AGRICULTURAL.

ESSAY ON WHEAT.

(Concluded from the Courier of the 10th inst.)

As Wheat is the most valuable culmiferous grain, so also is it subject to more diseases than any other of that tribe; and is prejudiciously affected either by great wet or great heat. Besides the attacks to which it is liable from insects in the root, and smut in the seed, the diseases which are generated at more advanced periods of its growth, by atmospherical influence, are—the *Blight*—the *Mildew*, and the *Rust*. These, by many theorists; and Sir Joseph Banks amongst the number, have been considered as being one disease; but closer observation has decided against this doctrine: whilst, at the same time, indistinct language of Agriculturists renders it difficult to classify these different diseases, in a very minute manner.

Blight originates from moist, foggy weather; and from Hoar Frost—the effects of which when expelled by the heat of the Sun, are *first* discernible on the *straw*, and *afterwards*, on the *ear*, in a greater or less degree, according to local circumstances.

Mildew may be ranked, more strictly, as a disease which affects the *ear*, and brought on by causes somewhat similar to those which occasion blight,—though at a more advanced period of the season. If the latter disease come immediately after the appearance of the ear, the straw will also be affected; but if the grain is nearly or fully formed, then, injury to the straw is not very discernible. But when a severe mildew takes effect, both ear and straw cease to advance, and go daily backward, until vegetable existence would seem to be extinct.

The *Rust*, or as some term it, the real rust, arises from excessive heats, during which the plants suffer from want of nourishment, and thereby become feeble and sickly. In this atrophical state, the plant becomes apparently exhausted; through the agency of a kind of dust, which gathers on its leaves and stalk, and continues to increase with the duration of the disease. If moisture can be supplied to the crop before this visible consumption has proceeded too far, it affords an immediate remedy.

In England, it is certain, that some of the finer skinned American Wheats are very liable to mildew, owing, as it is supposed, to their great rapidity of germination,—a disadvantage attending the use of all young Wheat Seed, and which may account, in some degree, for the frequent attacks which it suffers within this Province. How frequently have we heard our Farmers, with great satisfaction, extoli the superiority of the appearance of their crops, and the rapid growth of their Wheat?—Little do they consider, that such rapid progress is but the resemblance of similar rapid growth in the human species,—they are indications only of debility, and the forerunners of disease.

When the Season of vegetation is of short duration, we cannot be surprised that an inclination to sow such Seeds as will germinate most speedily, should prevail: but a consideration of the after consequences, should deter Farmers from entertaining too sanguine expectations from the appearance of the early progress of their crops. If some old seed remains somewhat longer in the earth, it is merely drawing around it more securely the elements of after growth, springing up more strong than the plants frem the other, and thus made more able, than they generally are, to withstand the vicissitudes of the season. It will not be affirmed that this of itself is the cause of these complaints, in Wheat; but that it renders it much more prone to receive the prejudicial effects of the atmosphere in bad seasons, there remains no doubt. Where old Seed is sown in England, smut is seldom seen—and on a question on this subject being put to Arthur Young,—he replied: "I have seen old Wheat repeatedly, and never knew the plants to be smutted."

Where Grain is raised for subsistence, and where the quantity grown is less than can supply the Market, we are at a loss to conceive, why any countryman should be so little alive to his interest, as to use any, but the very best Seed.—If the produce be consumed in his own family, the advan agos will be increasedly manifest; for good seed produces corn, containing a greater quantity of gluten, than that which is raised from that of an inferior sort—and is also, during its growth, less liable, than it is, to diseases of smut or mildew.—Strong Plants successfully resist the approach of disorders, while the more weakly fall sacrifices to it:—And as most of the diseases of Wheat arise from an unhealthy state of the atmosphere, at various stages of its growth, it will, if generated from good seed, repel their approach. Great heat, succeeded by rainy moist weather, produces an exhalation of vapour, which frequently continues sufficiently long to destroy the plants. During the year 1808, a devastation occurred amongst the Wheats, similar to that which happened in 1799. In both these years, it was found, that the woolly-eared or thick chaffed Wheats, fell victims to the mildew in its most aggravated character; and so unfavorable was the seasons in those years, that even the *thin-chaffed* suffered in some degree;—and indeed, what was saved, owed its preservation, generally, to the nature of the soil by which it was produced, and its condition at the time the rainy weather commenced. As the causes of disease may be checked by the quality of the soil, in which Wheat is sown, as well as in the constitution of the plants, it necessarily behoves the farmer to select, and work the ground which is best adapted to the crop—in doing which, not a little depends upon the situation and exposure of the fields intended for it. A southern exposure is more liable to receive disease in the weather alluded to, than that of an opposite direction. Where the circumstances of the Farm will not admit of a selection of the most proper soil, then the choosing of such situations as will receive a free current of air, for the benefit of the crop, is of vital importance; and, the use of the *thin-chaffed* species, upon whose ears moisture is not so apt to lodge, as it is on the *thick-chaffed*—by this course much injury may always be prevented.

