accommodation at the said Institution during the past year, and praying a grant of money towards payment of the same.—Ordered to be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot also presented a petition from 110 inhabitants and freeholders in the counties of Charlotte and York, praying additional aid towards running an accommodation stage between Fredericton and Saint Andrews.

Mr. Woodward presented a petition from Messrs. Flewelling & Reading, of the city of Saint John, merchants, praying a return of duty paid on one barrel of rum destroyed by accident in the warehouse of said city.

Mr. Earle presented a petition from J. S. Wetmore, and John Barbarie, Esqrs. together with 227 others, inhabitants of King's county, praying that a grant may pass to enable the Supervisor on the grant road from Saint John to Belleisle to effect an alteration in part of said road.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from 34 inhabitants of Saint Andrews, praying that an Act may pass for the establishment of a Board of Health in said county.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from T. Hardy, of Saint Andrews, Mail Carrier between that place and Saint Stephen, praying that a grant may pass to enable him to run a daily stage on that line.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Isaac Woodward, Esq., of the city of saint John, praying remuneration for services performed as Acting Commissioner of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy; which he read.

Mr. Thompson, presented a Petition from John Wilson, and Simeon Howe, of the county of Charlotte, praying to be incorporated by the name of the "Windsor Stream Company;" which he read.

Mr Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill for giving greater facility in the abatement of Nuisances arising from Furnaces used, and in the working of Steam Engines. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Partelow, presented a Petition from Edward Allison, James Reynolds, James Travis, and forty five others, inhabitants of Portland and saint John, praying that they may be incorporated under the name, and style of the "Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company;" which he read.

Mr. Partelow, presented a Petition from William H. Scovil, of the city of saint John, Merchant, setting forth, that he has purchased in Great Britain, a new and substantial built iron Steamer constructed on the latest and most approved principle, and praying encouragement towards keeping up and maintaining a weekly communication, between Shediac, Prince Edward Island, and Pictou, by means of said Vessel; which he read.

Mr Partelow, presented a Petition from Nathan S. Demill, President of the saint John Total Abstinence Society, together with John Paddock and Thomas Harding, Vice Presidents, and other members of that Association, praying Legislative aid to encourage them in carrying into effect the objects for which they are so associated; which he read—Petition be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr Woodward, presented a Petition from the Hon. John Robertson, President of the Chamber of Commerce at st. John, praying that the Act which may pass at this present Session for raising a Revenue may provide an equalized Scale of Duties as the best means of protecting the Revenue against fraud, as well as a due protection for the honest trader; and also, that the restrictions upon Inter-Colonial Trade may be removed to the utmost extent that circumstances will permit; which he read.

Mr Harvard, presented a Petition from Nathaniel D. Vail, of Gagetown, in Queen's county, praying aid towards running a stage on the River route between saint John and Fredericton; which he read.

Mr Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the saint John Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.

Mr Partelow also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the saint John and Indian Town Railway Company.

Mr Carman, pursuant to leave, brought in a Bill to establish the Road leading from the Post Office in Chatham, through part of the Parish of Nelson, opposite to Beaubear's Point, a part of one of the Great Roads of the Province; which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

Whereas the House did, on the 9th day of April last, pass a Resolution for an humble Address to be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct such of the High sheriffs in the Province as had Fines in their hands, arising from Criminal Prosecutions, agreeably to the Returns then before the House to pay the same forthwith to the Receiver General: And whereas His Excellency was pleased to say, in answer to such Address, that the wishes of the House should be complied with: And whereas, on reference to the Accounts of the Receiver General for the past year, it appears that the sum of seventy four pounds seventeen shillings and ten pence has been paid over by various sheriffs, but nothing is credited as having been received from the high sheriff of York; therefore Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that such measures may be adopted, as to his excellency may seem meet, to ensure the payment of all Fines in the said sheriff's hands forthwith to the Receiver General.

Wednesday, March 3.

Three debates took place in the House this day, two of which owing to a difference of opinion ascertained by the members, was brought to no conclusion. The first was on a Bill brought by Mr. Thomson intended on a Petition from the High Sheriff of Charlotte, praying for an increase of salary. The principle cause of difference arose from a clause, by way of amendment, which left the increase of their salary discretionary with the Grand Jury as well as the magistrates: and it was also urged, that a general Bill would be much more useful as it would meet the general requirements of the Country.—It was passed with eight amendments. After this matter was disposed of the House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to facilitate the making of a Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock.

Mr. Partelow introduced the Bill by observing that the select Committee had recommended—if we remember not—3,000 acres of land for the use of the Railway;—that a sum of £5,000 per annum for ten years had also been recommended, the first instalment not to be paid until the Line should be one year in operation. He briefly remarked that the work would cause a general outlay of money in the Country; and that he felt anxious to see some Line of Railway established in the Province.

