PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

House of Assembly—Fredericton,

Friday, 6th March.

On motion of Mr. Street,—*Resolved*, that the Clerk of this House do procure 140 copies of the Act passed this Session, relating to Roads and the performance of Statute Labour thereon, to be by him transmitted to the Clerks of the Peace in the different Counties in this Province, and by them distributed to the Commissioners of Highways in the different Parishes throughout their respective Counties.

Monday, 9th March.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot,—*Ordered*, that the Resolution of the Legislative Council communicated to the House on the 2d inst. setting forth their reasons for excepting to the several Resolutions of Appropriation to the Clerks and Clerks Assistant of the Council and Assembly, be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Ordered, that Mr. L. A. Wilmot, and Mr. Brown, be added to the said Committee.

Tuesday, 10th March.

Mr. Crane moved an amendment to the Journals of this House of yesterday, being to the first of the Resolutions submitted by Mr. Partelow, as follows:—"*Resolved*, as the opinion of this House, that the recent determination of His Majesty's Government to resume the collection of Quit Rents in this Province, is a measure deeply to be deplored, inasmuch as an exaction of such a peculiar description is calculated to excite litigation and discontent and should be resorted to upon the grounds of absolute necessity alone."—To expunge all after the words "as much as" and insert as follows:—"Any enforcement of such claim at this time, when it was so well understood that it would be resorted to upon the ground of necessity alone, is calculated to produce confusion and discontent."—Upon the question, the House divided—Yeas, 8. Nays, 12. And it was decided in the negative.—Mr. Crane then moved that the whole of the said Resolutions and the proceedings thereon be expunged. Whereupon the House divided as follows:—*Yeas*, Messrs. End, Crane, Allen, Slason. *Nays*—Messrs. Woodward, J. M. Wilmot, Morehouse, Connell, Taylor, L. A. Wilmot, Stewart, Johnston, Partelow, Robinson, Miles, Hayward, M'Leod, Brown, Clinch, Hill, Freeze, Gilbert. And it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Brown,—*Resolved*, that the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties in this Province do each furnish and lay before this House at the next session of the Legislature, a correct statement, duly attested, setting forth the balance, if any on hand, on account of Bounties for Grain raised on new Land, and also the names of such persons to whom any such Bounties have been allowed, and who have not claimed the same, and—*Ordered*, that the Clerk of this House communicate the aforegoing Resolution to those Officers.

Wednesday, 11th March.

Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment to the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Brown, respecting the right of Members of the House to an annual grant for defraying their expenses while attending the General Assembly—(*see last number of the Courier*)—to strike out the whole of the last resolution, viz.—"And further resolved, that the aforesaid allowance be included among the Supplies of the present Session." And upon the question, the House divided as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, End, Crane, Partelow, Johnston, Street, Slason, J. M. Wilmot.

Nays—Messrs. L. A. Wilmot, Freeze, Clinch, Hill, Brown, Woodward, Gilbert, M'Leod, Miles, Hayward, Connell, Taylor, Stewart, Morehouse.

When it was decided in the negative. The question was then taken upon the original Resolutions, whereupon the Committee again divided—Yeas, 14; Nays, 8—and it was carried in the affirmative.

Thursday, 12th March.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the Committee of Privileges, submitted a Report, which he read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee of Privileges, to whom was referred the Messages of the Legislative Council of the 27th February, relative to the appropriations made by this House, for the payment of the Clerks and Clerks Assistant of the said Council and this House respectively, beg leave to report, that they have had the said Message under their consideration, and they find no precedent in the Legislative Journals of this Province for the Resolutions communicated to this House in the said Message; and they are of opinion, that the said Resolution is a dictation to this House, as to the mode of granting Supplies for certain Public Services, and is therefore a breach of the Privileges of this House.

"L. A. Wilmot, Chairman.

"*Committee Room, 12th March*, 1835."

The Report being handed in at the Clerk's table, was there again read.—*Ordered*, that the report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Brown,—the House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue to the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province.

Mr. Allen in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following was moved as an amendment, to be added to the Bill:

"To the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the sum of —— pounds for the present Session, and to each and every Member of the House of Assembly for defraying the expenses of attendance in General Assembly, for each and every day's attendance, the sum of —— per day, such attendance to be certified by the Speaker; and for travelling charges of each and every Member, the sum of —— per day, allowing twenty miles for each day's travel, to be certified by the Speaker."

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Taylor, Hill, Woodward, L. A. Wilmot, Clinch, Brown, Freeze, Gilbert, M'Leod, Miles, Hayward, Morehouse, Connell, Johnston, Stewart.

Nays—Messrs. End, Slason, Crane, Partelow, Street, J. M. Wilmot.

And it was carried in the affirmative.—And the several blanks filled up with one hundred pounds, fifteen shillings, and fifteen shillings

That the following Resolution was then moved:

"*Resolved*, that the several items of Appropriation passed this Session in Supply, be included in one Bill."

And upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the Committee again divided as follows:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Taylor, Hill, Woodward, L. A. Wilmot, Clinch, Brown, Freeze, Gilbert, M'Leod, Miles, Hayward, Morehouse, Connell, Johnston, Stewart.

Nays—Messrs. End, Slason, Crane, Partelow, Street, J. M. Wilmot.

And it also passed in the affirmative.

And that the Committee then went through the Bill, and agreed to the same with amendments, under the title of "A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue to the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province, and for other Services therein mentioned."

Ordered, that the report be accepted, and the bill engrossed as amended, under the amended title.

Saturday, March 14.