In the sickly years alluded to, disease generally prevailed on soft loams—sea gravel, and their clays; soils, neither containing much vegetable matter, nor naturally calculated to produce good Wheat Crops.

Within these few years past, a favourable opinion has been entertained of a Wheat, raised in the Province, and propagated under the name of *Tea Wheat*—the advocates of which, strongly urge its total exemption from those baneful destroyers of the husbandman's toil—smut and mildew. Happy, indeed, would it be for the country, if this exemption could be fully established; but we feel disposed to account for its reputed superiority to other causes than its own native quality.—It is well known that accident brought to the Province, a few Seeds of it in a chest of Tea—the importer or purchaser, with very praiseworthy curiosity, preserved it, and carefully saved it. The produce he found uncommonly good, and its quality was therefore trumpeted about the Country, until a new species of Wheat was added to the tribes—and formed certainly, an addition made to the nomenclature of them. Whether this Seed was American—Asiatic—or European, has not yet, we believe, been satisfactorily ascertained;—nor is it of much consequence, whether ever it be or not, so long as a good grain has found its way into the Country.—Without endeavouring to combat the prejudices, or to offend the partiality of any party;—the superior excellence of this grain, over that of the native field growth, so far as we have learnt, may be easily accounted for—it consists in the care taken of its *seed*, and its *culture*. Whilst the quantity raised from the imported seed, at its first introduction, was comparatively small, it was a matter of curiosity to get half a pint of seed;—that half-pint was carefully sown in well prepared soil, and its produce as carefully dealt with, until, through various channels, a body of very excellent grain indeed accumulated, and spread about the Province—and from merely occupying its corner in the garden, has now become the tenant of the field. The Seed may have been superior, as we hear it was;—the care of cultivating it we know to have been superior to that given in ordinary cases, and it is matter of congratulation that so much success has attended that care.—Let the example be followed on an enlarged scale, and we apprehend the Farmer will find a similar return for his pains;—but it will hardly be judicious for him to relax in diligence under the impression that if he sows *Tea Wheat*, he may defy the Mildew and the Smut.

We have already stated, that Mildew and the other diseases, proceeding from atmospherical influences, at times when the plants are at a particular stage of their growth, cannot so well be guarded against as smut—a diseaase which originates from the defects in the *Parental Seed!* which is in the power of every man to correct, if not entirely to prevent, by *selecting good seed*, and applying those tests which have been found to be useful.

The most firmly established preventive appears to be the steeping of the grain in salt water, or in brine of a sufficient strength to float the inferior grain—and when the grain is taken out, to be well-dusted with lime.—This is a very simple but found to be a most efficient process.

The celebrated Dr. Hunter, of York, in his Georgical Essays, when treating of the "Smut," says, that 'It is evidently a minute vegetable body of the order of *funge*, and may frequently be considered as a parasitical plant;—but how it comes, at so early a period, to take possession of the infant germ, is a matter hitherto unknown. 'The whole of this part of natural history is wrapt up in obscurity; but it is a singular happiness 'that the negative principle of Smut, may be destroyed by certain steeps, well known to the Farmer. These seem to operate in a twofold capacity, by destroying the germination of the smut, 'and by allowing the Farmer to skim it off, during the time of brining. When stale urine and 'lime are alone used, it is plain that the cultivator has no view beyond the vegetative principle 'of the Smut; a practice recommended by many 'judicious Farmers, in preference to brining and 'steeping.'

The various, and very many disquisitions of scientific men, as to the origin and elements of the disease, are of very minor importance to the practical farmer: so long as the result of their researches, have led to the discovery of a remedy for the evil. In the application of lime, precaution must be taken, that it be properly slacked, least an over degree of heat should destroy the vegetable principle of the seed.

I have, somewhere, in my reading, found, the testimony of a Farmer, who, with the experience of nineteen year's practice, (and another for upwards of twenty) scarcely ever sowed the end of a ridge with dry seed (not steeped), without its being tinged with Smut; whilst the grain, from steeped seed never had a particle worth notice.

