

—no disorder—no drunkenness was to be met with in the streets, and at about midnight, when we left the Hibernian Hotel, we saw no person but our own party and the watchmen—the streets were clear. This is as it should be: we will say once more that whether the slightest credibility is or is not due to stories circulated to the prejudice of Orangemen in other countries, (which, however, we do not believe,) in New Brunswick they are associated with no other intention than to maintain the integrity of the British Empire, and the ascendancy of the Protestant Religion, and this by constitutional means—not by physical force, except in case of actual rebellion; and every Orangeman who may take it upon himself either to insult or wantonly attack Roman Catholics, or any other body of men, will most assuredly be expelled.

The only drawback upon the comforts of the dinner-party on Friday last arose from the crowded state of the Room, although but a limited number of tickets were sold. It will also be recollected that a numerous body of the Orangemen of St. John dined together on the 1st instant. The Orangemen of Carleton also dined together on Friday in their Lodge Room, to the number of nearly 100. The different Lodges at Hampton Ferry, Loch Lomond, Quaco, Long Reach and Gagetown, dined together in their respective Rooms. In reference to the latter a communication will be found in another column.—We hail the rapid spread of the Association, and the good feeling which exists among all denominations of Protestants, as a sure guarantee of the success of Conservative principles, and of an improved system of legislation in New Brunswick.

#### MARTYR'S MONDAY!

Under the above whimsical cognomen the repealers of Saint John celebrated the 8th instant. In the morning Mass was offered up for the temporal repose of Dan in the flower gardens of Richmond Penitentiary! In the evening the yelling commenced in good earnest, they having adjourned from the Chapel to the Theatre! After having abused the British Government to their heart's content, they began to subscribe to the Repeal Fund, and scraped together—from the overflowing purses of their Priests, the fobs of a few infatuated individuals, who should have known better, and the hardly-earned pittance of the multitude—the sum, it is said, of £150; which we will venture to say will do more towards Dan's repose than all the masses ever offered up for him. Among the most violent of the *spouters* on this occasion was Lewis Burns, Esq. This gentleman once carried a musket in the ranks in the British Army; he was ultimately promoted to the rank of Serjeant Major, and after his discharge settled in Saint John, where, being fortunate in some commercial speculations, he acquired considerable property. He was then returned to the House of Assembly as one of the representatives for the City, but at the next election he was defeated. He came forward again at the last election, and finding his popularity insufficient to ensure his return, he set an example to others similarly situated, (which was followed up in other places) by either inducing his friends to take forcible possession of the poll, or conniving at it, by which means he was returned by a majority of one. Mr. Street, his opponent, demanded a scrutiny, which Mr. Burns defered as long as possible, for knowing he would never sit in the House of Assembly again, he clung to his seat like a limpet to a rock; but having put his opponent to as much expence as possible, he retired ingloriously, flinching from the contest, and refusing to defray the expenses of his election! But still itching for the popular applause accorded to orators, he has at length, in exchange for the area of the Legislature, deigned to become the orator of a York Point Mob! He has now found his level, for it is impossible for him to find a lower grade on which to sink, and—there we leave him.

#### REVIEW OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS OF NEW BRUNSWICK, 1844.

(Continued from page 59.)

From this it will be seen that—including the donation of £1,100 per annum to King's College, payable from the Civil List—no less than £17,332 is expended in this Province annually in aid of Education! This is a large amount, and it behoves the Provincial authorities to see that it is expended in a proper manner. We have heard much both for and against the appointment of Inspectors, and the grant of £500 for that purpose; and it would be somewhat premature for us to hazard an opinion on the subject until their Report is published, as it is impossible for us to foretell what they may recommend. But we are inclined to think favourably of the measure, and believe Government has made a very judicious selection of three gentlemen well qualified for the office. Something like *system* should be introduced into the public schools. We believe also that the present mode of obtaining licences is not what it should be: we have been informed that some of the certificates forwarded to the Executive have been signed by individuals who could not spell their own names correctly! How could such men be proper judges of the qualifications of a teacher? Another ground of complaint is this: a school-master who teaches perhaps nothing but very young children in a back settlement is expected to be as well versed in the different branches of English education as those who teach in villages, where parents are in a situation to afford their children a thorough education; although it is well known that backwoodsmen are generally obliged to take their children from school at an early age to assist them in clearing and cultivating land, and consequently can only give them an opportunity of learning to read, to write, and the rudiments of arithmetic. Teachers in districts such as we

have described should be chosen more from their manner of imparting instruction than the extent of their acquirements.—We hope the Inspectors will not overlook this.

