POETRY.

[For the Courier.]

NEW-BRUNSWICK MELODIES.

BY W. M. LEGGETT.

Deeper let the mellow tone,
Echo from each beating heart,
All the soul be given, or none—
Memory claims no meaner part !
If sincerity is here,
Let us read it in each eye,
Mingling with the sacred tear,
Blending with the bosom sigh !

Fancy with thy magic come—
Light up the illusive beam—
Whisper still the name of home—
Hope shall linger with the dream !
Music with voluptuous swell,
Bring me back the faded wreath,
Tones of old we love full well—
Tones that kindred voices breathe !

"Home!" we do not love the less,
Though unheard the fond appeal;—
More than language can express,
Spirit in thy silence feel !
'Tis for *this* the waiting mind,
Dare support its lingering doom—
'Tis in *this* the soul may find,
Present joy in present gloom !

April, 1834.

[Inserted by request.]

I have left a Gage in yonder field—I must return and shout my war-cry, tho' I perish—

THE EMIGRANT'S SONG.

BY ROBERT JEFFERS.

[Tune—"*Sprig of Shilealah*."]

Ye sons of Old England attend unto me—
Ye sons of auld Scotland sae bonnie and free—
And sons of old Ireland my dear native home.
On St. George's day we will honour the Rose,
On St. Andrews' day we'll not meet you as foes,
Our emerald Shamrock, with 'aspect divine,' *
The Rose and the Thistle will fold and entwine,
On Paddy's own day, if, to meet us you come.

Our hearts are all open, our souls are all free :
And warm is our friendship, and hearty our glee;
And thousands of welcomes you'll meet at our door.
To Emigrant strangers, we'll never say nay,—
If poor or distressed, for them we will pay :
Their home and their country, alas ! far away,
And 'Cend mhile fhailt a dhuit,' still we will say—
An Irishman's heart is the home of the poor.

In all this New World we are Emigrant's ALL,
Whether Frenchmen, or Dutchman, from Spain, or from Gaul;
Even Yankees themselves, let them " guess " as they may,
Are Emigrants too—and deny it who can—
Yet *Canadian* Yankees will plot and will plan
To scout *pauper* emigrants from *their own* land !
But Old Country heroes will see what will stand;
If in friendship you meet us on Paddy's own day.

In Georgia, they say—and 'tis terribly true
They've robb'd the brave Red man of what was his due, [away.
From the grave of his Fathers, now, chased far
And millions of negroes in bondage who sigh—
Their blood and their tears all utter a cry—
That *such* Freedom-makers *should not make our* Laws—
Such rotten foundations would hurt Freedom's cause—
They'll have no supporters on St Patrick's day.

(The Lennox and Addington, radical crew—
And Frontenac male-contents sanctioned it too—
For their Resolutions, quite plainly do say,
That fain would they shut up the bounty of Heaven,
Whose provident goodness these Forests had giv'n
To the poor and the stranger, for refuge who come,
Shall man, then, deny them a permanent home ?
Such a man is unfit for—St. Patrick's Day.

Rouse ! Lennox and Addington ! rescue your NAME, [fame :
And put down the " party " who tarnished your
Claim the thanks of the Stranger, who's home's far away.
And rouse ! loyal spirits of Old Frontenac !
The Emigrant Stranger will stand at your back,
This is not A TIME for *you* to be slack,
While radical brains are all on the rack—
To scatter dissensions on St. Patrick's Day.

They 'calculate' deeply to build up their pride,
And Irish from Irish they strive to divide. [may.
But they are 'mistaken,' let them guess as they
For Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotsmen, as one,
Will stand to their purpose, till they have o'erthrown
All dark machinations against Britain's throne,
And EMIGRANTS *must* have a man of their own,
A friend and supporter of—St. Patrick's Day.

Come on—ye old Blue Necks from Connecticut,
And brave Massachuseans, who 'punkins' can cut,
Though *paupers* you be, *we* will never say nay.
But if you gain riches while here you abide—
And over our heads into Parliament ride—
Do not turn around and reject Britain's poor !
But ever remember *what you* were before,
And you shall have welcome on St Patrick's day.

In fine—we are foes to the Emigrant's foe,
And emigrant's enemies this well shall know—
The foe of the stranger shall never bear sway.
But be he American, Frenchmen, or Moor,
Whose *heart* has a welcome for Emigrant poor,
The right hand of friendship to him we'll extend,
And always shall welcome the *Emigrant's friend*
Be he black or white, on St. Patrick's Day.

Kingston, (U. C.) 11th March, 1834.

* "*Aspect divine*."—From the circumstance of the shamrock having *three* leaves uniting in *one* stem, St. Patrick is said to have preached to the (then heathen) Irish the doctrine of the Trinity, at the same time holding forth in his hand a shamrock.

MISCELLANY.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

REMARKS ON AN OFFICER'S FUNERAL.

(*A true Narrative.*)

On a fine morning in autumn, being at leisure and alone, I resolved on a walk in the pleasant neighbourhood of the city of C—y in which all my earthly comforts lie.

That loved resort of peace and plenty,
Where supporting and supported—
Polished friends and dear relations
Meet, and mingle into bliss.

I had dropped for an hour or two the labour of literary research. I had closed the volumes upon which I had been from an early part of the morning intent. I was induced, by the prospect of a most beautiful day, to resolve upon seeking the pleasures, which the loveliness of nature at this season so abundantly offers. Every step I took from home increased my desire to spend the day completely abroad, and for once to have my fill of those serene & salutary joys which flow from nature's own prolific source.

In this I was unexpectedly disappointed, for before I could well have left the smoke and noise of the city, I was constrained to return overflowing with emotions very different to those I had anticipated. The solemn incidents which occasioned them are as follows.