Smut is hereditary;—as you sow so will you reap.—Mildew is casual;—but, when firmly seated in Wheat, it is probable, that the sooner it is cut down the better;—for as is an atrophy in the animal body, so is Mildew in Wheat—the one reduces the animal to a skeleton—the other, the grain, to a skin. The best mode of saving them, is, by slaughtering the one, and cutting the other; but, to prevent the necessity of resorting to such unsatisfactory measures, we recommend the consideration of those essential points of good husbandry—soil—culture, and seed; upon all of which, the successful cultivation of Wheat, more probably than any other crop, so essentially depends.

UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, December 31.

JOHN BAKER OF MAINE.—Mr. Anderson of Maine, offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United states be requested to communicate to this House all the information received, not heretofore communicated, in relation to the seizure of John Barker, a citizen of the United States, within the limits of the State of Maine, by persons acting under color of authority from the province of New Brunswick, and transporting the said Baker beyond the limits of the United States, and there imprisoning, trying and punishing him for an alledged offence against the British Government, committed within the limits and jurisdicton of the United States, and the State of Maine.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House all the correspondence that has passed between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, in relation to the aforesaid arrest, and to the jurisdicton assumed by the British province of New Brunswick, or of the British Government, over any portion of the territory within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the limits of the new State of Maine, as defined by the Treaty of Peace of 1783.

Extract from the Message of Gov. Lincoln, at the opening of the Legislature of the State of Maine.

The last Legislature, for whom the feeling of respect for the intelligence with which it devised and the harmony with which it adopted its measures, cannot be too fully acknowledged, engaged in the most unreserved manner in support of the establishment of our North Eastern Boundary. There is reason to believe that the expression of its sentiments was so salutary as to have attracted the attention of the nation and to have commanded its approbation of the exertions hitherto made and which are pledged for preventing any usurpation. In addition to this the President has yielded every possible support. A garrison has been established in our frontier, an agent from among ourselves has been appointed for purposes in which his dilligence and ability have been calculated to be exceedingly valuable, a military road has been provided for, and the case of our fellow citizen Baker, has been assumed under the parental care of the United States. To that individual there is due in policy and justice an indemnity for the violence which at one time seemed to have required that the gaol of Fredericton should have been opened by coercion. As affairs now are, it rests on the magnanimity of Congress not to allow him to suffer under the very mistaken application of foreign power, or on you to provide for him, or to permit the last and most exceptionable resort, that a man who has been oppressed uuder the injustice of a neighbouring government shall suffer in the common cause.—It ought also to be stated that the advances of money authorized by your immediate predecessors for the use of Baker have been returned by a payment, from the national treasury without objection, and with the cheerful acquiescence in the request made more valuable from the Roman virtue displayed by the adoption as a common one of the cause of a humble citizen than by any other consequence.

The decision of the dispute as to our North Eastren Boundary, is referred to the King of the Netherlands, and while I submit, that no reference in such a case was warrantable, yet there seems to be no objection to the personage selected; for how can he, the subject of impartial history, and not apparently dependant on any advantage from either party, being an umpire between nations, act but as the magnanimous dispenser of justice, who has the power to achieve the most glorious victory by the suppression of the most extreme error. How can he act but in the fearlessness of his integrity, the incorruptibility of his virtue, the discrimination of his judgment and for the honor of his throne. By his character he must be judged more favourably than to anticipate wrongs.

OREGON SETTLEMENT.—The mouth of Columbia river, as it is named by white men, or Oregon as the natives call it, seems destined soon to become the scene of busy trade, as it may be apprehended it will, in future times of combat and bloodshed, among the rival commercial nations of the earth. Already in fact, has the British Government in the true character of Englishmen, extended her jurisdiction over all north west America, not already in the occupancy of some other power. And nothing remains for the government of the U. States, but to take possession of the immense and important territory west of the Rocky Mountains washed by the Pacific Ocean, and extending to the 61st degree of North Latitude. One the objects contemplated in establishing the authority of this Government at the north of the Oregon, is the assumption and protection of our rights now seriously threatened by the all grasping hand of Great Britain.