Nothing is more objectionable in the mode of legislation which has obtained in this Province than the manner in which the members swell the amount they appropriate for their own services. In 1843 they made a great reduction in their pay, to suit the exigencies of the depressed state of trade, and the bankrupt state of the finances. Now let us see what this reduction amounted to: during the sittings of the last House of Assembly, Members received 20s. per diem; but the amount was limited to £50 each during the session, and if they sat over fifty days they received no further remuneration. They reduced their pay to 15s. per diem, but were too cunning to limit the duration, consequently they draw pay for every day they sit, and the late session having sat 74 days, each member became entitled to receive £54, or £4 more than he would have been entitled to under the former law! This is a fair specimen of their reduction. Besides this sum of £54 each, every member is entitled to receive travelling expences for going to and returning from his Legislative duties, at the rate of 15s. for every 20 miles. We have made a hasty calculation of these travelling expences, which we give below:—

Charlotte County, 3 members, averaging each 140 miles,	£15	15	0
do. do. 1 do., (Mr. Thompson) 200 miles,	7	10	0
St. John, 6 members, (including Mr. End, who resides there,) each 130 miles,	29	5	0
do. 1 do. (Mr. Jordan) 160 miles,	6	0	0
King's County, 2 members, each 160 miles,	12	0	0
Queen's County, 2 members, each 80 miles,	6	0	0
Sunbury County, 2 members, each 40 miles,	3	0	0
Westmorland County, 4 members, each 360 miles,	54	0	0
Kent County, 2 members, each 280 miles,	21	0	0
Northumberland County, 2 members, each 200 miles,	15	0	0
Restigouche County, 2 members, each 440 miles,	33	0	0
Carleton County, 2 members, each 120 miles,	9	0	0
Total amount of travelling allowance,	£211	10	0
Add to this £54 each for 32 members,	1,728	0	0
do. allowance to the Speaker,	150	0	0
Total amount of allowance to Members of the Assembly,	£2,089	10	0

By allowing the same pay and travelling expenses to members of the Legislative Council we find that the total amount which they would be entitled to claim would be £1,035. 7. 6., making an aggregate of £3,124. 17. 6. This is allowing every member to be paid for seventy two days attendance, although it is notorious that some only attended for a few days, and probably not ten during the whole time, still there is a deficiency of upwards of £75 for which we cannot account. We have no means of ascertaining if every member received the sum of £54; we rather think they received full pay from the day on which they first attended until the close of the session—whether they were present or absent! This would leave a deficiency of some two or three hundred pounds, which we are informed was swallowed up in the following manner: members residing in distant parts of the Province, instead of claiming travelling charges according to the distance by the direct route, took a circle all around the Province, charging 15s for every 20 miles!—a trick alike disgraceful to those who resorted to it, and to the Speaker who allowed them to do so. We are also informed that an honorable member for Gloucester, who resides in St. John, drew travelling pay to Bathurst, the shire town of his county, measuring by the circuitous route of St. John, Peddicodiac and Richibucto! thus making the distance (allowing for going and returning) 592 miles, while by the direct route it is but 312 miles, and from his actual place of residence to Fredericton, and back again, but 130 miles. Thus—if we are correctly informed—this gentleman received as travelling allowance £22 4s, when he was entitled to receive but £4 17s 6d!!!

But the close observer will not fail to perceive that there are other means adopted to swell the amount of their own receipts. J. R. Partelow Esq. receives annually as "Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts" the sum of £100; this with the daily pay, £51, and travelling expences, about five pounds more, makes up the amount he receives each session to £159. Now admitting that Mr. Partelow's services may be valuable on the said Committee we can see no reason why he should be allowed this extra £100. What are the services he performs but a part of his duties as a Legislator? and for what does his constituents send him there but to attend to these duties, and make himself as useful as possible? It will be seen also that a committee received the sum of £50 for reporting upon the accounts of the Provincial Penitentiary. This is the principle upon which our representatives seem to act: they must first be paid for going to the seat of Government; then paid for regular attendance there, although they are perhaps nearly half of their time absent; they must be paid for taking a pleasure jaunt around the Province before they return home, and if they do any thing while they are assembled they make an extra charge for that! It is by such scandalous transactions as these pervading every department that the expences of the contemptible Government of this petty Province amounts to the enormous sum of forty one thousand a year.