I had just begun my meditation on the scene of nature opening to my view, when I heard the sound of martial music,—not in the bold and soul-awakening tone to which my ears had been accustomed from the same quarter, and which had often suddenly broke in upon my morning and evening studies: but in a subdued and melancholy strain, which, but for the instruments, being bugles, I should have taken for the distant echoes of the sacred music of some village choir; no long pause was needful to explain the mystery—an abrupt turn of the road, presented to my view a military funeral procession.

There is something in the aspect of such a procession indescribably affecting. Even to the most gay and careless observer, the pompous ceremonies of the rich, and the humble obsequies of the poor, when they indicate the company of death, and are proceeding to the darkness of the grave, are alike humiliating; but of all funerals, that of a soldier, when appropriately conducted, has most power to awaken and impress; & this was awakening and impressive to me in a degree beyond my power to describe.

I had heard of the officer's death, but the intervening week had effaced the impression which the tale of mortality, when first told, made upon my heart. I blush to confess, that though I was so near the place of his departure, the event itself had entirely fled from my memory; the recollection now came upon me with indescribable force, and to think again of his death and witness the approach of his funeral, at once, were almost too much for my spirits. I could not, however, if I had wished, turn aside from the mournful scene, nor refrain from mingling with the numerous spectators it had already gathered together. The solemn and mournful air of the music, the slow pace and reversed arms of the soldiers, the depressed looks of the officers, mourning their friend and brother, the coffin covered with the arms and accoutrements of the deceased. the tears of the company he had commanded and cherished, united to form a spectacle at which no human heart could remain firm; mine sunk within me, and the subject of human frailty and mortality never appeared so truly serious in my view before.

Before the procession reached the church yard, I gained from a friend who joined it at the entrance of the city, the following particulars :

Captain S*** had served his country in Spain and Portugal, with connections of some wealth. He had resolved upon marriage and retirement. The object of his choice he had long known and loved, but refrained from declaring his attachment till the close of the war, when he hoped to be prepared to spend the remaining part of his life at some home in his native country. Every arrangement was completed, and the day of his union, with a person of great personal and mental charms, was about to be fixed, when it was found that the seeds of consumption were within him, and that a return to his native country would be likely to confirm the disease. Before he could determine on what to do, it assumed a threatening aspect, and about the time that he had purposed marriage, he sunk into the grave.

O may my fall be bright as thine,
And Heaven's forgiving rainbow shine
Upon the mist that circles me,
As soft as now it hangs o'er thee.

C. E. F.

[From a late London Paper.]

THAMES OFFICE.—IMPORTANT TO SHIP-OWNERS AND SAILORS.—Captain James Anderson, master of the ship Kingston, of Aberdeen, appeared to a summons issued against him, to answer the demand of Alexander Robertson, and five other seamen, who claimed the sum of £8 10s. each, wages due for a voyage from Miramichi to London. Robertson said, he and his shipmates agreed with the captain for £8 10s. each, for the run home from Miramichi.—They signed no articles. The crew of the vessel he left were nine in number, and there were not sufficient lodgings in the forecastle, owing to two tiers of timber being stowed along it which left a height of three feet from the lower deck nearer to the timber, and they were obliged to lie one upon the other. The burthen of the ship was 290 tons. Mr. Broderip.—And you can swear that in a ship of 290 tons, there was no other way of sleeping in your berths than lying horizontally one upon another. Robertson.—I swear to that, sir. Mr. Broderip.—And that after the cargo was stowed, there was not the same room as there was on the outward bound passage. Robertson.—There was not the same space, sir. Mr. Broderip.—You told your former captain the reason you would not go home with him, and deserted the ship. Robertson.—Yes, we did, sir. Mr Broderip.—That you call being ordered out of the ship I can see the bearing of this case, which comes within the provisions of a certain act of Parliament, which says that when sailors desert a ship in a foreign port, and come home in another, their wages shall be paid to the master of the ship they have deserted. The defendant's brother said, the magistrate had taken the right view of the case. The sailors have deserted the ship Denton, at Miramichi, were men could not be procured without much difficulty, and for the purpose of procuring treble wages for the run home, had shipped themselves on board the Kingston. The defendant had been served with a formal notice from the captain of the Denton, claiming upon the whole of the seamen's wages. The documents were then put in. Mr. Broderip said, he could make no order on the defendant, who was bound to pay the sum claimed to the master of the Denton. The question was one of vast importance to owners and captains of ships, who, but for this salutary law, would be constantly left in the lurch by their crews when higher wages were offered. The summonses were dismissed. This being the first decision of the kind under the act of Parliament, the case excited great interest.

WHALING EXPEDITION.—A paragraph entitled 'Extraordinary Preservation,' has found its way into the columns of some of our South-country contemporaries, in which are detailed the marvellous adventures of two seamen belonging to the Middleton, of this place, who are said to have cruised about for ten or eleven days in the Northern Ocean on the back of a whale ! The story unfortunately is not true, but the real facts of the case are worthy of publication. On the 21st July, Captain Kerr, of the Middleton, had a boat and crew employed in watching two fish, which it was found impracticable to get alongside of the vessel, in consequence of their being at some distance in the ice. The fish were distant from each other about a mile and a half, and two men were on the ice near one of the fish when it came on to blow a gale of wind which drifted the boat and the other fish out of their sight. They remained about fifty hours after all the provisions were exhausted, excepting what they obtained from the dead body of the whale, and at this time, another dead fish floated up alongside of the one which they had in charge. On the 26th July, the men were picked up by the Lord Gambier, of Newcastle. Captain Kerr, understanding by a signal made from the Lord Gambier, that his two men were on board that vessel, immediately sent a boat for them, and this boat's crew discovering that the Lord Gambier's boats were endeavouring to get at their two fish, the Harpooner and another man jumped upon the ice and got to the whales just when they were outside of the ice. These two men did actually embark each *on board one of the whales*, and were a considerable distance from the ice, and in the open sea when Captain Kerr picked them up. They were about ten hours afloat upon the whales, and during a considerable part of this time each of the men *enjoyed a sound sleep !*