A voyage to China from the north of the Oregon is performed in about thirty days. How splendid is the vision which the imagination frames of the greatness and power of the republic; extended not by conquest, but by enterprise of her free citizens, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; united together and chained as it were to indissoluble union, by interest the most powerful, and by means of easy internal communications wonderfully designed by Heaven, and still more wonderfully increased by the wisdom and industry of man. Soon shall we see the vast regions west of the Mississippi covered with a population like our own, and supplied with merchandise from a city that shall be formed at the mouth of the Oregon. The Rivers will be traversed with Steamboats, and the Rocky Mountains will be scaled with rail-roads, and it would not be singular if the Merchants of New-Orleans should, in a few years, open a trade with China by the way of Mississipi, the Missouri, and the Oregon.

[It is a few degrees farther from Oregon River to Canton, than from Boston to London.]

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

[*Extracts from the Journals of the House.*]

MONDAY, 12th January.

Mr. Parker, from the Joint Committee of the Council and House of Assembly, appointed at the last Session of the Legislature to look out for a site for a Provincial Penitentiary, and to collect information from those places where establishments of a similar nature have been made, as to the best mode of managing the same, and to report thereon at the present Session of the General Assembly, submitted a report. Which was ordered to be received and lie on the table.—And on motion of Mr. Parker—Resolved, that the Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of the Penitentiary, be authorized to have two hundred copies of the said Report printed under their superintendance.

On motion of Mr. Parker.—The House in committee of the whole, went into consideration of the Ways and Means for raising a Revenue in this Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Hayward, from the Committee, reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the business to them referred, and passed the following Resolution, which he read:—

Resolved, that the Committee of Trade be instructed to prepare a Bill for continuing the Revenue Law, until the 1st of April, 1830, and that a clause be inserted in the said Bill, imposing a Duty of £ per Head on all Horned Cattle imported from the United States or any other Foreign Country. And also a duty of per cwt. on all dead meat imported into the Province from the United States and other Foreign Countries.

Ordered that the report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Weldon.—The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Partelow in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service, and had passed several Resolutions, which were severally read, and being handed in at the Clerk's Table, were there again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, that there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, the sum of £350, as a provision for two Staff Officers to instruct and inspect the Regiments, and Battalions, of Militia of this Province for the year 1829. To Anthony Lockwood, Jun. the sum of £50, as a gratuity for his voluntary exertions in preparing and publishing a map of this Province. That the petition of I. & J. G. Woodward, praying for a return of duties paid by them on Sugar and Wine, be not complied with. That there be granted to Thomas W. Wood, a Licenced Schoolmaster, the sum of £20, for teaching a School in the Parish of Carleton, formerly a part of the County of Northumberland, for the year 1826. To Peter L. Smith, a Licenced Teacher, the sum of £20, for teaching a School in the Parish of Wellington, formerly part of the County of Northumberland, from September, 1824, to September following. To His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, a sum not exceeding £25, in order to enable His Excellency to remunerate Richard Hitchens and Edmund Crowell, residents at the Seal Islands, for expenses which they may be put to in relieving shipwrecked persons; the amount of such expenses to be proved to the satisfaction of His Excellency.

And the Chairman further reported that he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, that the report be accepted, and leave granted.

A Message from his His Majesty's Council,—Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, delivered the following Message:

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed to communicate to the House of Assembly, that the Council have passed the following resolution:

Council Chamber, January 12, 1829.

"The Master in Chancery appointed to carry down Messages from the Council to the House of Assembly, having reported that the Speaker of that House received the said Messages standing, but covered;

"Thereupon Resolved, that as it appears to be the usage of Parliament, after the Messenger has made his three Congess, for the Speaker to rise uncovered to receive the Message, and as this has also been the invariable practice since the existence of a Legislature in this Province, and as the House has not communicated to the Council any notice of this alteration; The Council do therefore think proper to inform the House, that they consider themselves as entitled to receive in future from the House, this long established and accustomed mark of courtesy and respect."

On motion of Mr. Allen—Ordered, that the above Message be referred to the Committee of Privilege to report thereon.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.—Mr. Secretary Odell delivered the following Message:

"NEW-BRUNSWICK.

"*MESSAGE to the House of Assembly,*

"*12th January*, 1829.

"HOWARD DOUGLAS.

'The Lieutenant-Governor, in answer to the Address of the House of Assembly, of the 5th instant, assures the House that he is always most sincerely disposed to pay the greatest attention to their communications, and, when in his power, to comply with their wishes. In this instance, however, he finds himself obliged to observe, that as there are not, in the Address of the House any specific articles of charge exhibited against His Majesty's Attorney-General, there are no grounds before the Lieutenant-Governor upon which he can direct any proceedings to be instituted against that Officer.