On motion of Mr. Wyer,—*Whereas*, By the recent regulations relative to the granting of Licenses to cut timber, mill, and other Lumber, on Crown Lands, published in the Royal Gazette of the 11th instant, by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, it appears, that in future, permits for Timber Berths of unlimited extent for a term of five years will be granted, and also, that an additional Tonnage Duty of 6d. per ton on Timber, 6d. per thousand on White Pine, and 1s. per thousand on Spruce Mill Lumber will be required: And whereas, such regulations, with others of a very objectionable nature, will not only open a door to the granting of very extensive reserves, and thereby throw a decided advantage into the hands of Capitalists, to the manifest injury of the enterprising Trader and Lumberer, but by increasing the duty, tend greatly to embarrass and injure the trade, the old rate of duty having been found by experience even greater than the Trade will bear: Therefore *Resolved*, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to prevent the above named regulations, so far as relates to the granting of Timber Berths of an unlimited extent, and the increasing the Tonnage duty on Timber and mill Lumber, from going into operation, the same being calculated, in the opinion of this House, very materially to injure the Trade and prosperity of the Country. *Ordered*, that Messrs. Wyer, Street, and Taylor be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—*Resolved*, that a Committee be appointed to correspond with the Province Agents, upon all matters wherein the interest of this Province is concerned. *Ordered*, that Messrs. Partelow, Woodward, L. A. Wilmot, Rankin, and Wyer, be a Committee for that purpose.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Petition of your Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New-Brunswick, in General Assembly convened:

May it please your Majesty,—

We, your Majesty's faithful Subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of New-Brunswick, have learnt, with much satisfaction, from the despatch of the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 2d May, 1834, that it was not the intention of His Majesty's Government to propose to Parliament any alteration in those Duties affecting the Timber and Deal Trade of that year, and that no step will be taken without the fullest consideration of the Colonial interests involved.

Experience has proved, that so long as this highly important question is involved in doubt and uncertainty, prudent persons will be deterred from investing capital in the establishment of Mills of approved construction, Stores, Wharves, and other works requisite for conducting the trade in those articles extensively and advantageously.

The building of Mills, fitted with machinery manufactured in the Mother Countries, would have the effect of greatly improving the quality of Deals and all other kinds of sawed Lumber in these Colonies; and there can be no doubt that the Trade in these articles or in squared Timber never can be carried on to the greatest advantage of which it is susceptible, either to the parent State or to these Colonies, unless those concerned in it are assured, that no change unfavorable to the North American Colonies will be made, until time shall have been given for reasonable profit to be derived from the capital to be invested in such establishments.

We need not enlarge on the policy, the vital importance, of fostering a trade, the healthy and hardy character of which affords the best nursery for Seamen—which employs upwards of of two thousand sail of British Shipping—offers cheap transport and immediate employment to vast numbers of Emigrants—secures an increased and a continually increasing consumption of British manufactures—and which so manifestly and powerfully tends to strengthen the ties that bind us to the Parent State; for we have the most confident expectation that the consideration which Your Majesty's Government will give to interests so vast and important, both in a Colonial and National point of view, must lead to the rejection of the solicitations of those who desire a change that would prove ruinous to the Colonies, and beneficial only to Foreign Countries, and the comparatively few British merchants who are commercially connected with those Countries.

Craving leave to refer to former petitions of the Council and Assembly, laid before Your Majesty in the years 1831 and 1833, respectively, it now only remains for us, most humbly to entreat Your Majesty, that this subject, so important to the mercantile and manufacturing interests, and to the maritime power of the United Kingdom, as well as to the prosperity of the North American Colonies, may receive the most serious consideration, and that no change in the scale of duties on Timber and Deals, unfavourable to British interests, may be made.

And as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

The Humble Address of Your Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New-Brunswick, in General Assembly convened:

May it please Your Majesty—

We Your Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of New-Brunswick, feeling that the interests of this Province are deeply involved in the question now in dispute, between Your Majesty and the United States of America, relating to the Boundary between the British Territories in North America and the said United States, are induced to Address Your Majesty upon this subject, with sentiments of unshaken attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

Deeply impressed with a sense of Your Majesty's constant wishes to promote the prosperity of all parts of Your extended Empire, we have the fullest confidence in the determination of Your Majesty's Government, to maintain Your Majesty's rights, and preserve the integrity of those Your North American Dominions, in the settlement of this most important question.

We beg leave most humbly to represent, that a speedy settlement thereof is earnestly to be desired, as well for the quiet and welfare of the inhabitants of those parts of Your Majesty's Possessions which are claimed by the United States, as for the general benefit and advancement of this Province.

And as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.

May it please Your Majesty,—

The Assembly of New-Brunswick again most humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty with those sentiments of loyalty and affection for which this Colony has been so greatly distinguished.

Having been informed by Message from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, that he had received instructions from Your Majesty's Government to resume the collection of the Quit Rents, unless such an offer of a permanent annual grant should be made to Your Majesty, to commute the said rents, as would induce their suspension until Your Majesty's pleasure should be known, the Assembly felt that under the peculiar circumstances of the country they could not be justified in making such offer, but that they would be best discharging the high and responsible obligations they owed their constituents, in bringing the subject under Your Majesty's most gracious notice, and in a free and frank manner afford Your Majesty the reasons which actuated them in their decision, in the hope that they will be favourably considered by Your Majesty, and lead to the results prayed for.

The Assembly deem it unnecessary to advert to the vexatious and almost obsolete nature of the claim, the length of time which elapsed (47 years) before it was demanded, and the fact of such a reservation in the grants being considered of so little consequence, that in the numerous transfers of land it has been practically lost sight of; these are matters which have previously been urged on the consideration of Your Majesty and your Royal Predecessor; neither will the Assembly dwell upon the litigation and confusion, which will inevitably ensue upon any attempt to enforce this impolitic exaction; but they do most humbly contend with all due submission that no necessity exists in this Province to make the collection as a provision for any part of the Civil List, and they have good reasons for believing that the want of a sufficient amount to provide for the Civil Establishment of the Province is the only ground for resorting to those Rents. In taking this view of the subject, the Assembly are justified by reference to the Attorney General's letter to the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the Legislature in 1833, in which he states that Quit Rents were "dues necessary for the support of the Civil Establishment of the Colony;" and also by Sir Colin Campbell's Speech, at the opening of the Legislature in Nova Scotia, wherein it is clearly set forth, that if any other resources had been at the disposal of Your Majesty within that Province which could have been made available for the payment of the Civil List, no claim for these rents would ever have been exacted.