In the navy yard of Philadelphia is the greatest naval curiosity in the United States, or, perhaps, in the world, being the largest line-of-battle ship that has ever been built in any country. She is called the Pennsylvania, and is certainly a superb ship. She has four decks, and is intended to carry from 140 to 150 guns, and 1,400 men, having counted myself 160 port holes, but which I afterwards understood from a professional gentleman were not all of them pierced for guns. Her entire length is 220 feet, her breadth of beam 57 feet, and from the upper deck to the keel in depth 45 feet.—*Tudor's tour in Am.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

CASUAL REVENUE, CIVIL LIST, &c.

[Our readers will recollect that in the *Courier* of the 8th March, we commenced publishing the debates in the House of Assembly on the proposal made by His Majesty's Government respecting the surrender of the Casual Revenue to the controul of the Provincial Legislature, on a permanent grant of £14,000 per annum being made for the Civil List; and that at that time we inserted the Speeches of Mr. SIMONDS and Mr. CHANDLER—the former against, and the latter for, acceding to the proposition. We now give place to the remainder of the first day's debate, and shall hereafter, as we may find room, publish the second day's discussion, in order that the people of New-Brunswick may know the individual sentiments of their Representatives on this very important subject.]—*Ed. Courier.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FREDERICTON, *Tuesday, March 4.*

Mr. S. HUMBERT agreed with Mr. Chandler, that, if it was proper to send home a bill at all, the Bill must go the whole length of the Dispatch; so far, he (Mr. S. H.) agreed with that hon. member; but as to the idea of first accepting the offer, and then remonstrating against the terms of it, he certainly could not accord with such a proposition. If the House thought the terms proposed were too high, they ought at once to state their ideas to His Majesty's Government, without passing any bill at all. He (Mr. S. H.) had thought much and deeply of this question: it was one of the most important that could come before the Legislature, and it therefore demanded the most serious attention of every hon. member. In reflecting on the subject, he had consulted only his own ideas and feelings; he had had no communication or consultation with any other hon. member, or with any individual, and as it was a matter of such deep importance, which required the most grave and deliberate consideration, he had committed his ideas to paper, rather than trust to uttering them from memory, and he therefore would take the liberty of reading them as he had penned them down. The hon. member, then, after further premising that he had formed his opinion on general principles, read the following Speech:—

