GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

SUMMARY.

Notices of Motions in the House of Commons.—Previous to His Majesty's Speech being read by the Speaker,—Mr. O'Connell renewed his motion for certain returns of all taxes totally or partially repealed in Great-Britain and Ireland since the year 1814; and among many other notices, the following:—On the 18th Feb. a motion for a bill better to establish the liberty of the press; on the 6th of March, a motion for a bill for the total remission of tithes; on the 5th of April, a motion on the subject of the repeal of the legislative union between England and Ireland, with a view to its repeal, and to the permanent establishment of the connection between both countries on a more satisfactory basis.—The Solicitor General gave notice, that on the 18th Feb. he would move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud.—Mr. G. R. Robinson gave notice that on the 25th Feb. he should move for the appointment of a select committee to consider the best means of effecting a commutation of taxation, in order to equalize its burdens on the rich and poor classes of the community; and also to devise means of levying the interest upon the national debt in a manner least injurious to the industrious classes of the community.—Major Fancourt gave notice that on the 18th March he would move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the punishment of flogging in the army.—Notices were also given of motions for bills, severally, to repeal the septennial act; for the extinction of church-rates throughout England and Wales; to equalize the duties on East and West India sugars and cotton; to repeal the existing corn laws; to exclude the Bishops from the House of Lords; for the abolition of all sinecures and pensions granted without merit or service.

Disabled Seamen.—Mr. Lyall, one of the members for the City of London, intends, early in the next session of Parliament, to move for the repeal of the act of William III. which compels merchant seamen to pay 6d each, a month, into Greenwidh Hospital; and to propose that in future these contributions, in which they have now no participation whatever, shall be appropriated to the charitable use of decayed merchant seaman only; together with all unclaimed wages due to deceased seamen. It is understood to be also Mr. Lyall's intention to move that the separate funds of the several ports shall be formed into one common fund, for such object. We believe that the funded stock of Portsmouth amounts to £1,500, the interest of which, with the annual import, which is about £70 per annum, is divided among distressed sea-faring men and their families belonging to that port.

The Church.—In reply to the remarks of the Duke of Wellington on His Majesty's speech, Earl Grey said—"If the noble Duke was really anxious that he should make a confession of faith he would not decline doing it; for he had not an opinion that he would not boldly avow, or he was ashamed to acknowledge. And he would therefore tell the noble duke that he was a sincere adherent, a devoted friend to the Church of England, that he had ever been a zealous supporter of it (cheers), and that he had never lent himself, and never would lend himself to those theories—under whatever specious name of separating Church and State they might be designated, which, wild and extravagant in themselves, could not be otherwise than dangerous in their results. (Cheers.) He had never concealed these opinions—in that house, in every situation of life he had ever maintained and defended them; and in his various interviews at different times with members of the dissenting body, he had stated them distinctly. (Hear.) He was anxious that real grievances should be redressed, that unmerited disabilities should be removed (and he believed that many enlightened heads of the Church shared this wish in common with him)—that relief should be given from all those restrictions which reason denounced and necessity did not justify; but if there was any attempt to be made to go further—any effort to separate the Church from the State, because, as some persons idly said, the connection was unchristian—if this was the end to be aimed at, then he (Earl Grey) knew his course (cheers); his duty was plain and clear—he knew where and how to take his stand, and he would take it—to all such attempts he would offer the most determined and unflinching resistance; and those who led the assault should not merely find he was no supporter of such doctrines—that in his breast they found no sympathy; but that at all risks, and under all circumstances, he would be their most uncompromising opponent. (Cheers.) But he did think, for the sake of the Church itself—and this opinion he knew he held in common with many other warm friends of the establishment—that its state should be carefully looked into, and that there were many things that might be beneficially altered, so that complaints might be removed. He thought they ought to look most thoroughly into the subject, in the conviction that measures truly conservative might be adopted—not applying the word conservative in its much abused sense, but according to its right and proper meaning—conservative of the really useful and good, and so as greatly to strengthen and support the foundations of the Church.

Comparative increase of Trade in England.—It may surprise those who recollect the year 1825, and have been accustomed to consider it a year in which the manufacture, and especially the importation, of cotton extended to a height which could never be sustained, to know that the quantity of cotton wool entered for home consumption last year in England, (amounting to upwards of 296 millions of pounds,) exceeded the quantity in 1825 by 46 *per cent.*; and that it was more than double the average yearly amt. in the years from 1813 to 1824. Nor has this increase of cotton been at the expense of other branches of manufacture. Every great branch of manufacture, without exception, has increased decidedly and largely. The wool entered for home consumption advanced more than 42 per cent. in quantity on the preceding year; the exports of woollens increased 18¾ per cent. estimated by the actual or declared (not the official) value. The raw silk entered for consumption increased upwards of 8 per cent.; the declared value of the exports of silk manufactures, 40 per cent.; the imports of flax increased 13¼ per cent.; the declared value of exports of linens, 23¾ per cent.; the exports of iron increased nearly 20 per cent.