Dr. Wilson opposed the measure for several reasons.—The value of the land proposed to be given away—the large amount of the Revenue which it would consume,—the sectional character of the undertaking, and the probability of its diverting the trade from St. John and usurping it in a border County.

Mr. End followed declaring his conviction that all local and sectional views must be merged in the great object of a public and useful undertaking. He said that as a member of the Committee he had assisted on the investigation of the subject, with all his prejudices around him, but he had been convinced by reason and argument from the other side, and in his anxiety to see the public institutions and comforts of this Province elevated to the same standard with those of a neighbouring Country, he was willing to adopt any object, although not including any special advantage to that part of the Country where he himself resided. As one part of the body must sympathize with the other in the event of suffering pain, so all the parts would in some degree partake of the benefits enjoyed by a single member.—and here it was that he laved down his local feelings. Several wealthy persons had come forward with their own money and given the best pledge of their sincerity by subscribing it, and surely the Provincial Funds could not be held more sacred than private property. Dr. Wilson. "Its monomania in them." He (Mr. E.) was not afraid of the result; and he hoped to see the Railway finished and paying its proprietors well for their money.—He would not cheat John Bull out of a single farthing—but he saw no danger of such a consummation; and he moreover, felt anxious to see the Province redeemed from the imputation of being a second "Sleepy Hollow" Mr. Brown briefly stated that the arguments of the learned member (Mr. End) were so conclusive that little had been left for him to say on the subject.—The Hon. member, (Dr. Wilson) seemed to apprehend that £5,000 per annum for ten years, must be paid by the Province; but this was not so. The Province would not be called on for a single farthing prior to the Railway being a year in operation; and afterwards the Revenue would only have to support the difference which might be between the sum realized, and the £5,000. If the speculation therefore turned out well the Province would have to pay nothing. If otherwise there would be a great outlay of labour in the country, but those who paid would loose their money.

Mr Ritchie said the subject should be approached with great caution; for notwithstanding all that had been said, he thought it highly probable that a Railway in any part of the Province would cost double the amount of the present estimate. He wished to make himself fully understood on the subject which he had alluded to the other day. When he had remarked that the Government should be prepared to give information to the House on general measures, and amongst the rest on the Railway subject, he had no design to insinuate that the Executive must abide the opinion of the House, and stand or fall as they were able to carry them in that Body; on great Government questions this should certainly be the case, but in matters of a local nature all that could be expected from the Executive was, to come down to the House with necessary information, and thus enable the Representatives of the people to concentrate their energies on such subjects as might be deemed the most important to the country. It was notorious that while the whole of the United States are intersected with Railways in every direction, there was only one Line, and that only a few miles in length, in the whole British Colonies. We had a better soil and a better constitution than the United States, but the secret of our backwardness in all public improvements would be found in the fact of our being asleep. He thought the only Line in the country which would at present pay, was that from saint John to Quebec; and he had argued at the conclusion from a knowledge of the vast amount of business which such a route must command. In fact, in the event of such a conveyance New Brunswick would at once become the depot of these Colonies, since it was obvious that the Port of Saint John was open at all seasons of the year, whereas that of Quebec was not accessible previous to the 10th or 15th of May, and was closed early in the winter. The conclusion then was inevitable. Merchants would direct their vessels to the Port where they could get them earliest in the season, and such being the case, a Railway constructed along the line in question would insure the greatest carrying Trade in these Provinces. Here the honorable member took a hasty glance at the recent improvements in steam both in ships and and Railways and contrasted it with the ignorance of former times, when a single Boat on this River obtained a monopoly of 20 years. The march of public opinion and public improvements had recently been rapid, and to remain behind indicated a want of self-defence and public spirit. To say the very least of it a Railway would encourage Emigration, and the consequent settlement of the Country; and it would also increase the influx of Travellers, each of whom might, on an average, be expected spend 7 or 8 pounds in the Province in passing through it, and at the same time carry nothing away.

Dr. Thomson briefly commended the arguments used in favour of the Bill; in repudiating the idea that a Railway in Charlotte could injure the Trade of St. John, which as Lumber business would suffer no injury from the Railway, but would on the contrary be encouraged by its operation and expenditures. Dr. Earle followed on the same side, stating that all local feelings should be laid aside, for it was not the question whether a few stockholders would be enriched, but whether the whole Province would be benefitted. Knowing the result of Railway erections in other parts of World, and that we stood an equal chance with others in particular, he saw no reason to oppose the people of Charlotte in their spirited effort to make a beginning in these Colonies: and besides he did not view the the matter solely confined to New Brunswick:—it was a design with which the interests of all the British Colonies on this Continent stood deeply identified.