The Assembly call Your Majesty's attention to the relative situation of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with regard to the Crown Revenues; in the former, they are in a most flourishing condition; and notwithstanding the excessively high salaries of some of the officers, and the contingent expenses connected with the Civil Establishments, chargeable on the said Revenues, there is a surplus of about £7000 per annum, after paying what is called the Established Civil List, at Your Majesty's disposal, independently of the large amount that is and will be paid in by the New-Brunswick Land Company. Our Sister Province, on the other hand, does not possess such advantages; the Casual and Territorial Revenues there not being nearly sufficient for the ordinary purposes of Government, and as it is but just and fair, that Colonies circumstanced as both Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick are, should support their several Civil Establishments from Revenues arising within their respective Territories, without, as formerly, looking for any provision from the Imperial Parliament, it is not to be wondered at that a grant should be sought for by Your Majesty's Government from the Legislature of Nova Scotia, to make up any annual deficiency that had arisen, while at the same time it afforded Your Majesty an opportunity of cancelling a claim upon the inhabitants of that Province, the collection of which would have caused much dissatisfaction.

The Assembly trust that Your Majesty will see the striking difference in the circumstances of the two Colonies; the one with a flourishing Revenue, under no Legislative controul, without the least necessity of Your Majesty being obliged to apply any new burthen upon your most faithful subjects, by the imposition of additional duties on the sources whence those Revenues are derived, or to resort to a claim always considered harrassing and objectionable in its nature, and though small when individually applied, vexatious in principle, and extremely expensive in enforcing. The other, without an amount of similar resources to pay its Civil Establishments, and consequently affording Your Majesty reasonable grounds for resorting to means at Your Majesty's disposal, to induce the Legislature to make up the deficiency.

Nor can the Assembly conceive from a dispassionate retrospective consideration of the growth of this Colony, and the facilities which it affords to the prosecution of an attainment of honorable independence to the industrious settler, if a judicious policy were observed in the management of the Crown Lands and Forests, that there will be such a falling off of Your Majesty's Revenues as will make it indispensably necessary for a further appeal being made to the Legislature, to grant any portion of the Civil List from other Revenues created by them; on the contrary, they are of opinion if these Revenues are properly husbanded, they will continue to afford Your Majesty a large annual surplus, after paying the necessary Civil charges in the Province, and in this they are borne out by the receipts for the last three years, the recent competition for wild lands, and the unexpected investments of the Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick Land Company, by which a great amount of British capital and British industry has been diverted to and concentrated in New-Brunswick.

But the Assembly are of opinion that to make this a matter of certainty, it will be necessary that a reduction of some of the salaries chargeable upon Your Majesty's Revenues shall receive Your Majesty's gracious consideration, as they are entirely beyond the circumstances of the country to afford, and so far above those allowed other officers of great responsibility and of Provincial appointment, that the Assembly sincerely trust Your Majesty will bring down the salaries alluded to, in such a degree, as will in some measure comport with those paid for by the Colony, and they subjoin a schedule to which they humbly beg reference.

The Assembly urge this with due submission on Your Majesty's consideration, as a subject of all others deserving particular attention, for independently of other reasons which might be given to Your Majesty, the very fact of such enormous salaries being enjoyed by a few individuals in a young country, where wealth is comparatively unknown, has a tendency to promote habits of extravagance and luxury among those of moderate incomes, (with whom alone they can associate,) which frequently end in poverty and distress.

There is another subject of deep and vital importance to this Colony, which they have to bring under the notice of Your Majesty, and to which Your Majesty's gracious attention is sought by your faithful Commons.

It is universally understood, as well as generally believed, that the Commissioner of Crown Lands is subject to no efficient control: Duties for Licenses to cut timber on Crown Lands have been at different times increased, and within a few days an additional duty of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on timber has been laid. The price of lands has been and is fluctuating, but constantly advancing; and the power with which he is vested is generally viewed by the Mercantile and Lumbering interests of the country with such alarm, that an opinion very generally prevails, exactions of such magnitude might be required at a moment's notice, as materially to affect, if not altogether to destroy, the export trade of the country. The Assembly beseech Your Majesty graciously to afford them information on these points, and that Your Majesty will not allow any increase to be made hereafter, either in the price of Timber or Wild Lands, until the intention be made known to your faithful Commons, in order that, if they think such increase uncalled for, time may be afforded them to lay their reasons at the foot of the Throne, intimately acquainted as they are, with all sections of the Province, and deeply interested in its settlement and improvement.

The Assembly need scarcely mention that they are ready, as they have always been, to provide for the Civil Establishment of the Province upon a scale commensurate with its resources, in the event of all the Crown Revenues in the Colony being placed under the control of the Legislature, and the sources whence they are derived; but this, from the recent dispatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, appears far from being the intention of Your Majesty's Government, yet they cannot refrain from urging upon Your Royal consideration the benefits which would result to Your Majesty and the people of this Province, by placing the nett proceeds of those Revenues under the control of the Legislature, as it must be manifest to Your Majesty, that they have means of knowing the proper objects for public encouragement, which cannot be available to Your Majesty's Government.

The Assembly, in conclusion, most humbly trust that, for the reasons stated and others which have formerly been brought under Your Majesty's notice, Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to dispense with the collection of the Quit Rents in this Province, and that Your Majesty will be pleased to give these their other representations such consideration as to Your Majesty may seem meet.