'The Lieutenant-Governor, at the same time, cannot avoid expressing his regret, that the House of Assembly should have withheld an allowance from the Office of Attorney-General, merely upon statements made by a member in the course of a Speech. The Lieutenant-Governor is so sure that the House of Assembly will, upon reconsideration, perceive into what length, and to what difficulties such a mode of proceeding, if acted upon, would lead, that he will refrain from pointing out the manner in which it would tend to subvert the very foundations of British liberty, and affect privileges which even the meanest of His Majesty's subjects claims as his birthright, that of being heard in his defence before he can be deemed guilty, whether that defence relate to the security of his person, of his property, or of his reputation.

"The proceedings of the House in this case, appear to have deviated from those known and acknowledgdd usages of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, which are the only sure and constitutional guides by which the different branches of the Legislature can regulate their proceedings; and a strict observance of which the House solemnly pledged themselves to observe in 1793, in their Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the then Lieutenant-Governor, where they say, 'We recognize with perfect satisfaction the maxim which, upon the completion of our Provincial Establishment and the Institution of a Legislative Assembly, was, in each department considered as fundamentally necessary to be observed.

"That our Proceedings should in every instance be regulated by that standard, which on similar occasions had been established by the practice of the Parent State, and convinced of the propriety of conforming to examples that have been thus sanctioned and confirmed by the wisdom of ages, we shall never deviate from them, but in cases where our Local circumstances and subordinate condition may render it necessary."

"H. D."

TUESDAY, 13th January, 1829.

Mr. Parker, by leave, presented a Petition from the Magistrates of the City and County of Saint John, in Sessions, Assembled, accompanied by three several accounts, one from the Overseers of the Poor, for the City of Saint John, for support of distressed Emigrants from January, 1828, to January following; amounting to £322 : 15 : 10½ and two other accounts from the Parish of Portland for the support of distressed Emigrants, and Black Refugees for the same year; and shewing the balance remaining unpaid the preceding year for support of distressed Emigrants, in that Parish; both of which accounts amount together to the sum of £235 : 16 : 7½, and praying to be relieved from the payment of these very heavy taxes upon those Parishes. Which he read.

And satisfactory reasons being given to the House, that the said Petition could not have been presented at an earlier day, in consequence of the accounts accompanying, the same being made up to the close of the last year, and afterwards requiring examination by the Sessions; and that the said Petition was also detained on the road; special leave was given for introducing the same.

On motion of Mr. Scott.—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to enable defendants in Civil Actions to enter pleas by themselves.

Mr. Campbell in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported, that having gone into consideration of the said Bill, they had agreed to the same with an amendment.

Ordered, that the report be accepted and the Bill, as amended, engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Humbert,—The House went into Committeee of the whole, on the Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, of the 12th inst. in reply to an Address from this House to His Excellency, of the 6th instant, praying that His Excellency would constitute a Tribunal, to investigate statements made by Charles Simonds, Esquire, a Member of this House, touching the conduct of Charles I. Peters, Attorney-General, when King's Counsel and Solicitor-General of the Province.

Mr. M'Kay in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported, that they had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.—Ordered, that the Report be accepted, and leave granted.

WEDNESDAY, 14th January, 1829.

Mr. Parker, Chairman of the Committee of Trade reported, that the Committee had prepared a Bill, under the title of a Bill to continue and amend the several Acts for raising a Revenue in this Province.

And the said Bill being being brought in, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Scott—the house went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of His Excellency's Message, of the 12th instant, in reply to an address of the House, of the 6th relative to the statements made touching the conduct of Charles J. Peters, Esq. as King's Counsel and Solicitor General.

Mr. M'Kay in the Chair of the Committee.—The Chairman reported, that the Committee had unanimously passed the following resolution, which he read.

"Resolved, that such part of the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, as relates to the allowance to the office of Attorney-General, be referred to the Committee of Supply.'

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill further to amend the Acts relating to Streets and Highways, in the City and County of Saint John.

Resolved that the Bill do pass.—Ordered that Mr. Parker carry the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill in amendment of the several Acts for establishing Grammar Schools.

Mr. Ward in the Chair of the Committee.—The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into the consideration of the Bill referred to them, and made progress therein, and that he was directed to ask leave to sit again.—Ordered that the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Dow,—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to authorize Ministers of Dissenting Congregations to solemnize Marriage in this Province.

