

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.—State of the Province.

Mr. Hill thought that the Quit Rents were intended rather as an acknowledgment of subjection than a source of revenue. Whatever course it might be necessary for the House to adopt as a denial of the right of the Crown to exact such a tax, it should be preceded by a declaration of the principle that the Crown should not be allowed to exact such a tax from the individual to the public. The question of purchase should remain for the ulterior action of the House, depending upon circumstances. If they had a pious government beyond the seas, they had a right to presume that that Government would not, on being informed of the true state of the case, of the condition of the country, and of the tendency of the measure to create dissatisfaction in the minds of the people, insist upon their collection. He supposed it would not be contended, that the Crown might do many acts contrary to the royal duty to the people, without violating the strict letter of the law. Oppressive measures generally commenced their operations under the covert way of legal forms. An open violation of the law, as well as of the spirit of the law, would defeat the object intended, by provoking a speedy opposition. It was an acknowledged principle of the British Constitution that all power emanated from the people; and to whomsoever entrusted, that was to be exercised for their benefit. Montesquieu said, that the safety of the people was the supreme law. He meant, of course, the safety of life, liberty and property. All government which did not recognise this principle, was founded on usurpation, and sustained by the ultimate ratio of Kings; the law of the strongest. However broad in their import might be the terms in which delegated power was expressed, it was necessarily restrained by the principle upon which it was founded, namely, the public good. Whenever there was an exercise or assumption of power, which went to contravene this fundamental principle, it might be safely asserted, that such exercise was unwarranted in principle, and dangerous in practice to the rights of the people. By this test they might try the validity of the acts of the depositaries of power, of the different grades. They might, indeed, ere in the application of the principle; but were much less likely to do so in cases of vital importance, than in matters of less importance. Who could mistake the order of night for the twinkling of a star; or the steady effulgence of the sun for the transient blaze of a meteor? The great outlines and leading features of the constitution were so clearly defined, as to be easily comprehended by ordinary intellects, with moderate formation. The King was necessarily entrusted with a large authority, to meet the exigencies of government. The extent of that authority, it would, in a great variety of cases, be impossible to define by any express limitations. Much must be left to discretion. But the royal discretion must be exercised, as not to violate the spirit or reason of the Constitution. If he did so, the people had a right to remonstrate, and, in the last resort, to resist; not, indeed, by any expressly recognised provision of their law, but by the paramount law of necessity; a law which appeared to be incident to every form and organization of civil society. It was this which constituted the redeeming principle, against the last degree of misrule and oppression. To make the forms of the Constitution subservient to unconstitutional measures was a mockery of their rights. It was to tamely submit to the shadow, while denying their substance. To resort, as had been asserted, on the floor of that House, that the Crown had the same right and control over the Crown lands and other sources of casual revenue, in the Colonies, that an individual has over his private property, was certainly a most startling proposition. It was wholly at variance with the spirit of the Constitution, and subversive of the rights of the subject. If that doctrine were correct, then had the King no need of the aids and subsidies levied on the people without their consent by former Kings. He might employ his colonial resources to destroy the liberties of the nation. He might at any time dry up the springs of the growth and prosperity of the Colonies, by refusing to grant lands or withholding permission to cut timber; or he might convert their resources into money, and forge chains in the Colonies to manacle the liberties of the nation. When the subjects on this side the Atlantic were prepared to subscribe to that doctrine, they would become fit instruments in the hands of a tyrant, to enslave their brethren on the