Schedule of Salaries proposed as chargeable upon the Casual and Territorial Revenues; and Contingencies of Office, which are supposed amply sufficient, considering the circumstances of the Country:—

The Lieutenant Governor, during the Administration of Sir Archibald Campbell, the same as at present.

	Currency.
His Successor in the Administration,	£2500
The Chief Justice, in lieu of all Fees and Travelling Expenses,	1000
The three Puisne Judges, each £900, in lieu of all Fees and Travelling Expenses,	2700
The present Commissioner of Crown Lands & Surveyor General, £1000.	
His Successor in Office.	600
In-door Establishment of Office,	600
Provincial Secretary, £1000.	
His Successor in Office,	600
In-door Establishment of Office,	300
The Auditor and Receiver General's, each £300,	600

And upon the death, returnment, removal, or promotion of the present Auditor and Receiver Generals, or either of them, the offices respectively should be discontinued, and all accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Crown Revenues be annually in detail laid before the House of Assembly, for enquiry, which would render the office of Auditor General unnecessary, and the Crown Revenues be paid into the Provincial Treasury, and be received and paid by the Treasurer, without any charge for such services.

Private Secretary to the Governor,	200
Government Contingencies,	300
Annual Allowance to College,	1100
Total Currency,	£10,500

The above are considered sufficient for the salaries of the offices above alluded to, and In-door Establishments and Contingencies.

The Assembly cannot see any reasonable ground why there should be any salaries in the Province beyond those enjoyed by the Puisne Judges, except those of the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice. The Treasurer of the Province (an office of great responsibility and labour) receives an annual salary of £600, currency, per annum, besides an allowance for a clerk, office-hire and contingencies, of about £300.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, March 10.

Upon the question whether the Resolution of Appropriation, granting pay to the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly, be concurred in, the House divided—

Content—Mr. Black, Mr. Shore, Mr. Simonds, Mr. Allanshaw, Mr. Attorney General.

Non-content—Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Baillie, Mr. F. P. Robinson, Mr. Cunard, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. Botsford, Mr. Hazen, Mr. Lee.

And it was decided in the negative.

Saturday, March 14.

Message from the Assembly, by Mr. L. A. Wilmot, with a Bill, intituled, "A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue to the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province, and for the other services therein mentioned," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Read the said Bill a first time.—*Ordered*, that the twenty-third Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards this Bill; and it was read a second time.

The following Resolution was moved and seconded:—

Resolved, that this Bill contains a grant which was not concurred in by this House, when sent up in the form of a Resolution of Appropriation, and that the combining an Appropriation upon which this House had passed its negative voice, in the same Bill of Supply with the Appropriations in which this House had concurred, is an invasion of the right of free deliberation in this House, which cannot, under any circumstances, be submitted to, without sacrificing the principles of the Constitution and the independence of this House.

And upon the question whether the Resolution be passed, the House divided—

Content—Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Baillie, Mr. F. P. Robinson, Mr. Cunard, Mr. Allanshaw, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. Botsford, Mr. Hazen, Mr. Lee.

Non-content—Mr. Black, Mr. Shore, Mr. Simonds, Mr. Attorney General.

And it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved and seconded, that the further consideration of the said Bill should be postponed for three months. Upon which question the House divided—

Content—Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Shore, Mr. Baillie, Mr. F. P. Robinson, Mr. Cunard, Mr. Allanshaw, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. Botsford, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Hazen, Mr. Lee.

Non-content—Mr. Black, Mr. Simonds.

And it passed in the affirmative.

Tuesday, March 17.

The House of Assembly having been summoned to the Council Chamber, by Message from the Lieutenant Governor, delivered by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Mr. Speaker addressed His Excellency as follows:—

May it please Your Excellency,—

The Assembly, during the present Session, diligently applied themselves to the consideration of all matters which have been brought before them; many Bills have been passed which I trust will, in their operation, prove beneficial to the Province.

The Assembly also passed an Appropriation Bill, wherein provision was made for the payment of the ordinary services; for improving the Roads of communication; for erecting and repairing Bridges; for supporting institutions of acknowledged public benefit; for encouraging the establishment of others of a like character; and for satisfying many just individual claims upon the Treasury.

This Bill also made provision for the payment of the expences of the Speaker and Members of the Assembly, agreeably to the usage which has invariably prevailed for thirty-four years, a provision which is essential for the preservation of the rights of the constituency of the Province: Provision was not made therein for the payment of the expenses of the President and Members of the Legislative Council, no precedent for such provision being found in the Journals of the Assembly, the Assembly moreover considered that such provision would have been inexpedient and improper. This Bill, I regret to inform Your Excellency, has not been concurred in by the Legislative Council.

The loss of the Appropriations of the present Session is most deeply to be lamented, great inconvenience will thereby be experienced by such public officers as depend upon annual grants, and by all persons who have just claims upon the Treasury; the general improvement of the country will be arrested, and the usefulness of institutions of acknowledged public benefit may be most injuriously affected.

Under these unfortunate and discouraging circumstances, I feel assured that Your Excellency will adopt such measures as to Your Excellency may seem best calculated to avert or to mitigate the evils which are now impending over the Province.

The Assembly have also passed a Bill to continue and amend the Acts for raising a Revenue by the operation of which, a sufficient sum will be received into the Treasury, to have carried the Appropriation Bill into full effect; this Bill I now present to Your Excellency, in behalf of His Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of New-Brunswick, and pray Your Excellency's Assent thereto.

The several Bills were then enacted, and His Excellency closed the Session with the following Speech:

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"Having given my assent to all the Bills which you have passed, I have only to express my extreme regret, that I am under the necessity of closing the Session without there being any appropriations for the year."

His Honor the President of the Legislative Council then said—

"*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"It is His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's will and pleasure, that this General Assembly be prorogued until the third Tuesday in May next, and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until the third Tuesday in May, then here to be holden."