Great apprehension is entertained in England of the loss of the British export trade to Germany, which amounts to £10,000,000, or one third of the entire British exports to the Continent. This loss is effected by the new tariff which Prussia, to encourage her own manufactures, and in retaliation for the exclusion of her corn and timber from England, has proposed to carry into effect with the confederated German States, not only against England, but other European kingdoms.

Marquis of Sligo.—This nobleman, who has recently been appointed Governor of the Island of Jamaica, was some twenty years ago tried before Sir Wm. Scott, for inveigling British seamen from the King's ships, to man his yacht in the Mediterranean. He was found guilty, and sentenced to several months' imprisonment in Newgate, which he underwent. His mother, then a widow, went into Court to intercede for her son. The stern and upright judge was inaccessible; but the man was touched by the scene and by the conduct of the mother; and she soon after became the wife of Sir Wm. Scott.

The spot selected for the site of the Monument to Sir Walter Scott, is the top of Eildon Hills—from the conical peak 1330 feet above the sea, one of the most picturesque spots in the south of Scotland—it will be seen from not less than thirteen counties.

The French Marine have made a discovery which is likely to have considerable effect in reducing the expense of construting vessels. Mix pitch and tar with essence of tobacco, and use this mixture to caulk the ships—by it they are preserved from worms, which the tar thus prepared poisons. This will save the expense of copper bottoms, and make a diminution of some millions (of francs) annually in the expenses of the Naval department.

The Court Gazette of Japan promulgates the following curious decree:—"All the young inhabitants are recommended to apply themselves to the art of growing tall. Those who shall attain twenty years of age without reaching their full stature, shall receive the bastinado until they have a sufficient growth."

Extraordinary selfishness.—A man has recently been hanged in England for setting fire to various hay stacks, &c. He confessed that his inducement for so doing was to obtain the compensation of 6s. 6d. for giving notice of the fire to the nearest engine. For that miserable gain, he had been the means of destroying upwards of 20,000 pounds sterling of property.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*Fredericton, Friday, March 14.*

The following Resolution was moved:—*Whereas*, the reporting of the debates and proceedings in the House of Lords, and in the Legislative Councils of Upper and Lower Canada, advances the best interests of the Country, it is expedient that this House should adopt the same course of proceeding—therefore, *Resolved*, that the same publicity be given to the debates and proceedings of this House, as is sanctioned by the House of Lords, and that a Reporter be admitted to hear and report accordingly. Upon the question whether the Resolution should pass, the House divided.

Content.—Messrs. Cunard, Allanshaw, Saunders, and Botsford.

Non-Content.—Mr. Chief Justice, Messrs. Black, Shore, Peters, F. P. Robinson, W. H. Robinson. And it passed in the negative.

Read a second time, and went into consideration of the Resolution of Appropriation, dated 27th and 28th February, 1834.

Upon the question, whether the appropriation to the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, of the sum of one hundred and twelve pounds to pay expenses incurred by them in erecting a Cholera Hospital in the County of Saint John, be agreed to, the House divided—

Content.—Mr. Black.

Non-Content.—Mr. Chief Justice, Messrs. Shore, Peters, F. P. Robinson, Cunard, Allanshaw, W. H. Robinson, Saunders, Botsford.

And it passed in the negative.

Upon the question whether the appropriation to the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, of the sum of fifty-five pounds, to re-imburse them for expences incurred in the support of distressed black Refugees, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the House divided—

Content.—Messrs. Black, Shore, Peters, W. H. Robinson, Mr. Botsford

Non-Content—Mr. Chief Justice, Messrs. F. P. Robibson, Cunard, Allanshaw, Saunders.

And it passed in the negative.

Monday, March 17.

Resolved, That although this House hath concurred in the several Resolutions sent from the Assembly this Session, for appropriating monies out of the Emigrant Fund, yet that such concurrence shall not be drawn into precedent for the future, and it is further Resolved, that before any monies can be appropriated from that fund, it shall be made to appear, by full and satisfactory vouchers, duly attested and certified by the Agent for Emigrants residing at the place from whence the application shall come, and if there be no resident Emigrant Agent, then by such person or persons as may have expended the money, that such expenses were actually incurred for Emigrants arriving within the year, and entitled to relief under the Act. *Ordered*, That the Master in Chancery do communicate this Resolution to the Assembly.

