COLONIAL.

[From Neilson's Quebec Gazette, November 9.]

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Archibald, Earl of Gosford, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

1.—We, His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for your speech at the opening of the present Session.

2.—We congratulate your Excellency on His Majesty's determination to call to the head of the Government of this Province in the person of your Excellency, a distinguished individual, whose habits and former station, have independently of his other qualifications, rendered him more able to accomplish this important charge.—We congratulate your Excellency in like manner on your safe arrival among us.

3.—It is indeed under no ordinary circumstances that your Excellency has assumed the reins of Administration. The Government has not for some time past, sufficiently possessed the confidence of this House, and of the people, to fulfil the purposes of its institution.—In this state of things, it was in conformity to the ancient custom of Parliament, and in the spirit of the Constitution itself, as well as for the advantage of His Majesty's subjects and of the Government in this Province, that this House adopted constitutional means for obtaining the redress of grievances and abuses.—We shall see with pleasure that His Majesty's Government has acquired that practical and local knowledge of the Province which is necessary for the discernment of the most appropriate remedies. It is therefore with feelings of hope that we contemplate the extensive powers, attributions and circumstances with which your Excellency has commenced the arduous duties of your exalted office.—Yeas 45. Nays 8.

4.—Bearing in mind the distinction pointed out by your Excellency with regard to the application of the remedies in question, we are firmly convinced of your Excellency's just and liberal intentions in the administration of the executive power. In those cases where your Excellency may be called upon to act jointly with the Provincial Legislature, or with this House in particular, we shall always be disposed to co-operate in every measure which may tend to the welfare of this Province. With regard to the Bills which may be required to be passed or sanctioned by the authorities of England, we have already on more than one occasion made known our desires and wishes to His Majesty's Government.—We are firmly persuaded that the result of the attention which has lately been given to the desires and repeated claims of this House and of the people, will be an entire conviction of their justice, and that they will be granted to their fullest extent.

5.—We ought not to fail here to declare most respectfully to your Excellency, that the great body of the people of this Province, without distinction, consider the extension of the Elective principle, and its application to the Constitution of the Legislative Council in particular,—the repeal of the Acts passed in Great Britain on matters concerning the internal Government of the Province, and fully within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Parliament, as well as of the privileges conferred by such Acts;—and the full and unrestrained enjoyment on the part of the Provincial Legislature and of this House of their Legislative and constitutional rights;—as being essential to the prosperity, welfare and happiness of His Majesty's faithful Canadian Subjects and as being necessary to ensure their confidence in his Government, and their future welfare and contentment under it, and to remove the causes which have been obstacles thereto.—And we also most respectfully pray your Excellency, that in those future communications to which you have alluded between your Excellency and His most Gracious Majesty or his Government on the subject of the great interests of this Province, your Excellency will be pleased not to lose sight of this firm conviction on the part of the people, which we feel in common with them.—Yeas 45. Nays 8.

6.—The desire manifested by your Excellency to obtain the good-will of the Canadians of all ranks and classes and the confidence and respect of the Representatives of the people, is our warranty of your Excellency's intention to do all in your power for the welfare of the country.—We thank your Excellency for your declaration, that as head of the Provincial Legislature you will co-operate with us in the redress of every evil which it may be necessary to correct.

7.—His Majesty's Government must have been long convinced, that the circumstances mentioned by your Excellency as being of a nature for some time practically to exclude the majority of the Inhabitants of this Province from a due participation in the powers and advantages of office, rested on an incorrect appreciation of their sentiments. The people have defended the country in time of war;—they refused to accede to the appeal made to them by the former British Colonies on this Continent at the period which preceded the independence of those Colonies;—they preserved their confidence in His Majesty's Government in times of difficulty and under administrations which trampled on their dearest rights;—they have, by their Representatives, laboured to ensure to all classes of their fellow subjects without distinction a participation in all the political and natural advantages of the country; and firmly to establish in this Province the Constitutional and Parliamentary law of Great Britain, and such other portions of its institutions as appeared to the people to be salutary and protecting, and consonant to their wants. It is therefore with satisfaction that we have heard your Excellency disclaim on the part of His Majesty and of the British people, the motives to which the practice heretofore followed has been necessarily attributed. We welcome with a like feeling your Excellency's declaration that your instructions enjoin upon you the utmost impartiality and an entire disregard of unjust distinctions.—Yeas 46. Nays 7.

8.—We thank your Excellency for the frank and open avowal of the salutary principle, that in every country, to be acceptable to the great body of the people is one of the most essential elements of fitness for public station. We shall rejoice to hear that arrangements have been adopted to lay before the competent authorities a more particular account than heretofore of the exercise of the Royal Authority in the appointments to Public Office in this Province. We perfectly appreciate the motives by which his Majesty is actuated. Yet we cannot but feel some anxiety lest the too frequent appeal to his Majesty should in certain cases have an effect contrary to his Gracious intentions.