"Among the dispatches now before this Committee, those relating to the Casual Revenue and Civil List, appear to me to be of prime importance; all the others sink into comparative insignificance. I have always considered, that if the Country and the Executive department of the Government could, upon fair and equitable terms, harmonize in this desirable measure, all the minor grievances of the Province would soon be allayed. But, Sir, that very desirable harmony appears to me to be as yet far distant. The terms proposed by the Colonial Minister to the consideration of this Assembly, appear to me to be inadmissible. The House cannot concur, without a total departure from the doctrine and opinion they have uniformly maintained, as regards the expenditure of the King's Casual Revenue in this Province. The absorption of so great a part of the whole income by Officers appointed merely to regulate and collect the same, never can (whatever may be the reasons assigned by the Home Government for such expenditure,) comport with what is considered reasonable on this side of the Atlantic. And, Sir, although I would be far from suggesting that the Right Hon. Mr. Stanley would trifle with the Assembly of this or any other of His Majesty's Provinces, yet I must say, that in my opinion that Right Hon. Gentleman could not reasonably expect this House would agree to the amount now proposed in gross for the payment of the Civil establishment in this Province; as in that amount is contemplated the whole of the charges hitherto complained of by this House. I will here allude to one of those charges; I mean that amount now paid to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands. I will not ask the question, 'can any man allow that the Salary, commutation of Fees, &c. to that Officer to be reasonable in this, His Majesty's little Province of New-Brunswick ?'—No, Sir, I ask not, because I think a serious affirmative is impossible. Even Mr. Stanley does not say so; he allows that 'the salary of the Commissioner is *perhaps* higher than it ought to be, but there are 'peculiar circumstances in Mr. Baillie's case, 'which would render it scarcely just to reduce 'his emoluments.'—What those 'peculiar circumstances' are, we are left to conjecture; we cannot tell what eminent services that hon. and highly distinguished Officer has rendered to His Majesty's person and government, to entitle him to such peculiar favour; nor can I admit that any peculiar service, performed here or elsewhere, can justify any extravagant expenditure of the Revenue of this Province. Mr. Stanley indeed says only that the salary is perhaps too great: but this House has always held, that the salary is in itself and of itself highly extravagant, and that it only appears the more so, when compared to other high salaries in this Province, or the salaries of Officers of equal responsibility in other His Majesty's Provinces on this side the Atlantic; and it is obvious that so long as those 'peculiar circumstances' are to have force, the salary and fees, or commutation for fees, will be continued; and this House must either concur in that expenditure, or non-concur in the proposal now before this Committee, for the payment of the Civil List of this Province; and, Sir, if there was no other objectionable matter in the proposal, I hesitate not to declare, that I would sooner forego all the honor I might derive by my consent to this proposal, rather than assent to a continuance of that one objectionable expenditure. Waving any further observation on that one item of over expenditure, I believe the general opinion of the Province, (with the exception of interested individuals,) is, that the whole civil list should undergo a revision and retrenchment. It is believed, Sir, that most of the Public Officers now paid from the King's Revenues have more than a just compensation for their services; that there exists no necessity for such heavy drains from those revenues. Liberal compensation might be afforded, and respectable persons obtained, for those eminent services, without taking so large *per centage* from the gross amount of the revenue. But, Sir, judging from the usual complexion of Governmental proceedings in this Province, and persuaded as I am as to the influence and information afforded by the advisers in New-Brunswick to the Colonial Secretary at home, distant is the day, I fear, when His Majesty's Government at home will be better advised, or better understand the best means to be adopted for the permanent prosperity and peace of the Province of New-Brunswick.—I am sorry to see, accompanying this dispatch, the declaration that, if this Assembly does not accede to the proposal now made for the permanence of the present civil list, that the Quit Rents will be demanded. Here, then, Sir, is the *sine qua non*. If so, in reality, any further negociation is precluded. But, Sir, I hope I am mistaken : I hope the door is not yet shut; I hope His Majesty's Government will yet listen to importunity from New-Brunswick, before matters become absolute. I hope this House will wade patiently through the medium of petitions and addresses, until, if necessity require it, to remonstrances; and if all measures fail, that this nor any succeeding House of Assembly will give their assent to take this charge upon the Province, for the sake of having the Casual and Territorial Revenue (as it is now contemplated in the proposal,) within the controul of the General Assembly of the Province.—One word, Sir, as to the manner in which this proposal has come before this House. It has been and now is my opinion, that the terms on which the Casual Revenue should come within the controul of the Legislature, should have been in the first instance proposed from this House for His Majesty's consideration : but the reverse has happened, and it might have been very easily inferred what the proposal would be, when advised by interested Officers in this Province. The Quit Rent exactions appear to be hung *in terrorem* over our heads, (not intentionally so, I hope,) to induce this House to an acquiescence in the civil list claim; that is, (by interpretation,) in case you do not concur, you shall be chargeable with forfeiting the only chance within your power to ease your constituents from the Quit Rent claim. Well, Sir, be it so. Of the two evils, (neither of which is chargeable upon this House,) we may choose the least. Rather than be justly chargeable of entailing upon the country one or more of the present extravagant salaries of public officers, the House, I presume, will submit to the collection of the Quit Rent claim, which will but afford meagre means for replenishing the King's Revenues, while it will create a serious injury to the country. That measure, though just in itself, was not expected ever to be enforced, as the universal impression on the public mind has always been, that it will be productive of no real good, but will tend, in a very large degree, to alienate the affections of His Majesty's subjects throughout the Province.—The next item to which I will now allude, is that specifically mentioned; viz. the grant for King's College of £1000, which must be, it seems, made perpetual. Now, Sir, I would ask, is this House prepared at once to surrender all the reasonings which have heretofore been adduced on this floor, against the continuance of that expenditure ? Are the Members of this House prepared to disappoint the hope, I believe I may say of nine-tenths of the people of this Province, to have the constitution of that establishment materially altered, and the Provincial expenditure for its support much reduced. Verily, Sir, there must be an unaccountable concession, without any equivalent, if such concession is now made. It might, perhaps, be said, that the quieting the public mind on the quit claim question, and the vast income to be derived from the Land Company's system coming soon into operation, will justify the reception of the proposed surrender now made for the payment of the Civil List. I may observe, that the latter is a fixture; the former is fluctuating. I place no dependance on the Land Company's operations. I fear, Sir, that the fair prospects of that company will very much fade, in a very few years; and in a term less than one half century, it will terminate in a Northern 'South Sea Bubble.'—I believe, Sir, that it was the opinion of most Members of this Assembly, that most of the salaries now paid from the Casual Revenue should be reduced; and it was with a view to that object the House wished the General Assembly should be put in possession of the Casual and Territorial Revenue. From the proposal of the Colonial Minister, and the tone of his Excellency's speech at the opening of this session, it appears that this House is called upon to retrench the Provincial expenditures *within their controul*, which retrenchments are to comprehend the salary of the Province Treasurer and his Clerk, the Speaker's pay, pay of Members, Officers of the Legislative Council and the House, and all the other ordinary services of the Province; while the support now given to the existing institutions and establishments is to be permanent. Some of those institutions and establishments are aided, if not wholly supported from the Provincial Revenue, which may justly be styled Casual, because uncertain. Some Provincial expenditures for the support of those establishments are considered as unproductive of any real good to the Province. But those establishments must be continued, because they are not under the controul of the Legislature, but of the Executive department. The House of Assembly have manacled their own arms; they have paralysed their own energies, by passing bills for the support of King's College, Grammar Schools, &c. to a very large amount, for ever after their enactment beyond their controul. But, Sir, may not 'the nail fastened in a sure place' be removed ? And if so, when the system of retrenchment is to be impartially adopted; when the Legislative Council declare that *they will cheerfully concur in all judicious measures of retrenchment and economy, in every branch of the public service ;* when the House of Assembly, impelled by a just sense of the necessity of general retrenchment, pass a Bill to repeal those Acts now existing, for the support of the objectionable expenditures before alluded to, with the view to amend those expenditures, should not the higher branches accede to the views of this House, and thereby shew their assent towards a general retrenchment of the public expenditures ? If, Sir, such attempt should be made by the House, and should fail in the higher branches, this House, in my humble opinion, should be exonerated from public censure, and all the evils of non-retrenchment should be laid—not at their door. For, sir, it appears to me, to be a humiliating consideration, that the House of Assembly, the proper conservators of the public purse, should only be allowed to cripple the energies required for the ordinary services of the province, while large amounts are annually to be drained from those revenues for purposes of individual and not public benefit. For my own part, I avow my opinion, that unless a general reduction, commencing at King's College, Grammar Schools, Militia grants, Judges' provincial grant, and if there be any other similar charges, can be accomplished, the reduction on minor matters will amount to little or no relief to the Province, will create a further discontent, and afford a just censure on the imbecility of this House. I have already remarked, that the payment of the Quit Rents will be resumed, if the House does not agree to the proposal for the civil list. What advantage would accrue to the revenue of the Province, by His Majesty's surrender of that claim ? The Province, I am sure, with the knowledge they possess of the country, would never attempt to enforce that payment. Much however as H. M. may be advised to consider the value of that claim, he is advised to surrender the whole of it, in order to sustain the present amount of the Civil Establishment in all its objectionable expenditures.—Upon the whole, Sir, I have been much disappointed in my prospective view of this essay to place the Casual Revenue, &c. of the Crown at the disposal of the General Assembly of the Province. I did fondly hope that the whole of the Revenues, both Casual and territorial, would have been placed, in the plain and obvious meaning of the words, under the management of the General Assembly, they providing liberal but not improvident salaries to all necessary officers of Government.—I did hope, Sir, that His Majesty would have placed entire confidence in the honour and loyalty of the faithful Representatives of New Brunswick, to afford such salaries to public officers, as would, by comparison with other and similar salaries in this Province or elsewhere, be deemed not only sufficient but liberal. But, Sir, I have been mistaken. It now appears that a permanent civil list must be well secured.—It only remains for me to say, in the presumption that the House will not concur in the proposal now before the Committee, that the House will originate some offers to His Majesty's Government for the surrender of the Revenues of the Crown, and that such offer may be tendered as this House may fairly hope and trust will appear to His Majesty as reasonable and just as was the tender made for the Customs Establishment, and to which His Majesty was pleased to give his prompt assent."—[Want of room has compelled us to omit a portion of the above extensive speech, in which Mr. H. compared the governments of Great-Britain and the United States, with respect to the expense of salaries, and contended that in the latter country, all public officers were paid only in proportion to the value of their services.]

