Bartholomew M. Fitzgerald, of the county of Charlottee, setting forth, that at the last General Election he was one of the candidates for that county; that at the close of the Poll he was declared by the high sheriff as duly elected one of the Members to serve in this General Assembly; that James Boyd, Esq., also a candidate at the said Election, and being next to the Petitioner in number of votes on the Poll demanded a scrutinity of the votes given for the Petitioner before the said high sheriff; that such demand was complied with on the part of the sheriff, and the scrutiny resulted in the return of the said James Boyd, Esquire, as duly elected; that in such investigation before the said high sheriff, there was not sufficient time to prove satisfactorially his right to the seat now held by the said James Boyd, Esq; and that the Petitioner is fully satisfied that he is entitled to the said seat; he therefore prays that his case may be heard before the house and that a committee be chosen under the act of Assembly to take matters into consideration, and to investigate the objectional votes given for the said James Boyd, Esquire, at the said Election, and determine whether the said Petitioner be not duly elected as one of the Members for the county of Charlottee, in place of the said James Boyd, Esq. Petition received and lie on the table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from David Bates, a licenced teacher, praying that the usual Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a school in the city of saint John for the period of six months ending on the first November, 1846; which he read. That the said Petition be received and referred to the school committee.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave presented a Petition from John M'Carthy, a licenced teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a school in the Parish of Portland for a period of eight months ending in March 1837—which he read. That the said Petition be received and referred to the school committee.

The following is a copy of a memorial read by the Surveyor General, as part of his speech, in the House of Assembly, on Tuesday:—

DEPARTMENT FOR CROWN LANDS AND FORESTS.

Fredericton, April 30th, 1838.

SIR,—Having been directed by your Excellency to suggest for your consideration any measures which I might consider would improve the present system of disposing of the waste lands of the Crown, I have the honour to state—first, with regard to land—that it appears since the 31st September last, six hundred and sixty-one Petitions have been presented to the Executive Council, eighty one only of which have been followed up by payments being made upon them; and of the number of six hundred and sixty one, fifty were exposed to public sale, and only eight purchased, leaving no less than five hundred and eighty petitions unnoticed by the applicants. This proving beyond a doubt that something must be wrong, and that the present arrangement does not answer the expectations entertained by its projectors, and that the settlement of the country is retarded in an alarming degree.—This arises, in my humble opinion, from three causes:

First. The delay occasioned by the delay of submitting to the Council every Petition for a hundred acres of land, however simple the question may be, where there is only one applicant for a lot that has been surveyed, the quality consequently well known, and the price of which has been already established by law.

Secondly. The obligation of paying the whole amount of purchase money within fourteen days; although this plan has been recommended by very high authority, and passed into law by nearly the unanimous voice of the house of Assembly I am nevertheless of opinion that the country is not prepared for it, and that we are not rich enough at present to admit of it as a general measure. The consequence is, and will be, to drive those poor men who are unable to raise the whole amount of purchase money to become squatters, and to take possession of the land they have applied for, not having the means of removing from the neighbourhood of their relatives, in which they generally congregate, and there apply for a lot for themselves.

This we know used to be the case, when individuals were in the habit of paying the Surveyors for isolated surveys, and thence have arisen those painful and conflicting claims of persons who had taken up land in the neighbourhood of each other, where subsequent more correct and connected surveys, and compilation have discovered one tract to have been already under grant previous to the other patent issuing. This is not one solitary case, but is of so frequent occurance as already to be an evil of some magnitude. To remedy this, therefore, I should propose that no insolated surveys should on any account, be made—but, in order to provide lands for settlement in all directions a survey of bye road should be made, upon which money has been granted the last Session of the Legislature, and that when the returns are made, a skeleton map on a large scale should be prepared, on which every great road and bye-road should be correctly exhibited; it will then be apparent on which of the bye roads it would be desirable to connect, so as to open up the country, for the purpose of affording lands for settlement, in every part of the Province, without resorting to the present most pernicious mode of surveying detached lots.

This plan, if followed up, will also give many of the bye-roads a superior character to that which they now bear. It has been too much the practice to allow the bye roads to be opened from some main Road for a certain distance through the wilderness, without any apparent ulterior object for continuing it further than the huts of a few strangling settlers, thereby establishing a mere *cul de sac*.

My plan is to connect as many of these bye roads as possible, and to survey land on both sides into lots of one hundred acres each, not so narrow and long as to deter settlers from taking up the second and third tiers, but so square as to make the distance to the rear lots a matter of little consequence; the lots should therefore be twenty chains by fifty.