Read a first and second times, and went into consideration of the Resolutions of appropriation, dated 1st and 8th March, 1834:—Upon the question whether there be granted to the Rev. Gilbert Wiggins, Rector of the Parish of Portland, the sum of £50, in aid of individual subscription, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a free School in the Parish of Portland, the House divided, and it passed in the negative. Upon the question, whether there be granted to the President and Directors of the Fire Insurance Company, the sum of £36, being the interest on a Warrant due to them, on the 1st day of March, 1833, which warrant is not yet paid, the House divided—Content.—Messrs. Allanshaw, Robinson, and Botsford. Non-Content.—Messrs Black, Shore, Peters, and Cunard. And it passed in the negative; His Honor the Chief Justice, Mr. F. P. Robinson, and Mr. Saunders retiring before the division, stating themselves to be Stockholders in the Company, and interested in the question.

Mr. President presented a draft of an Address to His Majesty, on the subject of the relative rank of the President and Members of the Legislative and Executive Council, and other matters set out in the said Address, and moved that it be received and lie on the Table, and that it be taken into consideration on Wednesday.—*Ordered*, that the Address be received, lie on the Table, and taken into consideration accordingly.

Tuesday, March 18.

Read a third time, the Bill to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province.

Upon the question whether the Bill should pass, the House divided—

Content—Messrs. Black, Peters, F. P. Robinson, Cunard, Allanshaw, Saunders, Botsford.

Non-content—Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Shore.

And it passed in the affirmative.—*Ordred*, That the Master in Chancery go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House, that the Legislative Council have agreed to Bill without any amendment.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Fredericton, *Tuesday, March 18.*

[Continued from last page.]

Mr. End remarked that the hon. and learned member for Kent had rested on authorities from the Journals of the Canadas—those authorities were good, and very much in point; but he would hold that the address of the House was properly met on principle—and the House might decide the question on principle without a single authority. I do not think we should complain of the language, (said Mr. E.) when the answer is true. We should not be at all surprised at sharp language, for this House has not been so cautious in the use of terms, as to entitle it to the picking of phrases and the choosing of mild and affectionate language. I contend that our demand was unconstitutional on principle. Our demand was for entire copies of His Excellency's correspondence. The King has a negative right, and he is not to be called upon for his reasons for exercising that right: so with the Governor—and he may exercise that right without being called upon to account why he gave his veto. The power of the King is transfused into His Excellency, and as we cant go into the King's reasons, we cant go into His Excellency's reasons for the lawful exercise of hir power. As to the precedents—look at that of Lower Canada. If the position of the Governor General had not been proper, there would no doubt have been a stir about it. The people of that Province are not half-way men—they would soon have cried out against the Governor, if he had acted improperly in giving the answer he had. Their motto is "*aut ut veniam, aut faciam.*" The language in their address was, "copies of despatches," &c.; and the Governor's answer was, "neither my despatches, nor those of the King's Ministers, can be laid before you until I have authority so to do."—Again, in February, 1831, the House presents an address to his Excellency, demanding copies of the despatches referred to in a message to the House; to that address, his Excellency's reply was, "I cannot hesitate a moment regarding the answer which it becomes me to make to this address; the despatches are intended for my own information and guidance, and are addressed to me in confidence," &c. What was done by that House upon the answer so given? It was referred to a select Committee—such a Committee as we had here last session—a *Comite de Grief*—(by two or three members, "speak English.")—Well, then, in plain New-Brunswick language, a "*Committee of* Grievances," (very emphatically.) What did that Committee say? that they were unable to procure the information asked for. They did not pretend, as we would, that they could exact it—that they could out-Herod Herod, and demand it as a right. These authorities settle the question; and I will go with *no* resolution, except one which would go to express the impropriety of our address. If the hon. member from St. John (Mr. Simonds) will move a Resolution to that effect, an echo to his Excellency's answer, I will go for it cheerfully—(*a laugh.*)