9.—It will be of the greatest advantage that the cumulation of incompatible offices in the same person should be completely remedied. Your Excellency cannot fail to remember that the particular cases to which you have been pleased to declare that your attention has been already given, were, among others provided against by a bill passed by the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament, and subsequently taken into consideration by His Majesty's Government. This circumstance, and the complaints which have uniformly been made on this subject, would have led us to hope that your Excellency forthwith would carry into effect your determination on the subject of the salutary separation of the principal component parts of the Government. We should be happy to see established that responsibility on the part of the Executive power in this Province to the Legislature thereof and to this House in particular, which is happily established in the United Kingdom and imparts strength and security to its Institutions. We moreover confidently hope that the arrangements your Excellency has been pleased to declare to us, that your views are not confined to these cases and that no union of incompatible or incongruous offices will be willingly acquiesced in by your Excellency.

10.—The intention announced by Your Excellency to communicate to this House by the Executive, of all despatches, accounts, papers and information of which in the course of our deliberations we may have need, are of a nature to call for our particular acknowledgements; we duly appreciate the fears of His Majesty's Government that we may have been exposed to some inconveniences arising from this source. We expect the greatest advantage from the unreserved assistance which your Excellency has been pleased to promise us with regard particularly to every thing connected with the revenue and finances: and we hope that with Your Excellency's aid the enquiries which this House will continue and institute will have a happy effect on the legislation and on the future welfare of the country. We venture to hope that those enquiries, in conjunction with those which this House has already made, will furnish extensive information on the statistics of the Province, and may aid your Excellency in collecting the information and forming the opinions, which Your Excellency has announced your intention of transmitting to His Majesty's Government.

11.—By abandoning the too frequent practice of reserving Bills for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and that of delaying the communications of the Royal pleasure, as well with regard to such Bills as to the Addresses of this House, the Executive authorities will concur in consolidating in the Province itself, an effective and regular Government adapted to provide in the best manner for the wants of its inhabitants. This amelioration of the practice on this subject may also be especially favorable to the establishment of Colleges and Schools for the advancement of christian knowledge and of sound learning, unattended by those delays which Your Excellency believes that, under a contrary system, the greatest zeal or activity in His Majesty's service would be insufficient to obviate. The deep and personal interest which His Majesty designs to take in the affairs of this Province have happily suggested to him a measure which we cannot but applaud.

12.—His Majesty's displeasure announced beforehand by Your Excellency, at any conduct on the part of the Government liable to the imputation of giving to the English an undue preference over the French language; of calling upon the Judges for extra-judicial opinions on questions which may subsequently come before them for decision, or of interfering in the elections of the representatives of the people; will be one of the elements of order and security, and we are persuaded that Your Excellency can have no motive for not giving the fullest effect to His Majesty's injunctions on this head.

13.—With respect to the idea of any undue partiality to the English language, over that which makes part of the laws and institutions guaranteed in the most solemn manner to His Majesty's Canadian subjects; we learn with pleasure that His Majesty disapproves and is desirous to prevent the adoption of any practice which would deprive either class of his subjects of the use of the language with which early habits and education have rendered them most familiar. We flatter ourselves that the due consideration which Your Excellency will doubtless bestow with regard to the fitness of the persons who may compose the Tribunals and fill the several public offices, will suffice for the future to ensure respect for the incontestible rights of all classes of the inhabitants of this country.

14.—We shall give our earnest attention to the subject of the fees demanded by divers public functionaries, with a view to revise and regulate the same by the supreme authority of the law. His Majesty may be assured that we shall be guided in this behalf by the nature of the services to be remunerated, the state and circumstances of the Province, and the various considerations due to the interests of all portions of the public weal, and to the advancement of the moral condition and of the industry of the people.

15.—We shall accept with pleasure Your Excellency's co-operation with this House, in an enquiry into the practice and proceedings of the superior tribunals, with a view to ensure their conformity to the law, and to render them more prompt and methodical as well as less expensive. We hope that the same good understanding will continue to exist between Your Excellency and this House, if any bills on this subject should be brought before the Provincial Parliament.

16.—On the subject of the Clergy Reserves we regret that we have to state to your Excellency, that notwithstanding the benevolent intentions of His Majesty's Government, of which your Excellency is pleased to assure us, our apprehensions have been justified by the disposal of a considerable portion of the waste lands in the manner which we had foreseen. As we have already expressed our opinion to His Majesty's government on this head, we shall confine ourselves to assuring your Excellency that we shall enter zealously into the examination of the whole question, with the hope of being able to agree to the views of His Majesty's Government, at the same time that we shall respect the rights of all parties, and maintain the common or individual interests of all the inhabitants of this Province.

17.—We thank your Excellency for having recognised the Constitutional privileges of this House, with regard to its contingent expenses.