The present practice of submitting to Council every petition for a small lot of land, where in ninety nine cases out of a hundred, there is really nothing to consider, is, in my opinion, an unnecessary delay to the applicant, and useless trouble to the Governor and Council. I should therefore recommend that your Excellency should approve of the scale of any surveyed land not exceeding two hundred acres, at such established price as may be determined upon, and that the purchaser should be allowed to pay by four annual instalments as heretofore, paying one down, and giving a bond for the remainder. That the grant should issue as soon after as possible. That a list of all purchasers and payments should be transmitted yearly, or oftener to my Deputy in each district, so that he should not only know who had a right to settle upon crown Lands, but also to be able to give information to any person enquiring as to whether any settler had paid for his land, or if not, how much he owed for it, and for such information he should be allowed a certain fee. No evil, surely, could arise out of such a measure, because the annual returns of the Legislature would enable any member to represent it, did it exist in the remotest degree.

The Deputy would also have a plan of all the surveyed lands in his district, and be enable to inform the public as to the vacancy of any land in those surveyed tracts. This would save many a poor man a long and fruitless journey to Fredericton, and would, I am convinced be highly satisfactory to all classes of the community.

It has been asserted, that by allowing the poor man to purchase land by instalment, you erect that class of persons which ought to exist as labourers into land holders, and thus make the price of labour high.—I deny that such is the effect produced in this country, where labour, except in very large towns, is not in sufficient demand to maintain a separate class of persons as labourers; on the contrary, it is in the most thickly settled parts of the country, where the poor land holder manages to spare a portion of his time in order to convert it into money, that labour is most abundant, and consequently the cheapest. It must be therefore out of the abundance of small land holders that labor will for many years to come, be supplied to the country.

Be that as it may, however, it is very apparent, that by enforcing ready money payments for land in this country, you are either driving the settlers from the Province, or encouraging them to become squatters; knowing as they do, that whatever measures may be enforced against them, their condition can scarcely be made worse, and that no prosecution can be so general as to include them all; every one therefore hopes that he may escape the severity of the law, and if not, that he can bring his case before a British Governor, by petition and in the mean time he is providing a shelter and subsistence for his family, which under almost any circumstances he considers himself justified in doing.

The number of squatters, therefore, I have reason to believe, still goes on increasing, each believing that some more favourable or lenient measures will yet be adopted towards them.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. End presented a petition from Wm. Molloy, of Saltash, in the Parish of Beresford, in the county of Gloucester, praying remuneration for certain expenditures incurred in erecting a Dam near the Falls of Nigadon River. Petition received and refered to the committee appointed on the twenty eighth day of January last, to take into consideration the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. John and other principal Rivers in the Province, to report thereon.

Mr End brought in a Bill to authorize her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Gloucester to make provision for the payment of the county contingencies.—Leave granted. The said bill was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Barberie, Ordered that the house do on Monday the eighteenth day of February instant, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon of the same day, take into consideration the several matters contained in the Petition of Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald, Esquire, which was presented to the House on the second instant, complaining of the undue election and return of James Boyd, Esquire, as a member for the county of Charlotte.

Downing street, 26th May, 1846

SIR,—I have received, and have submitted to the Queen, your confidential Despatch of the 20th of last April, in which you enclose the copy of a Joint Address presented to you by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of New Brunswick, referring to a Resolution of the Lower House, to grant the sum of £10,000 to the Provincial Government, to meet any emergency which might arise in the present state of the Foreign relations of this Kingdom.

Her Majesty has commanded me to express to you, and through you, to the two Branches of the Legislature of New Brunswick, the gratification which she has experienced in receiving the intelligence of the liberality displayed by the Representatives of the Inhabitants of that Province. The Queen appreciates most highly this mark of approval by Her subjects in New Brunswick, of the policy pursued by the Ministers in the relations of this Kingdom with Foreign Countries, and relies with confidence on their attachment and well known loyalty towards her Majesty's Person and Government, on any occasion which it may be necessary to call forth their energies in the defence of their country.

I have to add the expression of my own satisfaction at learning that you consider the Militia Law, in its present state, adequate for the defence of the Province. I have, &c.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lieut Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, &c.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from John Dibblee, Charles Perley, James Ketchum, Esquires, and thirty one others, inhabitants of the county of Carleton, praying that a Tax may be imposed upon granted Wilderness Lands in the said County; which he read.

Mr. Wark presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred for the support of Emigrants arrived during the past year; and also for the relief of shipwrecked Emigrants brought into the Port of Richibucto in a destitute condition.