Mr. Clinch next addressed the Committee, in a very long speech; but from the remarkably low tone of the hon. mem. it was impossible for us to catch his observations perfectly. The hon. mem. however, recommended the acceptance of the proposal, chiefly on the principle of prevention of further evil; contending that it was more desirable to obtain immediate control over the Casual Revenue, even at the price of the demand now proposed, than to suffer it to be any longer exposed to the extravagance and mystery which now characterized its expenditure. The hon. mem. stated his conviction, that the House even now did not know the actual amount of those Revenues; that although in 1832 about £15,000, and in 1833 about £18,000 appeared to have been collected, yet that in reality a much larger sum was actually paid into the hands of the Crown Land Officers, of the expenditure of which the House knew nothing. The hon. member then enumerated various sources from which this overplus was derived, such as fees on grants of land, forfeited deposits on petitions, and some others which we could not clearly hear. He also contended that the charges in the accounts, of fees paid for surveys of land, were incorrect, as also the sums stated to be paid to seizing officers. There were no vouchers to sustain these items, and he thought, if the matter was strictly inquired into, it would be found that the sums thus charged were a vast deal more than those actually paid. He himself knew one person, who was stated in the accounts to receive a salary of £150 *per annum*, who really did not receive one half that amount. The hon. member also contended, that the out-door expenses of the establishment were enormously extravagant, amounting at present to about £2000 annually; half of which sum he thought would amply remunerate the whole actual services. Looking over all these items, he thought he might safely conclude, that there must be a separate and secret account, to the amount of about £4000 or £5000 per annum, which had not been introduced into the House, and of which they knew nothing. The saving of these extra sums would be one advantage in accepting the offer of Government. Another great advantage would be, the fixing the *maximum* of expenditure of the Casual Revenue. The march of extravagance was always progressive; and although £14,000 annually was a heavy sum to grant to His Majesty's Government, yet he thought that the doing so would prevent them demanding more, as they most probably would if this offer were refused. The abolition of the reception of fees by the different officers would be another advantage gained; and another would be the settlement of the Quit Rent claim, which would be a most important relief to the country. Last, but not least of the advantages to be gained, would be the establishing of a better system of disposing of Crown Lands, such as would prevent that harrassing of the people which now constantly occurred. In making these statements, he was going on the supposition, that the whole management of the Revenue as well as its receipts would be surrendered to the control of the Legislature. Without such surrender there would certainly appear something equivocal in the language of the Despatch; but it would never do for the House to entertain a single doubt on that point. If the Government merely contemplated a surrender of the receipt of the Casual Revenue without its entire management, the offer would be a mere mockery, because they could at any time manage to make the expenses eat up the whole revenue, and the House would then have a mere shadow of a privilege. He thought the course the House should pursue was that pointed out by Mr. Chandler; viz. at once to pass a bill to comply with the offer. Although it had been objected, that this would be providing for an enormous and expensive civil establishment, yet it would be reollected, that the House would not in fact be passing any bill to provide for the continuance of those extravagant salaries which had so justly been objected to, but merely to commute what was already in the power of His Majesty's Government. The House would still have the power of remonstrating with respect to those salaries, and from the favourable reception their addresses had of late met with, there were great hopes that such representations would be complied with. What would be the consequence of refusing the offer ? The House well knew what the management of the Crown Land Office had been. The office had several times increased the taxation on timber; and at any future time, if their improvident expenditure required further means to meet it, they might increase it still more. It was a common saying, that it required two parties to make a bargain; but he believed that in this case there were three parties to work, and the third were very anxious that the offer should not be accepted, because it would take from them a large extent of patronage and influence; and he (Mr. C.) believed they had been very zealous in their endeavours to prevent this result. He alluded to the measures lately taken to cause an unusually large receipt of revenue; which had not been effected without great and serious injury to the Province; and he tho't the House ought to forward a remonstrance to His Majesty's Government, relative to the wasteful manner in which the timber lands had of late been disposed of. The hon. member then proceeded, in conclusion, to comment severely on some personal observations relative to himself, in the pamphlet lately published by Mr. Baillie.