Mr. Palmer in the Chair of the Committee.—The Chairman from the Committee reported, that they had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and agreed to the same. Ordered that the report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Parker,—The House in Committee of the whole, went in consideration of a Bill in amendment of the Acts for establishing Parish Schools.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee,—The Chairman reported, that they had agreed to the said Bill with amendments.—Ordered that the report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed, as amended.

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the Grand Juries to examine into the Pubiic Accounts of the different Counties.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.—The Chairman reported, that they had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and agreed to the same with amendments, nnder the title of A Bill to provide for the publication of the County Accounts.—Ordered that the report be accepted and the Bill engrossed, as amended, under the amended title.

On motion of Mr. Parker, resolved that the Committee of Privilege, to whom was referred the last Message of His Majesty's Council, be directed to report thereon to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, 15th January, 1829.

Mr. Weldon, from the Committee of Privilege, to whom was referred the Message of His Majesty's Council, of the 12th inst. respecting the manner in which the Speaker received the Master in Chancery bringing Messages from the Council to the House of Assembly, submitted the following report; which he read.

"That by the practice of the British Parliament, no Message from the Lords is sent to the Commons except by two Messengers; this being the case, the Speaker uncovers at the third Conge. Although His Majesty's Council have been the first to depart from the established usage, by sending one Master in Chancery instead of two Messengers to the House, your Committee consider in the present state of the Country, that one Messenger is sufficient, and recommend in future, after the Master in Chancery bringing Messages from His Majesty's Council, the Speaker do uncover at the third Conge, and receive the Message uncovered, according to Parliamentary usage.

"All which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of this Honorable House.

J. W. WELDON,
COLIN CAMPBELL.
JOHN WARD, JUN.

The report being again read, was ordered to be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Hayward.—The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Partelow in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported, that upon taking into consideration that part of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's Message of the 12th inst. referred to them by Resolution of yesterday, the following resolutions were moved:

"1st. Resolved, that there be granted to His Majesty's late Solicitor-General, Charles I. Peters, Esquire, for his services to the 8th day of September last, the Sum of £ "

And upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the Committee divided:

YEAS.—*Messrs. Parker, Weldon, M'Kay, Clinch, Wyer, Campbell.*

NAYS.—*Messrs. Speaker, Humbert, Crane, Scott, Barlow, Ward, Harrison, Gilbert, Taylor, Ketchum, Hayward, Freeze, Palmer, Dow.*

It was thereupon decided in the negative.

"2d. Resolved, that there be granted to His Majesty's Attorney-General, for his services from the 8th day of September, 1828, to the 31st day of December following, the sum of £ "

And for sustaining this Resolution the Committee again divided:

YEAS—Messrs. Parker, Crane, Weldon, M'Kay, Clinch, Wyer, Campbell.

NAYS.—Messrs. Speaker, Humbert, Scott, Barlow, Ward, Harrison, Gilbert, Taylor, Ketchum, Allen, Hayward, Freeze, Palmer, Munro, Dow, Miles.

Which was likewise decided in the negative.

That the Committee had passed the following Resolution:—

Resolved, that there be granted to Isaac Micheau, a settler at the Great Falls, the sum of £10, in consequence of relief extended to Distressed Emigrant Travellers.

And further that he was directed to ask leave to sit again.—Ordered, that the report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Parker—Resolved, that when a Message is received from His Majesty's Council, after the Messenger has made his Three Congees, the Speaker do rise uncovered and receive the Message according to the usage of Parliament on such occasions.

Ordered, that Mr. Parker communicate the Resolution to the Council.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, a Second Report from the Auditor of Public Accounts, together with a Book containing the general Index, of Grants for Bye Roads, and another containing general Accounts of Expenditure on the Great Roads throughout the Province.

Ordered, that these Documents lie on the Table for the information of the House.

On motion of Mr. Allen.—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Petition presented to this House, from James Taylor, Sen. & Co. and William Cross, praying to be remunerated for loss sustained in completion of the College Contract.

Mr. Harrison in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported, that in the Committee, the following Resolution was moved:

"Resolved, that the Petition of James Taylor, Sen. & Co. and William Cross, Contractors for building the College at Fredericton, praying for remuneration, be referred to the Committee of Supply."

And upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the Committee divided:

YEAS.—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Gilbert, Ketchum, Hayward, Rankin, Dow, Campbell, M'Kay, Clinch, Ward.

NAYS.—Messrs. Parker, Palmer, Scott, Humbert, Barlow, Partelow, Crane, Weldon, Wyer, Freeze.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Upon the question for accepting the Report, the House divided— YEAS 11. NAYS 10.