The Hon Mr. Hazen, a Member of her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:

The Lieutenant Governor, refering to his opening speech, lays before the House a series of reports which have been made to him in pursuance of the special inquiries undertaken in connection with the surveys in progress for establishing a Line of Railway communication through the Province, from the Atlantic to Quebec. The early publication of these Reports would be advisable. W. M. G. C.

On motion of the honorable Mr. Hazen,—Ordered that the Reports now laid before the house be forthwith printed under the direction of the committee, appointed on the twenty ninth day of January last, to inquire into and report upon the Provincial Printing, and that five hundred copies thereof be furnished for the use of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the house a particular account of the monies paid during the past year, under the Act relating to Pensions to old soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and their Widows, designating the counties respectively in which the said Pensions were paid, and the residence of such Pensioners, with their respective ages.

Mr. Botsford, presented a Petition from Wm. H. Hardie, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a school in the Parish of Botsford. Refered to the committee on school petitions.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a petition from John Orr, of the Parish of Patrick, county of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed monies expended in the support of a sick and distressed Emigrant during the past year.

Mr. Wark presented a petition from the Justices of the Peace for the county of Kent, praying that an Act may pass to authorize an assessment upon the inhabitants of the said county to defray the contingent expenses thereof; which he read.

Mr Boyd presented a petition from the Commissioners of the Poor for the Parish of saint Andrews, in the county of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed monies expended in the support of sick and indigent Emigrants during the past year.

Mr. Connell presented a petition from James R. Tupper, Proprietor of the Line of stages running between Fredericton and the Grand Falls, praying that Duties paid on Horses imported from Nova Scotia, as also on two carriages imported from the United states during the past year, may be refunded to him, which he read.

Mr. Rankin presented a petition from John Wilson, of the parish of Nelson, Northumberland, praying to be reimbursed loss sustained in running a Team Ferry Boat across the River Miramichi, and for a further Grant to enable him to continue running the said Boat. Referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Earle presented a petition from Peters Yeamans, Ebenezer L. Burpe, Esquires, and fifty others Freeholders of Queen's County, setting forth, that at the last election of members to serve in this General Assembly for the said county, the hon Hugh Johnston, then and now a Member of the Honorable the Legislative Council, was nominated as a candidate, and elected and returned as one of the Representatives for the said county; and inasmuch as the petitioners are of opinion that such election and return are unconstitutional, they pray that the return of the Sheriff may be so amended, that John Earle, Esquire, a candidate for the said county at the said election, may be allowed to take his seat as a member therefor; which he read.

Hon. Mr. Hazen laid a message before the house communicating Her Majesty's pleasure to refund to the house the amount drawn from the Revenue, for running the Line under the 4th article of the Treaty of Washington, but disallowing the claim for refunding the amount expended in relation to the disputed Territory.

Hon. Mr. Hazen laid before the house sundry Government Messages, principally relating to the proposed Railway and the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, throughout these Provinces. These documents are exceedingly lengthy, and the place and mode of their publication elicited some remarks of a sectional character.

Mr. Partelow read a Petition of several highly respectable Merchants, Shipowners, and others, setting forth the necessity for a Harbour of Refuge in the vicinity of St. John, and pointing out Dipper Harbour for that purpose. Referred to the Committee on Navigation.

The question of the new differential Duties, lately passed by the Imperial Parliament, has been referred to the Committee of Trade, and information on the subject has been requested of the Executive.

[From the Journals of the Legislative Council.]

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF HER MAJESTY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, *Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council in General Assembly, beg to express the thanks of the House for Your Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session. We feel gratified that the favourable situation of the Province did not require that the ordinary period for the meeting of the Legislative should be anticipated.

We will apply ourselves to the public business with an anxious desire that a spirit of unanimity may prevail in our deliberations.

While we cordially participate in Your Excellencys congratulations on the abundant Harvest of the past year, which has relieved the Agricultural Classes from the pressure occasioned by the failure of the preceeding Potato Crop, we deeply sympathise in the distress and privations under which so many of our fellow subjects of the United Kingdom are now suffering; and we acknowledge with thankfulness, that the people of this Province have, in a great measure, been spared from a recurrence of this calamity.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the interests involved in the improvement and extension of the means of Education, we shall give our best considerations to such measures as will add to the efficiency of the Parish schools.

The introduction of an improved system in the management of Prisons, and the amendment of the Laws for the more effectual enforcement of secondry punishments, shall receive our serious attention, feeling satisfied that they will be found essential to the reformation of offenders, to the prevention of crime, and to the safety of Society.

We shall willingly give our consideration to any suggestions on the subject of the Poor Laws, and will cheerfully concur in such an amendment of the regulations for the relief and encouragement of Immigrants, as the increased numbers which annually arrive among us, may seem to demand.