Mr. Kinnear, after adverting to the importance of the subject, and the necessity of the utmost deliberation respecting it, observed, that he had no doubt that His Majesty's Government tho't they had made a very liberal offer, because they had looked upon the Casual Revenue of this Province as in a very flourishing state. The question now before the House embraced not only a pecuniary consideration, but also one of principle. The sum of £14,000 was more than sufficient to cover the full amount of all the salaries as they now stood, as well as they were contemplated to stand; and particularly including that of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, which was upwards of £2000 per annum. Now the question was, whether the House should sanction that which they conceived to be inordinate and extravagant. The moment they took on themselves the payment of the proposed £14,000 per annum, that moment they would virtually sanction that very extravagant salary, and would thus participate in what they had always conceived to be wrong and inadmissible, as there was no doubt that as long as the present officer retained his situation, that salary would be continued. He (Mr. K.) felt deeply grieved that he could not consistently coincide with the views of those who were inclined to accept this offer. His Majesty's Ministers had so long been accustomed to splendid salaries at home, that perhaps they viewed those connected with the civil establishments of this Province as very moderate and of little importance, and he had no doubt they thought they had made a very liberal offer to the Legislature. The question then for the House to decide was, whether the sum of £14,000 was too large a commutation. He tho't it was. If a bill had been sent out to this Province, proposing a scale of salaries which had amounted to any thing under £12,000, and putting the whole management of the Crown Revenues entirely under the control of the Provincial Legislature, he could not say that he might not have been induced to go with it; but when he reflected that about £10,000 would in fact be a sufficient provision for the whole service, he certainly could not agree to the present proposals. The hon. member opposite him (Mr. S. Humbert) had most fully and truly stated exactly what he (Mr. K.) felt on the subject, and, like that hon. mem. he could not for a moment join in accepting this offer. He thought the sanction of such extravagant salaries and expenses, would create a general feeling of extravagance throughout the Province, and would naturally tend to raise a feeling of jealousy in the minds of other Provincial officers, who did not enjoy such extensive emoluments; which would be highly prejudicial in a moral point of view, to the best interests of the Province. The hon. member having thus stated his views as to the principle involved in the question, then proceeded to argue against the acceptance of the offer in a pecuniary point of view; contending that the flourishing state and prospects of the Crown Revenues had been greatly exaggerated; that the proposals had therefore been calculated on erroneous premises; that a time might soon arrive, when the receipts would no longer be equal to the payment of the sum demanded, in which case the deficiency must be contributed by the people of the Province in other ways, and that there were other highly objectionable expenses included in the estimate, particularly the College grant, which he considered as extravagant and oppressive. The honorable member then called the attention of the Committee to another question, arising out of the subject.—Where would be the use of the House taking upon itself the payment of £14,000 per annum, while they would have nothing in return but the mere proceeds of lands and timber sold in the Province ? Unless they could be sure of having the whole supervision of the management of the Crown Land Office, what would they be able to know of the management of those sales ? The principle object in petitioning His Majesty for a surrender of his rights, was to obtain the entire controul of the office and its proceedings; but he (Mr. K.) did not think, from the language of the dispatch, that it was at all intended to put such controul into their hands. The despatch merely treated the subject in a pecuniary point of view : in speaking of emigration, the language was this;—" In contemplating the surrender of this revenue, it is to be observed, that the promotion of emigration to New Brunswick should the means of extensively encouraging it by *pecuniary aid* hereafter occur, will necessarily be devolved on the Legislature by this measure," &c. This was merely a pecuniary idea; there was nothing said about the controul of the crown lands in this dispatch; nothing to give any idea that the Legislature would be enabled to encourage emigration by the disposal of land, and by facilitating the settlement of emigrants on crown lands. Nothing more seemed to be meant, throughout the dispatch, than a mere surrender of the Revenue itself; a mere privilege of receiving the proceeds of the crown lands. If such was the case, the House would be only taking a plunge in the dark by accepting this offer; they would be blindly accepting what would be of no advantage to them. This proposal stood on a very different footing from that which they had accepted relative to the Custom House establishment. There, a round sum had been given at once, and the whole concern surrendered to the Province; but the Custom House receipts were fixed and regulated by specific Acts of Parliament, so that the House well knew what they were about in that matter, and what would be the future effects.—But the Crown Land Office was regulated merely by a set of rules, which might at any time be altered without the knowledge or consent of the House, and by which the charges on the public might be so injuriously increased, as to nullify all advantage to be derived from the controul of the Revenue; and those rules were already so numerous and complicated, as to be very difficult of comprehension. All these difficulties pressed greatly on his (Mr. K's) mind; and as long as he remained unsatisfied on these points, he could not consent to load the country with such a heavy permanent debt.—He would be sorry to reject the offer at once, because he would not conceive that His Majesty's Government had taken a view of the matter consistent with the real condition of the country. He would therefore be more inclined to send home another petition stating the real facts of the case, and thus keeping the negociation open; and then the House might hope for such a change in the opinions of Ministers, as would fully meet the wishes of the country. As to the Quit Rents, he could never believe that their collection would be enforced, while such a negociation was pending.