other. The King was to be regarded as the guardian and protector of the public rights; the general representative of the people. He was only the head of the great body politic, the nation, of which the people were the members, and to whom, in reality, all public property belonged. For the sake of convenience, and for the purposes of government, the legal estate was indeed vested in the King, as the general trustee of the nation; to whom he was, through his legal advisers, responsible for the use he made of the trust. This, he (Mr. H.) took to be the true political faith; it was in accordance with the spirit and reason of the Constitution, and formed one of its conservative principles. Grant the right asserted, and they created a monarchial system, which would soon amalgamate into its own identity the aristocratic and democratic elements of the government. The same solicitude for the welfare of his family, which characterized a parent, ought to form an attribute of sovereignty, and be felt through every branch, however humble, of the national family. At their distance from the mother country, it was difficult to make the complaints of the people of this Province reach the ears of the Sovereign; and if they did, they were, by interested officials, big and little, apt to be represented as groundless, frivolous, or vindictive. What had been said on this question, brought him (Mr. H.) to the consideration of the question—What was the proper constitutional organ, through which the wants of the Colonies should be made known to the Sovereign? Or, rather, had they, as the Representatives of the Province, any right to interfere in the disposition of the national domain; viz.—the crown lands, quit rents, &c. &c. If the system pursued were wrong and manifestly prejudicial to the welfare of the country, was the right to remonstrate; or was it a subject not within their province, and to be looked to only by the people or Commons of England? If that were the case, then were they in a most abject condition; or if the right to demand redress, upon the power to enforce it, they might, like the old, hang their harps upon the willows, and bewail their own impotence. But did not the rights and privileges guaranteed to the subject by the Constitution, extend to them in common with the people of England? By parity of reason, and by the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, they had a right to remonstrate, in cases affecting their own interests, as in them. It might also be in the people of England, as affecting the general interests of the empire. To deny this, would be to deny them any participation in matters of the greatest moment to the nation, and to place them in the condition of dependent vassals, and not of free subjects. If this doctrine were correct then had they a right to remonstrate, to call His Majesty that they pursued under the royal sanction, real or supposed, as it regarded crown lands, quit rents, and other subjects of public interest, was not based upon the welfare of the country; was hostile to its growth and prosperity, subversive of the rights of the Colonial subjects, calculated to alienate his affections from his Majesty's Government, and ultimately to produce a dissolution of the bonds which connected him with it. Should the House be told by the members of office, or by any body else, that His Majesty would frown at their complaints, and laugh at their political insignificance. If that should be the case, might they not appeal to the Imperial Parliament? If their complaints were then still disregarded, might they not appeal to the sympathies of the nation; to their justice and magnanimity; call upon them as brethren of the same national family to interfere in their behalf, and demand that justice for them, which they could not obtain for themselves? If they were still disregarded, they might deprecate the necessity which bound them to oppression, and, by a quiet submission, seek to soften the chains which they could not break. To use the energetic and expressive language of Canning, "the slave-master was abroad."—What was treason yesterday, was sound doctrine to-day; and the discovery was being made, that "one was made for all, and not all for one." He (Mr. H.) would conclude his remarks with a quotation from an ancient King, who might be supposed to be competent to speak as disinterested authority in such matters: "Take the wicked from before the King, and his throne shall be established in righteousness."—Dad condescend on the one hand, and an ignorance of the condition of the people of this Province on the other, were the sources of all the present mischief.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