Fully aware of the necessity of an adjustment of the respective claims of the Indian population, and of persons residing in the Indian Reserves, we shall readily give our assent to such measures as will conduce to their early settlement, in the hope that they will prove alike satisfactory to the claimants, and advantageous to the Province.

We deeply regret with Your Excellency, that the labors of the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government to investigate and report on the Boundary in dispute between this Province and Canada, have been in some degree retarded by the lamented death of one of the officers engaged in the service. We are, however, glad to be informed that Your Excellency anticipates no further delay in the settlement of this question, and that in the meantime the jurisdiction of the Province has been maintained in the disputed Territory.

Duly sensible of the paramount importance of establishing a Trunk Line of Railway to connect these Provinces, we are gratified to learn that the examination of the country, for this purpose, by scientific officers, will be resumed during the ensuing season.

We thank Your Excellency for the promised Despatch of the Governor General on the subject of the establishment of a line of Electro Magnetic Telegraph, from Halifax to Quebec, and shall give to it, as well as to the result of the special enquiries made by direction of Your Excellency on important subjects, and the contemplated Trunk Railway, this our most favorable consideration.

We warmly reciprocate Your Excellency's congratulations on the cheering prospects which appear to be opening out to the Province. We feel the great importance of improved means of intercourse in settling and reclaiming those fertile portions of its lands, which, notwithstanding the labors and privations of the early settlers and their descendants yet remain uncultivated, and we shall hail with satisfaction, and give every encouragement to the application of British enterprise and capital, in aiding to develope its vast and varied resources. We participate in Your Excellency's aspirations, as must all who regard the welfare of the country, and desire to extend and perpetuate the glory of her Institutions, that these undertakings may prosper and become eminently successful, thereby diffusing the blessings which have elsewhere followed in their train.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen,

I receive with much satisfaction your dutiful and loyal Address, and I rely on your cordial assistance in bringing the business of the Session to a prosperous termination.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Dear Sir,—I have before me the *Observer* of to day, and notice an extract headed "Nova Scotia Affairs," which gives the following—"The Halifax Recorder says—'We have read the disclosures made in the House of Assembly, that the Attorney General could not sit at the Council Board with one gentleman of the opposition.'"

This startling assertion has induced me to refer to the Nova Scotia papers, and find the above ambiguous extract has been apparently published for the express purpose of misleading those who may not have the papers at hand to refer to. The present members of the Nova Scotia government (including the Attorney General) have expressed themselves in their letters to Sir John Harvey as being most desirous that the Executive Council should be filled by the most talented individuals without reference to their political creed, believing such a government to be the best calculated to benefit the country,—and further, that the present opposition should have no cause of complaint, that they would vacate one of the Crown offices and two of the Seats in the Council as now filled, leaving it to His Excellency to fill at present four seats out of nine, with the opposition Members; and as vacancies occurred to have all the inhabitants of the Colony before him to choose from according to his views of fitness. The expression used by the Attorney General has clearly reference to one individual only, with whom from personal reasons, he could not associate, and not to the whole body collectively, as might be inferred from the paragraph referred to.

Z.

St. John, Feb. 9.

ON HAND,
And for sale by the Subscribers—
50,000 FEET PINE BOARDS
150,000 spruce Deals;
120 chald's ORREL COAL; 25 hhds. Molasses;
200 barrels CORN MEAL; 60 bbls. Mess Pork.
Jan. 22. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

GOOD HOUSE COAL.
FOR SALE, best Haydock COAL, deliverable from the Coal Yard at 20s. per chaldron, by JOHN KINNEAR,
January 15. *Prince Wm. street.*

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.
I. WOODWARD,
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 12, 1847.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—The House of Assembly on Friday voted the sum of £1500 sterling towards the relief of sufferers by want and deprivation, in Ireland and Scotland.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia, last week, appropriated the sum of £1000 towards the same object.

No less a sum than £700 was remitted by the last English Mail from the labouring classes in this city, in small sums, to their friends in Ireland.—In addition to this, the various committees appointed at the public meeting are making subscriptions, and will shortly finish their charitable labours;—And Committees from the different Masonic bodies are also engaged in the same humane work.—Altogether, a handsome sum may be expected to be sent from this Province, although the Legislative grant is not half what we anticipated.

In addition to the above subscriptions, a Ball is to be given on Monday evening, at the Temperance Hall, and on Tuesday the Philharmonic Society have volunteered a Concert—the proceeds of both these to go in aid of the charitable fund.