On the motion of Mr. Weldon, the Committee now reported progress, &c. and the debate was postponed until to-morrow.

RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.

Just received, and on sale by the Subscriber :

20 PUNS high-proof Jamaica SPIRITS, 10 do. W. I. RUM—very good, 20 ditto choice *retailing* MOLASSES.

Also: 50 boxes prime Bunch Raisins ; 50 chests Congo, Bohea, and Gunpowder TEAS.

March 8th. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses,

EX brig EDWIN, Captain CARR, from *Demerara*—for sale on reasonable terms for prompt payment. E. BARLOW & SONS.

January 11, 1834.—3*m.*

TEA.—A few Chests Bohea and Congou Tea, for sale at lowest rates, by

Jan. 11. JAMES T. HANFORD.

NEW GOODS.

Per the Geo. Gordon, from Liverpool :

WHITE and Red FLANNELS ;
Ladies' water-proof Beaver Bonnets ;
Gentlemen's Janet and Seal skin CAPS ;
Umbrellas ; blond Gauze VEILS, &c.

JAMES BOWES,
North West Corner Market-square.

December 7, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have just received by the Aurora from London, and Wakefield from Liverpool—

A VERY general assortment of Dry GOODS. They are daily expecting the remainder of their Fall Goods by the first arrival from Liverpool—which, together with their former Stock, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for satisfactory payment.

Nov. 9. KEATOR & THORNE.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per Ship Wakefield, from Liverpool—

BLACK, blue and brown superfine and fine CLOTHS; Ladies' Habit Cloths,
Blue and brown Petershams; Camblets,
Red and white FLANNELS ;
3-4, 4-4, and 6-4 Morinos, assorted colours;
Bombazetts; fine black Bombazines,
Black and coloured Gro de Naples,
Blonde Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs,
Gauze, satin, and lutestring Ribbons,
Silk and worsted Fringe; Thread Laces,
Edgings and Insertion; Bobbinetts,
Quillinets; Gymp Lace ; Urling Edgings,
Sewed and tamboured Muslin Collars,
Check, jaconet and book Muslins, [Gloves ;
Ladies' & gentlemens' black & coloured Kid
Ladies' and childrens Angola ditto ;
Gentlemens' thibet wool Gloves,
Fleecy woollen ditto; thibet wool Shawls,
Cotton Velvets; Witney Blankets,
Brown Hollands; long Lawns,
Black worsted Hose; gentlemens' lambs wool Hose and half Hose ;

And sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

JAMES BOWES,
North-West corner of the Market Square.

St. John, Nov. 16.

FALL GOODS, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per ship Mearns, from Glasgow, part of his Fall Supply; among which are :

BLUE, black, and olive Broad Cloths ; drab and black Cassimeres ; red, white, and yellow Flannels ; Plaids; Rob Roy Shawls; a great variety of Thibet, rock spun, and worsted ditto ; fine 4-4 Irish Linens; unbleached Table Cloth, 18×10, 8×10, and 8×4 ; bleached ditto, assorted sizes; table Linens ; Sheetings; and table Covers. Also, 6 cases ast'd Hardware.

Ex brig Sea Horse, from Belfast, a variety of Fancy Goods, consisting of—Mull, jaconet, cambric, striped, cross-barred, plain, tambored, book, and other MUSLINS; 200 pieces printed Calicos, assorted ; ladies' worked Cuffs; Adelaide muslin collars; jaconet Handkerchiefs; lilac, blue, pink, amber, buff, and fancy Check and Ginghams; ladies' Stays ; bleached and unbleached Cottons. &c.

Also—13 boxes button BLUE, sup. quality.

EDWARD DOHERTY.

Market Square, St John, N. B. }
November 9th, 1833. }

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has on hand—

A Quantity of ready-made CLOTHING—which will be sold cheap—consisting of :
Blue and brown Petersham COATS ;
Blue, black, olive, and brown Frock Coats ;
Blue, black, olive, and brown Dress Coats;
Black, blue, drab, and olive Pantaloons ;
Silk velvet, silk and Valentia VESTS;
Flannel DRAWERS ; and Camblet and cloth CLOAKS.

JOHN MURPHY.

December 7th, 1833.

GOODS SELLING OFF LOW.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements for closing his Retail Business, and intending to dispose of his remaining STOCK on hand, next spring, at Auction—he will continue to sell off, until then, at reduced prices.

Nov. 30. *ANGUS M'KENZIE.*

LOAF SUGAR, CANDLES, &c.

Just received by Lady Campbell, ex Greenock:

10 HHDS. LOAF SUGAR;
150 boxes Mould Candles;
50 ditto Dipt ditto; 6 bales Osnaburghs ;
3 bales Grey Cottons, 1 do white Cottons ;
3 do Slops; 1 do Merinos ;
2 do Cotton Checks and Stripes.

For sale by

November 16. *GEO. THOMSON.*

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Sea Horse and Sarah from Belfast :

50 COILS assorted Patent CORDAGE and SPUNYARN, of the very best quality ; 20 brls. Prime Mess PORK;
200 boxes best Belfast Soap and Candles ;
2 ditto superior Linen CLOTH ;
1 ditto UNIONS ; 200 pieces dark Prints;
20 ditto PIPES ; 2 small ANCHORS.

☞ The subscriber offers for sale the above articles, which, with his former Stock, he will sell on the lowest terms.

WILLIAM DOUGAN.

St. John street, Dec. 7.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per William Ewing, from Liverpool—

3 BALES well assorted SLOPS—in small bales, suitable for retailers;
1 Bale Striped and fancy Regatta SHIRTS;
20 Pieces fine LAWN and Russia DUCK;
Herring Twine, Shad Twine, Lines, &c.

