose a small duty; but would make it considerable on those articles, when coming from the foreign islands. England had told out her millions for the emancipation of the slave, and in this way the price of labour had been raised; and produce could not be sold so low in the British colonies, as in those where slave labour is still employed. The effect had been as was pointed out; and vessels after selling in the former, proceeded to the foreign islands to procure cargoes. He would therefore impose a protective duty in favor of the British planters; he tho't in doing so the Legislature would be doing no more than their duty; and from what he could learn, these colonies were at present in a prosperous condition; and vessels did not proceed to foreign ports because produce was not to be had in those islands, but because it was cheaper. The learned gentleman said he was prepared to vote for higher duties on foreign articles; in England similar protective duties were imposed and when the Legislature of this Province had an opportunity, they should do so; and they might in the present instance, express their approbation of the manumission of slaves. He was happy to find that an extensive system of emigration was at present going on from the United States to the British Islands; and in that way they would procure a supply of labour. With regard to high wines; he hoped the proposal of the hon. member for Kent's would be adopted, and that the duty should not be specific but according to strength; as at present many persons import the stronger article, and pay no more duty than on wines of inferior strength. The learned gentleman said he would also agree to the suggestion by the same hon. member, for the encouragement of tide-waiters; and if it were once known that there would be more vigilance used, much smuggling would be prevented; he would therefore agree that the Province duty should be remitted on all articles seized and afterwards sold. The learned gentleman concluded by saying that he would do away with the credit system as respects the collecting duties, and would introduce the warehousing system in its stead; as he considered it held out inducements to parties to contract engagements, which they were not prepared afterwards to meet; and sometimes after disposing of the articles upon which duties were due, it was subsequently found they had parted with the means. These were his views, and he threw them out for the consideration of the Committee.

Hon. Mr. WELDON said the warehousing system might answer St. for John; but it would not answer for the northern parts of the Province. That was embraced however in a separate act, which will expire in the year 1845. It might as well be permitted to remain till that time; and then take up the subject, and introduce the warehousing system progressively. He would move the following Resolution:—
“Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the present duties imposed upon articles imported into this Province should be continued, with some additions.”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

Sir.—Having observed a communication signed A. B. Esq. and C. D. Esq. in the Supplement to your paper of the 26th ult. relative to the “abominable practice,” as your correspondents are pleased to term it, of the county Gaol being made a place of entertainment; I cannot suffer it to pass by, without making a few remarks, in order to correct any erroneous impressions that it may have produced upon the public mind.

I think I shall be able to show, that the insinuations of your correspondents are unwarrantable and unjust; and that under all the circumstances they have no right to complain.

The Court House is not on the line of communication between Fredericton and St. John, and consequently the business of the neighbourhood would be very inadequate to the support of a house of entertainment; but the Court finding it necessary to have some refreshment after the fatigues of the day, have frequently embraced the opportunity of dining in the Sheriff's room within the Gaol, situated very convenient to the Court house. The dinners have invariably been excellent and prepared by a respectable family, and when the room has been occupied by the court, no “despicable characters” have been permitted to enter. The table has not been free for all, and I assert that no objectionable person has ever been allowed to intrude upon the gentlemen assembled there on the aforementioned occasion.

If your correspondents ever had the honor of dining there, with the intelligent and respectable magistracy of our county, I think they would have hesitated in making the declaration, that “gentlemen were there placed on a level with criminals and other despicable characters.”

Now permit me to express my indignation at the respondents complain. The Court is not invited to dine there; there is no compulsion whatever; if they were afraid their dignity would suffer, that their delicate nerves might be shocked in this atmosphere of crime and guilt, they have only to cross the river—two minutes walk! to find a comfortable house and good accommodation.

Is it because they are anxious to get rid of the “odium already heaped upon them,” on account of this abominable practice, or do they fear that they might perchance be mistaken for one of the characters they have described, that they have made such an extraordinary request to you Mr. Editor?

If they are influenced by the latter of these motives, I certainly approve of their determination, to take refuge under a tent during the ensuing sessions; for a wary eye might discover even under the disguise of a fashionable coat, some philosophical resemblance between them.