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER]

Prelude to Mr. Hooper's last "Scratch;"

OR,

His Grand Exhibition of Mentor at the News-Room on Tuesday last the 10th instant, at ten o'clock A.M., agreeably to public notice issued from the *Colonial Department* on the preceding evening!!!

Consultation in a house in Queen's Square.

"How shall we treat this bold aspiring man?
"Success still follows him and backs his crimes.
"'Tis time we should decree
"What course to take. Our foe advances on us.
"Fathers, pronounce your thoughts: are they still fixed
"To hold it out and fight it to the last?
"Or are your hearts subdued at length, and wrought
"By time and ill success to a submission?"

In our present circumstances, there is something strikingly applicable, friend Mentor, in these lines from Cato's Senate, which have just crossed my mind as I was ruminating on the unexampled insolence of that miscreant *Veritas* who has charged home so hard upon us, repeatedly disputing your existence and talking so reproachfully of your relationship to the *Printer*. I am tortured even to madness, when I think how tauntingly he published the "Dissolution of our Co-partnership," as he styled it, and overbearingly talked of unresistingly submitting to my fate, with his *huntsman* and his *ostrich* and his *hole*. But, like Semphronius,

"My voice is still for war."
"'Twill never be too late
"To sue for chains and own a conqueror."

Mentor.—Dear H. you are quite chivalrous in your allusions, and are singularly fond of referring to our *ancient Heroes*. If Veritas but heard you now, he would be for turning you again into ridicule. You remember what a handle he made of your "Six Richmonds in the Field," and how insultingly he talked of this *Hero, Mentor*. However, this is among ourselves, and Elliott, he can keep a secret. To confess the truth, he has run us hard and hedged us in, and I do not wonder that your mind, undaunted as it is, would seem to feel a little shaken.

Don't you think there was something cunningly insinuating in his mode of handling the subject of my *manuscripts*, hinting that I had been at school with you, and had learned to grace them with your *hackneyed phrases*, as he called them, and hanging a few of them up to public view, with the intention of slyly fixing the impression that there was no such man as Mentor, but that I was the *legitimate offspring of the Colonist*, as he said. And bye and bye, if all goes right, when he'll be compelled to admit the fact of my existence, I'll be bound for you, he'll hold, at least, that you are the writer of them, and that I am a mere *purchased tool* to serve you in your need.—In this, Dear H., I say't among ourselves, I think he'd rather flank us. But be that as it may, it is a happy thing, and indeed our only shift now, to be able to maintain that there is a Mentor, especially as this seems to be the turning point: and if we should have occasion to publish any more in my name, (and I suppose we must once again, at least,) you must be more cautious of these phrases; for besides the evil of indirectly admitting that I am not the author, it adds nothing to the merit of our writings, but rather injures and exposes our cause and puts us to the blush. It is a real pity you had ever said any thing about that *Tallow* and the *Ass*: see how he has *rendered* it and stuck them in his Album, and how he has thrown your rotten egg back in your face.

H.—I allow, Mentor, that there is much truth in what you say; but you know it is very difficult to change one's style, let what may be at issue; and you also know that I have been worked up to such a phrenzy of madness, especially at their *prophecy* of the *downfall of our paper*, that no measured terms nor any thing short of the full *contents* of the *bag* could give vent to my pent up feelings, or allay the heat of my passion against that "*Demagogue and Disseminator of Rebel principles.*" However, I will endeavour to attend to your hint, and whatever suffering I may endure from the commotion within, as the case is become critical and might be easily upset, I will in future keep as moderate as I can.

M.—But you said your "voice was still for war," and I think it is time we had devised what course to take. Have you fixed upon the plan?

H.—Plan! there is no plan but one, and that is to renew the challenge to *meet and investigate*, and we will nominate the News Room for the place. You know they will not come to the *scratch*. They invited us, it is true, to come to their office, as Veritas said, *that he also might have the pleasure of seeing and hearing a person of such distinction as Mentor*. But it is evident that that was uttered in derision, thinking that we neither could nor would comply with their mock invitation. For whatever importance we may seem to attach, before the public, to our proposed investigation, it is not to be expected that they would submit the statements, which they contend are already settled in their favour by the most decided evidence, to the fate of a meeting which proposes to confront them; and insures them of *defeat* and *disgrace*.

However, we are not to profess to think them in derision: it is our best policy to take them at their word, as tho' they were in good earnest: and as I said before, we will propose the News Room, on the ground that their office is too private a place to make their knavery sufficiently *notorious*. We will moreover fix the hour at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the earliest possible *after our paper comes out*, that they may have no time to bethink themselves; and if *Chubby head* should be there, for he frequently goes to read the news, he'll not say any thing, nor take any notice of us, so that we will have the *floor* completely to ourselves; and for your part, you may stand as dumb as a *sign-post*, for your presence will be quite sufficient for our purpose. I'll do the speaking, and will tell him in good round numbers, with a voice as loud as *Stentor*, that I expected they would *back out* when it came to the *scratch*: but by the bye, Elliott, you'll go along, lest they might again say that it was you, and not Mentor, that showed off in the News Room.