AN ACCOUNT of the Value of Goods Imported and Exported at this Port, and the Out-Bays within the District thereof, during the Year ended 5th January, 1833.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
Countries from whence the Goods have been Imported.		Value in Sterling.	Total amount in Sterling.	Countries to which the Goods have been Exported.		Value in Sterling.	Total amount in Sterling.
From the United Kingdom.				To the United Kingdom.			
Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom,		209,380 0 0		Articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom,		15 0 0	
Foreign Europe,		12,181 17 0		Foreign Europe,		275 0 0	
Africa,		9 12 6		British Possessions in Africa,		144,347 10 0	
Limits of the East India Company's Charter,		3,751 15 11		Nova-Scotia,		6,995 5 0	
Foreign States in Asia,		451 13 6		British North American Fisheries,		145 16 6	
British West Indies,		370 10 0		British West Indies,		198 15 0	
Foreign West Indies,		13 7 0		United States of America,		3,445 12 0	
United States,		101 11 1					
Foreign States in South America,		208 9 0					
At the Port of Saint John,		227,468 16 0		At the Port of Saint John,		155,422 18 6	
United Kingdom,		55,572 0 0		United Kingdom, (returned),		90 0 0	
Foreign Europe,		5,233 1 5		New-Brunswick,		129,922 7 1	
Africa,		10 0 0		Nova-Scotia,		75 0 0	
Limits of the East India Company's Charter,		1,968 12 2		British North American Fisheries,		161 0 0	
Foreign States in Asia,		79 8 0					
British West Indies,		643 19 10		At the Out-Bays,		180,248 7 1	
United States,		499 19 0					
Foreign States in South America,		99 6 0					
At the Out-Bays,		63,824 6 9					
Total from the United Kingdom,		—	291,293 2 9	Total to the United Kingdom,		—	285,671 5 7
From Jersey—(at the Out-Bays.)				To Spain—(at the Out Bays.)			
Articles the produce or manufacture of Foreign Europe,		—	88 10 0	Articles the produce of the British North American Fisheries,		—	2,400 0 0
From British Possessions in Africa.				To British Possessions in Africa.			
Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Africa,		5,987 12 0		Articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom,		9 0 0	
British West Indies, (returned),		69 0 0		Foreign Europe,		27 0 0	
Total from British Possessions in Africa—at Saint John,		—	6,056 12 0	Places within the limits of E. I. Co's. charter,		72 0 0	
From British North American Colonies.				Foreign States in Asia,		725 0 0	
Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom,		7,851 19 5		New-Brunswick,		1,632 13 6	
Foreign Europe,		1,639 5 2		British North American Fisheries,		1,029 10 0	
Limits of the East India Company's Charter,		18,361 11 0		British West Indies,		9,618 12 10	
Foreign States in Asia,		150 3 2		United States,		5,100 7 0	
Nova-Scotia,		28,149 9 3		Madeira,		78 16 0	
Canada,		8,509 15 0		Canadas,		236 2 0	
Prince Edward Island,		89 5 0		Nova-Scotia,		156 12 0	
British North American Fisheries,		6,447 14 0					
British West Indies,		4,194 12 6					
United States,		1,600 11 7					
Foreign States in South America,		230 0 0					
At the Port of Saint John,		77,224 6 1		At the Port of Saint John,		41,081 1 4	
United Kingdom,		4,459 11 8		United Kingdom,		4,179 0 6	
Foreign Europe,		1,196 11 2		Foreign Europe,		438 16 0	
Limits of the East India Company's Charter,		4,743 15 10		Limits of East India Company's Charter,		283 12 0	
Foreign States in Asia,		31 15 0		New-Brunswick,		9,842 5 0	
British North American Colonies,		37,640 3 4		British North American Fisheries,		5,004 11 0	
British West Indies,		1,392 0 0		Canada,		140 5 0	
British West Indies,		14,234 10 5		Nova-Scotia,		350 3 0	
United States,		8,807 15 2		British West Indies,		378 0 0	
At the Out-Bays,		72,586 2 7		United States,		84 13 0	
Total from the British North American Colonies,		—	149,910 8 8	At the Out-Bays,		20,363 2 6	
From British West Indies.				To the British West Indies.			
Articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom,		391 16 3		Articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom,		749 0 0	
West Coast of Africa,		892 10 0		Foreign Europe,		80 6 6	
Canada, (returned),		49 13 0		Limits of the East India Company's Charter,		4 1 9	
New-Brunswick, ditto,		5 0 0		Foreign States in Asia,		127 6 6	
United States, ditto,		7 10 0		New Brunswick,		11,183 1 0	
British West Indies,		48,265 17 0		British North American Fisheries,		14,805 11 0	
Foreign States in South America,		67 18 6		Canada,		116 7 2	
Cuba,		207 12 6		Nova Scotia,		350 3 0	
Saint Domingo,		9 5 8		United States,		2,549 17 10	
At the Port of Saint John,		49,907 2 11		At the Port of Saint John,		29,955 14 9	
British West Indies, (at the Out-Bays),		1,842 2 0		New Brunswick,		626 14 0	
Total from British West Indies,		—	51,649 4 11	British North American Fisheries,		2,576 7 0	
From the United States.				At the Out-Bays,		3,203 1 0	
Articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom,		37 11 2		Total to the British West Indies,		—	33,168 15 9
Foreign Europe,		110 1 5		To the United States.			
Foreign States in Asia,		39 6 11		Articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom,		5,654 6 0	
Cuba,		98 0 0		West Coast of Africa,		9 0 0	
Foreign West Indies,		25 10 0		New Brunswick,		3,503 16 6	
United States,		67,595 18 0		Nova Scotia,		1,225 5 0	
In British ships,		68,236 7 6		British North American Fisheries,		1,812 10 0	
United States—in Foreign ships,		18,228 2 8		British West Indies,		2,373 13 0	
Total from the United States,		—	86,464 10 2	United States, (returned),		55 15 0	
From Saint Domingo.				In British vessels,		15,218 13 6	
Articles the produce or manufacture of Saint Domingo—at the Port of Saint John,		—	5,216 1 8	United Kingdom,		2,311 6 6	
Total value of Imports at the Port of Saint John and its Out-Bays, in the year 1832,		—	590,578 10 2	Foreign States in Asia,		7 10 0	