18.—The declaration of His Most Gracious Majesty, whereby we are led to hope that the legitimate control of the Representatives of the People will be exercised over all public monies payable to His Majesty or to his Officers in the Province, whether arising from taxes, or from any other Canadian source, carries with it the admission of an incontestible and essential principle, calculated to censure that efficiency and responsibility which are so much to be desired in the Government, and to maintain that constitutional controul which the people have a right to exercise, by their Representatives, over every branch of the Executive Government. On this head, which embraces a vast number of matters of detail, we shall receive with respect, and will take into our most serious consideration, every communication from His Majesty's Government or from your Excellency which you may be pleased to make to us; and we trust that they will tend to facilitate at an early period the conclusive and satisfactory settlement of all financial difficulties. Our labours on this subject will be conducted with the same unceasing diligence which your Excellency is pleased to promise to bestow on it.

19.—We shall receive in the same spirit the accounts necessary to show the financial state of the Province, with such estimates and explanation as your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us.

20.—All matters of this nature are so essentially connected with the interests of our constituents and the peculiar privileges of this House, that we cannot fail to be guided in our determination respecting them by what we believe to be the constitutional privileges of this branch of the Legislature, and for the welfare of the province.

21.—The request made by your Excellency in consequence of measures heretofore adopted by the Executive power, and with regard to which we have already humbly expressed our opinions to His Majesty's Gouernment, is so intimately connected with the same rights and privileges that it will be our duty to take it into consideration with the same views and sentiments.—Yeas, 45, Nays, 8.

22.—We ought, however, to express to your Excellency our conviction that the application of any sums of money subject to the controul of this House, without the consent of the Representatives of the people, would tend to create an obstacle to the arrangements contemplated by His Majesty's Government, which we most sincerely desire to see completed.

23.—We are thankful to Providence for having exempted this Province during the summer of the present year, from the ravages of the scourge which had necessitated sanitary precautions on an extensive scale.—The discontinuance by your Excellency of some of these precautions at an earlier period than usual appears to us to have been conformable to the circumstances under which it took place.—We shall not fail to make good any just and reasonable expenses incurred in carrying the said precautions into effect.—We shall also take into consideration the expediency of indemnifying the Proprietor of Grose Isle, and of purchasing it for the public uses of the Province.

24.—The judicial decision of the suit instituted by the Crown against the late Receiver General, which your Excellency has announced to us, adds to the hope we entertain that the right of the Province to be reimbursed will be acted upon.

25.—We shall give our attention to the useful Statutes which have recently expired. We shall also continue our deliberations on the questions of prisons and prison discipline, and on the expediency of adopting some more effectual methods than at present exist for the suppression of crime.

26.—Any sufficient and constitutional measure tending to facilitate the exercise of the right of this House to the controul of the whole revenue raised in this Province, shall be received by us with a due appreciation of the motives by which it shall have been dictated, and of the advantages to be derived from it. Every communication on this subject will be received with respect and examined with attention.

27.—The questions connected with the internal Government of this Province will continue to form one of the subjects of our labours, and we hope that with the intentions manifested by His Majesty's Government, the bills which may from time to time be passed by this House on the various matters connected with those questions will be productive of results advantageous to the country. We confidently expect the same results in those matters which are more especially within the province of His Majesty's Government.

28.—We pray to be allowed to assure Your Excellency, that the representations which have been made by this House and by the people, on the subject of the present constitution of the Legislature of this Province, were so made after mature deliberation, and a most careful consideration of the principles of government and of past events. With a conscientious conviction of its necessity, and in our desire to establish harmony between the high constituted authorities in this Province, and to ensure the happiness of its Inhabitants for a long period to come as a portion of the Empire over which His Most Gracious Majesty presides,—we have prayed for the extension of the elective principle to the Legislative Council. The general opinion of the people gives additional strength to our conviction that no arrangement of a merely administrative and temporary nature could produce that harmony which, in common with Your Excellency, we have so much at heart, with a view to the full and effective representation in the Legislature of the country, of the rights, interests, desires and wants of the people thereof.—Yeas, 45; Nays, 8.

29.—Your Excellency cannot doubt our earnest desire to labour for the happiness of the people, with those dispositions and sentiments with which the high trust vested in us ought to inspire us. Elected by the people of this Province, from among whom we come, and into the midst of whom we are to return to partake their lot, we cannot fail at all times to feel an anxious desire to promote the welfare of all, and to see the Legislature contribute effectually to the advancement of the public prosperity.