E.—I would be sorry, Mr. H., to desert you, or pull back when you come to the pinch; but you know when I gave you the *hint* for the *paper* at first, that made all this disturbance, I did not expect that my name would be put to it; and I told my officer so when he examined me and all the other men on the affair. And when I come to think of it, I must say that I almost feel disgraced by having my name stuck up upon a Card along with a man's that never was born; and I almost wonder that Veritas who has been so sharp in picking up every little thing, had not told you long ago that Mentor's, as the one who you say he promised remuneration to, would have been the proper name to put alongside of mine. I am a man of no great learning, and yet I can see that people would be very apt to think that Veritas was right when he said that *Mentor was the creature of your need*; for although he is not your *child* in the sense that Veritas said he was, yet I have heard some folks say, that "*Creature*" has more than one signification. But you are a better Grammarian than me; and although I make these remarks here in your house, among ourselves, I would not speak a word where it would do us any harm. However, as you think we'll not have to speak any, I will go along; for although I have my faults like other men, whatever Mentor or you might do, I could not have the face to confront a man, and right to his head cram a lie down his throat. And, *Mentor*, if Veritas and Mr. Chubb should chance to come there and Mr. C. ask you if you are the man that he should have called in off the street to his office, and held the long interview with him, as Veritas called it: if you have the face to tell him that you are the man, and to stick to it, and thrust it down his throat, in the presence of all the people there, you have a hard face and a seared conscience; and I think if our Captain knew the length you have gone already in this; and if he has taken notice of some other things you have said, he would consider you more than a match for me, although he said in reference to the card, that I was the only *man in the Company capable of such conduct*. Besides you know you would look very foolish if Mr. Chubb should ask you for your proof, or who on the street or in the office saw him call you in: and you know, you said that every statement that Veritas made was false, so that if you would fail in making out this point, concerning the interview, all your other assertions would fall to the ground with a witness. I do not see what was the need of telling this story about the interview at any rate, for it has cost a great deal of trouble without any profit. But I think, Mr. H., it is chargeable on you, and you had a deep dive in it.—You wanted to get Mr. C. to come out, so that you could have a direct *volley* of your *grape shot* at *him*.

H.—You have become quite a critic, friend E., and are turned very censorious; I am afraid you are going to *back out*; (*No, I'll not.*) and you hinted at some other things that Mentor has said, which you seem to think he would do well not to repeat again; but there is no use in entering into particulars: our time is wearing up and we must come to an issue. I will be answerable that neither you nor Mentor will have to say a word.

M.—I would put some dependence, friend H, in your skill, for I think we might trust you for a *trick*. I have seen you pretty well tried at the *Hustings* when I thought the air was filled with *serpents*, and you could scarcely get a chance to cry out "*Fish-hawks*"; but if I tho't there would be any *hissing* going on, or that Veritas would be there with the letter, and after reading it require me 'to *refute* and *confront*,' (and I know that is what his honor in the corner was hinting at a bit ago,) I would rather go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, or face the Russians in the winter, than look across the square at the *News Room* on any such a business.

H.—You are frightened for your shadow, Mentor, and you almost provoke me! there is no danger from Veritas and the letter. Didn't they tell us long ago, that they would not assist in the *Farce*: and as to their *hissing*, if they even should, they might hiss till their tongues would grow parched, and I would not value it a button; you're not used to such scrapes. But hand me that *contaminated paper*, where they inserted that bug-bear of a letter which frightens you so much: it lies among that rubbish on the shelf there,—or hand me our own paper from the file, I believe we copied it into that under your signature. Let us see,—I think it was February 9th.—Yes,—"*I have assembled the non-commissioned officers and gunners of the Company—they each and individually state that the paragraph was written without their knowledge or consent: and that it is entirely at variance with any promise made or implied, &c.—that the making such a claim never entered into their imagination.*" "This, Sir, is also a direct *falsehood*."

E.—Hold, Mr. H. Did Mentor say that that was *a direct falsehood*? let me see—yes—sure enough! O! Mentor, you must have been crazy. I guess you'll do well to keep the name of *Mentor*, and hide your own *proper name* for ever if you can; but I'm afraid you will answer for this! Besides, how will your story of the *interview* look alongside of this wholesale madness? or how could you expect to be believed? It is no wonder that Veritas insisted and insisted that there was no such man as Mentor, and I, for my part, don't think that the proof of *his* existence will do much credit to the job; but I suppose you don't like to have the whole weight of the *bundle*, as Veritas called it, fall upon your shoulders, Mr. H.; and if Mentor can keep his name concealed, and as I have nothing to do with it only walk along, we had better be done perplexing ourselves with what we cannot mend; and if he is still willing, let us come to a conclusion; and at the hour you mention on Tuesday, let us come to the *scratch*, as you say yourself, and be done with it at once.

H.—Good! friend E., you talk like a soldier, and as for Mentor, although he hesitates a little, I suppose his silence gives consent. Never mind, Mentor, we'll bear right down upon the *worthies* and *floor* them in a second, whether they make their appearance or not: and we have only one thing now to settle upon, that is our plan of giving out the challenge. And I think that I'll cool it, and in perfect self possession, without using any epithets or calling any names, give the *Proprietor of the Courier* notice that in accordance with the intimation of Veritas, we will meet him at the News Room, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, and that if they fail to attend, they may expect the full weight of my tongue, or to this effect. And in order to repay that *animal, Veritas*, for his *Co-partnership burlesque*, I think we had better overhaul his *eloquent production* in *your name*, and give him a good rubbing down at some length.

M.—You have it all cut and dried, Mr. H., and I suppose, as usual you can manage the head work and penmanship yourself. Good night; but I had almost forgot to remind you of the phrases which they are so fond of picking at; and however you may feel, let me beg of you to put none of those *Animals* in my piece, for as sure as the world you'll hear of it again; and they'll think that we keep a nursery of *Asses*, and that we are all a pack of *Donkies* together from the *Father* to the *Child*.

H.—I suppose you are funning me a little about the *Father* and the *Child*, or did you just drop the words from the impulse of the moment? You seem to be in better spirits than you were in a little while ago. However, I suppose we must take it in good part,—only be punctual to the hour, and we'll soon give the case a very different appearance: and if all goes as I expect, we'll *rake* them '*fore and aft*' and give them a red hot volley, of the best we can prepare, on the Monday succeeding.