Mr. Brown.—If no one else will offer a Resolution on the subject before the House, I will myself. The address to his Excellency, which is now before the Committee, with his answer, was adopted by this House seven or eight days ago, for the purpose of obtaining such information as would throw more light on the subject of the Casual and Territorial Revenues. When that address was adopted, it was proposed to insert the word "unanimously," and there was but one hon. member, (Mr. End,) who made any objection—all the other members concurred. I thought when that address was passed, it was proper, and I think so yet. Now what is the answer?—[Mr. B. here read the answer.] Here, sir, if I understand the language used, His Excellency charges us with high political offences. He says, "the new and comprehensive right assumed,"—that was the *right* of addressing him, "would be subversive of the spirit and principles of the British Constitution"—charging this House with an act little short of treason. The word "subversive" is a strong term—subvert means to overthrow—and we are charged with endeavours to overthrow the principles of the Constitution. His Excellency has used very strong terms; and if the charge against us be well founded, we are too long in this place, sir—the inhabitants of this Province have made a very bad choice, sir; and since it has come to this, that their Representatives have endeavoured to destroy the Constitution, they should have an opportunity of making choice of others who would act better. We have endeavoured also, it appears from this answer, to make encroachments on the British Crown. Surely there is something very inconsistent in allowing us to remain together after such hostile acts; we should have been turned to the right-about immediately, sir; this House should have been dissolved ere this, and not in the common way—but, in true Oliver Cromwell-style, driven from the House! But, sir, have we in truth been guilty of those offences charged against us?—We addressed his Excellency in humble and respectful language, on matters of very great importance to the Province, and upon which we prayed for information. Although the hon. and learned member for Gloucester dissented when the address was adopted, yet he had no idea that by that address we were subverting the spirit and principles of the British Constitution. [Mr. B. reads the address of the House to Governor Carleton in 1799, praying for copies of despatches.] Here we perceive, sir, our application was made in the same way as that in 1799. In that case, his Excellency complied in part, and refused in part—so far as he thought right; but, sir, he did not charge the House with claiming "a new and comprehensive right, or with "subverting the principles of the Constitution," or making "encroachments on the rights of the Crown." No sir—no such heavy charges were made against them, as have been brought against us. In the cases cited from the Canada Journals, the House was denied the information in both instances, but the constitutionality of the request was never doubted; on the contrary, it appeared to have been admitted by all. Look at the language of Lord Aylmer—it is of the most conciliatory kind, and he even expresses his *regret* that he could not comply with the wishes of the House. Far different is that answer from the one which we have received—that states regret at not being able to give the desired information—this charges us with high political offences for having *asked* information. If we have not been guilty of the offences with which we are charged, we should throw the imputations back again. It has been said that his Excellency was not the author of the answer, but that it came from his Executive Council. It matters not to us who wrote it; we have received it through the Governor: still, I do not think his Excellency would of himself have given such an answer. I have great respect for him—and if the Executive Council have advised the answer to be given, let the blame fall upon them. I will now move a Resolution to work upon—if another should be moved to meet the views of the majority, I will go with it.—Mr. B. then moved the following Resolution—

"Whereas an humble address was presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying his Excellency to lay before this House copies of official dispatches and documents relating to the subject of the Casual and Territorial Revenues and Civil List of this Province; and whereas his Excellency in reply was pleased to say, that this House had assumed a new and comprehensive right, subversive of the principles and spirit of the British Constitution, and a dangerous encroachment not only on the independence of the Executive of this Province, but upon the prerogatives of the British Crown: and whereas it appears from the Journals of this House of 19th January, 1799, that a similar address was presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor then administering the Government of this Province, praying that his Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House certain communications from his Majesty's Ministers, relative to difficulties then existing with regard to certain questions of Revenue, and also such parts of his Excellency's correspondence as may have produced those communications—with which address his Excellency the then Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to comply, by ordering the required communications to be laid before the House: *therefore resolved*, that the language of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in his reply to the address of this House of the 10th instant, is at variance with all practice, precedent, and usage, of this Province; *and further resolved*, that this House deny, in the most unqualified manner, the intention of assuming any new right, or adopting any measures in any degree subversive of the spirit or principles of the British Constitution, or encroaching in any way on the independence of the Executive of this Province, or the prerogatives of the British Crown."