(NOTE.—The Out-Bays within the District of the Port of Saint John are—Miramichi, Dalhousie, Shediac, Liverpool, and Dorchester.

AN ACCOUNT of Vessels entered Inwards, and cleared Outwards, at the Port of Saint John, New-Brunswick, and its Out-Bays, in the Year ended 5th day of January, 1832, as compared with the Year ended 5th January, 1833.

	Year ended 5th January, 1832.						Year ended 5th January, 1833.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.			INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom,	423	128,669	5844	482	143,951	6453	471	138,813	6281	556	162,842	7186
Guernsey and Jersey,	3	334	24	"	"	"	2	270	18	"	"	"
British West-Indies, including Demerary, Berbice, and Bermuda,	39	6819	308	64	10,869	512	52	7502	368	64	10,119	434
British North America, including Newfoundland, Spain and France,	1104	55,046	3373	1029	45,570	2728	1039	56,925	3670	935	48,636	3094
British vessels,	1	106	8	3	354	25	"	"	"	1	184	13
United States of America,	106	8267	448	98	8064	407	1220	26,702	1341	171	13,954	711
British vessels,	30	3833	165	30	3388	165	28	3,446	177	28	3,446	171
Foreign vessels,	2	283	14	4	543	29	3	496	26	3	551	24
Africa—British Possessions,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
British vessels,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
America—St. Domingo,	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	291	15	"	"	"
British vessels,	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	575	26	"	"	"
Brazil,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
British vessels,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
TOTAL	1708	203,807	10,184	1710	212,734	10,319	1818	234,510	11,922	1758	239,732	11,688

* A larger class of Vessels has been employed this year—as the above is correctly stated.
† British Vessels enter from the United States, and clear hence for the United Kingdom.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number and Tonnage of all Vessels which have been employed in the Trade Coastwise, within the Province of New-Brunswick, at the Port of Saint John, and at the Out-Port of Miramichi;—also of Vessels cleared out for the Fisheries, in the Year ended 5th January, 1832, as compared with the Year ended 5th January, 1833.

Year ended 5th January, 1832.										Year ended 5th January, 1833.									
COASTING.					FISHING.					COASTING.					FISHING.				
					For Bounty.		Not for bounty								For Bounty.		Not for bounty		
Number.	Tonnage.	Men.	Number.	Tonnage.	Men.	Number.	Tonnage.	Men.	Number.	Tonnage.	Men.	Number.	Tonnage.	Men.	Number.	Tonnage.	Men.		
At Saint John, . . .	600	33,646	1436	28	1286	172	38	1886	120	550	34,780	1628	35	1615	240	28	1048	116	
At Miramichi, . . .	90	2581	224	"	7	238	44	74	2684	207	2	80	11	2	54	8			

Port of St. John, New-Brunswick.

AN ACCOUNT of the Staple Articles, the Produce of this Province, and the British North American Fisheries, Exported at this Port and the Out-Bays, within the District thereof, in the Year ended 5th January, 1832, as compared with the Year ended 5th of January, 1833.

Description of the Articles, &c.	Year ended 5th Jan. 1832.	Year ended 5th Jan. 1833.
Square Timber,	186,931	208,227
Do. (smoked),	2,597	30,562
Shingles,	2,414	5,000
Staves,	302,367	289,581
Masts and Spars,	2,920	4,178
Small Poles,	3,343	5,505
Handspikes,	1,139	1,564
Cods, &c. (dried),	5,524	5,465
Latwood,	3,760 1/2 & 200	3,862 1/2 & 71 M
Treenails,	4,800	39,690
Oats,	820	60
Fish—viz:		
Salmon, (pickled),	1,199 & 3 cans	692
Do. do.	Kits,	2,947
Do. (smoked),	No.	4,897
Mackerel, (salted),	Barrels,	1,498
Shad, do.	Do.	291
Cod, do.	Do.	22
Cods, &c. (dried),	Quintals,	17,865
Cods, Tongues, & Sounds,	Kits,	18,502
Herrings, (salted),	Barrels,	22,917 & 5 kgs
Do. (smoked),	Boxes,	9,138
Oysters,	Bushels,	444
Other fish, (pickled),	Barrels,	4
Fish Oil,	Gallons,	6,318
Gypsum,	Tons,	2,356
Grindstones,	No.	10,748
Lime,	Hogsheads,	328
Butter and Cheese,	Pounds,	21,943
Potatoes,	Bushels,	2,719
Furs,	Do.	819
Coals,	Chaldrons,	3
Horns, (cattle),	No.	3,037
Magnese,	Cwt.	50
Limestone,	Tons,	115
Bricks,	No.	290,000

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, and an Account of the new Vessels that have been Registered at this Port New-Brunswick, and at Miramichi, between the 5th day of February, 1832, and the 5th day of January, 1833.

Rig.	Vessels Names.	Where Built.	Tonnage.
Ship	Prudence,	New-Brunswick.	281 47-9/16
Barque	Wakefield,	do.	607 55
"	Devereux,	do.	435 50
"	Tay,	do.	512 24
"	Caledonia,	do.	497 10
"	John Walker,	do.	533 29
"	New-Brunswick,	do.	414 36
"	Beverley,	do.	539 73
"	Charlotte Langan,	Nova-Scotia.	538 81
"	John,	New-Brunswick.	538 2