From the United States, the amount remitted during the whole year, 1846, by the laboring Irish in that country to their relations at home, is—from New York $808,000; from Philadelphia $170,000, and from Baltimore $23,000; making a total from the United States of $1,001,500.

NEW VESSELS.—A fine new copper fastened ship of 780 tons, was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Ruddock, in Portland, on the 6th inst.; she is named the *Charles Saunders*, and is owned by Mr. John Mackay, Merchant of this city.

No less than fourteen large vessels are being built at the present time, in the various ship yards at this port, one of which, by Messrs. Owens & Duncan, is 1509 tons burthen. Many others are building at the out-ports and on the rivers.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The subject of Electricity, with experiments, will be resumed by Doctor Paterson this evening.—On Monday the Rev. Mr. Irving will give "a comparative view of the male and female intellect.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The *Head Quarters* of Wednesday last says—"No intimation has as yet been given to the House of Assembly, of any change in the Executive Government, but there are abroad, "a hundred and one" rumours on the subject, some of which may, no doubt, be correct. Some people confidently assert that the head of an eminent mercantile firm, belonging to the northern side of the Province, has consented to lend his powerful influence to the consolidation of the new Government, and that he will take a seat at the Board.

His Excellency Lord Elgin, the Governor General of British North America, made his public entry into the City of Montreal on Saturday afternoon the 30th ult. when he was received by the heads of Departments and sworn into office. The streets were lined with the different National Societies, the Fire Companies, and the troops in the City.—The ceremonial ended at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when, His Excellency having taken the oaths of office, the Royal Standard was unfurled in front of Government House, and a salute fired by the Artillery.

The steamer *New Brunswick* was sold at auction yesterday in this City, and brought £2005: she was purchased by Thomas M. Smith, Esq.

The Concert of the Saint John Sacred Music Society on Wednesday evening was well attended by both ladies and gentlemen, who appeared well pleased with the performance. The selections were principally from Handel's Messiah, and were supported in a highly credible manner.—Both officers and members are entitled to many thanks for having kept together for so long a time, so useful and instructive a society, and we believe we can safely say, their efforts will at all times be appreciated by the community.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, and left in a few hours after for Liverpool. She had only 36 passengers from Boston for England; but the mail was one of the largest ever sent from America. All the passengers from this city embarked in the Hibernia.

Massachusetts opposed to the War.—The resolution brought before the Massachusetts Legislature for appropriating $20,000 to aid the Volunteers of that state to Mexico, has been lost by a decisive vote of 190 to 47!

The *Courier* continues to quote from the New-York *Albion* in pretended justification of his publication of Mr. Howe's letters. The last Albion, however, contains an Editorial on this subject more severe than any thing which we have said. Will the Courier have the honesty to publish it? It shall appear in our next.

GAS.—The prospectus of a new Gas Company has been published in Montreal, at the head of which stand some of the most respectable and influential men in the city. The object seems to be the procuring a supply of Gas at much cheaper rates than furnished by the present company, and which it appears are enormously high—not less than 25 shillings per 1000 feet. Two extracts are quoted from the Prospectus:—

"It may not be out of place to mention, that the Corporation of Mancester, who own the Gas Works of that large Town, supply the consumers at the rate of 5s. per thousand feet, besides realizing the enormous profit of about £30,000 annually, for the benefit of the public. It cannot be denied, that the establishment and carrying on of such Works here, would be attended with much greater expense than in such a town; but supposing an addition of even 150 per cent. be made to counterbalance the extra cost of the Works, Coal, &c., it follows that the rate in this City ought not to exceed 12s. or 12s. 6d. per thousand feet, being one-half of the price at present charged; and if the article could be introduced into general use by moderate charges, there is little doubt but that it might be supplied at a still lower rate."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FEB. 9.

On motion of Mr. PARTELOW, the House went into a Committee of the whole, in further consideration of the sums necessary to be granted for the public service. After a number of grants which had been made for the ordinary public service had passed without remark, the grant to remunerate the Master in Chancery for services performed in carrying down messages from the Legislative Council came up, when—

Mr. Ritchie said, that he could not allow that grant to pass without remark, as he considered the service an unnecessary one, which well might be dispensed with. In Nova Scotia no such officer was deemed necessary, and he thought the Clerk of the Legislative Council should perform that duty in this Province as well as elsewhere. There was a great cry about the expences of the Legislature, and he was not disposed to continue unnecessary officers.

Mr. End said, that the honourable member from Saint John, being a new member, might not be aware the appointment and remuneration of the officer had already formed the subject of a grave debate, and the decision of the House had been had upon it. There were reasons which, he was persuaded a majority of that House would recognise, for continuing that office. They should not be influenced by any cry which might be raised out doors, which cry, however, he had not heard.