Mr. Simonds said that the hon. member for Charlotte (Mr. B.) had anticipated much of what he should have said. I should like to know (said Mr. S.) whether any thing in the address of this House can bear, in the slightest degree, the construction given to it by his Excellency?—*a new right assumed!*—what new right has the House assumed? Did we demand a compliance with our request, and say, that unless his Excellency should grant it, we would try another quarter?—No—we humbly and respectfully prayed for information. It was not a *demand*, as some have called it, but a *Petition*; there was, therefore, no *right assumed* by this House. We requested his Excellency to give us such information as other Houses had asked for, and as other Governors had given; and if his Excellency was not authorised to grant the request, he might, and should, have answered this House in very different language from what he has used. *Subversive of the principles and spirit of the British Constitution!* How could an address have had such a terrible effect as this?—the British Constitution abhors concealment; and it is a very surprising thing that his Excellency should have been so ill-advised. *Dangerous encroachment on the prerogatives of the British Crown!* How absurd!—What encroachment has this House made in asking for information? If his Excellency did not feel himself authorised to grant the request, he might have said so—there can be no such encroachment in a bare petition. We made use of no threat; and his Excellency might have followed the example of the Governor General, and said, that he was not authorised to grant the request of this House. And what had our request to do with the *prerogatives of the British Crown?* Certainly one absurdity follows another in his Excellency's answer, until it is brought to a climax by the last and greatest absurdity of all. The Governor of Upper Canada does not charge the House (in his answer) with such high crimes and misdemeanors as we have been charged with;—the Governor General says nothing about *new and comprehensive right—dangerous encroachments*, and the *subversion of the Constitution*; but, instead of making such charges, he *regrets* that he cannot comply with the request of the House. The case in our own Journals of 1799, is sufficient to shew that we have assumed no new right: we have made a proper request, but we have received a very improper reply.—An hon. and learned member (Mr. End) has said that the King has a negative right—so he has—but he always expresses himself in the mildest language: the King never charges his Commons with such offences as the Governor has been pleased to allege against us; and if our request had even been an *improper* one, we should not have received such language from his Excellency. He should have told us we were wrong; but he has chosen to give such an answer as is calculated to interrupt that harmony which should always subsist between the different branches of the Legislature, and such an answer as is calculated to be subversive of the public good. Lord Goderich, in a dispatch to the Governor of Upper Canada, said that he could hardly imagine any papers or documents that the House had not a right to call for. If so, how can his Excellency tell us that such a call is an encroachment on the prerogatives of the Crown, and subversive of the principles of the Constitution? (Mr. S. regretted that he had not been able to procure the paper containing Lord Goderich's dispatch.) An address carried nothing into effect—if it had, it might have been dangerous. I agree with the hon. member for Charlotte, (Mr. Brown,) if his Excellency is now of the same opinion as when he wrote that answer, the House *must* be dissolved—we must be sent back to our Constituents as a pack of rebels, who have attempted to subvert and destroy that very Constitution we should have protected. However, sir, I cannot suppose that there is one hon. member in this House who is less attached to the British Constitution than his Excellency; there can be no doubt, sir, but that every Hon. Mem. in the House would deprecate any encroachment on the prerogatives of the Crown, as readily as His Excellency. The language of the answer is therefore uncalled for, and we should be wanting in our duty to the Province, to His Excellency, and to His Majesty, if we do not put our opinion of the answer on the Journals. If we allow the answer to pass unnoticed, not a free-holder in the Province should ever vote again for one of us; and we should be scouted from the Hustings as unfit to represent the free and loyal people of this Province, if we do not assert our rights on this occasion. Mr. S. then said he would go with the Resolution proposed, and if that failed, he would offer another, which he then read.

"Whereas the reply made by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to the address of this House of the 10th inst. praying that he would be pleased to lay before this House copies of dispatches alluded to therein, and upon subjects which this Honse had formerly under consideration, and upon subjects which this House at the present time were called upon to deliberate, states, that this House had *assumed a new and comprehensive right*, which appeared to his Excellency to be subversive of the principles and spirit of the British Constitution, and that the right thus assumed was a dangerous encroachment on the independence of the Executive of this British Province and upon the prerogatives of the British Crown, and that he could not hesitate to meet the same by a most decided and unqualified refusal:—and whereas the said address was couched in the most respectful language, and contained no Petition of right, but merely a request that his Excellency would be pleased to lay before this House copies of certain dispatches and documents therein alluded to;—and whereas the reply of his Excellency was not conveyed in that courteous and respectful language which this House, as an independent branch of the Legislature, was entitled to receive, and which is so essential to the preservation of that good understanding between the different branches of the Legislature at all times necessary for the public good:—*Therefore Resolved*, that his Excellency has evidently misunderstood the said address, and that this House deeply regrets that his Excellency was pleased to make the said reply, which has a tendency to interrupt that good understanding which this House has been most anxious to preserve with the Executive Government."