And it was likewise carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the report be accepted.

A Message from His Majesty's Council.

Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, informed the House, that the Council had agreed to the following Bills;

'A Bill to continue an Act, to empower the Justices of Charlotte, to make regulations for driving timber.

'A Bill for the better regulation of Sales by Auction.

'A Bill relative to the Election of Charter Officers for Guy's Ward and Brook's Ward in the City of Saint John.

'A Bill to increase the Revenue of the Province by imposing a duty upon all Rum and other Spirituous Liquors that shall be distilled in the Province.

'A Bill to regulate the appointment of County Treasurers.

'A Bill to lay a Tax on Dogs, in certain parts of the Parishes of Newcastle, Chatham, and Nelson, in the County of Northumberland.

'A Bill in addition to an Act, to make more effectual provision for preventing the importation and spreading of infectious distempers in Settlements on Miramichi."

And that the Council had likewise agreed to a Bill to amend the Statute Law relative to offences against the Person, and to provide for the more effectual punishment of such offences, with an amendment, to which they request the concurrence of this House.

And he was further directed to communicate to the House that the Council had passed the following Resolution.

Council Chamber, January 9, 1829.

"Resolved, that the Council do agree to join with the House of Assembly, in a dutiful and humble address to His Majesty, praying for a repeal of so much of the Act of Parliament 13 Geo. 2 c. 7, as requires Settlers coming in under its provisions, to take the Sacrament previous to their being admitted to take the oath of Allegiance."

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Council to the Bill to amend the Statute Law relative to Offences against the Person, and to provide for the more effectual punishment of such offences.

Which being read, is as follows:

Sec. VII. At A after the word person, insert "or shall unlawfully or maliciously stab, cut or wound any person."

And the question being put thereon, Resolved, that the House do concur therein.

Ordered, that Mr. Parker return the Bill with the amendment to the Council, and inform them therewith.

Ordered, that Mr. Campbell, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Weldon, be a Committee to join a Committee of the Council to prepare an Address to His Majesty, praying a repeal of so much of the Act of Parliament of 13 Geo. 2, c. 7, which requires Aliens to take the Sacrament before being admitted to naturalization.

And further ordered, that Mr. Campbell communicate this appointment to the Council.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a Report of the Grammar School at the City of Saint John.

On motion of Mr. Weldon.—The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Partelow resumed the chair of the committee.—The Chairman reported that the Committee had passed several other Resolutions, which he read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, that there be granted to John Smith, the sum of £15 for teaching a School for one year, in Chatham, County of Northumberland. To Darby Gillon, a Settler on the Nerepis Road, the sum of £10 to remunerate him for assistance rendered to distressed Emigrants and other indigent Travellers, agreeably to the prayer of his Petition. To James P. Quinn, Surgeon, the sum of £30 as a small remuneration for Medicine and Medical attendance applied by him for certain sick and indigent Irish Emigrants sent to this Province from Rio de Janeiro, in a very distressed state. To the Rev. John Carroll, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Saint John, the sum of £75 in aid of individual subscription to enable him to continue a Free School for the education of poor children belonging to that Communion; and to pay the Debts due on account of such Schools, pursuant to the prayer of his Petition. To the Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Portland, the sum of £10 to pay Lawrence O'Flanagan for teaching a school at Loch Lomond. To Messrs. Hanford and Raymond of St. John, Merchants, the sum of £13 5 0, being the amount of duties on Wine imported by them into the Province, but exported to Trinidad without being landed in the Province.

Resolved, that the Petition of Patrick Waters, be not complied with.

Resolved, that the Petition of Jedediah Slason, Esquire, be not complied with.

The Resolutions being again read, were agreed to by the House and further reported, that he was directed to ask leave to sit again, which was granted.

FRIDAY, 16th January.

On motion of Mr. Campbell.—Whereas doubts have arisen as to the true meaning of that part of the Charter of King's College, New-Brunswick, which relates to the qualifications of Professors in the said College; and whereas it is highly desirable that all doubts respecting the same should be removed. Therefore Resolved, than an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying, that His Excellency will be pleased to make known to this House, whether the College Council are of opinion that persons, other than Members of the Church of England, are eligible by virtue of the said Charter, to be Professors in the said College; and also whether permanent situations, with the accustomed honors and emoluments, are, by construction of the said Charter, to be conferred on persons other than of the Established Church of England and Ireland.