His Honor the speaker went into a statement of the manner in which that officer came to be appointed, and repudiated the idea of copying all the practices of the Nova Scotia Legislature. After some futher discussion on the amount of the allowance.

Mr. Ritchie stated, that if it was intended to increase the salary beyond what it had been last year, he would divide the Committee on the grant, that the public might know who was and who was not in favor of reducing the expences of the Legislature. The hon. member from Gloucester had said that he had heard no cry against the contingent expences of the Legislature—if he had not, he believed he was the only individual in the Province who had not heard it. Their expences were greatly disproportioned to the circumstances of the country, and every body complained of them.

Mr. End rejoined that the hon member from St. John had shifted his ground; he had formerly said nothing about contingent expences, but as that hon member was now at the head of the contingent committee, he would, no doubt, remedy all the evils about which the cry which he had spoken of had been raised. The old proverb that a new broom sweeps clean, would, no doubt, be verified, and every thing would be swept nicely and to the satisfaction of the country. The resolution was finally adopted and £40 granted for that service.

After a number of resolutions of appropriation for the ordinary services, had been disposed of, the house resumed.

Some conversation then took place relative to the time when the House should resolve itself into a committee of Ways and Means, which was, on motion of Mr. Partelow, fixed for Tuesday 23d inst.

DISTURBANCE AT ST. GERVAIS AND ST. ANSELM.—A few days back, several inhabitants of St Gervais and St. Anselm, in the county of Bellechasse, being dissatisfied with the Education Act, refused to comply with its arrangements, and pay the tax imposed to support schools in their parishes; the tax being levied in several cases, they became exasperated, assembled in force with fire-arms, and repeatedly came to the magistrates, and other notables, threatening them with personal violence and destruction of property.

The respectable inhabitants of St. Gervais became very much alarmed, some actually proceeded to pack up their valuables and proceed to Quebec for protection. In this state of things, Mr. E. M. McKenzie, a magistrate, applied to the Superintendant of Police at Quebec for assistance, when it was determined to send Mr. Downes, the High Constable, to ascertain the real state of the disturbance.—He was very warmly received by the respectable portion of the inhabitants of the parishes; and the magistrates having assembled, warrants were issued for the arrest of a number of individuals.—They offered no resistance; six of the leaders quietly accompanied Mr. Downs to Quebec, and were committed to Prison on Sunday last. Other offenders, to the number of forty, have entered into recognizances for their appearance at the approaching Criminal Term—and tranquility appears to be restored.—*Quebec Mercury.*

It has been ascertained that Benjamin J. Weeks Master; George Chapman, seaman; Mr. Locker, wife and two children were on board the late Bay Verte Packet when she was lost. Mr. Locker and the body of his youngest child has been found.—John Trenholm, Esq., Messrs. Peacocke and several others afforded every means that humanity suggested in burying the bodies and rendering every assistance in their power.—*Prince Edwards Island Gazette.*

Launch of the George Washington at New York.—The great steamer, designed to run between this port and Bremen, touching at Southampton, is to be launched at 9 o'clock this morning, at the yard of Messrs. Westervelt & Mackey. She is the largest steamer ever built in this country, having four decks, and her actual burthen exceeding 2,000 tons. Though she is but 1700 tons Custom House measurement. She is 240 feet long. She carries two engines of 1000 horse power each. Capt. Hewitt, formerly of the packet ship Utica, has been selected to command her; and she will require a crew of about 100 men.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

[*From the New York Journal of Commerce*]

PLANK ROADS.

A meeting of the Commissioners to construct a Plank Road from Rome to Oswego took place the 16th ult. at Camden. Hon. Henry Foster was called to the chair.

Although an inclement day, all the towns on the line of the proposed Road were represented, with the exception of two, and subscriptions were offered to an amount sufficient to secure the organization of a Company by the 3d prox., and to advertise for timber, &c. to prosecute the work immediately.

John Stryker, Esq., from Rome, read an interesting letter from Mr. Geddes, the engineer who constructed the first plank road in this State, the last year, from Syracuse to Fort Brewerton, Oneida River, 12 1-2 miles—to extend, this year, by central square and Pulaski, towards Watertown, Jefferson county. It appears that Mr. S. visited the road prior to the meeting, and saw the Books of the company. He stated the whole cost of this road at $17,000, of which $1700 was on three extra expensive toll houses. The company have received since August,—near six months since its completion,—$4,000. They will declare a dividend the next month of 10 per cent, and have sufficient surplus fund on hand to construct two additional miles of road. On the shares of $50, forty has been called in, and this stock is now 50 per cent above par.