30.—We thank Your Excellency for the declaration that there is no design to disturb the form of Society in this Province, or the rights of any inhabitants, and that the great interests of Agriculture and Commerce are sure of just protection. We feel flattered by the manner in which Your Excellency has already appreciated the moral and social institutions of this country, and we trust that Your Excellency will be daily more and more convinced of the public and private virtues of its Inhabitants of all classes and of all origins. The qualities of the Priesthood of all denominations are among our guarantees that we shall continue to possess these advantages. We can assure Your Excellency that we shall apply ourselves as we have heretofore done, to the fulfilment of our duty towards all, with brotherly impartiality; and we trust that our fellow subjects from different portions of the British Empire who have or may come to settle among us, will find here all that protection which is requisite to their happiness and the encouragement of their industry; and that their efforts will, jointly with ours, tend to promote the common welfare of all.

31.—With regard to the opinions expressed by the great body of the people and by this House on the public affairs of this Province, Your Excellency will perceive that they have not been and are not founded in any manner on distinctions of nation or origin, and that the due appreciation of this fact cannot but tend to create a firm conviction of that wish to do equal justice to all, of which we humbly believe that the Representatives of the people of this Province have given ample proof. We believe that the House of Assembly, in fact as well as in principle, represents the interests and wishes of the great body of the Inhabitants of this Province of every origin; and animated as we are by the consciousness of the duties which this position imposes on us, there is no class of our fellow subjects, of whatever origin, persuasion, or opinion they may be, to whom we are not disposed to afford equal aid and protection.

32.—We duly appreciate the advantages which Providence has bestowed on this Country, and we entertain no doubt of the high degree of prosperity and happiness to which its inhabitants might attain under an enlightened, liberal and responsible Government. We confidently expect to attain to a Government of this nature, which will be a pledge to us for our future enjoyment of all the blessings to which we look forward, through the firmness of the people and the attention given to the interests of the Country by His Majesty's Government. We also entertain the hope that with the intentions expressed by Your Excellency this great work of liberty and peace will be accomplished under Your Excellency's Administration.

Fifty two Members of the Assembly went up to the Castle, at two o'clock, to-day, with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech. The following is His Excellency's answer:

"I thank you for this Address, and especially for the flattering and kind manner in which you have spoken of myself.

"It will be my constant duty to adhere faithfully to the line of conduct which I stated to you at the opening of this Session; and I shall feel truly rejoiced to find that course promote the good understanding which it is so desirable to see re-established in this Province.

"*Castle St. Lewis, Quebec 9th November*, 1835."

REMARKS.

The Address of the House of Assembly, in answer to the Governor's speech, has taken nearly a fortnight to concoct. It is rather singularly styled the Address of "His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the *Commons* of Lower Canada,"—a title to which they have about as good a right as the Legislative Council to that of Lords Spiritual and Temporal. In every other respect, the Address is very unlike that of the Commons. It is meant to be personally complimentary to His Excellency, while it refuses to acknowledge him in his capacity of High Commissioner named by the Crown. Many parts of the Speech are passed over without notice, or a sense given to them different from what was intended; some paragraphs are contradicted, and much that is new introduced. The Address clearly means to engage the House to nothing,—to persist in its former anti-constitutional pretensions,—and to deceive the British Government by unfounded assertions and hollow professions of being actuated by a spirit of peace and justice.

In the mean time, under the name of "contingencies" and for the *indemnity* of the members, they will carry off about a fourth of the public revenue, (very little of which is paid by their voters,) and distribute as much more as they can among their electioneering supporters for local objects in the different counties. They will also get their numerous paid writers to copy out and engross on parchment a parcel of old Bills, which they will send up to the Legislative Council. These grasping, selfish and ridiculous abortions of legislation, having already been frequently rejected or amended by the Council, without the least attention having been paid to the amendments, will probably meet with their former fate; and this will serve to keep up their clamour against the Council, and be urged by Mr. Roebuck, in England, as additional grounds for giving us "Elective Institutions," or, as that gentleman has it, "A PURE DEMOCRACY." In truth, the Assembly, before its Address, has adopted this avowed project of Mr. Roebuck, by appointing him their Agent, after his letter was printed and distributed to the members.

The plan of having no session, as announced by Mr. Speaker Papineau, in debate, as his own, was much more honourable than the Jesuitical course now resorted to. That plan would have brought things to a speedy crisis. It would have shewn at once, that England must give up all pretensions to authority in the Colony—all power of protecting her subjects and interests therein, and that we are to pass through a description of government hitherto fortunately unknown in *North* America, —to be subjected, for a time, to the arbitrary will of the ignorant, the needy, and the greedy,—and finally to fall under a military despotism, such as already oppresses the inhabitants of South America.