His honor the speaker here said that he would like to see a part of the phraseology of the Bill altered: for it could sustain no alteration in the Upper house, and it was right to make it as perfect as possible prior to its being sent home. There is no doubt but the Imperial Government would take into consideration the advantages which such a public work would confer on the Immigrants who are expected to arrive here in the Spring; and would consequently afford all proper facilities in at once employing these people and colonizing the country. The amendments to the Bill should therefore be prepared at an early day, so as to send it home by the April mail, and get the Royal assent as soon as possible. (After some further observations from Dr. Wilson and Mr Smith in opposition, and Mr. Botsford and Mr. Jordan in support, the Speaker's suggestion was adopted with the view of bringing in amendments, and progress was reported.)

Friday, March 5.

CHAPEL OF EASE, NORTON.

On motion of Mr. Earle, the House went into a committee of the whole, on a Bill to incorporate the Chapel of Ease, in the Parish of Norton, King's County.

Mr. Botsford in the chair.

Mr. Carman had considerable doubts about the propriety of passing the Bill, which, although merely a local measure, might open the door to innovation, which would be most dangerous to the interests of the Church, generally, as it would give sisters in that church, who had been bearers for six months, and had paid fifteen shillings to the church funds, a voice in this election of church Wardens and Vestry for the whole Parish. This he did not think was fair to the Pew-holders in the Parish church.

Dr. Earle mentioned that the Petition in favour of the Bill had been signed by the church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish church, and a by large majority of the churchmen in that Parish; he therefore hoped, as it was a local Bill, it would be allowed to pass, as he presumed the churchmen in the Parish of Norton were the best judges of what sort of corporation would suit their own circumstances.

Mr. End wished to give all parties fair play, but he could see danger to parties interested by adopting the present Bill. These free sitters paying only 15s. a year, and they need not be communicants, had only to become sitters for six months, and pay that small sum to enable them to meet the other parishioners on Easter Monday, and by their votes swamp the Pew holders in the Mother church. He did not like that clause; he had no objections to the people of Norton having free sittings if they wished for them, but he wished the free sitters to let other people alone and not interfere with matters beyond their own church.

Mr Street referred the hon. mover to the Act which had passed last year, where the qualification of a voter for church Wardens and Vestry was placed at 20s. per annum, and objected to the qualification being lowered in this case.

His Honor the Speaker said, that as it appeared the church Wardens and Vestry as well as a majority of churchmen in Norton, wished an act of incorporation of this kind, he was disposed to give it to them.

Hon. Surveyor General was not disposed to introduce this principle even in a local Bill: if it were once adopted it might be difficult to refuse the same measure to other places. Such innovations he considered destructive to the church of England, and if that bill passed they might soon be called upon to give like privileges to the sitters in the gallery of a place which had been erected at the upper end of this town (oh, oh.) He thought if such innovations were allowed to go on without a check, they would end in the destruction of the venerable church to which he belonged.

Mr Vail saw no reason for refusing to the inhabitants of Norton the Bill which they prayed for.—They wanted and had prepared a Bill to suit themselves, and he would let them have it.

Mr. Street said that as the principle of the Bill had been recognised by a former Act, he was willing that the present Bill should pass, but would warn them that if they altered the qualification they might loose the Bill altogether.

A pretty animated discussion then followed which ended in the Bill being agreed to without an amendment.

A Bill to divide the Parish of Madawaska and part of the Parish of Andover, into three different Parishes, was then committed, and agreed to without a division.

A Bill to incorporate the King's county Mutual Insurance company, was also committed and agreed to without a division.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot brought forward his Resolution for an address praying for returns of Coroners Inquests held in the city and county of saint John, from 1840, which after some conversation, was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. Partelow presented a Petition from James Whitney, of the city of saint John, Merchant, praying that an annual allowance, equal in amount to that paid by the Province of Nova scotia, may be granted to him for conveying her Majesty's Mails between saint John and Nova scotia; as also, praying compensation for that service for past years; which he read. Petition be received and referred to the committee appointed.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

Mr. Taylor made some enquiries respecting the investment of Church property. Hon. Mr. Hazen explained.—Mr. Ritchie brought in an Amendment, having for its object the investment of the temporalities in the lay members of the Corporation. Mr. Street argued that the Society itself, where every member is entitled to vote would be the proper place to dispose of the question; the Bill which he had introduced was not of his own framing; and he did not feel himself at liberty to concur in the amendment—which he complained his learned friend had not shown him—although he should otherwise have no special objection. It had, he said, been whispered about for some time that the Bishop wished to get the Churches and Church Lands in his own name, than which he (Mr S) would say, from his own knowledge, nothing could be more false. He made these observations because he disliked to raise a prejudice against the head of the Church, and because the amendment, if carried, would convey a reflection against the whole Body of the Clergy. The Bill already give all the power to Lay members, who might at their annual meeting invest the property as they might judge prudent; and if the learned Member from St John resisted a provision so reasonable, he must have some particular object in doing so.