The real gentleman has no fear that his reputation will suffer, from an occasional contact with the vulgar. The true gold passes safely the ordeal. It is only the counterfeit that is detected.

It has been said that a gentleman is perfectly at his ease in the presence of his tailor. The difference of rank is so great, the inequality of station so obvious, that an occasional meeting would not alarm him, for his position in society. It is only from persons one remove below him, that he would receive any annoyance, or whose occasional necessary society he would be anxious to shun.—I think the text is in Chesterfield—Your correspondents will know how to make the application.

If you will please to insert the above, you will confer a favour on

Your Friend,

P. O. P.

Burton, February 29.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. WARD.—Knowing that the columns of your paper, are always open to correct abuses, and disabuse the public of any misapprehensions, whether arising from public or private men, I am induced to correct an error or two which has crept into the Report of Doctor Gesner, so far as it concerns this place; of which I have had a perfect knowledge for thirty years.

Doctor Gesner states that “the time of full sea is extremely variable, it being influenced by the winds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which frequently produce a high water of four days duration, along the coast and a low water of equal length of time.” As it regards the wind having influence upon the tide, it has so far as it concerns its height, and the same is the case respecting its fall; but as it respects four days duration of high water, and a low water of equal length of time, I beg to correct the worthy Doctor; and had he remained in Shediac a sufficient length of time in proportion to his salary, his own experience would have convinced him, if not by high winds yet by the intelligence, that was to be derived from the old and respectable inhabitants.

There is a regular ebb and flow of tide here, once every twenty four hours. In the morning the tide is up, and in the afternoon it is low water. To say that the tide is up four days in succession, and that it is out for the same length of time, would be to contradict the experience of myself, and declare the inhabitants generally, to have but a very limited knowledge of that which so materially concerns them; namely, the rise and fall of the tide in this harbour. I would ask the inhabitants of this place, if they ever knew the tide out four days in succession? That they never did I am persuaded is the case, but still the doctor asserts it to be so, and owns himself much indebted to Doctor Theal and other respectable inhabitants.

The Doctor also mentions, “It is however a fact which should not be overlooked, that the numerous beds of oysters along the coast, and constantly lessening the depth of the sea, are slowly filling up the bays.”—I beg to correct his statement in this respect. It is a notorious fact, that the oysters are fast disappearing, in consequence of the increased demand in the market of Quebec; and the great consumption in this Province, not only as an article of luxury but for the purpose of lime. It is also a fact, that oysters that were some years ago accessible at low water and could be picked up by hand; are now only to be obtained by the assistance of a rake. The Doctor I suppose has never seen the hand dredging machine, used by the Canadian French, for the purpose of raking oysters, or he would have mentioned it in his Report.

I have been induced to make the foregoing observations, for no other purpose than the public good; and to correct the Doctor's statements respecting this harbour.

W.

Shediac, March 3, 1840.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. EDITOR.—Sir.—As responsibility is the order of the day, I beg you will permit me through the medium of your columns; to enquire, where and how, this responsibility is disposed of.

Having served the Government under a special order for some two or three months, I cannot find any person holding an office responsible for such services.

After petitioning His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and his Executive Council, through one of Her Majesty's Executive, setting forth the services performed and the person in office, whom I considered responsible for the remuneration of such services; but to my great astonishment, I cannot find any account of such petition having been taken into consideration; which has led me to believe that that responsibility, discredited upon so lately, does not extend so far below the seat of government as to tend to remunerate Her Majesty's subjects.

In conclusion, I must be led to think, that if so much responsibility depends upon such an office holder, as not to bind him to represent such accounts, only so far as tends to benefit him and his friends, I should deem it advisable for him to retire upon a yearly allowance, say so much of his present pay, as will leave a residue sufficient for the payment of a man capable of filling that office, impartially and with such promptness, as will give satisfaction to persons endeavouring to get their just claims.

A Friend to Dilworth.

Mr. OLIVER SMITH's communication, which we should have noticed in our last Supplement, we have again been obliged to defer till next Wednesday.