The Address, on the contrary, would lure us with words of "equal justice to all, without distinction of nation or origin," and of "liberty and peace," while the poll books of the last general election incontestably prove that the leaders of the Assembly live, move, and have their being in national distinctions,—while the Records of the Assembly, but of yesterday, show that a petition from half the electors of the West Ward of Montreal, (not of the national origin of the majority,) praying for justice, was *refused to be received*. The liberty of which they speak is proscription, and the walls of a prison to those who venture to differ with them in opinion; their peace and loyalty,—threats and public incentives to violence and rebellion.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

C. R. Fairbanks, Esq. Master of the Rolls, and Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, has, in a letter to the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and published in the Novascotian, signified to the constituency of the town of Halifax, that he had now been enabled to vacate his seat as one of its Representatives, in consequence of His Majesty's assent to an Act passed the last Session of the Assembly for that purpose. He takes his leave of them by expressing his hope that his successor may be more efficient and successful in their service. In a note appended to Mr. F.'s letter, the Editor of the Novascotian, says:—

"We understand that it is the intention of the Speaker to apply for Writs to supply the vacancy occasioned by the above letter, and also that at Yarmouth, as soon as the last prorogation of the house takes place, as they must be made returnable on the day then fixed for the meeting of the Legislature."

In a few weeks, therefore, it will devolve on the Freeholders of this township, in the exercise of one of their most important duties, to select an individual to represent them in the Provincial Parliament.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Mr. Editor,

I beg to solicit a corner of your paper for a few remarks on a subject, which I think deserves some attention. The instruction of youth in useful knowledge has been always considered of great importance to the virtue, happiness, and power of men, as individuals or collectively.—In attending to the political history of the world we will find that those countries in which education was most encouraged, were most wise and powerful,—that their navies filled the ocean, and their manufactures the world. No representations of mine however are wanted to teach that 'Knowledge is power'. I have often sincerely lamented that the Young Men in this community should be so deprived of every opportunity of acquiring knowledge. The Shopmen and Merchants' Clerks (to which class I belong) are, with few exceptions, kept constantly at work from 6 o'clock in the morning to 10 and 11 at night. The remaining hours of the twenty-four are not more than sufficient for sleep, so that the poor Clerks have not one instant to spare for the cultivation of their minds, for domestic comfort, or for innocent amusement. They never become farther advanced in education than the simple elements learned in childhood, and a class which is the nursery of our most influential citizens is thus left in lamentable ignorance of all that knowledge by which man is made a thinking and intelligent being and elevated above the brutes. Their ideas are circumscribed by prejudices, and from not having sufficient knowledge to know their own ignorance, they become vain and conceited. They have neither time nor opportunity to enlighten and expand their understandings by science, nor even to acquire that information respecting their immediate pursuits, without which their enterprise will be rashness, and their wisdom folly. It is highly desirable that this state of things should be amended. There are two ways of doing it:—first, by the Employers making the hours of labour fewer; the other, by Clerks and Tradesmen joining together and *compelling* their Employers to do so. The first plan would certainly be the most agreeable to all concerned.—To Employers, then, I would say—Abridge your hours of labor, and besides the benefit done to those in your employment, your own interests will be furthered,—your work will be more faithfully executed, and as great a quantity of it done in ten as in sixteen hours, because it will be done with spirit and good will, *which can never be the case when Young Men see their Employers solely intent on the furtherance of their own interests, heedless of the interests and feelings of those who are only humble instruments.* The increase of knowledge obtained by your young men, will make them more valuable to you. You are bound by Justice, by Christian charity, and by your worldly interests, not only to allow to those in your employment, *time* for instruction, but likewise to provide the means. Establish a Mechanics' Institution and Library, employ competent Lecturers and encourage by precept and example the pursuit of knowledge. Let not, I beseech you, the dominion of mammon be so universal among you, as to destroy every feeling of humanity and justice. Should my appeal to employers not be attended to, I would call upon the Clerks and tradesmen to take the matter into their own hands. Meet together and form a resolution, not to work after eight o'clock at night,—or whatever hour may be thought proper. I know that there is a general feeling through our class, that we have too many hours of labour,—but we have not the courage to resist the oppression. Rouse ye my fellow labourers.—Be men! The Schoolmaster is abroad throughout the world, and why should our Province not be benefited by his presence. I must stop,—when I can again steal an hour from my sleep, I may perhaps let you hear from me further on this subject. I am, &c. A CLERK.

Mr. Chubb,

Sir,—The manner in which my last communication is treated in the *Observer* of yesterday, compels me to trouble you a little farther on the same subject.