Mr. Ritchie solemnly disclaimed the most remote intention of slighting the Clergy, or personally offending the Bishop, whose name, he (Mr R) as a member of the Church of England, was sorry to have heard mentioned. The Church of England had confessedly vested its temporalities in the laity of its communion, and that was a salutary rule; for who could wish to see the Clergy involved in such squabbles as sometimes took place in Supply in the House of Assembly? It was to prevent "whisperings" that he had brought his amendment; for altho' the Laity might, as declared, out-vote the Clergy at a public meeting, it would be much more prudent to enact a Law which would at once place the Clergy beyond the reach of the contemplated trouble.

Mr End followed, taking the same view of the subject with Mr Street. The people he said had a right to vest Church property in the Bishop or Clergy, just as they pleased. The learned member had named the Committee of Supply, as a sort of comparison with the Church Society—but it did not hold good, for there were no Clergymen in the Committee of Supply—not even a black gown was among them except that worn by His Honor the Speaker. (A Laugh.) He (Mr. End) as an unworthy member of the Church of England, had been present at some of the meetings of the Society, and his own experience had informed him that those who subscribe the money direct the appropriations. He thought the amendment if carried, would amount to a vote of censure on the clergy, and he was anxious to avoid such a manifestation. Mr Carman followed on the same side, expressing his regret that the discussion had arisen; but stating that it should now be conducted with proper coolness and temper. He had heard the Bill read at a meeting of the society, and he then liked it much, as a salutary measure within the Church of England, and not calculated to interfere with any other. He had no doubt that the clergy would be well pleased with the exception; but many of them had subscribed largely to the funds of the society; and it would be unjust to exclude them. With regard to the act of vesting Church property in Church Wardens and vestry, it was obvious that such an investment could not be made, until a church were first erected, as such officers could not exist, and consequently the property must be vested in the church, in many instances. He had already pledged himself to support the Bill as he had heard it read, and must therefore vote against the amendment.

Mr Street again rose and apologized for any warmth which he might have displayed in his observations; it was, he said a subject which should elicit no warmth, and he wished to approach it with proper temper. He appealed to the Committee, could he have consented under the circumstances, to any amendment in the Bill, placed as it had been, in his hands by a third party. "No" by several. What had been said about the Bishop holding church property in his own name, was true only in cases where there as yet no Corporation in which to invest it.

His Honor the Speaker said it was true that the members of the Society had a right to vote at the public meetings; but he believed it was also true that according to the constitution of the society, the Bishop had the power to place a *veto* on any vote which might be given. He would rather see the Bill made more perfect prior to its passing into a law—for instance the Funds are now placed in the hands of a Treasurer, and in case of his death, there is no provision in the Bill for their transfer to any other Body. It would be well under these considerations to report progress, and in the mean time a remedy might be applied to what now appeared objectionable. (Some observations followed, in which allusion was made to two or three churches—the only ones erected since the arrival of the Bishop,—which were vested solely in his Lordship. Agreeable to his Honor the Speaker's motion, progress was then reported.)

J. Parkes, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE,
SAINT JOHN, MARCH 12, 1847.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—A Bill to authorize the Trustees of St. Stephen's Church, in this city, to sell that building and lands, has passed the Assembly.

The St. Andrew's and Woodstock Railway Bill has also passed, with a guarantee from the Legislature of five per cent. interest on £100,000, for ten years; the first interest to be paid, if required, after the road is in complete operation.

The Head Quarters of Wednesday says:—Yesterday the House were in Committee of Ways and Means, when a debate of a rather novel nature arose on a resolution introduced by Mr. Partelow, the substance of which was to pledge the House to the passage of the last year's Bill without any alteration, and to secure the passage of a Bill to repeal all the Imperial Acts now in force imposing duties on articles imported into this Province. To this resolution Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved, as an amendment, a resolution which was intended to test the feelings of the House on the subject of Protection Duties. This movement placed the friends of Protection in an awkward position, from which they could not escape during the debate of yesterday, although the House did not adjourn until nearly six o'clock. We will give a synopsis of the debate on Saturday.

