

ABSTRACT OF PROVINCE TREASURER AND DEPUTY TREASURERS' ACCOUNTS.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, February 25.
On motion of Mr. Veil, the house went in

Committee of the whole, in consideration of the

several petitions presented to the House, upon the subject of a new road, to be opened from Suss

The Chairman reported, that having gone in

consideration of the matters referred to them. The
several petitions were read, and then the

Following resolution was moved—"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that a pro-

is the opinion of this Committee, that a proper exploration of both routes, alluded to in the same

ditions, should be had, and a report made
his house before they can recommend the es

Following the route explored by G. N. Hazen, and John Jordan, Esquires, as one of the Great Roa

That the following was then moved, as an amendment:

sent to the said resolution: After the word *Committee*, delete the words *in order to* and insert the words *and*.

ation of the petitioners, praying a further explor

on of the road from St. John to Sussex Vale,
ray of Loch Lomond, for the purpose of maki

the same a part of the Great Road of communication from St. John to Westmorland. the post

ed to the next meeting of the General Assembly
And upon the question for adopting the same

And upon the question for adopting the amendment,—the Committee divided.—Yeas, 7. Nays,

2. And it was decided in the negative.
The question being then taken on the original

2; Nays, 7. So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted,

SAINT JOHN COUNTY BYE ROADS

The sum of £10 for the road from Frog Pond

Cody's; 30*l.* from Cody's to Van Horne's, on
the road leading to Quaco; 80*l.* from Van Horne

rm to the settlement in Quaco; 30% from M
rattnie's farm to Tynemouth, and from then

Quaco; 15% from the old Quaco road, through the Milliken settlement, and from there to Le

Mr. Wyrer said, that case could not see what the Com. of Grievances could have to complain of, in this matter, except that there was a permanent law in existence, for the College grant. There was a permanent law, and they could not do it. He said that the House could not get the other branches of the law, and they agreed with them in repealing that law, that would be another thing; but while it existed, the money must be paid; and as to the proviso, they only insist, that no more than the annual bill.

Mr. Chandler also thought, that when the honor moved reflected a little, he would see the propriety of withdrawing the resolution. It was preceded together on the principle, that His Excellency had no right to take the money. He (Mr. C.) would only ask the question, whether the House should proceed on that principle, which would be the result? The only question with His Majesty's Government would be, whether the act was right or not; and if the Crown lawyers at home, or the Crown judges in England, were of their opinion that it was legal, he was very much

ly drawn. There could be no stronger reason than that, why the Legislature should not have an annual controul of the expences and income of the College. He thought the resolution ought not to express the necessity of the revision of the charter, but that the Legislature should be embodied in the petition to His Majesty. The Charter of the College in Upper Canada was about to undergo a revision, to make it more applicable to the circumstances of that Colony. It was as well as in that, a large proportion of the charter was to be altered, when they found the institution was not producing the good it was intended to produce, and that it did not answer the wishes of the country, they did not think it would be prudent to alter it.

Mr. Taylor expressed opinions similar to those of Messrs. Cartwright and Chandler; and said, that he had always been of opinion, that the only constitutional way to get rid of the College grant was by a petition to His Majesty, for the consideration of his Majesty's Council. There could be no question that the law was intended to be a permanent one; and that his Excellency had

regretted it had been so silently introduced; because he had intended, before the close of the session, if no other member had taken up the subject, to bring it forward himself, in a far different manner. He was in possession of opinion among his members, as to whether the College Act was permanent or not. For himself, perhaps no member considered the College Act a great advantage to the country than he did. He thought it ought to be confined to provincial faith. This matter was so often discussed, that it was scarcely necessary

Mr. WELDON brought in the report of the Committee on the COLLEGE ACCOUNTS; unaccompanied by any comment; and Mr. PARTEE, after a very long report on the CASES AT REVENUE ACCOUNTS, FROM THE REPORTS of the COLLEGE, said: From the reports it appeared, that they were made up in such a manner, as to render it impossible for the Committee to decide on their correctness; and that the REPORTS would be as much in the dark respect as the ACCOUNTS. From the REPORTS in detail, it appeared, that the REPORTS were accepted, ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed forthwith.

was drawn from time to time with the consent of the Legislature; and to explain a thing which, in the opinion of the Legislature, was in the public interest, and to which the Government bill was passed; and it was then also considered a very fortunate opportunity for consulting and perpetuating the Grammar School. At the same time there existed a variety of other reasons, which were not the subject of the separate Grammar School bill. The Lieutenant-Governor for the time being drew the money for their support, without any grant by the Legislature, and which rendered those who were in the habit of receiving the money from the House, their property.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Fredericton, 11th March, 1852.

MR. CHUBB,—As you published in your paper, a letter addressed by Mr. Baillie to me, I beg that you will also give publicity to the whole of the *important* correspondence between him and myself; in order that the public may know over if possible, the motive of Mr. Baillie in publishing his letter to me, for I freely confess, I endeavour to discover the motives of others.

Your obedient Servant,
CHARLES SIMONDE

I have no doubt you will readily comply with my request, as you, actuated by those feelings which every gentleman ought to possess, will perceive the propriety of enabling me to publish my answer to your said letter, if I should think it necessary to do so. I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
CHARLES SIMONDS.

John. THOMAS BAILLE, Esq. }
Commissioner Crown Lands }
and Forests, &c. &c. &c. }

(COPY.)

Fredericton, February 18th, 1833.

SIR,—I received your letter, dated the 15th inst. upon the subject of Reserve in Saint Mary's parish, in the County of St. John, and my remarks in the House of Assembly relative to the same.

I certainly did not mention the Parish of Carleton in the course of my remarks, nor was I aware of it after I received your letter, that there was a parish of that name in the Province.

the aforesaid parish.—Under these impressions, I brought the matter before the Assembly, having been informed by Mr. Beckwith, that you did not recognise any right in the Justices of the County of Saint John to the land in question. If it was reported that I said his Majesty had expressly granted these lands, the report was inaccurate, for I more than once expressly stated that these lands were reserved by his Majesty's Government of this province for public use. I should be very sorry to state any thing which could have a tendency to mislead the public.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Mr. Editor,—Can any man, who feels interested in the welfare of New-Brunswick, regard with entire indifference the events which have inspired during the present Session of the Legislature? Can he read with apathy the resolutions of the Legislative Council, and those of the representatives of the Province, which animadvert upon the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor, terms, expressive of their disapprobation and total want of confidence in his measures? Is there

of the Executive, over their seniors in the
slative Council ?

He replies to some of the preceding ques-
tions, and all excite the suspicion that his Excellency
not exercised that rigid impartiality and frank-
ness of communication so essential for the exist-
ence of general confidence, I would ask : is it a
characteristic of Loyalty to crouch with silent sub-
mission to measures at variance with good govern-
ment, and in apparent opposition to the spirit and
intention of the Royal command ? Are we to
justify the irreproachability of an office with the

empathy," and who think that the martial spirit which quells the turbulence of a camp, is very well fitted to intimidate and subdue the right freedom of British subjects in civil government.

When we compare the 4th Resolution of the Representatives, with the resolution in the Legislative Council, viz—"That this House *regrets* that his Excellency should have advised to send the said Message of the 1st of February, regarding which, from feeling which it is hoped will be rightly appreciated."