Mr. Chandler said he rose with very great trepidation and fear to express his opinion. I am going against the resolution, (said he,) altho' the hon. member for St John has put the question upon a frightful—a tremendous issue. There are some bold men in this House, but when they hear such observations as have been made, I fear they will be influenced by them, and we shall not have a fair decision upon this question. I shall vote against the resolution before the House, Sir, and I am told that in such a case I shall be scouted from the hustings. The hon. member for Saint John (Mr. Simonds) says the House demanded nothing of His Excellency; and then in the most inconsistent manner, he says, we did demand something—we demanded information. (Mr Simonds denied that he had said so; he did not say the House *demanded* any thing.) Well, we did not *demand* then, perhaps—we beseeched His Excellency; now let us come to the case.—Had we any right to make the *demand* of His Excellency which we have made? Any one will say, if we had a right to ask for the correspondence which we sought in the address we have a right to ask for all communcations of every description which may have passed between His Majesty's Ministers and His Excellency, since his administration of the Government of this Province, which would be absurd in the extreme. I would like to know what right this House had to make any question of the uncourteous language, as it is called? I may be of opinion that the Governor should have used different language—but if we are wrong, the Resolutions before the House are uncalled for. As to the proceedure of 1799, the hon. member for Charlotte should bear in mind what were the facts in that case. That was not a dispute between the Government and the House, but between two branches of the Legislature—wherein the King was the umpire, and therefore it does not bear out this case at all. I do say, Sir, if all the communications passing between the Governor and the Ministers are to be laid before this House whenever they shall choose to ask for them, it would be subversive of the spirit of the British Constitution. Suppose, Sir, that His Excellency were to inform this House, by Message, that henceforth we were not to originate any money bills, but that he would assume that right himself for the future—I am disposed to think that in such a case, the hon. mem. from St John (Mr. Simonds) would say that His Excellency's claim would be subversive of the constitution, and an encroachment on the rights of this House. When our proceedings shall have gone to Mr. Stanley, he will say that His Excellency has acted rightly—when the British Government hears of our demand, Sir, they will start—they will be surprised, and they no doubt will call it a new and comprehensive right. Why, Sir, I would ask, is His Excellency directed, in the dispatches from the Minister, to lay *particular parts* before the House, if we can demand and have the *whole*? If we are entitled to the whole, we should have all the dispatches laid before us regularly in the same manner as the Treasurer's Accounts are; but it is clear, Sir, that parts only of those documents are intended to be laid before the House—those parts we have no doubt received, and it is improper for us to demand any more. An hon. member says we have not demanded—we have only asked for the correspondence and dispatches; we have asked for them in the same way that we ask for any other thing from His Excellency, that he will be pleased to lay before the House such papers. I have heard no authority to convince me, Sir, that we had a right to make the demand we have made; and until some authority be adduced to justify us in our proceeding, I would ask hon. members how they can solemnly say we have the *right* to make such a request of His Excellency? and I press upon this House to consider whether we had not better say nothing at all about the right. I hope hon. members will give me credit for sincerity, and for reasoning in a manner that I *think* is right. We should conclude upon the matter before us coolly and cautiously; we should bear in mind that all our proceedings will go home to the Government, and will be reviewed by them, and we should be careful how we put any thing on our Journals which we cannot take off. My own opinion is, that we have made an improper demand. We are told, Sir, that we should have been dissolved at once, for making the request, if we were deserving of the charges made against us by His Excellency; and not dissolved in the usual way, but by another "*Pride's purge*," Sir, at the point of the bayonet. Two hon. members have put this question upon such a tremendous issue, that *I* should never come back to this House—for no honest man would ever vote for me, but would scout me from the hustings. Such notions do not alarm me at all, Sir; nor in the least degree alter my opinion. If we had a right to demand the information of His Excellency, his answer is certainly a very improper one, and we should notice it; but if we were wrong, the answer is a very proper one—and being decidedly of opinion that we had no right to make the request, I shall go against the resolution.

Mr. Partelow remarked that the subject was almost exhausted. One thing, however, astonished him—that the two hon. members who had been sent as Delegates to England, and who had agreed so unanimously on every subject on the other side of the Atlantic, should disagree in every important measure which had been before the House this Session. He (Mr. P.) was not disposed to go with either the resolution or the amendment—but he should take a middle course, and without going into the question whether the House were justifiable or not in the address to His Excellency, they should look whether that address justified the language made use of in His Excellency's answer. He (Mr. P.) had seen a letter in one of the public papers from a Colonial Minister, wherein it was laid down that the House had a right to demand any official correspondence between the British government and the Provincial Executive, relative to public matters. He regretted that he had not the paper; if he had found it, he would perhaps have taken a different course from that he intended to follow. Look at the address! (said Mr. P.)—what did we ask for?—Copies of correspondence relating to a particular subject—not all the communications between His Excellency and His Majesty's government on *every* subject. We had no right to suppose that there had been any communications between His Excellency and the Minister which the Governor would refuse to lay before us—and if we had no right to ask, His Excellency might have given a different answer, and said he would consider of it. It does appear to me, and I cannot help avowing it—that His Excellency was out of temper when he wrote that answer. Three addresses were presented on the same day, and we received three very pungent answers. I can find no reply of any other Governor at all like the one before us. We claimed no right—we merely asked information. His Excellency appears to have thought that we were actuated by Republican principles, from the repetition of the words *British—British Province*, & *British Crown*—and he would remind us of our being British. The answer shews bad feeling, certainly, ill-temper towards the Assembly. Not viewing the case from the Journals of '99 in the same light as the hon. members from Charlotte and St John, I will propose another amendment, which will take a middle course, and I think answer every purpose. [The amendment here proposed by Mr. P. was afterwards withdrawn.]

Mr. Simonds said that it did so happen that he and the hon. and learned member from Westmorland had not agreed very often in opinion during the Session. That hon. and learned gentleman (said Mr. S.) has alleged that our request was an improper one; why did he not make his objection when the address was adopted by the House? He ought then to have informed this House that they were adopting a very improper address. He says the Ministers will start when they see an account of our proceedings. No honest Minister will start—we cannot put any question which will make an honest man start—it is impossible. As to their being scouted from the hustings: I do not know what materials the county of Westmorland is made of; but I am satisfied that in some parts of this Province the people would scout any man from the hustings who would quietly submit to such an answer as we have received.