This morning, the hon. Mr. Hazen rose to explain that a misconception had taken place, as to what he had said in debate on the subject of the Master of the Rolls, viz—that he had admitted that the Lieutenant Governor was to blame for not at once suspending that officer. He had said that the present forbearance had been exercised towards that officer, and a consideration for him, which had not been reciprocated had led to that forbearance; but he thought it was that dignified forbearance which was becoming towards a judge of a Court, under the facts which had transpired. He never admitted that the slightest blame could be attached to his Excellency for that proper forbearance, and he wished to be distinctly understood, as entirely approving of the course pursued towards that officer, and that he was prepared to defend the proceedings of the Government of which he was a member throughout the affair.

Since the above was in type, the House have again been in Committee of Ways and Means, and have agreed to Mr. Partelow's Resolution, to adopt the Revenue Bill of last year, by a large majority. Mr. R. D. Wilmot's Resolution of yesterday, respecting the principle of protective duties, was also carried by a large majority. After the House resumed, Mr. Partelow moved a Resolution expressing the opinion of the Commons touching the Revenue Bill; also another pledging the House to the passing of an act to repeal all the Imperial duties now levied on articles imported into this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Baillie, by command of the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following communication:—

A communication from the Province Treasurer, accompanied by "A Schedule of an establishment proposed for collecting the Revenues of New Brunswick, independently of any assistance from the Customs, in case of the Discriminating Duties imposed by the Act of the Imperial Parliament being repealed."

Treasury, Saint John, 27th February, 1847.

SIR,—In compliance with the directions of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as contained in your letters of the 18th, 22d, and 23d instant, I have the honor to submit a Schedule of an establishment for collecting and protecting the Revenues, in case of the repeal of the Discriminating Duties at present collected by the Customs, and for disbursing the same by the Provincial Treasurer, with the following observations.

As suggested by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I have assumed that the Treasurer is to be stationed at Fredericton, where his duties will be to superintend the collecting and warehousing department throughout the Province, receive and embody the Accounts of all the Deputies into general Returns and Abstracts, for the information of the Government, and receive, disburse and account for all Revenues: this I propose to undertake with one efficient clerk, and an office keeper or Messenger, the latter to be capable of doing some plain writing occasionally.

The duties of the Deputy at saint John, will under this arrangement, be confined to that Port alone but as some of his time must be given to a supervision of the out door offices, &c., I have allotted him a clerk at the salary of £200. As diligent watchfulness is the only means of checking the attempt to land goods clandestinely, I have estimated for nearly as large an out-door establishment at saint John as is at present required by the collector of the Customs, and I do not think that the safety of the Revenue or justice to the legal importers will admit of any further reduction in this branch of the service. His Excellency will perceive that I have made the Out-Bays more expensive than is estimated by the collectors of the Customs; but agreeably to his Excellency's instructions, I have taken into consideration the extension of the warehousing system throughout the Province causing an increase of upwards of £1000 per annum, which additional expense, need not be incurred need the merchants and traders at the several places evince a desire to profit by the facility to trade.

The whole amount of the Schedule now submitted by me for the collection, protection and disbursement of the Revenues, is only £0072 10 0 currency.

The existing expenditure, exclusive of the proposed addition for warehousing at the several Out-Bays, stands thus:—

Customs paid by the Province, ster'g dollars at 4s. 2d.,	£4,250	0	0
Difference of Exchange, one-fifth	850	0	0
Currency.	£5,100	0	0
Present Provincial Establishment,	5,100	0	0
Total in Currency,	£10,200	0	0
To which add the amount now estimated for expences of Warehousing at the Out-Bays,	1,000	0	0
	£11,200	0	0

Thus the present proposed Schedule will leave upwards of £2000 currency towards such portion of Salaries as should be paid by the Province to the Customs Officers that H. M. Government may deem requisite on account of the Registry and Navigation Laws.

On the 17th instant, I submitted a letter from Mr. Carmichael, Tide Surveyor at this Port, respecting the necessity for a new schooner of larger dimensions than the one hitherto used; the cost of the vessel now proposed will be about three hundred and fifty pounds.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
B. ROBINSON, P. T.

An election for one member in Queen's County, to serve in place of the Hon. Hugh Johnston, who is a member of the Legislative Council, took place in that County yesterday. The candidates were John Earle, Esq., the former member, and Enoch G. Lunt, Esq. The result of the contest has not reached this city.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening next, P. STORMS, Esq. will give another Lecture on Railways and Steam Engines; a sectional model of the latter has recently been imported for the use of the Institute.—Experiments will be conducted under direction of Mr. Pratt, Engineer.

With great pleasure we give publicity to the following commendatory communication from the late Stockholders in the steamer New-Brunswick, to Capt. RONALD WYLIE, accompanied as it has been by a substantial testimonial of their esteem.—Captain W. is a deservedly popular commander, and we rejoice that his services are properly appreciated.