Mr. Jos. E. Bloomfield, from the town of Mexico, Oswego county, showed to the meeting that the whole line from Rome to Oswego, 60 miles, could be built for £75,000, from the fact that the stage route (requiring but little extra grading) had been granted for 50 years to the corporators, with liberal rates of toll, viz: six cents per single horse team, and 12 1-2 per two horse team for ten miles. With relays of horses every eight miles, the 60 miles could be accomplished in 5 to 6 hours thus in a measure competing with the [illegible] for passengers to the West. [illegible] from Rail Road, after riding 110 miles from Albany, and the *cheapness* of fare on the plank road, it would be a favourite route to Oswego [illegible] West. The mills of Oswego [illegible] it is stated, will require 600,000 empty [illegible] principally from the timber [illegible]. In return, [illegible] 100 bushels [illegible] a constant stream of [illegible] the rich dairy counties of Oswego, Oneida, Lewis, Otsego, and Herkimer. [illegible] Oswego [illegible] Erie Canal [illegible] distance to Rome [illegible]. The cattle, in all probability [illegible] plank road in preference to railways, the boon lately proposed by the canal interest, to wit: for railways to carry cattle and *fresh meat*, during the summer, provided they paid the State Treasury full canal tolls.

Mr. B. remarked that the plank roads were admirably adapted to a new and wooded country, to promote and be pioneers to railways. They would soon introduce themselves from their cheapness, to agricultural classes, who could use their own teams. They add about 250 per cent to the ability of a span of horses in traction, and of course that increase to the weight of the load. The hemlock plank for the road bed is 8 feet by 4 inches thick, laid on three sills 5 inches square. These are bedded in the earth so that the plank rests on an even surface of earth. This earth is usually taken from the side ditches for drains on each side of the road. No spikes or pins are required; their weight keeps them firm in their place. This work Mr. Geddes has found can be done for $1 per bed, or $320 per mile, and $200 per mile additional to include engineering, superintendence, toll houses, &c., to cover all charges. Hemlock plank in this region of the country can be delivered on the line of the road for from $3 50 to $4 per M. The quantity required per mile is 163,000 feet.

It has been found by experience in Canada, that this class of road will last 8 years; and as a proof of their utility, Mr. Geddes stated that they had been laid upon the McAdamised roads. The facilities they offer for cheap transit will make this class of roads popular. They will be a great aid as branches to supply railroads with freight. On the sand plains of New Jersey they would be admirable.

It is proposed to make a branch from Rome to Port Ontario, or Mexico Bay, where there is a steamboat landing. This will give a distance of only 155 miles from Albany to Lake Ontario, of which 45 miles will be plank road; or about the same distance it now is by rail ways from Albany to Syracuse. From Syracuse it is 38 miles by canal to Oswego, and it will be 35 miles by the proposed railway. It will thus be perceived, that there is to be, ere 1848 is closed a new route to the west.

To Correspondents.—"*Argus*" is deferred for the present.

☞ We are requested, by the Gentleman supposed to be alluded to in the last Courier, not to make any reply on his behalf, as he considers the remarks of the Courier entirely beneath his contempt.

There is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiate monster hurries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb, fresh added victims to its conquest. No walk of life is sacred from its blighting influence.—No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle-aged and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his system impervious to the attacks of other ills, and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds consumption fastening its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world, ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle clime? We think there may be. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the "adventitious aid" of a long string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and

"Waft on to fame"

the name of its inventer, as a benefactor of his species.

For sale by Peters & Tilley, King's Street. St John N.B.

MARRIED.

At St. Malichi's Church, on Tuesday evening last, by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Charles Watters, Esq., to Mary, Eldest daughter of Mr. John Dougherty, all of this city.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. John Miller, of the Brewery, Dock-street, to Mrs. Aves Foster, widow, both of this City.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. Jacob Valentine Morrell, to Miss Amer Ann Vail, both of the Parish of Springfield, Kings County.

On the 21st of January last, by the Rev. C. Milner, Mr. James E. Fanjoy, to Catharine Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Whelply, all of the Parish of Westfield, County of Kings.

DIED.

On Thursday, 28th ult. John son of Mr. Alexander M'Kelvey, aged three years.

On Friday, 29th ult. Ann Eliza, aged 16 months, youngest daughter of Mr. James Hewitt.

On Sunday, Eliza Stevenson, infant daughter of Mr. John Powers, aged 6 months and 2 days.

On Thursday night last, after a severe illness of nine months, Mrs. Margaret Allingham, in the 43d year of her age, leaving two sons to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent parent.