(*Alone.*)—What a confounded piece of business it is after all? And how it has harrassed me and bothered me and occupied my time when I ought to have been selecting and preparing something better for my paper. Better almost for me that I had been *Gunner* and *Driver* at the *Salute* than ever to have had any thing to do with the insertion of the mischievous little *Card*, more inflammable among my fingers than a piece of *matchpaper!* And if the evil rested with myself it would be well; but what adds to my remorse, I have drawn into trouble other individuals, to bear me out in my folly, who had little or no ends of their own to gratify or answer. But I must not give way to reflection; the plan is concerted, and, however disagreeable, it must be carried through: yet the *scrape* at the *Hustings*, which Mentor referred to, was only but a fool to this; and my share of the credit after all will be very easily estimated.

The above *sketch* will serve to throw some light on the merits of Mr. H's grand achievement at the News-Room, which was effected in exact accordance with the arrangements of the *Senate*: so that the '*Worthies were floored*' and the victory obtained without the wielding of a tongue, farther than to proclaim the *triumph* with Stentorian loudness through all the corners of the News-Room.

Now, Mr. Chubb, as we are given to understand, that in the event of our failing to appear, we must prepare to receive the *full thunder of his stores*, don't you think that if Mr. H. would hang up the above *portrait* of the case, as we may very naturally suppose it to have been cancelled in the Council Room, and keep it at his hand when he sits down at the composing desk, it might serve as a kind of '*Scratch*'*-ometer*, (if he will accept this new term for his Lexicon,) by which he might estimate the weight of his *pneumatical preparations*, before he gives them vent, on the merits of so unprecedented and ridiculous a *farce*. VERITAS.

12th March, 1835.

Mr. Editor,—

Sir.—Having been present in the House of Assembly on Saturday the 21st of February, when a discussion took place respecting the petitions of Schoolmasters, (then before the House,) during which, the Honorable Speaker ably and zealously advocated the cause of literature, and with whose sentiments on the subject every one who is a well-wisher to his country must cordially agree. I am also one of those who think the profession of a Schoolmaster one of the most important in the state, and that these men, instead of being depressed, should be cherished, and their situation made comfortable. The happiness of individuals and of the state depends upon the education of youth.

It is well known that it is owing to these men that the common people in Scotland are more knowing than those perhaps of any other country. The meanest peasant there can read, and generally write, understand the principles of religion, and the foundation of moral conduct; it may also be added, that it is owing to education and morals that the Scots have in general risen in every line of life wherever they have gone.

Besides, what can afford such heartfelt joy to a worthy parent, as to see children affectionately improving in useful knowledge and virtue, and daily gratifying their fond solicitude, by a progress towards that good and useful character in life, which is the chief object of their warmest wishes? And shall the guardians of these interesting hopes be doomed to penury and distress? If such narrow policy, as some propose, should be followed, we must consign the education and morals of our youth to ignorant pretenders; for no man of virtue, capacity, and education can be expected to undertake so laborious an employment, without receiving such remuneration as would make him comfortable. It is obvious that as our towns and villages increase in population, vice will also increase, if such encouragement be not given as to induce teachers of ability and worth to embrace the profession, and reside in the country, that an opportunity may be afforded of virtuous education in the first stage of youth.

Sir, I must acknowledge that I highly respect the character of a Schoolmaster, when I find him a man of good sense and good morals, and I consider him more deserving of respect, than a titled fool or an opulent knave. CATO.

Fredericton, March 9th, 1835.

Friend Chubb:—Has't heard of thy friend John having made unsuccessful applications to several "*don't likes*" to beat up the City for a penny subscription to purchase him a Gold Medal?—If not, I can assure thee it is nevertheless an absolute fact; and that, if procured, it is intended to be transmitted to posterity as an Heir-loom in his family, indicative of the citizens' gratitude and admiration for his transcendant ability and truly dignified conduct as M. C. C. A. D. 1834-5.

Now, friend Chubb, let me advise thee that an opportunity at length offers of conciliating thy terrific antagonist.—John's plan is feasible: and were two respectable beggars to go round, with that prevailing importunity which their dignified mission would warrant, they would doubtless collect as many pence as there are inhabitants; which would buy a superb Gold Medal; if not a handsome Piece of Plate.

As such a chance may not again occur of exhibiting thy charitable and forgiving spirit, I coolly advise thee, to summon up all thy magnanimity; discard all nonsensical "don't likes;" attach thyself to a sturdy yokefellow, and start *instanter* on the penny pilgrimage: so shalt thou heap coals of fire on thine adversary's head, and soften him into wax to be moulded at thy pleasure; for gratitude is his predominant virtue.

Thy friend, Aminadab.

St. John, 20th 3d Month, 1835.

Mr. Editor.—On reading the report of my Speech in the last Courier, on the subject of the Quit Rents, I observe that the Reporter has evidently misunderstood me in one part, and has represented me as stating an occurrence which had never taken place. I did not say that "one of the persons who had applied to Governor Carleton, allowed himself to be carried to Gagetown, to give his testimony in a case of contested Quit Rents; and there, in open Court, stated on oath, the opinions and assurances of Governor Carleton and the late Judge Chipman." The whole of this is erroneous. I said that one of those persons went to Gagetown, while the Receiver General was there collecting Quit Rents, and told *him* of the assurances upon which he had taken out his grant—and I further said, I believe, that the person was still living, and could verify on oath what I had stated to have passed between him and Governor Carleton and the late Judge Chipman.

I do not attribute any blame to the Reporter; but I wish to correct a statement which is false in fact; as no case of contested Quit Rents was ever tried in Gagetown. Every member who was present during the debate can confirm my contradiction. Your's, &c.

L. A. WILMOT.

Fredericton, 17th March, 1835.

Mr. Chubb,—Sir—Allow me to announce another discovery of equal importance with that of the Longitude. I should be unwilling to multiply announcements of this nature, if I were not aware that I now have opportunity to substantiate my assertions in the proper place. I have called this discovery "*Parallaxis nova*," or a new and easy method of ascertaining the sun's distance from the earth, deduced from the Newtonian Astronomy. I am, &c.