FREDERICTON, 8th March, 1847.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in transmitting to you the following Resolution, passed at a meeting of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Steam Boat Company, on Saturday evening last.

I have the honor to be
Dear Sir,
Your's &c
W M'BEATH,
Secretary

"*Resolved unanimously* That whereas in consequence of the intended winding up the affairs of the Company, the Services of Captain Wylie will not be required by them for the ensuing year, the sum of Fifty Pounds be presented to that Gentleman, together with the thanks and good wishes of the Stockholders, as a slight testimonial of the high sense the Company entertain of the fidelity, zeal and attention, with which he has discharged the duties of his office, and which have for so many years secured to him not only the entire confidence of his employers, but also an universal popularity among the travelling public."

"*Further Resolved*, That a copy of the above Resolution, enclosing the sum named therein be forwarded to Captain Wylie, forthwith, by the Secretary."

Extract from the Minutes,
W. M'BEATH,
Secretary.

To Captain R. Wiley.

To William M'Beath, Esq., Secretary, &c.

SIR,—I beg that you will have the goodness to lay the enclosed before the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Steam Boat Company; and that you will, on your own part, accept my best thanks for the handsome manner in which you conveyed to me their valuable communication.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
ROBERT WYLIE.

Fredericton, 9th March, 1847.

To the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Steam Boat Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I have just received your kind and gratifying letter, together with the generous and substantial gift which accompanied it, for which I beg to tender you my best and warmest acknowledgments.

During my connection with "the New Brunswick," I have endeavoured, to the best of my ability to do my duty, and it gives me great satisfaction to find from your flattering communication, that I have not been unsuccessful.

Wishing you prosperity and happiness, and assuring you that the kindness and courtesy which I have experienced from you, shall ever be remembered by me,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your very obedt. servant,
ROBERT WYLIE.

Fredericton, 8th March, 1847.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—The reports in circulation during the week, that the Master of the Rolls had been suspended, turns out to be without foundation. We are informed that the differences between him and the government have been adjusted.

A Public Meeting was called at Woodstock, to meet on the 13th instant, for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the starving population of Scotland and Ireland.

The Bill granting $500,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Scotland and Ireland, which was before the United States' Senate, and passed that body, was lost in the House of Representatives. The Corporation of the city of New York have given $5,000 towards the Irish Relief Fund.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We read the debates in the Brunswick Assembly on the construction of the Government of the Country, once, and with a mind filled with the preconceived ideas with which we read every thing connected with Responsible Government that takes place in our own Province. Hastily however, as we scanned the speeches, before we came to the end we were convinced that if New Brunswick if she has taken example by Nova Scotia in adopting Responsible Government, has also profited by that example to make the system safe for her internal condition and prosperity. There is a sustained patriotism in the spirit of the members of her Legislature, with very few exceptions, that will prevent them, for some time, at least, from running into the excessive democracy which characterise the Great liberal portion of the Legislature of Nova Scotia. It requires no prophet to foretel that if these Colonies are to be continued as separate Governments, with separate Legislatures, so in the course of years and increased prosperity, will necessity arise for gradual changes, and an extension of powers, making their constitutions assimilate more and more nearly to that of the Parent State. Herein lies the present folly of attempting to introduce changes beyond our growth, and beyond our strength. We need yet the swaddling clothes of the infant, and our ardent spirits would clap upon us the coat of man of the giant. This folly, or we are much mistaken, the people of New Brunswick and the Statesmen of New Brunswick, will avoid. They have got Responsible Government, they have taken it in its naudness, they can nurse its growth, and can make it a adapt itself to their circumstance; and if they do so they may reap their reward in the playful childhood, the buoyant youth the vigorous manhood, of the son of their adoption. It will not be to them in its features a disgrace, and in its limbs an abortion, as the bantling is which has been bestowed upon us in Nova Scotia, and spoilt by incompetent fosterers. The New Brunswickers have at least learnt from us to avoid our errors of government let us see if they can teach us how to remedy them. —*Halifax Times.*

U. STATES AND MEXICO.

The ship Ondaka, which sailed from New York Orleans a few weeks since, having on board four companies of the Louisiana Volunteers, has been wrecked south of Tampico. All hands were saved but in a destitute condition—the greater portion of the volunteers being almost in a state of nudity.

The Mexicans collected all the force they could muster, numbering from eight hundred to 1000 and as soon as the wrecked volunteers landed, seized them and made them prisoners, they being unable to offer the least resistance.