Mr. Chandler rejoined by saying that the county which he had the honor to represent, in part, contained as peaceable—as religious, and as intelligent a population as any county in the Province. The hon. member had asked (said Mr. C.) why I did not object when the address was adopted, if I then thought it improper; but that argument says nothing—for it does not follow that an hon. member must support a measure 'through thick and thin,' (to use a vulgar phrase,) because he does not object to it upon its first adoption. The address was got up hastily, and did not receive that mature deliberation which its importance demanded.

Mr. Street.—This question is upon a different footing from the case before the House yesterday. In my opinion the Governor was justified in refusing a compliance with our address in this case. [Mr. S. then alluded to the particulars of the cases cited from the Journals of Upper and Lower Canada.] From these authorities it is very evident that His Excellency's refusal was proper. The next question is—is the language of His Excellency's answer justifiable? I think the records of this House will shew many cases where addresses have been presented to the Governor, with which he has not thought it proper to comply; but no answer can be found from any Governor, accompanied with such remarks, and conveyed in such terms as this before the House. When this House adopted that address, it was far from the mind of every member, that he was guilty of any such acts as His Excellency has charged against this House. If the address was justified, it deserved a very different answer; if not justified, no further notice should have been taken of it. I have examined the case maturely, and I cannot conceive that His Excellency can find any justification for this answer, and this House should not let it go by unnoticed; if we do, we shall thereby tacitly admit that His Excellency's construction of our address is correct and true. We should insert a Resolution on our Journals, to shew His Excellency we had no idea of doing those things which he has imputed to us. We should at once repudiate the charges which have been made against us. Mr. S. moved a third amendment, which was afterwards withdrawn.

[At the conclusion of this Speech, it being ½ past 5 o'clock, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Wednesday, March 19.

The engrossed Address to His Majesty on the subject of the Casual and Territorial Revenues and Civil List, was read, and is as follows:

"*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

"May it please your Majesty.

"WE, the Representatives of your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the people of New-Brunswick, beg permission to approach the throne, reiterating those sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's person and Government, for which this Province has been so long and so especially distinguished.

"The House of Assembly feel themselves under the imperative necessity of again bringing the subject of your Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenues in this Province, under your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

"The great and lasting benefits to accrue to your Majesty's Government, as well as to your People in this Province, by the surrender of your Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenues, upon a permanent provision being made for the Civil List, to be secured by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, have already been submitted to your Majesty in the month of June last, and were brought more immediately under the notice of your Majesty's Government by a Deputation from this House, and your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies was pleased, in accordance with the views and wishes of your faithful subjects, by Despatch, dated the Third day of August last, addressed to His Excellency the Lt. Governor, to express the gracious determination of your Majesty to give up your Majesty's rights to these Revenues, but that as he was not then prepared to set forth the terms and conditions, he would, by another Despatch, fully particularize the nature of those terms and conditions, upon which such surrender would be made.

"That accordingly your Majesty's said Principal Secretary of State by a subsequent Despatch, being No. 30, and dated the 30th September last, did particularly set forth the terms and conditions upon which Your Majesty might properly be advised to accede to the wishes of your Majesty's faithful subjects as before expressed.

"That at the present Session of the Legislature of this Province, a copy of the said last mentioned Despatch was laid before this House by His Ex. the Lieut.-Governor, by Message, dated the 12th day of February last, by which it appeared that your Majesty would consent to make the surrender on condition of the annual sum of fourteen thousand pounds being permanently secured to your Majesty, chargeable with the several heads of expenditure therein mentioned.

"That although this House were clearly of opinion, that the sum of £14,000 was greatly beyond what was necessary for that part of the Civil establishment of the Colony as before mentioned, yet taking into consideration the assurance of your Majesty's Government expressed in the said Despatch, that the surplus would be expended on objects connected with the Colony, after full deliberation during the fourth and fifth days of March last, came to the following Resolution:

"That while it was the opinion of the House, that the sum of £14,000 required by your Majesty's Government as a permanent grant for the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues in this Province, is greater than the charges contemplated to be made thereon required; yet the great desire of the House of Assembly to have this important subject finally settled with the Government should, in the opinion of the House, induce the Assembly to accept of the proposal contained in the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as communicated to the House by the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the 12th February last:—and it was further resolved as the opinion of the House, that a Select Committee should be appointed to prepare a Bill agreeably to the aforegoing Resolution, with suitable enactments, to ensure the full and efficient controul and management of these Revenues to the Legislature, as also over the disposal and regulation of the Sales of Crown Land, and also the balance due and unpaid on all Crown Lands heretofore sold, with all other sources from which the Revenues have arisen, or may hereafter arise.