Ordered, that Mr. Campbell, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Freeze, be a Committee to present the Address to His Excellency.

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill further to continue and amend the several Acts for raising a Revenue in this Province.

Mr. Humbert in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported, that having gone into consideration of the said Bill, and upon the question for filling up a blank in the 11th sec: which provides for the imposing a duty on "all horned cattle imported" with the sum of 50s. per head, the Committee divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Speaker, Parker, Palmer, Crane, Scott, Barlow, Partelow, Ward, Weldon, Harrison, Taylor, Miles, Hayward, Freeze, Munro, Dow.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ketchum, M'Kay, Clinch, Rankin, Wyer, Campbell.

It was therefore carried in the affirmative.

And he further reported, that they had agreed to the Bill with amendments.

Ordered, that the report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed, as amended.

A Message from His Majesty's Council.

Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, acquainted the House that the Council had passed the following Resolution.

"Council Chamber, 16th Jan. 1829.

"Went into consideration of the Resolution sent up by the House of Assembly, on the subject of the present System of disposing of Crown Lands, and the Council not being in possession of any documents, which would enable them to form a judgment whether it would be adviseable or not to join in the proposed address.

"Thereupon resolved, on motion of Mr. Shore, that the House of Assembly be requested to communicate to the Council such information upon the subject as may be in their possession."

A Message from His Majesty's Council.

Mr. Bliss Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had passed the following Resolution *Council Chamber, 16th Jan.*

"Resolved, that Mr. Hurd and Mr. Robinson be a Committee on the part of the Council, to join the Committee on the part of the House of Assembly, to prepare an address to His Majesty, praying a repeal of so much of the Act of Parliament 13 Geo. 2, c. 7, as requires Aliens to take the Sacrament, before being admitted to take the oath of Allegiance."

SATURDAY, 17th January, 1829.

On motion of Mr. Parker.—Resolved, that in future when papers are laid before the House by the Speaker he do state to the House from whom the same were received, and that an entry to that effect be made in the Journals.

On motion of Mr. Parker.—Resolved, that the several returns and papers, laid before this House in compliance with their address of the 24th December, 1828, relative to the sale of Lands under the new system, be transmitted to His Majesty's Council for their information, and that the Council be requested to return the same when they have no further occasion for them.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

MR. EDITOR.—I was much pleased at seeing in some of your late papers, the story of a Bridge over the river, in the neighbourhood of the City, once more brought before the public; and particularly at seeing another site recommended for it, than the one originally thought of. I was in hopes that, the extravagant idea of throwing a Bridge over the Falls had been given up, until I read the communication in your last paper signed P. Now, as I have been acquainted with the Falls all my life, and though ignorant of Iron work and masonry, am tolerably conversant with timber work, and the use of purchases; I beg you to give insertion to these few lines, in order that the public may not be misled by P's statements.——In the first place, P. may talk as he pleases about the price of lumber to be delivered under the crane, which he proposes to erect at West Head: and about the expense of hoisting up the rock, Lumber, Iron and Stone. But the thing cannot be done. A Boat cannot lie at or near the Head, for a sufficient time to discharge a cargo, and there is no boat-owner who would place his boat in so perilous a situation, unless he were assured of having the loss of her made good to him;—for lost she assuredly would be. For the truth of this statement, I appeal to every one who is acquainted with the workings of the tide in that singular place.

In the next place, the rock on the north side, above the split rock, let P. say what he likes, is not solid enough to bear its own weight, much less the addition of a Tower and Chains. I might here again appeal to numbers, who have, like myself, seen masses of it fall into the water, large enough to shake any erection which might be made upon it.

But suppose this rock should be found solid, and the materials got together on West Head,—how are the chains to be hove across? Does P. think they can be passed through the openings in the Towers, with as much ease as an old woman could pass a needle full of thread through the eye of her needle?—Does he think, that a Chain of nearly ten tons weight can be as easily managed as a Cod line?—I have read that, at the building of the Menai Bridge, the Chains were brought down, one at a time, on a large raft built for the purpose, which was moored between the Towers; and that from thence they were hoisted *up*. But neither boat nor raft can be moored in the Falls; for the tide is never stationary: before it has ceased to run up on one shore, it has commenced running down on the other.

The only method which can be adopted, and that method P. appears to have in view, is to place the Chains on West Head, and having erected the heaving purchase on the Head above the Split Rock, to draw them over. Now every body who knows any thing of purchases, must know