It was currently reported at Tampico that Gen. Kearney had encountered a large force of Mexican troops near Chihuahua, when a desperate battle ensued. The slaughter is said to have been tremendous on both sides, and though the Mexicans were as four to one, they were completely routed. General Kearney triumphantly marched into Chihuahua, and took possession of the town.

A very malignant fever prevailed in the hospital at Tampico, and many of the soldiers were suffering from it. The physicians have been very much troubled with it, and have now pronounced it a mild type of the yellow fever.

Dates from Tampico are to the 8th; the news is of a gloomy cast, and shows that the hardships and uncertainties of a war in an enemy's country are beginning more fully to develope themselves.

It is reported that Major Bonney, with 50 men, Major Graves and Captain M. Clay, with 30, have been surprised and made prisoners by Gen Minon at the head of a body of Mexican cavalry, about 20 miles beyond Saltillo.

General Scott was on the eve of embarking for Tampico, accompanied by three companies of artillery; the destination of the troops is Lobos, about 75 miles from Vera Cruz. It is an island very near the main land, where all the transports will assemble and then move together to a landing much nearer Vera Cruz.

General La Vega has been appointed commandant at Vera Cruz.

Fredericton, March 1, 1847.

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN.—Her Majesty the Queen having signified her wish to the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces in the Mother Country, that a Collection should be made in the Parish Churches under their jurisdiction, towards supplying the wants of suffering brethren in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, I feel assured that you only require to be reminded of this good work, cheerfully to promote it, and to show your readiness to co-operate with the gracious intentions of Her Majesty. I therefore request, that, if you have not already made Collections for this purpose, that you will do so without delay in your several Churches, and remit the same in such manner as you may deem most advisable.

I am Rev. and dear Brethren,
Your faithful friend and Bishop,
JOHN FREDERICTON.

To the Clergy of the Church of England, in the Province of New Brunswick.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS'S NEW CHURCH.

The *Dorset County Chronicle* says:—We have already stated that Miss Burdett Coutts had determined to build and endow a new Church and Schools for the education of the poor in the city of Westminster, which her late father represented for so many years in Parliament. The sum of £30,000 was named as the cost in the first instance; but subsequently it was represented that the amount was not sufficient to carry out the design of the benevolent lady, and she gave a *carte blanche* to an architect to draw upon her for any amount that might be required for the proper completion of a large Church and Schools, which should be an ornament to the city of Westminster, and useful in imparting religious instruction to the poor and an education to their children. We understand that no less than £70,000 will be required to carry out the intentions of Miss Burdett Coutts. The site chosen is Rochester-row, opposite Emery Hill's Almshouses, and about one hundred yards from the Westminster Police Court. A piece of ground has been cleared for the new Church, the first stone of which will be laid in a few weeks. Adjoining the ground is a Chapel, lately belonging to the sect called Irvingites, and three houses adjoining, including a large ale and beer house, belonging to Messrs. Wood, the brewers, in the occupation of Mr Lee.—The three houses have been purchased by Miss Burdett Coutts at an expense of £7,000, and the Chapel, which is a remarkably plain one, for £3,000 more.—A district has already been assigned to the new church, and the Irvingite chapel was re-opened, under a license from the Bishop of London, on Monday last, when Divine service was solemnised, for the first time, according to the forms and ceremonies of the Established church. The officiating Clergyman was the Rev. Wm. Tennant, M. A., the appointed Minister of the district; and Divine service will be celebrated every Sabbath morning and evening until the new church is erected and consecrated. The cost of the site, including the buildings, will be £10,000 the endowment of the Church, £10,000 more, and £25,000 will be expended in the erection of the Church, schools, and parsonage-house.

MEXICAN GULF RAILWAY.—The *Courrier de la Louisiane* states that Mr. Masson, the agent of this improvement, has sold in Liverpool and London a very handsome amount of shares, and expresses the most confident hope that direct monthly steam communication from England will be forthwith open and with this city, the steamers coming either direct, or via Havana, to the fine harbor near Cat Island; and, this point settled, he is also assured of being able to place the needful amount of stock in England, to enable the company, without borrowing money, to carry out the road to its ultimate terminus near Cat Island harbor, within one half hour's steam communication with Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, and Cat Island, two hours or little more to Biloxi, and eight or nine hours to Mobile. To New Orleans, this is of immense importance.—Direct steamers to and from Europe will soon increase ten fold its regularly increasing personal communication therewith, which will augment in proportion to exports. Imports must come as a matter of course, to the great increase and benefit of the city. Not the least advantage will be the facility afforded during the sickly season of going to, and returning from, the Gulf shore. The road now nearly reaches the sea and there is every probability that by the first of April it will have reached the proposed terminus at "Protector's shell-bank."