"That in accordance with the said Resolutions a Committee was appointed, and had proceeded to prepare a Bill, securing to your Majesty the permanent annual sum of 14,000*l.* chargeable upon all the Revenues of the Colony, with suitable provisions to invest the Legislature with the management and control of your Majesty's Crown Lands and Casual and Territorial Revenues, from whatever source derived, and providing that the Com. of Crown Lands & Forests in the meantime should be governed by the present Royal Instructions until altered or varied by future Provincial Legislative enactment, as contemplated by said Despatch.

"The House of Assembly would here beg leave to assure your Majesty that the Resolution so entered into, was upon the full conviction that the said rights and revenues of the Crown were to be surrendered without any reservation of, or deduction from the Revenue arising from sales of land already made, or to be made, or other resource of the Colony, but that early on the following day an Extract of a Dispatch of your Majesty's said Principal Secretary of State, to the Lieut. Governor of this Province, was communicated by His Excellency, and is as follows:—

'*Downing-street, 4th January*, 1834.

'In your Message, communicating to the Assembly the proposal contained in my Despatch of the 30th of September, you will take care distinctly to explain, that the payments expected from the New-Brunswick Land Company are not included in the Revenues which is offered to the acceptance of the Assembly.'

"The House of Assembly having, previous to the receipt of the said last mentioned Despatch, been led to hope that a settlement of this long agitated and highly important question was about being satisfactorily accomplished, was much concerned and disappointed to find that such additional stipulations would afterwards be communicated to them as would tend to prevent the present settlement of this momentous question, the terms of which the House supposed had been definitively stated by the Despatch of the 30th September.

"That the House, after full consideration of the last mentioned Despatch, were compelled, by a due regard to the interests of your Majesty's subjects in this Province, to discharge the said Committee from preparing a Bill upon the said Resolution, as before stated.

"The House of Assembly still anxious to accomplish an object of such great importance to the Province, again beg leave to address your Majesty, in the confident hope that when your Majesty shall have taken the subject into your most gracious consideration, your Majesty will accede to this reasonable request of your Majesty's faithful subjects, the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick; that the terms proposed by the said Despatch, No. 30, may yet be considered definitive, and that your Majesty will be most graciously pleased to grant to the Legislature of this Province a surrender of the above mentioned rights and revenues, with a full control of the sale of Crown Lands, and your Majesty's other Territorial rights in this Province, upon a permanent grant to your Majesty, your Majesty's Heirs and Successors, secured on all the Provincial Revenues, of the annual sum of Fourteen thousand pounds, current money of the Province, charged with the payment of the salaries mentioned in the said Despatch; a measure of all others the best calculated to promote the interest and prosperity of your Province, and the happiness and contentment of your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of New-Brunswick."

And on motion of Mr. Weldon,—*Resolved*, That the Address be signed by the Speaker, and a Committee appointed to wait upon His Ex. the Lieutenant-Governor with the said Address, and request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Thursday, 20th March.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the House went into Committee of the whole, on a bill to appropriate a part of the public revenue for the services therein mentioned.

The Chairman reported, that having the bill under consideration in the Committee, the following Resolution was moved:—*Resolved*, that the sum of £247 8 1, being the amount of the Contingent expenses of the Legislative Council, cannot be allowed at this present Session, the House of Assembly not having been furnished with the particulars of this account, and consequently the House have no means of judging of the nature or propriety of such account, which is so far greater in amount than has ever before been allowed for like purposes. Upon the question being taken, the Committee divided:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Simonds, S. Humbert, and Gilbert

Nays.—Messrs. Scott, Chandler, Smith, End, Partelow, Allen, Vail, Clinch, Street, Ward, Weldon, Slason, Barlow, Brown, Wyer, Hill, Rankin;—and it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Weldon, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. with the address of this House, to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, upon the subject of the Casual and Territorial Revenues and Civil List, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and His Ex. was pleased to say that he would transmit the said address by the first Mail for England.

(From the Royal Gazette, March 26.)

On Saturday last, the highly important deliberations of the Legislature were brought to a close. His Excellency, attended by the principal Officers of Government, proceeded to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly gave his assent to the following Bills:—

A Bill to continue and amend the Act for raising a Revenue, and for the increase of the Revenue in the Province.—A Bill to appropriate a part of the public Revenue to the payment of the ordinary services of the Province.

A Bill for opening and repairing roads and erecting bridges throughout the Province.

A Bill to appropriate a part of the public revenue for the services therein mentioned.

A Bill to authorise the Justices of the Peace in the County of Kent, to levy an assessment upon the inhabitants of the said County, to discharge the debts due from the same.—A Bill to provide for the establishing and maintaining of Booms, for the securing of masts, logs, and lumber in the County of Gloucester.—A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act for the regulation of Booms for securing masts, logs, and lumber in cert