In that communication I called your attention to the inconsistent conduct of the *Commercial Bank* Stockholders in the election of their Directors, and I took the liberty of telling them that the late complaints against that institution must necessarily have resulted from placing in the direction of it men reared in the old despotic school—men whose prejudices are as old as their intellects. I admit that, as "*Observer*" states, there are only two individuals on the list out of the *old Bank*, and I must confess that he has contrived an ingenious little piece of sophistry to screen them. He asks exultingly if "every body does not know that *two* votes can never cast *eleven*." This may do for superficial readers who are not concerned in the matter. It may sound very well in any person's ears who has never felt the magical effect of *two black beans* upon his finances! Yes, *two*, and in some instances even *one* black bean will reject paper offered at this bank. What then becomes of Mr. Observer's exulting argument for his two *unfortunate* individuals, as he terms them?—When the *new Bank* was put in operation, the public hailed it as the giant of reform in Banking abuses, it was expected to give every accommodation that the industry of the place could require. But alas! how sadly are we disappointed! They could not manage their affairs without the assistance of some of those very men who, while in office in the *old Bank*, were characterised by as steady and unremitting opposition to every thing in the shape of improvement or reform in commerce as ever the old borough-mongers shewed to reform in parliament. No sooner are they in office in the new establishment, than we find it disgraced by one of the ugliest features of the old system,—the *black bean*. By this system, if one gentleman at the board, and who has perhaps large remittances to make to a friend in England, but bills are too high to do it to advantage, he and another *black-beaner* can turn out whatever paper will suit their purpose. Then comes in the poor fellow (for I pity the man who is compelled to seek support at such an uncertain source) for his discount sheet and his money, but in lieu thereof, is obliged to pocket the affront and his notes together in silence. I say in silence, because there is no reason assigned for refusing to do his business; all he knows about it is, that it has not pleased the gentlemen to do it.

That the system I am denouncing is most fitly adapted to screen individuals at the board in actions that they would be ashamed of could they be but known cannot, I am certain, be denied.

If the Directors, when assembled to do business, are divided in their opinions, why not decide it by fair and open vote?—If any one knows any reason why an individual's paper ought not to be passed, why not state it openly and manfully, and let the reason be made known to the party.

While the present system exists, it will continue to be abused. It is too much to expect from human nature to look for any thing better from it than we have already experienced.

I am a Stockholker, Mr. Editor, and though I once deprecated the idea of any more Banks in this City for many years, I am now convinced that the community will very shortly require more of them. It is true the privileges of our *new Bank* are such as would enable it to do business to a vast extent above what it is now doing, but no preparation is making for using these resources; then, as we have the misfortune to be governed by men, who, like the dog in the manger, will neither eat the hay themselves nor suffer others to do so, then I say let us have another bank,—yes, three or four of them. Let the Commercial Bank Directors see that they are not to sit in arbitrary judgment upon our destinies, involving industrious deserving individuals in trouble and unmerited disappointment when it suits the whim of one or two out of thirteen of them to toss in a black instead of a white bean. And let them know, that if they wish to regulate exchange to suit their own purposes, they dare not attempt it by putting their feet upon the neck of the public, as they have done of late, but must go into the market in fair competition with private bill drawers.

Your's, &c. A STOCKHOLDER.

Saint John, November 18.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, November 21, 1835.

Our American papers by Thursday's mail, contain extracts from London papers of the 9th October. We subjoin a few paragraphs.

The success of the reformers in England, in maintaining their Ministry, has defeated, it is said, a plot which was in agitation on the part of Peel, Wellington and the Holy Alliance, to place Don Carlos on the throne of Spain, by the conjoint co-operation of Russian and French bayonets.

It is stated in the English papers, that the Rev. Mr. Morris, a clergyman of Cheshire, has invented a new steam engine, the expense of erecting which will be less than a *tenth part* of the cost of a steam engine of equal power in ordinary use, the expense of working it will be less than the *one thousandth part* of the expense of working a steam engine of equal power!

The following is a translation from the Paris Messenger:—'We have news from the United States, via London, to September 7. The President and his Ministers *avoid any explanation on the subject of the indemnity.* All we can get out of Jackson in his most intimate conversations is, that I will never say Yes or No to the French Government, to assure the payment of the stipulated sums.'

The ex-Ministers of Charles the tenth —Peyronnet and Chanteluze—are said to be suffering extremely from their imprisonment at Ham. M. Thiers has, if necessary, it is rumoured, directed their removal to Paris.

It is stated in the latest Paris papers, that accounts had been received from Toplitz of a formal proposal having just been made by Russia to her Austrian and Prussian allies, the object of which were to produce a direct intervention in Spanish affairs, for the ostensible purpose of restoring the tranquility of the Peninsula; and secondly for such a definitive adjustment of the Belgian question as would afford some protection to the interests of the King of Holland. It is to the decisive rejection of this double proposal that the firmness in the money market in Paris is ascribed. Public confidence had been further confirmed by the proceedings of the councils general in the French departments, which afford an accurate and satisfactory test of the general prosperity which prevail throughout France.

We insert, to-day, the Address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, in reply to the opening Speech of Lord Gosford. It is a lengthy document, and, judging from the stand taken by a large majority of the House on several points, we fear that even the important concessions which were announced at the opening of the session, will not satisfy, for a time, the demands of Mr. Papineau and his friends.

We perceive that a Bill had been introduced by Mr. Power, intituled, "the Merchant Seamen's Wages Recovery Bill," being a repetition of the 15th and 16th clauses of an Act recently passed by the Imperial Parliament, which will bring under the operation of the law all vessels belonging to, or arriving in Canada.—We trust this subject will not be overlooked by our Representatives, at the next meeting of the Provincial Legislature.