In Portland, on Thursday last, Thomas, only son of Mr. George Edgar, aged 4 years and 8 months.

At his Father's residence in the Parish of Simonds, on Thursday, 4th February, Mr. Asher Morrell, in the 24th year of his age, eldest son of Mr. Asher T. Morrell.

In Greenock, Scotland, on the 17th December, of Typhus fever—Capt. John Haney of the Ship Woodstock, of St. John, much and deservedly regretted.

At Weymouth, (N. S.) on the 4th ult. in the 22d year of her age, Eliza, second daughter of Alpheus Jones, Esq.

At Philadelphia, Mr. John R. Fitzgerald, in the 39th year of his age.

On the 29th Dec. at Lancaster, England, Lieutenant John Denis De Vitre, (1781!) in his 90th year. This Gallant veteran's commission, as Lieutenant, bears date the 3d of March, 1781; thus he had been nearly 56 years in that rank when he died.

On the 19th of Nov. last, at St. Thomas, (West Indies,) Mr. George Taylor, a native of Lancashire, England, and late of this city, in the [illegible] year of his age, leaving a wife and two children to lament the loss of a kind husband and affectionate parent.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Schooner Goodwill, Dunn, Halifax, 13—J. M. Hamilton, sugar, &c.

Tuesday—Ship Albion, Mathews, from London, via Chebogue, N. S.—John Hammond, ballast.

Woodstock, Draper, Greenock—James Kirk, goods.

Sea Bird, Morrison, Liverpool—W. Carvill, ballast.

Lisbon, Fisher, Liverpool, 62—Eaton & Ray.

Schr. Flora, Holder, Boston, 2—Master, assorted cargo.

Joseph Howe, Moore, Boston—assorted cargo.

Wednesday—Barque Exchange, Durky, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Ship Sea Bird, Morison, Liverpool—order do.

Barque Lisbon, Fisher, Liverpool—Eaton & Ray, general cargo.

Schr. Dart, Bisset, Little River, Me.,—from wreck ship Sir Robert Peel.

CLEARED.

5th—Ship John Clark, Disbrow, New-York, ballast—N. S. Demill; Barque William Carson, Robertson, Boston, ballast—D. & T. Vaughan; Schr. Brandywine, Paul, Frankfort, (Me.) assorted cargo—Master; Mercy & Hope, Turner, Frankfort, (Me.) sheep skins—Master; Dart, Bissett, Machias, (Me.) ballast—Master.

6th—Barque Duke of Wellington, Leadbetter, London, deals and railway sleepers—Allison & Spurr; Severn, Wiseman, Cork, timber & deals W. H. Scovil; Schr. Emily, Wood, Boston, clapboards and shingles—T. McHenry; Flora, [illegible] Boston, coals and anchors—J. Fairweather.

8th—Brig Fellowship, Armstrong, Liverpool, deals and flour—Adams & Ketchum.

10th—Ship Avon, Johnson, London, timber & deals, staves, &c; Barque Lisbon, Fisher, New-York, coals and salt; Brig Fellowship, Armstrong, Liverpool, flour, deals, &c.; Brigt. Albion, Melvin, Belfast, deals, &c.

Arrived at New Orleans, Jan. 25th—Brig Rigolette, Frances, Kingston, Jamaica. On the 26th Ship Themis, from Liverpool.

Capt. Sandford, of ship Napier, at Baltimore, reports: On the 31st Dec. lat 25 50, lon 55 00 passed the wreck of a three-masted vessel, about 500 tons, apparently new, not coppered; she had a female figure head and painted ports, fore and mizen masts and bowsprit entirely gone, and mainmast gone about thirty feet from the deck; had on stern "Apollo of Dundee."

The Sea-Bird took off the Captain and crew of the brig Amelia, of Yarmouth, 250 tons, Capt. Trask, which sailed hence for Cork 6th Dec. last.

Heard from on North West Coast, July 14, whale ship Java, of St. John, 600 bbls. sperm and 600 do. whale oil.

At Honolulu in Sept. last, whale ship Peruvian, of St. John, 370 brls. oil.

Arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ult. ship Ambassadress, Summerson, Liverpool.

At New York on the 2d inst. brig Sarah, Johnston, hence.

Left at Cienfuegos, brig Belle of Maitland, for St. John, to sail about 20th ult.

HALIFAX, Feb. 2.—Schr. Daring, Darby, Sable Island, 8 days, has on board 45 persons, Captains and crews of three wrecks. Left 19 persons on the island. Reports the brig Argyleshire, Devereux, of and from St. John's, Newfoundland, 5 days out, bound to Sydney, C.B., went