JOHN LEE.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, March 21, 1835.

We are without any later European extracts than those furnished last week.

We insert to-day the Address from the House of Assembly, on the subject of Quit Rents, Crown Revenues, &c. founded on the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Partelow, published in our last number. To this, we call the attention of our readers; and we are of opinion, that the reasons set forth amply justify the House in coming to the conclusion of declining to make a permanent annual Grant as a commutation for the Rents alluded to, the amount not being required for the Civil Establishment of the Province; we sincerely hope, indeed we can scarcely doubt, that on receipt of the Address, the project of collecting the Quit Rents will at once be abandoned, and that the other important matters brought under the notice of His Majesty's Government will receive a well merited consideration.

The Assembly are entitled to the thanks of the Community, for the manner in which they have taken up these interesting subjects, and for the moderate and mild tone by which their proceedings on these as well as other matters that have come before them, have been distinguished.

After having fully investigated the causes which led to the loss of the Appropriation Bill, (although we most unequivocally acquiesce in the *right* of the House,) we have come to the conclusion, that some censure must rest upon the House, at this time, for putting every grant for the service of the Province in jeopardy, in order, as it were, to secure payment for their own services, or rather a remuneration for their expenses, (for too many in the country, we fear, will look upon it in that light.) We, at the same time, consider that the Legislative Council, by refusing to accede to the Bill for the Members Pay, and subsequently to the resolution, for the same purpose, *because no provision was made for themselves*, acted most unwarrantably and improperly; and we have no doubt the stand they thus took tended much to increase irritation and bad feeling between the two Branches, which will not be easily allayed; but highly censurable as we conceive this procedure was, it could scarcely justify the course taken by the House, and we are disposed to coincide with the minority on this question, that the rights and privileges of the people might have been preserved by more prudent and moderate measures, and the severe blow to the prosperity of the country, with its consequent distress, have been averted.

We cannot help alluding to the conduct of those Representatives who neglected the interests of their constituents on this occasion, by deserting their posts at a time when their presence might have been the means of causing quite a different state of things from what we are now doomed to behold. Nor can we avoid noticing the contracted and parsimonious conduct of those Honorables who are supposed to have been selected by the Executive from the talented, independent, and influential portion of the community, whose circumstances would enable them to sustain the expense of a few pounds for a few weeks' board and lodging during the session of our Provincial Parliament. It is expected, no doubt, that such men only would be recommended as Legislative Councillors, and if the Governor thinks proper to name those who would feel any pecuniary inconvenience from the attendance, it only remains for such gentlemen to resign the honor, and make room for others more able and equally willing.

We have no doubt that it will be found necessary that a meeting of the Legislature should take place at an early period, to remedy the evil under which the Province is labouring.

Value of Spruce Timber.—Some are of opinion that because the Pine is becoming scarce in this country, the manufacture of Spruce Deals is also declining; but many who may live twenty years longer in New-Brunswick will be convinced that the Spruce is the most valuable produce of our country, and an almost inexhaustible source of wealth, although now its abundance and rapid growth are not generally understood. When the dense forest is opened, and all the logs large enough for sawing are taken away, it operates on the remaining trees like removing the weeds from corn—they grow with such rapidity and vigour that in five or six years, or seven at the longest, the same forest produces good logs again, which make a superior quality of lumber.

Among our Spruce forests there are some greatly neglected, which might, with little expense, be made very valuable. The spruce land which proves the most fertile when cultivated, is that which is thickly covered with small fir trees. These appear to prevent the growth of the Spruce, but when they are cut, (which might be done at a trifling expense,) the Spruce grows with astonishing rapidity, and becomes large and sound.—Experience proves that that timber which grows the most thrifty is generally the most free from defects.

The common Pine is of a tardy growth, and it has been so thoroughly culled that little is left in this Province, except in the Counties of Carleton and Gloucester; but the Spruce abounds in almost every county, and its superior strength allowing it to be split much thinner for trunks, boxes, &c. makes it far more valuable in a foreign market.

From a thorough experience of the past and present value of the article, I have the fullest confidence in its increasing importance, and would fain persuade and advise all persons who are in possession of Spruce forests, to manage them with economy and protect them with care. Fires seldom injure a Spruce forest before the first of July—after that season of the year they are apt to be dangerous.—*Communicated.*

Festival of the Friendly Sons.—On Tuesday last the Members of the Society of the *Friendly Sons of Erin*, and their guests, to the number of fifty, sat down to a sumptuous Dinner, prepared by Mr. Nethery, at the *Hibernian Hotel*, for the celebration of the anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Ireland. The room had been previously tastefully and elegantly decorated, and the table displayed all the varieties of the season, served up in a style that did much credit to the bountiful caterer.—Wines of the first quality were furnished in abundance, and gave zest to the delicious viands prepared for the occasion.

At six o'clock, the Chair was taken by Wm. Mullin, Esq., who was ably supported by Mr. J. M'Pherson, Vice-President of the Society. The honors of the table were done in a style that, while it reflects credit on the Chairman, for his urbanity and gentlemanly manners, gave another proof (if such had been required,) of the warmth of heart and genuine hospitality possessed by the Sons of the Emerald Isle. The evening throughout was marked with a cordiality of sentiment and genuine feeling that made the moments roll faster than the most watchful and prudent could have imagined; and the rosy goddess had well nigh drawn aside the golden curtains of the East, before the party had wholly retired.—On the removal of the cloth, the Band, led by Mr. Corry, was introduced, when the following very appropriate Toasts and Sentiments were given from the Chair, accompanied by suitable airs:

1. The day we celebrate.—May its return annually find Irishmen more united in the cause of universal Liberty. Tune—*St. Patrick's Day*.