We have to notice to-day a very beautiful, and, we believe, correct Plan of the City and Harbour of Saint John, including Carleton, with the ten acre lots in the Parish of Lancaster, and part of the Parish of Portland, compiled from recent surveys made by Mr. John Cunningham, of this City, and published for Isaac Gage, Esq. Treasurer of the *Saint John Mills and Canal Company.* The different points, coves, squares, streets, wharves, lots, &c. &c. are laid down perspicuously and accurately, and in such a manner that their situation can be easily comprehended, we think, even by those who have never visited Saint John. The publication has been executed in good style, at Pendleton's Lithographic establishment in Boston, and may be had at Mr. M'Millan's Book Store in this City.

AVON BRIDGE COMPANY.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Avon Bridge Company*, resident in the City of St. John, N. B. held at Nethery's, on Tuesday the 17th day of November, 1835:

Nehemiah Merritt, Esquire, having been called to the Chair, and W. Wright, Esquire, requested to act as Secretary.

James Peters, Junior, Esquire, from the Committee appointed to represent the Saint John Stockholders at the General Meeting at Windsor, N. S. on the 26th ultimo, presented and read the Report of the said Committee. Whereupon, on motion of R. W. Crookshank, Esquire, seconded by James Whitney, Esquire,

Resolved, That the Report be received.

On motion of Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Whitney,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are justly due to the Gentlemen who composed the Committee, and so handsomely undertook and performed the office of representing the Saint John Stockholders at the General Meeting.

On motion of Isaac Woodward, Esquire, seconded by William Scovil, Esquire,

Resolved, That James Peters, junior, Esquire, be a Committee to correspond with the President and Directors of the Company, and to call meetings of the Stockholders at Saint John as often as occasion may require.

On motion of Charles Hazen, Esquire, seconded by Richard Sands, junior, Esquire,

Resolved, That E. D. W. Ratchford, and James Whitney, Esquires, be a Committee to ascertain the expenses hitherto incurred on account of the Saint John Stockholders—to assess the same on the respective shares held in this City, collect such assessments, and pay the amount of such expenses.

On motion of Mr. Woodward, seconded by Mr. Crookshank,

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee read and received, and the proceedings of this meeting be published in one of the Newspapers in this City.

W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

REPORT.

Having been appointed, by the subscribers to the Stock of the Avon Bridge Company, who were resident at Saint John, a Committee to represent them at a General Meeting of the Stockholders, held at Windsor, in Nova Scotia, on the 26th October last, We beg leave to Report, that agreeably to our instructions, we repaired to Windsor, and attended the said Meeting—at which time were elected five Directors, in pursuance of the Charter of Incorporation—and a Committee of three of the Directors, with your Committee, were appointed to prepare Bye Laws, and report the same at an adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders, to be held the following day—that the said Bye Laws were accordingly prepared, and submitted to the meeting on the 27th, approved and passed; and your Committee herewith submit a copy thereof, with extract of the minutes of proceedings at the said two meetings.

Your Committee have much pleasure in stating that they were handsomely received as the representatives of the Stockholders in this City; and the Shareholders and inhabitants of Windsor expressed themselves under compliment to the Stockholders here, for the liberal manner in which they had subscribed towards the building of the bridge—and that our suggestions, relative to the Bye Laws and system to be adopted, in constructing the bridge, although differing in some measure from their views, (in consequence of the large amount of Stock taken up here,) were adopted. Accompanying this Report, your Committee also submit a statement of the expenses incurred by them, for which they request re-imbursement—and they trust their several acts may meet your approbation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC WOODWARD,
CHARLES HAZEN,
JAMES PETERS, JR.

St. John, N. B. 2d November, 1835.

Sundry expences—23d October, till 2d November, 1835, . . £28 11 11

Several of the Fire Wards for the City having reported that a large number of resident citizens have neglected the provisions of the Corporation Law, entituled "a Law for the prevention of Fires within the City of Saint John." By the 11th Section of which Law it is enacted,

That every Dwelling House within the City, having two or more fire-places, or one fire-place and one stove in different rooms, and also every store or warehouse distinct from the dwelling house, where fire is usually kept, whether in a stove or in a fire place, and every dwelling house, store, or warehouse of the like description hereafter to be erected, within six months after the same shall be occupied, shall be provided with two good Leathern Buckets, each of which shall be sufficient to contain 2½ gallons of water, and saall be well painted inside and out, and be marked on the outside with the first letter of the Christian name and the surname at length of the proprietor of such house, store, or warehouse: and shall be kept hanging in some conspicuous part of the same, ready to be used for extinguishing fires when there shall be occasion, and shall not be used for any other purpose, and that such buckets shall be found and provided by the person inhabiting or occupying such houses, stores, or warehouses respectively, and when there are several tenants, by the person occupying the lower or ground floor thereof, at the expense of the owner; and if such inhabitant or occupant be a tenant, the price thereof shall be allowed and deducted out of the rent; and if any house-keeper or other person as aforesaid shall neglect to provide and have in their respective dwelling houses, or other buildings before mentioned, the leathern Buckets hereinbefore directed, every such house-keeper or person shall for every month he shall so neglect, forfeit the sum of Ten Shillings.