With respect to the establishment at Government House one would suppose that £3,500 per annum was quite sufficient wherewith to load the people, but we pay annually the

sum of £230 to the Private Secretary, £450 for contingencies, 100l. (sometimes more) for repairs, 100l. for coals, 50l. to the Commissioners, and 50l. for a messenger to the Executive Council, making an aggregate of 4,480l. besides postage, &c. Then let us look at the expences connected with the House of Assembly. We see in one year 152l. granted for furniture, 200l. for books, 60l. to the Librarian, 10l. for airing the Hall, 250l. for postage, and 1008l. for contingencies! making an aggregate of two thousand six hundred and eighty pounds!

We have more to say respecting the "contingencies" before we conclude this "Review," in the meantime we will notice one or two iniquitous grants. The Quarter Master General receives £150 a year. What does he do for it? Does he perform any service which is of the slightest benefit to the country? Is not the money thrown away? We are well aware no person will attempt to answer these questions; but the secret is this: this officer is an old member of the House of Assembly, and a stickler for their privileges—the privilege to slander and persecute individuals and plunder the public! Another iniquitous grant is that of £60 to Mr. Phillips for publishing an Agricultural Magazine. We are desirous of seeing agriculture encouraged, and the resources of the Province developed by every possible means, but before passing this grant it was the duty of members to have ascertained for what they were granting it. The "Magazine" (so called) is but a small insignificant sheet, which any printer in the Province would be glad to publish monthly for a year to, the amount of 200 copies, for £50, so that if Mr. Phillips publishes that number the whole amount of the subscriptions are clear profit! If he publishes more all will be profit still after deducting the price of the materials. The fact is the whole affair is a farce, and—like the £30 granted Mr. Phillips in the Contingent Bill—was given him as a reward for opening his columns to some scurrilous articles respecting us (which we put an end to by a song!) and to "An Old man's" fulsome adulations of the honorable L. A. Wilmot.

(To be continued.)

Erratum—In the first part of this article (published last week) instead of reading "The Chief Justice of this Province receives £1,000 per annum," and "Each of the Puisne Judges receives 900l." Read the Chief Justice receives 1,100l, and each of the other Judges 750l per annum.

#### UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

We have copied in another column an article from the *New Brunswickian* on this subject. We must confess we have but little faith in the report that the approaching session of the Nova Scotia Legislature has any reference to this subject, but nevertheless it is a topic which is a proper one for the press to take up and expatiate upon, if editors conceive it would be beneficial to the people in general; and even if the rumour should be totally unfounded, and the Imperial Government entertain no idea of uniting the Lower Provinces under one Government, we should not despair of success. These affairs are generally the result of popular opinion, and popular opinion is in a great measure derived from the press, in consequence of its showing up the advantages or disadvantages of this or that policy in a manner so lucid and forcible as to carry conviction to the mind of the reader.—We can perceive many good reasons for a union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, and not one against it, but as we have neither time nor space to go into the merits of the question at present, we shall not lay down our propositions until we are prepared to sustain them.

Our Agricultural friends will please have a little patience. We have not forgotten them, but the publication of Mr. Ryerson's letters takes up so much of our paper that Agricultural articles are for the present necessarily excluded.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A DOUBT ABOUT TO BE SOLVED.—It is well known to the sporting world that a race took place last summer in this Town, at which four horses started; one of the horses at that time was the property of Mr. Segee, another a mare owned by Mr. B. Wheeler. A good deal of excitement took place before the race, and the betting was chiefly confined to these two horses, the mare being the favourite;—the race, however, took place, and the result was that Segee's horse won. The owner of the filley was sadly disappointed, and threw out some dark hints respecting foul play in the riding. Since then the mare has gained considerable reputation, by beating Mr. Gilbert's mare *La Belle* at St. John.—A race is now to take place on the 22d of this month, between the mare and the horse (now the property of Mr. Block,) for £30, on the flats below this town—mile heats—weights 10 stone 5 lbs.—when the doubts respecting the former race will be solved.

[We are not quite sure that this race will be any criterion by which to judge of the respective merits of the horses. We have been informed that the horse is in much the best condition, the mare having been lately taken in from pasture; if such be the case the heavy weights and mile heats must be favourable to the horse.]

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Steamer North America arrived in 3 1-2 days from St. Johns—having touched at Arichat. Among her passengers is the Hon. E. M. Dodd. There is nothing particularly interesting from Newfoundland, except notices in the papers of a flattering reception given in St. Johns to the Right Rev. Dr. FIELD, Lord Bishop of Newfoundland. He landed at the Queen's wharf, where a guard of honor was drawn up, and he was received by the Vicar General and the Church Wardens of the Churches of St. Johns and St. Thomas, with many other of the principal inhabitants of Saint Johns.—*Halifax Morning Post.*