Which he will sell low for cash at his Store in Prince William-street.

January 11. JAMES HOLMAN.

HATS & BONNETS.

The Subscriber has just received per Ship Edmond, from Liverpool—

HIS Fall and Winter Supply of HATS and BONNETS; which, with an assortment on hand, of his own manufacturing, he offers for sale very low for Cash.

C. D. EVERITT.

☞ Cash and the highest prices given for FURS of all kinds. *December* 28.

Marine Insurance.

Exchange and Commission Office.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has established an Office, for the purpose of transacting the above business. Marine Insurance may be effected; Real or Personal Property purchased or disposed of; vessels chartered; Freights procured ; Bills of Exchange or other paper negotiated on Commission, the amount and general arrangement of which, he hopes will be approved of. From his knowledge and experience, he flatters himself that he will meet with confidence and patronage.

The Business will at present be conducted at his Store in St. John Street.

SAMUEL STEPHEN,
Broker.

St. John, N. B. 17*th* }
January, 1834. }

WEST OF SCOTLAND

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

St. John, N. B. 28th Jan. 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RENEWAL RECEIPTS for all POLICIES expiring on the 2d February, will be prepared and ready for delivery on payment of the Annual Premium.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will Insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every species of property against *LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE*, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking surveys of Premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance, issued by M'KENZIE & TISDALE, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all cases in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, November 6, 1832.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. RATCHFORD, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in Port, Vessels on the Stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of insurable personal property,—against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

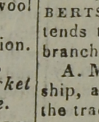
at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured.—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be insured, will receive prompt attention ; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

The ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY was Incorporated in 1819,—Capital, $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *Surplus Fund* of more than $35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage. A. BALLOCH, AGENT.

St. John, N. B. 6th July, 1833.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Water-Proof HAT Manufactory.



THE Subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement received while in *Germain Street*, begs leave to inform the public that he has removed the MANUFACTORY to that well known Stand, formerly occupied by Mr. WM. A. ROBERTSON, Tailor, Dock Street—where he intends to carry on the above Business in all its branches.

A. M. M. having served a regular apprenticeship, and for 14 years had constant practice in the trade, he trusts that the excellent quality of the articles he manufactures and the small profit at which they will be sold, will ensure him the patronage of the public.

☞ Ladies' and Gentlemen's water-proof and silk plush Hats and Bonnets made in every shape and quality ; Hats ironed and put in shape, which will be done at low prices for Cash.

Ladies' Hats cleaned and altered to the present fashion;—Gentlemen's Hats dressed and repaired.

N. B. All orders from the country thankfully received and punctually attended to.

May 25, 1833. A. M. MASSIE.

Apothecaries' Hall.

THE subscribers have just received a good supply of ground GINGER, and excellent New-Brunswick Timothy SEED, of this years' growth.—Also,

FINE PALE SEAL OIL,

which gives a beautiful flame, and emits little or no smell when burning; is only one half the price of sperm oil, and answers every purpose for table lamps equally well.—A number of families are now using the same oil, and consider it a great saving. It can be had in any quantity to suit purchasers.

Nov. 30. LIVINGSTONE & MILLS.

SPRUCE & PINE DEALS, BOARDS, &c.
800,000 feet Spruce and Pine Deals, principally 9 by 3 inch ;
200,000 feet Spruce Battens;
100,000 feet Pine Boards; 20 M. Ash Staves: all in prime shipping order.

Nov. 7. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

WILLIAM D. W. HUBBARD,

HAS received per ship MARGARET, Nunn, Master, from London, a general assortment of London GOODS, *comprising—*

CASES of Gents. superior London HATS, do. Leghorn Flats; ditto silk, Gingham, and cotton Umbrellas; Parasols, black and colored Gro de Naples, silk, black, and colored Merinos; silk Shawls, French Cambric and Lawn, packets 4-4, 5-4 black Crape, Crape de Lyons, Norwich Crape, and Bombazeens ; ladies' black, white, and colored Gloves ; gents. Berlin, thread, and kid ditto ; buck and cotton Braces, Stocks, superior black and India Handkerchiefs, a splendid assortment of bonnet and belt Ribbons, 1 trunk of ladies' prunello and seal skin Shoes, gents. muslin Cravats, white cotton Braid, Brook's superior white and black reel Cotton, 1 trunk of London printed Muslins, green and black gauze Veils, gauze Handkerchiefs, &c.

The above articles, with his former assortment, will be sold on the lowest terms for approved payment.

Prince Wm.-street, June 22.

ST. JOHN, JANUARY 20th, 1834.

Alloa Ale, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale, received per ship *William Ewing*, GARRISON, Master, from Liverpool :—

5 CASKS Alloa ALE, in bottle;
20 cwt. of Irish BACON,
15 kegs superfine Mustard and Ginger,
1 brl. Race Ginger; 20 bags black Pepper;
22 cwt. fine pot BARLEY,
37 coils assorted CORDAGE.

B. TILTON.

Teas, Brandy, &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber :

107 CHESTS and Boxes Congo, Souchong, Gunpowder, Hyson, and Twankay TEAS.

Also—16 pipes and half pipes Cognac Brandy, (first quality,)
25 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
2 tons Sheathing Paper.

March 1. *JOHN WALKER.*

MOLASSES, PORK, &c.

30 HHDS. first quality Molasses, barrels prime Pork, 30 do. Cumberland Beef, 22 kegs Tobacco—choice brands, 150 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, a very superior lot of Smoked Hams.

For sale at the market prices, by
JOHN KERR.

March 8.