In the 11th Section of a Law, in addition to the former Law, it is enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Firewards to inspect and examine the several houses, out-houses and other buildings, in their respective districts, twice in the year, in the months of November and May: and to see that all the provisions of the law are carried into effect; and that if any Fireward shall wilfully neglect to make such inspection, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Three Pounds for each and every offence,

☞ Notice is hereby given, that persons who have not provided themselves with Buckets, as by Law directed, will immediately after the 1st day of December next be proceeded against for the recovery of the penalty—as well also any of the Fire Wards who may have neglected to discharge their duty.

W. H. STREET, Mayor.

St. John, November 21st, 1835.

Saint Stephen.—We understand that our friends in Saint Stephen, have it in contemplation to apply at the next session of the Legislature, for an Act to incorporate a Bank at that place, with a Capital of £50,000.

An Act to incoporate the Saint Stephen and Milltown Rail Road Company, which failed in the Council after passing the House of the New Brunswick Legislature at the last session, will be introduced at the ensuing session, with every prospect, we are told, of success—the primary step of reading the Bill at the General Sessions of the Peace (it being of local operation) the want of which was the cause of its failure last winter, having now been complied with. These important and useful undertakings deserve every encouragement the country can afford them. Indeed it has been matter of surprise to us, taking into consideration the trade and capital of Saint Stephen, that a Bank has not been established there before. The great utility of the institution cannot be disputed. And when we are aware that upwards of twenty four million feet of lumber would annually find its way down the contemplated Rail Road from the place of manufacture, to a place of shipment—and thereby abolish the present injurious and expensive mode of sluicing—we are equally surprised that any person could be found to oppose an undertaking like this, fraught with so many advantages to the inhabitants of Saint Stephen in particular, and the County of Charlotte in general. *But such there are.* And we now furnish a timely hint to the projectors of the Saint Stephen and Milltown Rail Road, to arouse their dormant energies, and by dint of plain truth, and solid argument, sweep away the petty obstacles that may be thrown in their path at the next meeting of the Provincial Legislature —*verbum sat*—to the intelligence of our neighbours, no more can be required.

We are informed that nearly all, or quite half, of the stock in the contemplated bank at that place, was taken up in a very short time after the idea of a Bank was agitated.—*Calais Adv.*

To Correspondents.—We have to apologise for the omission of several favors this week. "A. B. C." on the subject of the Peticodiac and Shediac Rail Road—"Our Village,"—the notice of the meeting of the Kingston Temperance Society—and the extract from the *New-York Churchman*, we will endeavour to publish in our next number.

MARRIED,

At Douglas, County of York, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Somerville, Mr. George J. Bonnell, Merchant, of Sheffield, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Thomas Wright, Esquire, of the former place.

At St. David's, on the 12th inst. by the Revd. Samuel Thompson, Mr. James Palmer to Miss Maria, second daughter of Mr. James Conick, of that place.

At Milltown, on Sunday evening last, the 1st instant, by the Rev. A. P. Hillman, Mr. Samuel T. King, of Saint Stephen, N. B., to Miss Ann G. Ricker, of Saco, Maine.

DIED.

At Portland, on Sunday evening, William Hegan, son of Mr. William Parks, aged two years.

On the 27th ult. at his father's residence in Canning, (Q. C.) in the 49th year of his age, Mr. George Stilwell.—He had dined with his friends in usual health, and before seven o'clock that evening, his lifeless body was arrayed in its grave clothes, ready to be deposited in the silent tomb. The sndden removal of Mr. S. loudly indicates our Lord's admonition, "Be ye also ready."—*Com.*

At Chatham, Miramichi, on the 8th inst. after a severe illness, which she bore with great Christian patience and resignation, Barbara Ann, wife of Mr. James Caie, Postmaster.

At sea, on the 28th ult., on his passage from Falmouth, Jamaica, to Saint Andrews, Captain Thomas King, of the Brig *Narcissus*.—Capt. King was a native of Bermuda, and formerly commanded the Brig *George Gordon*, of Jamaica, which occasionally traded to this Port.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday—Schr. Dolphin, Snow, Boston, 5 days —J. & H. Kinnear, vinegar.

Roseau, Robicheau, Halifax,—Master, fish.

Monday—Brig Timandra, Stickney, Gloster, 39—W. Jarvis, coals.

British Queen, Cook, St. Vincent, 20—Wheeler & Gove, sugar and molasses.