Destructive Fire in New York.—In New York city between one and two o'clock, on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the large double building, Nos. 296 and 298 Water street, occupied as a storage warehouse, by William Moore. They were entirely destroyed, with most of their contents, consisting of a large quantity of cotton and sugar, and crates of crockery. A small portion of the of the cotton was saved in a damaged state. The building belonged to James McCullough. The total amount of loss, says the New York Commercial, we cannot name with certainty, but it cannot be much, if any, less than $100,000.

A Philosopher in the Poor House.—Among the three thousand foreigners now confined in the Alms House of New York city, is a learned German, Dr. Heidenberg, who was once a preacher, then a professor in the Berlin and Halle Universities, an author, a doctor of philosophy, a rationalist, and now (almost of course) a pauper. He came to this country about two years ago, where he supposed his great learning would find a market. He is a master of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, a bitter reviler of the Christian religion, and at the same time the object of Christian charity. It is said that he has been brought to his present condition by the united influence of his infidel principles and the worst vice of intemperance. When Tom Paine turned "philosopher" he was nearly in the same predicament.

AN ENORMOUS CARGO.—The new packet ship Constellation, captain Britton, belonging to the line of Messrs. Woodhull & Minturn sailed for Liverpool last week from New York; she takes out the following as her cargo:

10,000 bushels Wheat, 2000 barrels Corn Meal, 4000 boxes soda Biscuit, 661 boxes Cheese, and 19 barrels Beef. The broad circle shows sea; then eight concentric barrels; then [illegible] It is stated to be the [illegible] ever left that port, and its bulk [illegible]

COUNTY KENT.—*Miramichi*—We understand that a building belonging to Jardine as a Blacksmith's shop, and a steam mill of Messrs. Holden's, on the Richibucto, was totally destroyed by fire, one day last week.

It appears that two men were employed in a portion of the Premises, when one of them very improvidently and was smoking, when some sparks fell on the combustible material and it ignited. Before the parties could effect their escape, one of them had his clothes burnt, that he died a few hours after; the other is so severely injured that he is despaired of.—[Miramichi Gleaner.]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry
CONSUMPTION
And the best Medicine known for Consumption at every stage, Liver Complaint, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, pain in the side, breast, &c., &c.
PULMONARY DISEASES
A very important disease over which it exerts a powerful influence.
In this complaint it has done more efficacious than any remedy ever discovered. In numerous instances when the disease had reached a long and severe suffering, the patient receiving the most decided benefit from the use of the Balsam, has been restored to perfect health. In many instances, when MERCURY has been used in the system, the Balsam has restored the patient to health.
INFLAMMATION
after every known remedy has been tried without effect.
Besides its astonishing cures in the above mentioned, and other dangerous maladies, it is the only remedy in ASTHMA, a complaint which has been well tested in every way, and is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the most powerful remedy ever discovered for the relief of years standing.
It not only eradicates from the system the disease for which it is recommended, but it strengthens the constitution, and renders it less liable to be affected by any other complaint. In fact, it is the only medicine which it is recommended, that does not weaken the patient, but on the contrary, I shall simply give a brief statement of its useful effects, that its surprising efficacy may be known. Such proofs of its virtues as these CANNOT BE GAINSAID OR CURED," if this medicine be used.
For sale by Peters & Tilton, Saint John, N. B.

MARRIED

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Geo. Shrimpton, Mr. Joseph Haddock, of Grand Island, to Alice, second daughter of George Smith of this city.

On Thursday, by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, Mr. Thomas Chaffard, to Miss Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hoyt, of King's County.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. John Wilson, Mr. John Bagellion, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Mr. [illegible] of St. John.

At St. Luke's Church on the 4th inst., by the Rev. R. Shreve, Mr. Robert McFarlane to Miss Jane, daughter of the late Mr. [illegible] of St. John, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Mr. [illegible] Parish of Portland.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Robert McFarlane to Miss Mary Ann Nesbit, of Portland.

At Loch Lomond, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. R. Avery, Mr. William Morrison, both of Kingston, to Miss Mary Ann Morrison, of Loch Lomond.

At St. Patrick's Church, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Thomas McCarthy, Mr. Thomas Cornwall, merchant, to Miss Catherine, daughter to Edward Hogan, [illegible]

Died, very suddenly, on the morning of the 8th inst., Mr. Richard Nowlan, leaving a wife and six children to the care of a kind Parent. His funeral was attended by a large circle of friends, and he was interred in the Cemetery of the Church of which he was a member. His loss will be felt by his family and friends, and his death will be a loss to the Church of which he was a member. He was a native of Ireland, and was about 40 years of age. He was a member of the Church of Christ for about 12 years. Suddenly, in this city, on the morning of the 8th inst., Caroline, eldest daughter of